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ABSTRACT

Written by the administrative librarians who have key responsibilities for collection of data concerning priority areas of the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA), these reports summarize information provided by state library administrative agencies for 1980. They report on (1) services to physically handicapped persons; (2) services to persons with limited English-speaking ability; (3) services to the institutionalized; (4) services to the aging; (5) services to disadvantaged persons; (6) major urban library statistics for fiscal year 1979-1980; (7) public library construction LSCA II; and (8) interlibrary cooperation LSCA III. The reports deal with the unit of interest (mostly states), present narrative descriptions of LSCA funded projects, and provide data on federal, state, and local expenditures. (RAA)

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ANNUAL REPORT
ON ISCA PRIORITIES
FY 1980

State and Public Library Services Branch
Division of Library Programs
Office of Libraries and Learning Technologies
U.S. Department of Education

January 1982

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FOREWARD

This compilation is the result of an effort by the State and Public Library Services Branch to disseminate pertinent information submitted to the Branch by the State Library Administrative Agencies on the LSCA priority areas. Each report is written by an Administrative Librarian who has the key responsibility for collecting these data from the FY 1980 LSCA Annual Reports on file in the Branch.

These specialized reports represent different styles of reporting on the FY 1980 LSCA priority expenditures. Our intent is to disseminate these data in an expeditious manner to illustrate how LSCA funds are used to provide library services in specific priority areas.

Robert Klassen

Robert Klassen, Acting Chief
State and Public Library
Services Branch

January 1982

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Services to Physically Handicapped Persons

Fiscal Year 1980

The Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) (P. L. 84-597, as amended) is a State formula grant program which fosters library and information services through public libraries acting singly and in cooperation with other types of libraries, such as those in schools, colleges and universities, museums and industry. The 1966 amendments of P. L. 89-511 added a priority for services to the physically handicapped under Title IVB; in 1970 amendments under P. L. 91-600 consolidated Title IVB with Title I. The P. L. 95-123 amendments passed in 1977 included changing the base year for maintenance of effort to the second preceding year (prior to that date the base year had been 1971).

The purpose of LSCA is to assist the States and Territories in the extension and improvement of public library services in areas which are without such services or in which such services are inadequate, with public library construction, and in promoting interlibrary cooperation among all types of libraries. To be eligible for its annual allotment, a State or Territory must submit a program for the use of the funds; in each, the funds are administered by the legally authorized State Library Administrative Agency.

In FY 1980 all States offered special services to the handicapped, however, eleven States did not use LSCA funds to support their Regional Libraries for Blind and Physically Handicapped, they are: Arizona, California, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, Ohio, Oregon, Texas, Virginia and Wisconsin; those projects are not included in this summary. The States provide services on a statewide basis, in general through a "regional" library for the blind and physically handicapped which serves as a distribution center for audio recorded materials and playback equipment available from the National Library Services (NLS) of the Library of Congress. Since NLS makes no cash grants to the States, operating funds for the regional libraries come from Federal (LSCA), State and, occasionally local sources. Several States contract with a neighboring State to provide all or some of the services to their residents. In addition to statewide approaches, many States use LSCA funds to reach persons whose disabilities prevent them from coming to a library.

The types of services that are offered on a statewide basis from the regional libraries include primarily books and magazines recorded on disc, cassette and magnetic tape along with the appropriate playback equipment, and books in Braille. Large type print books are purchased for those persons who are visually impaired, but not blind. Custom re-

cordings of textbooks and specialized information publications are made for blind students and researchers (these tapings are usually narrated by volunteers). Also provided are summer "reading" programs for children and newsletters to inform people on the status of services and the choice of materials available. Projects at the area and community levels focus on outreach activities such as visits to shut-ins, programs for the deaf and hearing-impaired, and radio reading services.

The project histories and evaluations reveal some problems and trends.

Some of the PROBLEMS cited were:

- lack of shelving space, forcing the discarding of older titles that are still popular
- the size of the staff has not kept pace with growth of readers and demand for services
- lack of adequate space for staff and users
- lack of transportation for the handicapped to get to a library
- death of a project director necessitating the transfer of the project to another institution

Some of the TRENDS that emerged during this period were:

- increases in the number of readers and circulation of materials
- more user surveys are being conducted to evaluate services
- more libraries are automating their circulation systems
- several States are beginning to review the desirability and effectiveness of subregional libraries
- more and greater efforts are being made to publicize services
- several attempts at providing bibliotherapy were made
- more Friends groups are being established or considered
- more libraries are providing services to the deaf (25 projects in 14 States) and installing TTYs
- more Kurzweil Reading Machines are being purchased (from 1 to 25 machines per State in 10 States), some of them with LSCA funds
- Radio reading services are provided by 16 States

NOTABLE NUGGETS

Louisiana, an award. The Summer Reading Program for young readers received the 1980 Outstanding Children's Program Award at the First Governor's Conference on Children and Youth.

New York, creative effort. The National Theatre of the Deaf is developing for the Queensborough Public Library story telling programs in mime, voice and sign language, as part of the Library's services to the deaf.

Tennessee, Research and Development on the capability of radio reading service receivers to operate in low signal areas. Findings were of no value in improving the service. Engineers began work with McMartin Industries to develop a receiver designed to the Library's specifications. A test model was produced and evaluated which has better reception and produces higher quality of sound than any now available; 500 of the models were ordered and received, but had not been placed by the end of the reporting period.

Vermont, an unusual service. HOSPICE, an information and referral service on alternative care for the terminally ill.

Statistical Summary

Number of blind people served	398,732
Total number of handicapped served	985,313
Expenditures funded through LSCA	\$ 3,729,426
Total expenditures for library services to the handicapped	\$11,936,915

Prepared by Evaline B. Neff, Administrative Librarian, State and Public Library Services Branch, Office of Libraries and Learning Technologies, U. S. Department of Education. September 1, 1981.

LSCA FUNDED SERVICES FOR THE HANDICAPPED

FY 80

<u>State Library</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Total</u>		<u>Expenditures</u>	
		<u>Blind</u>	<u>Number</u> <u>People</u> <u>Served</u>	<u>LSCA</u>	<u>Total</u>
AL State Library	Service to Handicapped is provided through the Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped and seven subregional libraries located in six public libraries and the Talladega School for the Blind, a special technical facility. The Regional Library circulated 56,000 books. Nearly 2,000 persons toured the model barrier-free library; 2,798 volunteer hours were contributed at an estimated value of \$53,500. Publication of the Library's newsletter WHAT'S LINE began on a quarterly basis. A Consumer Advisory Committee was appointed. The subregional library program was established in part as an interim step between the transfer of the Regional Library functions from the Talladega to the State Agency. The transfer was initiated in 1977. The services of the State Agency have been strengthened to the point where most services could be delivered best statewide from that facility with a de-emphasis on subregional libraries. An evaluation of whether to continue the subregional program will be made in 1981.	5,000	65,000	\$ 77,876	\$121,385
AK State Library	Library Services for the Handicapped. Provides large print non-print materials to eligible borrowers from the State Library with deposit collections located throughout the State. Interlibrary Loans, Braille materials and open reel	120	398	418	36,844

LSCA FUNDED SERVICES FOR THE HANDICAPPED

FY 80

<u>State Library</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Blind</u>	<u>People Served</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	
				<u>LSCA</u>	<u>Total</u>
AR	State	18,666	18,666	\$ 58,082	\$ 134,891
	tapes are supplied by the Multistate Center in Utah. Circulation was 13,381. Volunteer services were effective for limited reading programs.				
	Service to Physically Handicapped. Per capita state aid rose from 5 to 10¢ during the grant period. Continuing education and training programs were held as planned. Efforts to assess needs of handicapped students and development of a program to enable academic librarians to meet their needs were hampered by lack of data on the number of students needing services. Staffing vacancies and shortages hindered the development of the program to use commercial and volunteer recordings in needed subject areas, in response to user requirements. However, a recording booth for the program has been secured. An Advisory Committee to the Blind and Physically Handicapped service will have as its primary mission to conduct a statewide assessment of the needs of handicapped persons by June 30, 1981.				
AZ	Arizona School for Deaf and Blind	63	63	580	33,892
	Service to Blind and Physically Handicapped. This project is to improve the collection of tactile-sensory materials. Books and maps were purchased. Videotapes on the use of the materials has begun.				

LSCA FUNDED SERVICES FOR THE HANDICAPPED

FY 80

<u>State Library</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Blind</u>	<u>Total Number People Served</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	
				<u>LSCA</u>	<u>Total</u>
AZ Books for the Blind of Arizona	Service to Blind and Physically Handicapped. The project provided two electric Speed-0-Punch machines for use in the Braille and large type sections.	80	80	\$ 964	\$ 964
AZ Phoenix Public Library	Reading equipment for the Visually Impaired. A closed-circuit TV magnifier is made available on a rotating basis in the library and its branches.	752	752	4,475	4,475
AZ Rio Salado Community College	Sun Sounds of KMCR-FM. A radio reading service for the visually impaired. Radio crystals were purchased for the 265 receivers to be distributed to eligible users. Sun Sounds requested that fewer receivers be purchased so that funds could be used for the salary of an Operations Coordinator, to offset a reduction in Title XX funding.	67	265	19,905	19,905
CA San Francisco Public Library	Communications Center and Media Literacy. The project has published sound recordings for the blind, captioned unusual visual materials for the deaf, used decoders for the first encoded captioned television shows broadcast on national networks, taped late evening shows for the elderly. The project was one of the first in the nation to make full use of resources for blind children. The project received a grant from the Bank of America for production. The State considers it an exemplary project.	66,000	32,000	82,000	82,000

LSCA FUNDED SERVICES FOR THE HANDICAPPED

FY 80

<u>State Library</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Blind</u>	<u>People Served</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	
				<u>LSCA</u>	<u>Total</u>
CA San Rafael Public Library	Library outreach--bibliotherapy. Outreach was aimed at those who are institutionalized and homebound, providing delivery of materials, emphasizing the use of large print publications and talking books, training staff and volunteers. A bibliotherapy program was developed for those in convalescent hospitals and retirement homes. Publicity about recruitment of volunteers and a description of the bibliotherapy services resulted in an increased community awareness and use of library services. Expanded planning with other libraries in the county for outreach programs continues. The Buck Foundation awarded the library a grant for the project. Problem: the design of the bibliotherapy program using only volunteer secretarial help was not successful. It was found that additional and substantial training for staff in the techniques of bibliotherapy was needed. This expertise was available from two skilled and experienced practitioners who will provide training and planning for the continuation of the project.	5,894	\$ 30,200	\$ 80,200	
CO State	Services to Blind and Physically Handicapped. Registration of 1,286 new users showed an increase of 9% over the number registered in the previous year; 164,328 books and magazines were circulated, a 13% increase over the	3,630	5,500	17,108	190,490

LSCA FUNDED SERVICES FOR THE HANDICAPPED

FY 80

<u>State Library</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Blind</u>	<u>Number People Served</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	
				<u>LSCA</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<p>previous year; 86% of the users stated that they received information or materials requested at least 75% of the time; 3,380 playback machines were issued, an 8% increase, with 94% of the users indicating they are satisfied with the quality of equipment. An audit of equipment inventory control identified Colorado as one of the four best in the country; 89 books, 57 magazines, and 50 miscellaneous publications were recorded with 87% of the users satisfied with the quality of locally produced recordings; 170 volumes of large print books were added to improve the variety of deposit collections sent to small libraries. Friends of the Library funds paid the salary of a coordinator of volunteers before the position was State funded. Service to juveniles is being improved. The automated book circulation system was implemented in October 1979 with minimal interruption in service.</p>			\$	\$
CT State	<p>Blind and Physically Handicapped. The Library reaffirmed its commitment to the volunteer recording program through an agreement with the Connecticut Volunteer Service for the Blind and Handicapped, enabling local production of titles otherwise not available. The circulation system was streamlined and automation of this operation will be explored during 1981.</p>	12,715	17,569	97,955	198,762

LSCA FUNDED SERVICES FOR THE HANDICAPPED

FY 80

<u>State Library</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Total</u>		<u>Expenditures</u>	
		<u>Blind</u>	<u>Served</u>	<u>LSCA</u>	<u>Total</u>
DE State	Services for Blind and Physically Handicapped. The circulation service was changed from batch shipping of books to a reader to a "turn around system" which mails a book to a user as soon as he returns one. Two coordinators deliver and demonstrate the playback equipment. Patrons may use an 800 number to call for services. A Kurzweil Reading Machine was installed at the Dover Public Library. The Delaware Association for the Blind volunteers tape special request materials.			\$ 25,024	\$108,738
DC District of Columbia Public Library	Service to Blind and Physically Handicapped. Supplies city residents who are unable to use print materials with nonprint materials and playback equipment. Other special purpose equipment used to facilitate reading are a Visuالتak System and a Kurzweil Reading Machine. The Librarian is certified to teach the use of the Kurzweil; ongoing training produces about two graduates per week.	2,450	2,450	3,769	77,400
FL Broward County	Service to Blind and Physically Handicapped. A successful bond issue has funded a new main library which will include the library for the Handicapped. It is expected to open in 1983. Transportation to libraries is a problem; neither public transportation nor Social Services transportation provides service for those who want to come to libraries. Volunteers translate materials into	1,658	2,072	24,000	65,279

LSCA FUNDED SERVICES FOR THE HANDICAPPED

FY 80

<u>State Library</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Blind</u>	<u>Served</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	
				<u>LSCA</u>	<u>Total</u>
	Braille or record them to satisfy on-demand requests. The Library houses a large collection of aids and appliances which patrons may examine and use in the Library; information on suppliers is also available. The Braille collection has been reduced because of lack of space and lack of demand. Newspaper coverage is excellent; pamphlets were mailed to 10,000 nurses and optometrists; the library was also publicized on Cable TV. Library users increased from 1571 in FY 79 to 1,990 in FY 80.			\$	\$
FL Regional Library for Blind and Phys. Handicapped, Daytona Beach	Service to Handicapped. Automation capabilities were upgraded for the purpose of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. allowing expansion of the circulation capabilities to include more materials and borrowers, and 2. allowing for more varied approaches to the information in the system. <p>A script is being written to be recorded on flexible discs with messages describing how to use the library, and to inform readers of State statutes of interest to the handicapped, and of other State programs offering special services to the handicapped.</p>	17,023	18,000	38,492	437,144

LSCA FUNDED SERVICES FOR THE HANDICAPPED

FY 80

<u>State Library</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Blind</u>	<u>People Served</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	
				<u>LSCA</u>	<u>Total</u>
FL Jacksonville Public Library	Service to Blind and Physically Handicapped. The public service announcement campaign resulted in a large increase in patrons, 180 new patrons vs. 62 in the previous year. There are now 1,016 registered borrowers, 42 of which are institutions. Circulation decreased despite the increase in the number of patrons; this is attributed to: the change in patrons (older and long-time patrons who were heavy readers have died); recorded material does not appeal to many; lack of religious material; length of books. A massive withdrawal of materials was necessary because of a shortage of shelf space. Interlibrary loan increased 150% and circulation was 29,868.	905	1,388	\$ 17,000	\$ 29,000
FL Manatee County	Service to Blind and Physically Handicapped. Circulation increased 23%, from 39,761 to 48,919. The number of users increased 11.8% partly as a result of the public service announcement campaign, partly because of an increase in group speaking engagements to describe library services. Books on cassette tape players are a problem for some users because they are confused by 8-track tapes. A fair proportion of overdue books were recovered, but many recordings on flexible discs lost. Sympathy cards were printed. The monthly meetings of the Talking Book Discussion Group were poorly attended because of transportation problems.	965	965	17,500	39,954

LSCA FUNDED SERVICES FOR THE HANDICAPPED

FY 80

<u>State Library</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Blind</u>	<u>Served</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	
				<u>LSCA</u>	<u>Total</u>
FL Miami-Dade Public Library System	Service to Blind and Physically Handicapped. The number of readers increased 18% and circulation increased 16.7% to 65,981. The library continues to emphasize direct contact service to readers through welcoming letters and telephone calls in English and Spanish. An opera Commentary Guide for the Greater Miami Opera Association's production of Die Fledermaus. Telephone Pioneers of Southern Bell visit patrons' homes to repair or replace damaged playback equipment. The Library participated in the Library of Congress public announcement project. The Library serves the deaf through a TTY located at the Main Library, the showing of captioned films and a Deaf Awareness workshop. One of the project's strengths is the location near major bus lines and thoroughfares; another is an excellent Talking Book Collection of 18,299 discs and 13,867 cassettes, one of the largest subregional collections in the nation. A third strength is the multi-ethnic composition of the staff. The major weakness of the project is the library facility whose 2,500 square feet of space are severely overcrowded.	1,985	2,403	\$ 37,000	\$ 87,743
FL Orlando Public Library	Service to Blind and Physically Handicapped. No narrative report received.	707	801	19,000	29,000

LSCA FUNDED SERVICES FOR THE HANDICAPPED

FY 80

<u>State Library</u>	<u>Project</u>	Total		<u>Expenditures</u>	
		<u>Blind</u>	<u>Served</u>	<u>LSCA</u>	<u>Total</u>
FL Palm Beach County	Service to Blind and Physically Handicapped. Circulation increased 16% to 49,126. The collection numbers 15,286 with half in disc and half in cassette formats. A new Talking Book application form was designed which eliminates additional correspondence. A catalog of titles recorded in Spanish and available from the Library was compiled. The staff visited nursing homes, condominiums, senior citizens groups and nutrition program sites. The greatest problem is the lack of sufficient shelving space.	799	1,142	\$ 20,000	\$ 30,000
FL Tampa-Hillsborough County	Service to Blind and Physically Handicapped. A 70% return rated reader's survey was conducted to determine reading needs. The year's major areas of concentration were: continued participation on the weekly radio reading service; publicizing and furthering awareness of the talking book service; expanding the collection to include cassettes. Each optometrist and ophthalmologist in the county was contacted by phone, given an explanation of the service and offered a standing display with talking book literature and application forms. The information was very well received.	577	804	13,854	26,357

LSCA FUNDED SERVICES FOR THE HANDICAPPED

FY 80

<u>State Library</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Blind</u>	<u>Number People Served</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	
				<u>LSCA</u>	<u>Total</u>
GA State	Physically Handicapped. Circulation was 519,581, a 14% increase. It is estimated that more than 400,000 persons are eligible for the service which is provided by the State Library and 13 subregional libraries. Services include materials in Braille, on discs, cassettes and in large type. Playback equipment is provided also.	31,580	\$ 76,534	\$803,713	
HI State	Service to Physically Handicapped. Braille transcribers are being recruited and an instructional program has been established to assure a steady supply of experts. The project is investigating equipment that will enlarge print more economically. The Talking Book Readers Club held meetings and programs. A committee for service to the deaf has been formed, and a TDD was acquired in preparation for more innovative services to the deaf.	2,000	47,030	17,613	175,725
ID State	Service to Blind and Physically Handicapped. Circulation was 82,384, a 7.5% increase over FY 79; 4.5% more institutions were served, as were 9.4% more patrons with the same number of staff. The radio reading service was reduced to two hours of broadcasting, Monday through Friday. Braille service is provided through a contract with the Utah State Library. Compact electronically operated shelving was installed for talking books; this new device has reduced shelving and retrieving time by half. The State Library granted \$7,800 to the Idaho Commission for the Blind to employ a person to co-	810	1,781	8,628	165,000

LSCA FUNDED SERVICES FOR THE HANDICAPPED

FY 80

<u>State Library</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Blind</u>	<u>Number People Served</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	
				<u>LSCA</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<p>service, identify potential patrons, suggest programming, and help distribute receivers. The Volunteer Staff serve as on-air readers, reporters, clerks, drivers, technicians and fund raisers. By the end of FY 80, 173 potential volunteers had been recruited, of whom 27 were handicapped. Volunteers contributed an average of 2,200 hours per quarter, and broadcast time reached 90 hours per week. The Patron Recruitment project works to identify print handicapped persons in the service area, contacts them, explains the service, and recruits them as patrons. By early March 317 receivers had been placed. While waiting for an order of additional receivers, a waiting list of 50 persons developed; of those, 25 were not patrons of the Talking Book service, indicating that NEIRRS has reached a new audience. Listeners have been surveyed to determine interest and type of programming desired. About 25 listeners are surveyed on a random basis for reactions to a specific program. Listener reaction has been almost unreservedly favorable.</p>			\$	\$
IN State	<p>Service to Blind and Physically Handicapped. The project serves the entire State through the loan of Braille, large print and recorded materials. The portion of the project which is Federally funded includes salaries of three positions: a librarian and two clerks. The librarian provides Braille service and co-</p>	7,252	125,084	175,084	

LSCA FUNDED SERVICES FOR THE HANDICAPPED

FY 80

<u>State Library</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Blind</u>	<u>People Served</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	
				<u>LSCA</u>	<u>Total</u>
	ordinates children's programs and the volunteers who record materials. Braille service was provided to 357 readers, an increase of 2% over the previous year; Braille circulation was 10,765, up 17%. There were 117 children who participated in the Summer Reading Club reading 870 books. The clerks type, handle telephone calls, maintain patron records, provide reader advisor service, and fill patron requests; 21,303 title requests were filled, up 25%. LSCA funds pay also for an IN-WATS telephone line to facilitate patron contacts. Five subregional libraries receive LSCA grants for operations. Users of the services were polled by questionnaire: 959 patrons responded with 96.8% rating the service good to excellent and 97.5% rating the overall program good to excellent. Statistics show that, in general, the State Library Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped and the five subregional libraries experienced an increase in activities of all types. Circulation for the entire State was 337,071, up 11%; readers 7,252, up 7.3%.			\$	\$
IA State	Service to Blind and Physically Handicapped. Programs and services were carried out in 5 locations through contractual arrangements. Because of the high concentration of populations over 65, emphasis was placed on service to the handicapped elderly. LSCA funds were distributed as follows: Council Bluffs,	18,450	25,212	52,000	

LSCA FUNDED SERVICES FOR THE HANDICAPPED

FY 80

<u>State Library</u>	<u>Project</u>	Total		
		<u>Blind</u>	<u>Number</u> <u>People</u> <u>Served</u>	<u>Expenditures</u> <u>LSCA</u> <u>Total</u>
	\$3,830. Service to the deaf. Bookmobile stops were made at the School for the Deaf, and a collection on deafness is being developed. The nearby Ottumwa Public Library acquired a TTY, obviating the need for one at Council Bluffs. Sign language classes were planned. Davenport Public Library. \$2,200. Purchased the puppet kit "The Kids on the Block"; specialized puppets which show what it is like to be handicapped. Books concerning the handicapped will be added to the juvenile collection. Carnegie-Stout Public Library, Dubuque. \$6,100. Service to the Aged. Provides bookmobile service to 6 institutions on a rotating bi-weekly or 4 week basis, as needed. The large print collection has been increased substantially, and a bibliography of large print titles is kept current. North Central Regional Library System. \$5,582. Large print books and cassettes were purchased to supplement the local public library collections. Local libraries received rotating collections of large print books and delivered them to the homebound. A large print book catalog is available at all area libraries. Waterloo Public Library. \$7,500. Home delivery service. A rotation system was devised to make large print materials available to the homebound through a one-to-one homebound service carried out by volunteers.			

LSCA FUNDED SERVICES FOR THE HANDICAPPED

FY 80

<u>State Library</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Blind</u>	<u>Number People Served</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	
				<u>LSCA</u>	<u>Total</u>
KS State	<p>Service to Blind and Physically Handicapped Because of space limitations the Southwest Kansas Library System transferred its talking book collection to the Northwest Kansas Library System; the Kansas City Public Library transferred its talking book collection to the Topeka Public Library. A total of \$225,000, which includes LSCA, was awarded to 5 regional library systems and 3 public libraries. Federal funds were awarded on the basis of each subregional library's percentage of the total readers on file with the Kansas State Library. LSCA funds distribution was: Central Kansas Library System, \$14,000; North Central Kansas Library System, \$12,000; North West Kansas Library System, \$11,000; South Central Kansas Library System, \$16,000; South West Kansas Library System, -0-; Kansas City Public Library, \$9,650; Topeka Public Library, \$18,350; Wichita Public Library, \$19,000. All grants were used to maintain and improve current services. Total circulation was 163,314. A Kurzweil Reading Machine, funded by the Bureau of Education for the Handicapped, HEW is located at Topeka.</p>	6,558	9,368	\$100,000	\$241,101
KY State	<p>Handicapped. Public relations and publicity were emphasized to locate potential patrons. Furniture and equipment were acquired. Circulation was 109,200 books and magazines; 1,162 new patrons were recruited; 61 books and 1 magazine were recorded by 40 volunteers who gave 1,300 hours. The service was trans-</p>		3,560	69,780	243,780

LSCA FUNDED SERVICES FOR THE HANDICAPPED

FY 80

<u>State Library</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Total Number People</u>		<u>Expenditures</u>	
		<u>Blind</u>	<u>Served</u>	<u>LSCA</u>	<u>Total</u>
	ferred to the Division of Field Services. Problem areas are in the separation of the playback equipment distribution from the Handicapped Library, in staff shortages and funding.			\$	\$
LA State	Blind and Physically Handicapped. There were 981 new readers added, an increase of 121 over the previous year. More than 65,000 copies of a brochure prepared by the Office of Tourism were distributed to public libraries. A demonstration of the Kurzweil Reading Machine was held in the State Library for information purposes only, since the Library has not decided to purchase the device because of a space shortage (the only machine purchaser in the State was the Jefferson Parish school system). At the First Governor's Conference on Children and Youth the Library's Summer Reading Program received the 1980 Outstanding Children's Program Award. The collection includes 108,938 items supplemented by large print books in the main library, items requested from the Multi-State Center for the South, and from other agencies in the national network. Circulation was 82,894 (this does not include deposit collection figures or magazines sent by mail from producers to patrons), a decrease of .3%, due primarily to the substantial amount of staff time taken to review the collection.	1,755	7,203	112,399	206,712

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<u>State Library</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Blind</u>	<u>Total Number People Served</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	
				<u>LSCA</u>	<u>Total</u>
ME State	Handicapped Services. The subregional library system is being re-evaluated to determine service effectiveness. Talking book readers increased from 2,441 to 2,596; circulation was 84,405. The large print program increased by 23%, exceeding the 15% goal established at the beginning of FY 80. Investigation continues into the establishment of an Advisory Committee on Library Services for the Handicapped. Two services for the deaf are under consideration; the captioned film programs at the Portland Public Library may be extended to other locations, and a TTY WATS reference and Interlibrary Loan from the State Library.	2,400	3,000	\$ 44,443	\$ 80,040
MD State	Blind and Physically Handicapped. Circulation was 137,300. Deposit collections were established in public, private and parochial schools; 4 workshops were held; cooperative activities on the use of the Kurzweil Reading Machine at Pratt were carried out; 5 new titles were recorded for the Maryland history collection; a committee to study the feasibility of automating services was established; an InWATSline was installed; a quarterly newsletter was published; subregional library service was initiated in Prince George County, funded entirely by the local public library.	2,195	10,977	61,178	207,106

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<u>State Library</u>	<u>Project</u>	Total	
		Number People <u>Blind Served</u>	Expenditures <u>LSCA Total.</u>
MD Enoch Pratt, Baltimore	Baltimore's Radio Reading Service (BRRS). Demonstration receiver sets, brochures and information are available from Pratt's Center for the Visually and Hearing Impaired. Referrals to BRRS are made by Library staff. There are 1,000 receiver sets in the field, most in metropolitan Baltimore. The service is available from 7 to 11:30 AM and 3 to 9 PM daily.	1,000	\$ 10,000 \$ 10,000
MD " "	Center for Visually and Hearing Impaired. Provides services and equipment to the Hand- icapped; it contains a TTY and a Kurzweil Reading Machine. Staff members are trained in the use of the Machine and in how to train others. An information service puts clients in touch with other agencies, and with de- vices which assist them with their handicaps. Adult Basic Education classes for the deaf are offered, and a directory of products and services for the blind and deaf is in prep- aration.	1,380	18,833 18,833
MD Southern Maryland Regional Library	Awareness to the Deaf and Hearing Impaired. A Deaf Awareness Day highlighted the prob- lems of the deaf and hearing impaired, and acquainted this special population with li- brary services. More than 160 persons at- tended the program, including a County Commissioner who had his hearing tested. Follow-up plans include signing training for library staff members.		4,800 4,800

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<u>State Library</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Blind</u>	<u>Total Number People Served</u>	<u>Expenditures LSCA</u>	<u>Total</u>
MD Wicomico County	Public Library service to the Blind and Physically Handicapped on the Eastern Shore. The feasibility of subregional library service in the 8 county Eastern Shore area was explored. Circulation was approximately 172 items per month. There was a major publicity effort using billboards in each county.		45	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,000
MA Boston Public Library	Pilot program for use of new technologies in service to the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Ten cassette players for the use of the visually handicapped were acquired for the A-V Center for patrons with special needs.		3,218	1,500	1,500
MA Central Regional Public Library System	Talking Book Library. Patron circulation records were computerized, resulting in a more efficient service; circulation was 34,906. Plans were finalized for a new service area in the Library under the guidance of an architect and a site committee. A Needs Assessment Study was prepared and distributed. Patron comments were considered and taken into account, such as those expressing increased interest in books in cassette form.		1,000	46,003	46,003
MA Massachusetts Association for the Blind	I and R Consortium for the Handicapped. A 1978 needs assessment study by the Massachusetts Commission for the Blind revealed that information was the most critical need. The Massachusetts Association for the Blind (MAB) and the Information Center for Indi-	18,411	18,411	22,419	22,419

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<u>State Library</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Blind</u>	<u>Served</u>	<u>Total</u>	
				<u>People</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>
				<u>LSCA</u>	<u>Total</u>
	viduals with Disabilities (ICID) had developed independently an information database from which to provide I & R service. The two organizations decided to merge their databases into one, and proposed disseminating the information through public libraries. The project cost more than anticipated, and there were delays in delivery and installation of equipment, along with software problems. The delay time was used to develop the subject heading system, and prepare for data input. Equipment is now in place at both sites, and staff training is under way.			\$	\$
MA	Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioners			10,500	10,500
	Visual Resources Grant. Awards were made to the 5 libraries which were granted LSCA funds to acquire Kurzweil Reading Machines in FY 78, they are: Lawrence Public Library, Newton Free Library, Peabody Institute Library, Tufts Library, and Worcester Public Library. Because these Machines were among the first off the production line, there were software and hardware defects, and unacceptably long periods of downtime. In the interest of maintaining an acceptable level of service, the Board decided to fund maintenance contracts for these machines. Each library received a \$2,100 grant for that purpose with the understanding that the 5 municipalities involved would have time to include future support of these contracts in their budgets.				

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<u>State Library</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Blind</u>	<u>People Served</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	
				<u>LSCA</u>	<u>Total</u>
MA	Massachusetts Radio Reading Service (MRRS)	330	330	\$ 16,778	\$ 16,778
	Radio Information Services. The proposal for MRRS was to develop, in coordination with the Talking Information Center, a radio reading service based at Emerson College to serve the visually handicapped in the Boston area. Programs include readings from newspapers, current periodicals, bulletins, shopping ads and information about current events. Readings of current plays and novels provides entertainment. In February the project had 130 receivers placed and a waiting list of 200. In April the project director died. The Board of Directors disbanded the organization and transferred the service to the Talking Information Center in Marshfield, to assure continuity of service. Broadcasting resumed in July.				
MA	Springfield City	595	595	8,131	8,131
	Spoken Cassetts. The objective was to purchase best sellers, novels, popular nonfiction, plays, short stories, and poetry on cassettes and acquire cassette players for circulation to handicapped patrons. The objectives to purchase materials and equipment was met, but the hiring of a temporary full time cataloger was negated by a hiring freeze caused by the passage of Proposition 2 1/2, severely limiting local revenues. The project director hopes to complete processing soon. Publicity and outreach had to be delayed.				

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<u>State Library</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Blind</u>	<u>Total Number People Served</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	
				<u>LSCA</u>	<u>Total</u>
MA Newton Free Library	Environmental upgrading of Kurzweil Machine. The Machine is very heavily used; since there is a center for training newly-blind adults on the same street as the library, which is a very old building. The Kurzweil had considerable downtime because of lack of humidity, temperature and light controls. The users of the Machine, and the patrons using adjacent library service areas were disturbed by the noise and activity associated with Kurzweil use. An enclosure was built, and air conditioning and appropriate wiring are to be installed to improve this service.	287	287	\$ 9,000	\$ 9,000
MA Talking Information Center, Inc.	Radio Reading Service. Late in the FY the Center took over the service provided by the Massachusetts Radio Reading Service which ceased broadcasting in April. A mailing was made to the 7,505 registered legally blind persons in the Boston metropolitan area. The Ventress Memorial Library, previously LSCA funded for a recording booth, has become increasingly involved as a satellite taping station for the Center, and provides material for broadcasts.		1,000	21,769	21,769
MI Farmington Community Library	Deaf and hearing impaired. The project undertook the following activities: a needs assessment of the deaf and hearing-impaired; deaf awareness programs, collection development with materials for, about, and by the deaf, information and referral, interpreter service as needed, installation of a TTY.			5,000	5,000

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<u>State</u>	<u>Library</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Total</u>		
			<u>Blind</u>	<u>People Served</u>	
				<u>Expenditures</u>	
				<u>LSCA</u>	
				<u>Total</u>	
MI	Holly Public Library	Visually impaired. Acquisition of large print books will be publicized through contact with local institutions and area newspapers.		\$ 500	\$ 500
MI	Kent County Library System	Hearing impaired. Collection development on lip reading, sign language and deafness. The purpose of the project is to lend support to the school program for the hearing impaired, to help students, their families, friends, and the community to communicate with the hearing impaired.		500	500
MI	Mideastern Michigan Library Cooperative	Service for the hearing-impaired. The library has a TTY. Signing classes for the staff were offered to members of the cooperative. Videotaped programs explaining library use were shown to hearing impaired persons. A handbook on local library services will be produced and distributed. Two 16mm film projectors were purchased to loan with films.		5,000	5,000
MI	State	Blind and Physically Handicapped. Shipments of talking book and cassette players dropped because of a shortage of machines in winter. Equipment repair has dropped drastically, along with duplication of materials, because of a staff shortage. There were 1,053 more new patron applications than the previous year. Increasing down-time and problems were experienced in data processing. The Library was involved in numerous outreach and train-	23,000	186,073	461,084

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<u>State Library</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Blind</u>	<u>People Served</u>	<u>Total</u>	
				<u>Number</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>
				<u>LSCA</u>	<u>Total</u>
	ing activities and speaking engagements. Work continued with organizations whose volunteers are involved in recording materials. A Media Center for the Visually Impaired was established to coordinate the provision of appropriate educational materials to visually impaired children. A reader survey by mail resulted in an updating of patron reading interests, and more individualized service to nearly 500 responders. "Bookends", a radio talking book program, is broadcast biweekly. Programs cover announcements from the Library, the National Library Services for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, other agencies serving the handicapped, and features on Michigan authors and sports. Volunteer recorders and two certified Braille transcribers continue to perform, and workshops were held for tapists and transcribers.			\$	\$
MI	Ten subregional libraries			7,072	55,280
	Service to Blind and Physically Handicapped. The subregional libraries function as public library service centers by providing: recorded materials, reference service, access to community resources, and equipment repair. Many of them have experienced substantial staff reductions. Plans to secure state funding were initiated.			165,280	165,280

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<u>State</u> <u>Library</u>	<u>Project</u>	Total Number People		Expenditures	
		<u>Blind</u>	<u>Served</u>	<u>LSCA</u>	<u>Total</u>
MN Duluth Public Li- brary	Handicapped Access. A Kurzweil Reading Machine was purchased with LSCA funds. The Library has established a room dedicated to services for the handicapped.		9,976	\$ 27,540	\$ 69,875
MN Metropolitan Library Service Agency, St. Paul	Communications with the Deaf.; a training program. As a followup to a 1979 needs assessment of deaf needs, 160 librarians were trained in signing, finger spelling and deaf awareness.			3,942	4,092
MN State Services for the Blind	Communication Services for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, a radio reading service. Initiated in 1968 the project broadcasts 20 hours a day, 7 days a week. The radio receivers are custom designed, with modifications. Program covers the entire State and includes the reading of newspapers, magazine articles and books.		6,850	12,633	146,879
MS First Regional Li- brary System	Handicapped. Workshops on sources of information available for use with handicapped students were held.			600	600
MS State	Service to Blind and Physically Handicapped. The number of new readers increased by 12%; four editions of the newsletter THE READING LIGHT were produced; 26 workshops and programs were conducted for vocational rehabilitation counselors, public library and school personnel, parents of disabled	3,357	5,019	56,292	100,413

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<u>State Library</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Blind</u>	<u>Served</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	
				<u>LSCA</u>	<u>Total</u>
	children and civic clubs. The Friends of Handicapped Readers was incorporated in December 1979 as a nonprofit organization, and raised enough funds to purchase a recording booth. Deposit collections increased from 147 in 1979 to 203 in 1980. No commercially produced tapes and records were added to the collection because of limited shelving space.			\$	\$
MO	St. Louis Public Library	22,837	120,298	70,930	321,155
	Wolfner Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. The automation of the operation of the Wolfner Library was accomplished using the St. Louis Public Library computer facilities and staff. This change makes it possible to serve a far greater number of users more efficiently without additional staff.				
MT	State	1,347	1,527	41,434	91,051
	Service to the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Circulation was 48,000 talking books. Braille service is provided by contract with the Utah State Library, and Inter Library Loan service is provided through the Utah Multi-State Center. Montana, Magazine of Western History, was recorded. A quarterly newsletter was published. A Kurzweil Reading Machine was installed at the State Library for 6 months, then moved to Montana State University at Bozeman.				
NE	Nebraska Library			5,330	229,071
	Blind and Physically Handicapped service. The collection numbered 74,000 items in talk-			48,479	

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<u>State Library</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Blind Served</u>	<u>Total</u>	
			<u>Number People</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>
			<u>LSCA</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<p>ing books, flexible discs and cassettes. Braille materials were provided through a contract with the Utah Library Commission at a cost of \$1,525. Eleven magazines were recorded, most of which are about Nebraska. The collection numbers 9,607 titles and 45,284 volumes in Talking Books, and 5,523 titles and 29,142 volumes of cassettes. Circulation of books, magazines, Braille and large print items totaled 107,710. The staff members work with many organizations serving the handicapped. There were continuing education programs, and exhibits were prepared and displayed at fairs and conventions. A newsletter, INTERCHANGE, was published. There is an Advisory Committee to the Library, it is a standing committee of the State Advisory Council on Libraries. Three public libraries serve as subregional libraries: Hastings, North Platte, and Kimball. A consultant for Volunteer and Outreach Programs works in the areas of volunteers, Friends of the Libraries, outreach and literacy.</p>		\$	\$
NH State	<p>Service to Handicapped. Personnel increased by one selector and one library aide. One part time person works under AARP sponsorship. There were tape duplications of 16 magazines, 2 of which are recorded locally: Yankee and New Hampshire Times. The service celebrated its 10th birthday with 600 people visiting</p>	2,902	25,047	92,223

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<u>State Library</u>	<u>Project</u>	Total		<u>Expenditures</u>	
		Number	People	LSCA	Total
		<u>Blind</u>	<u>Served</u>		
	the Division, viewing displays and learning about the services. An International Year of the Child/Handicapped Awareness Month day about handicapped children was held with great success. The first 4 deposit libraries were established. A small number of French language titles in large print were purchased for users in the northern part of the State. The collection numbers 50,915 items, and the circulation was 65,077, with a circulation-per-reader rate of 22.4, a 43% increase over the previous year. Items on exhibit at the 10th birthday party included a Kurzweil Reading Machine.			\$	\$
NJ State	Service to Handicapped. All standard services were offered. A telephone survey of patron needs was conducted to update patron data. A new building is in the advanced planning stages.	8,100	9,000	\$111,851	383,029
NM State	Service to Blind and Physically Handicapped. Most contact with users is via written communications or toll-free telephone during working hours, no recording device is available during non-working hours. An intensive public education program was initiated in 1979, accounting for a 27% increase in registrations. Staff members were interviewed on 7 radio and 4 TV Talk Shows. The number of persons served increased 11%. Deposit collections dropped from 15 to 14; collections		2,463	37,435	89,000

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<u>State Library</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Blind</u>	<u>Total Number People Served</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	
				<u>LSCA</u>	<u>Total</u>
	were placed in 8 public or private schools during FY-80. Thirty volunteers worked around the State, 16 of whom repair machines. Circulation of books and magazines was 47,670; 23 titles were added to the local ethnic collection.			\$	\$
NY State	Service to Blind and Physically Handicapped. The New York State Library Library for the Blind and Visually Handicapped serves 25,000 readers in 55 upstate counties (readers in the 7 counties comprising New York City and Long Island are served by the New York Public Library). Program emphases in 1980 were; (1) providing timely service to a clientele which grew 8% during the year; (2) strengthening ties with library systems and machine sublending agencies; (3) making eligible readers aware of the service; and (4) working with the public library systems to acquire and promote the use of the Kurzweil Reading Machine in 22 locations statewide. An informational mailing was made to all elementary and secondary schools describing the services. A workshop was held for 17 machine lending agencies. Six workshops were conducted to teach the use of the 22 Kurzweil Reading Machines delivered to each public library system as a result of a 1979 special appropriation by the New York State Legislature. Fourteen libraries reported that 80 staff members have been trained to give demonstrations, enabling 82 adults and 9 children to learn how to use the machine.	25,000	135,043	406,385	

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<u>State Library</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Blind</u>	<u>Total Number People Served</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	
				<u>LSCA</u>	<u>Total</u>
NY Chautauqua-Cattaraugus Library System, Jamestown	Program UPDATE. This radio reading service provides information and recreational listening to print handicapped persons through reading of area newspapers, current magazines and books, broadcasting information about local and national agencies serving the handicapped. Appalachian Regional Commission funding extended the geographical area coverage, and enabled Saturday programming for children and career information	570	600	25,051	25,051

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<u>State Library</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Blind</u>	<u>Total Number People Served</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	
				<u>LSCA</u>	<u>Total</u>
	for young adults. The acquisition of automation equipment provides evening broadcast time to accommodate the working handicapped. The broadcast schedule covers 63 hours a week. Most of the listeners are elderly.			\$	\$
NY Mid York Library System	Radio Information Service.. A Feasibility study was made by Philip Hess, American Foundation for the Blind.			1,000	1,000
NY Mohawk Valley Library Association	Architectural Feasibility Study for Access By the Handicapped. One of the specific objectives of the study was to "make as many parts of the building as feasible accessible to the handicapped. The architectural plans were reviewed by a representative from a subsidiary of Wheels to Independence, Inc. The study produced plans for renovation and addition.			5,000	5,000
NY New York Public Library	Service to Blind and Physically Handicapped. The project serves New York City and Long Island. A local recording program was launched to supplement Library of Congress recordings. A new brochure describing services was issued in large type. The quality of service is being upgraded through better outreach, more effective book delivery and increased personal attention. The service was assisted by \$350,000 in State funds.	7,440	12,000	120,000	120,000

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<u>State Library</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Blind</u>	<u>Total Number People Served</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	
				<u>LSCA</u>	<u>Total</u>
NY . Onandaga County Public Library	Captioned TV programming for the Deaf. Specific objectives include providing telephone reference service via a C-Phone; improving quality and variety of captioned TV programming for the hearing impaired; training library staff in signing. More than 350 individuals have been contacted via TTY; 350 to 400 persons receive a monthly newsletter covering specific information about hearing impaired programs and services locally and nationally. The County Library provides signed and captioned videotapes to two cable systems for 4 hours of weekly broadcasts; 34 signed/captioned videotapes were purchased, of which 14 have CATV transmission rights. Courses in beginning and advanced sign language were taught to 20 Library employees.			\$ 15,894	\$ 15,894
NY Queensborough Public Library	Program for the Hearing Impaired. Achieved objectives were outreach to deaf persons, establishment of reference and circulating collections for the deaf, help to the hearing impaired in library use, hearing persons sensitization to the needs of the hearing impaired. A TDD device was used to communicate with social service organizations and provide reference service. An advisor proficient in sign language, experienced in programming for the deaf and familiar with the hearing impaired community assisted in the evaluation of the project. Programs were			14,194	14,194

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<u>State Library</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Blind</u>	<u>People Served</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	
				<u>LSCA</u>	<u>Total</u>
	presented on marriage, parents of hearing impaired children; the National Theatre for the Deaf will do a story telling program. TDD service use increased, participants in class visits return to the library on an individual basis. The library has become a hearing world for one hearing toddler of deaf parents.			\$	\$
NY Ramapo Catskill Library System	RADIO VISION (Radio reading for the handicapped). Through the use of FM sub-carrier channels the blind and physically handicapped are brought in touch with current events in the world, the nation and their communities. A new broadcasting station was added in Newburgh, through an intercity radio relay which saves \$200 in monthly telephone line charges. The installation of a studio transmitter link will eliminate another \$200 in telephone line charges. An additional 76 receivers have been purchased. In FY 79 there were 45 receivers in use, 200 are projected to be in use by the end of 1980. More than 60 volunteers give upwards of 100 hours a week. Donations from community organizations and individuals amounted to \$2,000; in kind contributions are valued at \$610. A manual for volunteers has been developed: "It has been termed one of the best such publications produced by any station. ...it was a joint project of the broadcast station and the Junior League of Orange County."	150	200	28,854	28,954

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<u>State</u>	<u>Library</u>	<u>Project</u>	Total		<u>Expenditures</u>	
			Blind	Number Served	LSCA	Total
NC	State	Blind and Physically Handicapped. LSCA provides funds to print a newsletter to patrons, to employ an extra person during the summer, and to bind volunteer-produced Braille books. Circulation increased 10% over the previous year. Cassette book service increased 34% and large type books 12%. Reversing a trend of several years, Braille readership and circulation increased this year. The volunteer program continues to grow with an increase in production of books and magazines. The Metrolina Subregional Library, a 3 year demonstration project administered by the Charlotte & Mecklenburg County Library, had an 18% circulation increase, and served 11% more patrons than the preceding year. A locally sponsored campaign to continue its support resulted in nine of the eleven counties served appropriating \$53,395 for 1981.	10,000		\$ 22,804	\$363,894
ND	State	Service to Blind and Physically Handicapped. The Talking Book Service is provided under contract with the South Dakota State Library. In addition, the State Library provides large print books, and cassette tapes of music, drama and talks. The 1981-83 biennial budget of the State Library contains a request to establish a Regional Library for the Blind. Funds were requested also to establish a "Radio Talking Book" service under contract with Minnesota.	800	1,000	57,000	57,000

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<u>State Library</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Blind</u>	<u>Total Number People Served</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	
				<u>LSCA</u>	<u>Total</u>
OH State	<p>Consultant for service to the Handicapped. Provides planning, coordinating, promotional, and consultant services to libraries, organizations, and public officials to assist in developing services to the disabled. The consultant visited 47 public libraries and one multi-county system; spoke at many workshops; responded to 178 requests for assistance in developing programs; compiled, publicized and circulated 5 slide/tape presentations to assist librarians and trustees in complying with Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act; prepared 10 issues of "Ohio Libraries Reach Out" which publicizes the services of 4 regional and 18 public libraries and is mailed to 195 individuals. Informative brochures were distributed and 250 public libraries were surveyed for information which will be compiled in FY 81 for a directory of public library services for people with disabilities; meetings were held with many representatives of libraries and related agencies. Problems were: limited use of the slide presentation on Section 504, along with poor response to the survey, indicate that public libraries are not taking 504 seriously. As stated by Ruth Velleman in the 1980 Bowker Annual: "The State of Ohio has long been in the forefront in Library service to the disabled..."</p>	160,515	\$ 2,800	\$ 32,795	

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<u>State Library</u>	<u>Project</u>	Blind	Total Number People Served	<u>Expenditures</u>	
				LSCA	Total
OK State	Blind and Physically Handicapped. Deposit collections of talking books are maintained in several public libraries. Services to the handicapped were publicized through public libraries and from the Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Workshops and publicity resulted in increased readership and use of special services. Radio reading services include programming to interest persons in using specialized services.	10,800	18,000	\$ 25,179	\$ 25,179
PA State	Service to Blind and Physically Handicapped. The automated circulation system has allowed the service to continue at existing levels without increasing staff. The Pittsburgh and the Philadelphia Regional Libraries began using the on-line data base provided by the Library of Congress service for blind and handicapped. There were a number of difficulties and delays in getting the new equipment. The system is now functioning at the Pittsburgh site.			23,430	1,019,430
PA Carnegie Free Library, Midland	Service to hearing impaired. Sign language classes were held for children and adults; 29 children and 66 adults attended, including a Mother who wanted to "learn how to talk to my forty year old boy". Deaf awareness programs were held, attended by 105 persons. TTYs were placed in 6 libraries in the County.		200	15,493	15,493

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<u>State Library</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Total Number</u>		<u>Expenditures</u>	
		<u>Blind</u>	<u>People Served</u>	<u>LSCA</u>	<u>Total</u>
RI State	<p>Service to Blind and Physically Handicapped. A transition plan was developed for making the building accessible to the handicapped. Writing and testing of programs to perform routine functions automatically were completed and data input was started. The Advisory Council on Library Services to the Blind and Physically Handicapped established a committee to work with staff to develop a public awareness campaign; the committee's first task was to develop a logo for the Regional Library. Circulation was 66,465, an 11% increase. Information on accessibility was distributed to all public libraries.</p>	2,040	3,000	\$ 32,545	\$ 102,367
SC State	<p>Service to Blind and Physically Handicapped. LSCA funds made possible employment of a pre-professional tape technician, In-WATS telephone service, a newsletter to patrons, the recording of South Carolina materials. The collection numbers 91,015 talking books, cassettes, and large print books; 10 South Carolina titles were recorded. Circulation was 128,923. Services are publicized through radio and TV announcements, news releases, articles in newsletters of organizations serving the disabled, and speaking engagements. A major factor in the success of this program is the cooperation of the public libraries. Communication with readers is through a toll-free In-WATS telephone, a newsletter in large print (quarterly), and personal correspondence as needed.</p>	8,036	37,356	157,626	

LSCA FUNDED SERVICES FOR THE HANDICAPPED

FY 80

<u>State Library</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Total Number People</u>		<u>Expenditures</u>	
		<u>Blind</u>	<u>Served</u>	<u>LSCA</u>	<u>Total</u>
SD State	Handicapped Services. This project also serves the disabled residents of North Dakota by contract. On behalf of both States there were 10,171 user contacts by telephone, mail and in person; 59% of them were by mail. Circulation was 84,968 and 1,624 playback machines were shipped. There were 406 certified volunteers who taped materials, assisted patrons in book selection or with machine malfunctions, and repaired playback equipment; 5,751 books were recorded on disc and 5,845 on cassette; 786 books on reel-to-reel and 2,135 large print books were added to the collection. Braille service is provided through a contract with the Utah State Library.	3,200	4,000	\$127,780	\$127,780
TN State	Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Provides talking books, Braille, recorded materials and large print books. A move to new quarters and automation of routines led to changes in job requirements and shift-of duties. A proposal for statewide planning, organizing and delivery of services has been outlined. Circulation of talking books, Braille materials, open reel tapes, cassettes, and large print books was 168,623. There were 209 deposit collections in libraries, nursing homes, hospitals, schools and other institutions. Plans are being developed to provide radio services to all the State; presently the service is available to Middle Tennessee	4,500	6,892	176,469	347,550

LSCA FUNDED SERVICES FOR THE HANDICAPPED

FY 80

<u>State Library</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Blind</u>	<u>Number People Served</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	
				<u>LSCA</u>	<u>Total</u>
	from Nashville, and West Tennessee from Memphis. Toll-free telephone service for patron call-in was initiated.			\$	\$
TN Memphis/Shelby County Public Library	Memphis Talking Library. A new radio reading service covering West Tennessee. The radio station has been inundated with requests for services during its first year, and is concentrating on building a supply of receiver sets to meet the demand. The project has also received \$43,755 from the Public Telecommunications Facilities Program, along with a grant of \$11,000 from the West Tennessee Lions Foundation. Some 250 volunteers were recruited who gave 105 hours a week of reading time. A group of listeners has been selected to act as a Programming Advisory Committee, and a telephone survey of 1,800 listeners is being conducted. Memphis CATV, Inc. has donated 1,000 square feet of studio and office space, electrical power and a NOAA Weather Radar display to the Public Library through June 1986.	3,600	3,600	50,000	50,000
TN Nashville/Davidson County Public Library	Deaf. Provides library and information service to the deaf, their families and agencies serving the deaf. One staff member is fluent in sign language. There is an Advisory Council of agency representatives and deaf community leaders. Teletypewriters and telephones convey news of national and local interest. There is a collection of signed		896	30,000	30,000

LSCA FUNDED SERVICES FOR THE HANDICAPPED

FY 80

State Library

Project

<u>Blind</u>	<u>Served</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	
		<u>LSCA</u>	<u>Total</u>

films, and signed story hours are held. The TTY number is the only one in the State that deaf persons can call to receive current and specialized information; the instrument is in the main reading room to increase deaf awareness in the public. Captioned programs are shown on a dedicated TV. A slide presentation was compiled which lists the services offered. There is a collection of publications on the deaf. Evaluators have recommended that planning be continued to make this a statewide program, with the Nashville Library serving as headquarters. The project received a second year grant from the Tennessee Council for the Hearing Impaired to continue operating the statewide teletype information center. TTY news provides 3 types of printouts: news and weather, special feature and Nashville scene. Three directories were compiled: services for the Deaf in Nashville, a Directory of services for the Hearing Impaired and a Tennessee TTY Directory. A television adapter was purchased to provide captioned TV programs for the deaf unable to afford an adapter. One of the strengths of the project has been the involvement of the deaf community in the service, and the involvement of the project staff in the activities of the deaf community. The project is well publicized, is the only one of its kind in the Southeast, and receives many requests for information locally and from across the country.

LSCA FUNDED SERVICES FOR THE HANDICAPPED

FY 80

<u>State Library</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Blind</u>	<u>Total Number People Served</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	
				<u>LSCA</u>	<u>Total.</u>
TN Nashville/Davidson County Library	WPLN Talking Library. A radio reading service. Broadcasted 6,172 hours of programming which included 1,040 hours of magazines, 1,773 hours of newspapers, and 166 books. Newspapers covered are: 2 Nashville dailies, 3 weekly newspapers, and one daily from Murfreesboro, the Christian Science Monitor, and the Wall Street Journal. Special interest programs from National Public Radio were used also; of particular interest was the series on "The Law and the Handicapped". A major schedule change involved dropping the reading of books on weekends. Magazine and newspaper ads were broadcast during 127 hours in 265 programs. More than 96% of the programming is local, with most of it done by 580 volunteers who gave 19,115 hours of service. A new production studio was built. A new evaluation procedure was instituted by which a select group of 25 listeners have agreed to be interviewed regularly with a specific set of questions on programming. The interviews will be conducted by the program manager. Evaluation results showed that the broadcast of newspapers and ads continued to be most popular, with talk programs and programs offering practical information on dealing with problems ranking second. Communication students from the University of Tennessee read for the program and receive intern credit towards their studies. Junior Chamber of Commerce members gave 54 hours of reading time.	2,000	2,320	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000

LSCA FUNDED SERVICES FOR THE HANDICAPPED

FY 80

<u>State Library</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Blind</u>	<u>Served</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	
				<u>LSCA</u>	<u>Total</u>
TX	Arlington Public Library	Deaf and Hearing Impaired. A TTY was installed, and orders were placed for books and magazines for the collection on the deaf. Captioned films were shown every other Saturday at the Central Library. A survey announcing library services for the deaf, and asking for ways to improve the program was sent to 300 persons. Many addresses were out of date, and response was negligible. Sign language classes and deaf awareness programs were offered on Saturday to the general public.	32,167	\$ 18,000	\$ 18,000
TX	Dallas Public Library	Deaf and Hearing Impaired. A survey was initiated to determine the location of hearing impaired persons in the area, and ways in which the library could give the most effective service to them. The survey was distributed through 16 Churches, schools and organizations serving the deaf. Six deaf awareness sessions were held for Library staff members. A TTY with an automatic answering device was installed; initial response was slow, but incoming calls have increased substantially. The Library has applied to Captioned Films for the Deaf Distribution Center for permission to show captioned films.	141,333	18,000	18,000
TX	El Paso Public Library	Deaf and Hearing Impaired. A TTY was installed very late in the grant period. Publicity will be distributed through El	29,300	18,000	18,000

LSCA FUNDED SERVICES FOR THE HANDICAPPED

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<u>State Library</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Blind</u>	<u>Total Number People Served</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	
				<u>LSCA</u>	<u>Total</u>
	Paso Center for the Deaf and the public school administration for the Program for the Deaf. Staff members enrolled in sign language classes at El Paso Community College. Library materials on the deaf and deafness were ordered; a bibliography will be prepared after most of the titles have been added to the collection.			\$	\$
TX	Houston Public Library Deaf and Hearing Impaired. Two TTYs were installed, one in the staff area of the Humanities Department, the other is used as a public telephone for the deaf to use. Over \$2,600 worth of book orders were placed and received promptly; \$2,700 of local funds were used to order captioned and signed films. Deaf Awareness Week was celebrated with displays exhibited by various organizations. In July previews of captioned and signed films being considered for purchase were held for the deaf community, and evaluation forms were designed for rating such films. Publicity has been effective.		7,600	18,000	18,000
UT	State Blind and Physically Handicapped. The Library functions as the Multi-State Service Center for the National Library Services for the Blind and Physically Handicapped of the Library of Congress, servicing Regional Libraries in 16 Western States. The Library	1,850	2,495	93,900	242,550

LSCA FUNDED SERVICES FOR THE HANDICAPPED

FY 80

<u>State Library</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Blind</u>	<u>People Served</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	
				<u>LSCA</u>	<u>Total.</u>
	<p>audio records, large prints or Brailles textbooks for blind or handicapped persons who are pursuing a new enterprise, a new field of education, or are continuing their education in a present vocation or profession; more than 100 volunteers recorded 300 textbooks for these students. Circulation was 130,000; 204 titles were added to the large print textbook collection, and 21 new Brailled textbooks were added. A massive publicity campaign involved every TV and radio station in broadcasting a 30 second spot advertising the services; the Library estimates that more than \$30,000 worth of advertising was received at no direct cost to it. The radio reading service expanded the number of magazines read from 2 to 12, as well as continuing to air 2 local and 2 statewide newspapers during the 9 hours of daily broadcasting; miscellaneous readings covered shopping ads, old time radio shows and other topics as needed; 8 more volunteers were recruited as readers. The slide audio-visual presentation and the brochure describing the service were updated. The expansion of collection and more patrons are making automation an increasing necessity.</p>			\$	\$
VT State	<p>Handicapped. All usual regional library services are provided except for the distribution of items in Braille which are available from the Perkins School through a contractual agreement. Large print books, talking books, cassettes, recordings, pictures</p>	1,500		19,996	47,010

LSCA FUNDED SERVICES FOR THE HANDICAPPED

FY 80

<u>State Library</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Blind</u>	<u>People Served</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	
				<u>LSCA</u>	<u>Total</u>
	and low vision aids are made available. Circulation of materials and equipment was 68,962. New services included providing tapes of minutes of many public meetings, of legislation that could affect the handicapped, and voter information throughout the 1980 Presidential campaign. Books in French on tape and in large print were purchased for the elderly. HOSPICE, begun in FY 79, was continued; the Library houses the materials, disseminates them and acts as an information and referral service on alternative care for the terminally ill. Volunteers record publications on Vermont. A Vermont author was published in April 1980; he is Andrew Potok, and his book ORDINARY DAYLIGHT: portrait of an artist going blind is said to be very good.			\$	\$
VA	Arlington Public Library			1,786	1,786
	Augusta County		154	855	855
	Henrico County		436	4,822	4,822
	Montgomery-Floyd Regul.			4,127	4,127
	Nottoway County			906	906
	Virginia Beach		1,611	3,500	3,500
VA	Roanoke Public Library		345	494	24,790
VA	Virginia Voice			300	3,000

LSCA FUNDED SERVICES FOR THE HANDICAPPED

FY 80

<u>State Library</u>	<u>Project</u>	Total		<u>Expenditures</u>	
		<u>Blind</u>	<u>Served</u>	<u>LSCA</u>	<u>Total</u>
WA State	Service to Physically Handicapped. The Library contracts with the Seattle Public Library for services to the handicapped. The large print collection has been renewed and expanded with LSCA funds. The funding source for the Radio Reading Service and the Braille and Taping Service was changed from the State Commission for the Blind to the State Library, effective January 1980. Now emphasis is on meeting patron nonacademic needs in the Braille and Taping services; transcription of academic materials continues to be offered, but it is no longer a first priority. More than 20,600 hours of volunteer services were donated; 150 reference books on disabilities were purchased, including profiles of individuals who are coping successfully with handicaps. Only two problems were observed: no funding for public information was budgeted and the rapidly rising processing costs were not anticipated adequately.	5,355	7,179	\$ 80,978	\$424,523
WV State	Blind and Physically Handicapped. The Library, assisted by 5 subregional libraries, provides nonprint materials and playback equipment. The project is in its 10th year of performance. Braille readers are served through a contract with the Philadelphia Free Library. All support services for the Regional Library are provided by the West Virginia Library Commission; a WATS telephone is used; a great portion of funds are	2,011	2,646	4,751	137,252

LSCA FUNDED SERVICES FOR THE HANDICAPPED

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<u>State Library</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Blind</u>	<u>Served</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	
				<u>LSCA</u>	<u>Total</u>
	used to acquire large print books. A new service was established: a radio station in the Library made possible by the W. Va Federation of Women's Clubs who collected nearly \$21,000, \$14,000 of which was used to purchase equipment and \$7,000 of which will be used to purchase radio receivers for eligible readers. The project has been guided by the Standards, old and new, promoted by the Library of Congress, and the American Library Association, and the continuing annual growth of 10-15% reflects the use of these standards. Circulation of Talking, Cassette, and large print books was 95,025 from a collection of 72,892 items.			\$	\$
WI Milwaukee Public Library	Circulation automation. Services to the handicapped are provided by contract between the State Library and the Milwaukee Public Library. This was a one year project to set up an automatic system for reader registration, and bibliographic and circulation control. The project did not quite meet its deadline; approximately 75% of the files have been entered and 75% of the computer software is completed. The major problem preventing completion was insufficient staff time; the Milwaukee Library intends to complete the project using its own resources.	10,000	10,000	79,469	79,469
WI Winnefox Library System	Service to the Deaf. Activities include:			17,500	17,500

LSCA FUNDED SERVICES FOR THE HANDICAPPED

FY 80

<u>State Library</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Blind</u>	<u>Served</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	
				<u>LSCA</u>	<u>Total</u>
	showing of captioned films, publication of a bi-monthly newsletter, interpreting adult and children's programs, provision of displays and programs during Deaf Awareness Week, conducting 3 workshops and special programs on service to the deaf statewide. The Winnebago Sheriff's Department purchased a TDD, and a videotape on establishing library services for the deaf was developed for circulation to libraries in the State.			\$	\$
WI Wisconsin Radio Reading Service, Inc.	A radio reading service serving the visually impaired statewide. Forty eight TRE-5B SCA receivers were purchased and placed with users on the waiting list. A WATS line was used for 3 months to tabulate the impact of the service on listeners. There were many calls offering suggestions, comments and making requests; most of the user response was very favorable, and the few criticisms were helpful in evaluating the service.		1,100	5,000	5,000
WY State	Physically Handicapped. Services are furnished by the State Library through the county library systems. Blind persons are served also by the Division for Visually Handicapped in the State Department of Education. A Large Print Book Catalog was published. Talking books and Braille materials are provided through the Utah State Library. The Department of Education pays the contractual fee and the State Library covers the cost of IN-WATTS calls to Salt Lake City.			25,854	55,231

LSCA FUNDED SERVICES FOR THE HANDICAPPED

FY 80

Insular Areas

<u>State Library</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Total Number People</u>		<u>Expenditures</u>	
		<u>Blind</u>	<u>Served</u>	<u>LSCA</u>	<u>Total</u>
GU Territorial	Service to Handicapped. This subregional library opened in November 1979; approximately 15 handicapped persons came to the opening which was televised on Cable TV. The collection includes 978 cassettes, 57 talking books and materials in Braille. Circulation was 120. No requests for service were received from either Northern Mariannas or Trust Territory. Needed materials are supplied by the Regional Library in Hawaii.	19		\$ 5,000	\$ 9,474
PR Commonwealth Dept. of Education, Public Library Division	Blind and Physically Handicapped. Circulation was 1,572 from a collection of 10,292 holdings. Application blanks for readers are in every public library; deposit collections were established in 5 public libraries; 24 meetings were held with organizations that work with the handicapped; briefing sessions were provided for visitors. There were 912 Braille transcriptions and 120 items were provided on Interlibrary Loan.	1,490	1,490	41,053	67,620
TT Bureau of Education	Handicapped. Materials were distributed to local agencies who will assume the responsibility for the service.	47		4,527	4,527
VI Bureau of Libraries	Handicapped services. A new regional librarian was appointed. The Advisory Council is searching for a new site for the Regional Library which circulated 2,859 items and made 269 home visits to 93 persons in St. Thomas; on St. Croix, 926 items were circulated to 69 patrons.	142	162	17,636	61,656

Services to persons of limited English-speaking ability

Fiscal Year 1980

The Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) (P. L. 84-597, as amended) is a State formula grant program which fosters library and information services through public libraries acting singly and in cooperation with other types of libraries, such as those in schools, colleges and universities, museums and industry. The Education Amendments of 1974 amended LSCA to add program priority for service to areas of high concentrations of persons of limited English-speaking ability. The majority of the projects funded under the limited English-speaking priority are for programs to serve Spanish-speaking communities.

The purpose of LSCA is to assist the States and Territories in the extension and improvement of public library services in areas which are without such services or in which such services are inadequate, with public library construction, and in promoting interlibrary cooperation among all types of libraries. To be eligible for its annual allotment, a State or Territory must submit a program for the use of the funds; in each, the funds are administered by the legally authorized State Library Administrative Agency.

In Fiscal Year 1980 twenty five States and Territories awarded grants to fund forty five projects to provide cultural and library services to an estimated 3,159,876 persons of limited English-speaking ability; twenty four of these States and Territories provided services for Spanish-speaking persons. Total expenditures of 3,666,824 for these services were reported, of which 1,835,899 were from LSCA funds; 1,584,090 or 86% of those LSCA funds were used for projects whose total effort was to serve Hispanic persons. The remainder of the projects were multilingual many of which included service to Hispanics, however, project reports did not prorate amounts spent for service to each ethnic group.

States and Territories use State and local monies also to serve limited English-speaking populations; many of these specialized services were initiated with LSCA funding and subsequently were, and remain, supported with nonfederal funds.

Seventeen languages were covered in the language programs provided by libraries: Arabic, Cambodian, Chinese, Czech, French, German, Greek, Hebrew, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Laotian, Polish, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, and Vietnamese.

The attached list of library projects for limited English-speaking communities were funded wholly or partly under LSCA in Fiscal Year 1980. Services varied, but included generally:

- + Provision of books, magazines and audiovisual materials in foreign languages, with some in both the foreign language and English
- + Story telling for children in foreign languages, live, and recorded for telephone Dial-a-Story programs
- + Cultural programs featuring nonEnglish-speaking authors and artists whose works are available for loan, or are on exhibit at libraries
- + Outreach programs to deliver library materials and information to penal institutions, migrant camps, and nursing homes
- + Training of library personnel in providing services to bilingual communities (includes the hiring of bilingual personnel)
- + English-as-a-second-language classes
- + Information programs featuring specialists and community leaders on topics of a practical nature such as securing employment
- + Publications such as Directories, brochures, and pamphlets in a foreign language and English dealing with sources of information useful to ethnic groups

The project histories and evaluations reveal problems and trends.

Some of the problems cited were:

- Staffing projects and finding persons with appropriate specialized training
- Local library budget cuts forcing reductions in hours of opening
- Lack of funds to purchase books
- Establishing working relationships with community ethnic groups

Some of the trends that emerged are:

Many bilingual programs started as demonstrations. Some of those that were successful at identifying, reaching, and serving target groups are now funded from State and local sources. This may account in part for the decrease in the number of LSCA-funded projects and expenditures from FY 79 levels.

Initially some States made grants to a number of libraries for the purchase of materials in foreign languages. Subsequently, grants were made to one library to develop one collection to serve the entire State; such a focus continues in Louisiana and South Carolina.

Some notable Projects: California. Watsonville Public Library. Reading Lab for Mexican American Children,
New Jersey. Newark Public Library. Statewide Services for Hispanics
New York. N.Y. Public Library. Directory of Community Services in the Bronx, Manhattan and Staten Island in English and Spanish; 606p.
 Queensborough Public Library. New Americans.

LSCA funded Library Services to persons of limited English-speaking ability

Fiscal Year 1980

<u>State Library</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Language(s)</u>	<u>Number People Served</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	
				<u>LSCA</u>	<u>Total</u>
AL State	Service to Migrants. In Baldwin County a Spanish speaking resident conducted programs for 150 children at the Camp Cullen Migrant Workers' School. In Jackson County a bilingual person conducted special programs for approximately 330 workers' children.	Spanish	790	\$ 4,952	\$ 7,790
AZ Cochise County, Bisbee	Spanish Language Materials. The objectives are to increase Spanish language holdings at the Douglas Public Library by 100% (800 titles), and to publicize the new resource through radio, newspapers, and service clubs, at the rate of one promotion per month in each media. Subject areas covered include self help, vocational, basic skills, literature and popular reading. Orders have been placed for nearly the entire grant; 429 book titles have been received and magazine subscriptions have arrived.	Spanish	9,938	6,500	379,142
AZ Gila County, Miami	Library Publicity. The objective was to publicize library services and programs in the county by publishing and distributing 10,000 brochures and 400 posters in Spanish and English, which will result in a 5% increase in the number of registered library users. Pictures were taken for the posters and flyers, and copy has been prepared.	Spanish	34,300	2,000	118,040

LSCA funded Library Services to persons of limited English-speaking ability

Fiscal Year 1980

<u>State Library</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Language(s)</u>	<u>Number People Served</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	
				<u>LSCA</u>	<u>Total</u>
AZ Gila County, Miami	Spanish Materials. The objectives are to acquire at least 500 Spanish language books and publicize these new materials through media, flyers and posters. The project is behind schedule because of a change in library staff. The new project director is bilingual, has had experience developing Spanish language collections, and is reactivating the project.	Spanish	12,925	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000
AZ Greenlee County, Clifton	Spanish Outreach. The objective is to meet the information and educational needs of Hispanic residents. There were Children's Story Hours and Family Film Nights, 136 books, 12 periodicals and Audio Visual materials in Spanish were ordered. Music and dance programs were offered. The programs on Parenting and Energy drew good attendance.	Spanish	5,280	12,420	64,990
AZ Hayden Public Library	Spanish Materials and Outreach. The population of Hayden is 80% Hispanic. The project provided a part-time outreach worker, the purchase of 200 books in Spanish, programs at the Senior Citizen Center, and publicized library services. A bilingual book fair is also planned.	Spanish	1,300	6,880	6,880

LSCA funded Library Services to persons of limited English-speaking ability

Fiscal Year 1980

<u>State Library</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Language(s)</u>	<u>Number People Served</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	
				<u>LSCA</u>	<u>Total</u>
AZ	Phoenix Public Library	Spanish	33,025	\$ 9,400	\$ 34,400
	Spanish Language Materials. The emphasis is on books on sociology, business, history and new fiction published in Spanish. Guidelines in Spanish explain the rules and policies of the Library. Publicity materials are being prepared.				
AZ	Tolleson Public Library	Spanish	2,030	8,170	8,170
	Outreach to Minorities. The purpose of the project is to hire a bilingual person to conduct a survey of the adult Hispanic population to identify their characteristics, needs, interests and awareness of the Public Library and its services. The project director was hired, all materials were acquired, and bilingual story hours were held. Circulation of materials in Spanish has doubled since the program was begun.				
CA	Anaheim Public Library	Spanish	11,121	46,000	46,000
	Library Outreach. Community awareness about the library and its services has increased, bookmobile stops have increased circulation; an Advisory Committee meets regularly, provides input and assists project staff in community activities. Publicity materials were produced and neighborhood deposit collections established.				

LSCA funded Library Services to persons of limited English-speaking ability

Fiscal Year 1980

<u>State Library</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Language(s)</u>	<u>Number People Served</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	
				<u>LSCA</u>	<u>Total</u>
CA Inland Library System, San Bernardino	Shared Chicano Resources. The project had difficulty meeting objectives because of lengthy delays in hiring staff and the limited ability of staff to carry out some of the activities. Progress was made in developing the Chicano resource collection and the materials budget was expended on time. The major training activity, a workshop on conducting a community analysis, had to be postponed to the second year because project staff did not have the ability to provide such training, and an outside training specialist has to be recruited. Ground has been broken for the Paul Villasenor Branch which will serve as the Chicano resource collection for the system. The involvement of the Citizen's Advisory Team was minimal.	Spanish	190,010	\$110,700	\$110,700
CA Watsonville Public Library	Reading Lab for Mexican-American children. The children received 33 hours of formal tutoring by 3 staff members and 39 volunteers. Telephone contacts and personal visits were made with the parents and teachers of each child enrolled. The project was publicized in newspaper articles and radio talk shows in English and Spanish. At the conclusion of the program an open house	Spanish	174	34,600	34,600

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LSCA funded Library Services to persons of limited English-speaking ability

Fiscal Year 1980

<u>State</u> <u>Library</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Language(s)</u>	<u>Number People Served</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	
				<u>LSCA</u>	<u>Total</u>
	was held in the library for parents, teachers, tutors, city council members and the library board. A slide show illustrates the program. In reporting to the City Council the Library Director stated: "A large percentage of the children tutored have become regular library patrons...the services that this project provided are needed, and ...the contribution to children's lives and futures, and ultimately to the community, is incalculable."				
CT Hartford Public Library	La Biblioteca; a neighborhood Library for the Spanish speaking. The project was initiated in July 1980. Startup activities included the hiring of a half time Spanish speaking outreach person, and expanding the Spanish collection from 600 to 1,100 items.	Spanish	Not given	14,561	28,465
DE Wilmington Public Library	Spanish Outreach. The Library's Hispanic Branch serves a disadvantaged neighborhood, mostly Puerto Rican. The book collection is 3,000 volumes; there are also 250 sound filmstrips, 90 16mm films, 300 records and a pamphlet file. The Library has an Advisory Committee of 5 community residents. The Library is used by La Fiesta, a community day-care center,	Spanish	" "	16,668	41,795

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LSCA funded Library Services to persons of limited English-speaking ability

Fiscal Year 1980

<u>State Library</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Language(s)</u>	<u>Number People Served</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	
				<u>LSCA</u>	<u>Total</u>
	La Borinquena, a young adult center, and Empleo Borinquas, an employment center. The service was inaugurated in November 1979 and was well publicized, especially through the University of Delaware FM radio station which produces a half hour Spanish language program on Saturday mornings. The project provides library services to a large ethnic group which would not receive them were it not for LSCA, and whose language and culture are barriers to the use of services at the main library.			\$	\$
DC	District of Columbia Public Library	Hispanic technician. The technician has spread the Library's message to the Spanish community through regular appearances on radio and TV stations for book talks. Community programs dealt with Christmas, forums on immigration and race relations, and the celebration of Hispanic Heritage Month at the Library. The technician selected and catalogued materials in Spanish and worked with Spanish speaking patrons. The Dial-A-Story program includes stories in Spanish for 6 weeks out of each year. Books were also purchased in foreign languages other than Spanish.	Spanish Chinese French German Korean Vietnamese	35,000	15,943 20,943

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LSCA funded Library Services to persons of limited English-speaking ability

Fiscal Year 1980

<u>State Library</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Language(s)</u>	<u>Number People Served</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	
				<u>LSCA</u>	<u>Total</u>
FL North West Regional Library System, Panama City	Library Demonstration Project. English as a second language materials were provided to Vietnamese persons, and a workshop on how to tutor a non-English-speaking person in English was conducted. There were 186 Vietnamese registered borrowers who keep most of the 166 books in the Vietnamese collection in circulation. A part-time Vietnamese translator was hired to select materials. High interest low vocabulary titles in English on life coping skills were purchased. Some of the adults use children's books. Cultural programs were held for children. The public radio station agreed to broadcast a program for the Vietnamese. Pamphlets on library services were printed in Vietnamese. The Library cooperates with the Catholic Social Services in planning instruction on citizenship; such information is provided also on an individual basis. There are plans to develop a manual on library service to Indo-Chinese refugees. It will include a bibliography of recent titles in Vietnamese with footnotes on ways to order and process.	Vietnamese	400	\$ 20,000	\$ 26,600

LSCA funded Library Services to persons of limited English-speaking ability

Fiscal Year 1980

<u>State Library</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Language(s)</u>	<u>Number People Served</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	
				<u>LSCA</u>	<u>Total</u>
GA	Atlanta Public Library Spanish Program. The project serves Spanish speaking persons in Fulton county and those in the Federal Penitentiary. The demand for this service continues to grow, and a full time professional librarian and 2 helpers are needed. Presently the project has one full time staff member and offers educational, recreational and cultural services to the Spanish speaking throughout the city. There are approximately 50,000 Spanish speaking people in the greater Atlanta area. Monthly film showings are held at the Highland Branch. The Federal prison has a book deposit of 200 books which are rotated quarterly, and monthly film showings serving 300 Hispanic inmates. Bookmobiles make biweekly stops in the Spanish community. Story hours were resumed at Slaton elementary school for 13 Mexican American children.	Spanish	3,170	\$ 5,500	\$ 5,500
ID	State Service to Persons with Limited English Speaking Ability. The State Library purchased books, and audio visual materials in foreign languages for loan to all libraries. The number of Spanish language books added was increased over FY 79 additions. The Library at the Cald-	Spanish	23,900	1,087	8,960

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LSCA funded Library Services to persons of limited English-speaking ability

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<u>State Library</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Language(s)</u>	<u>Number People Served</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	
				<u>LSCA</u>	<u>Total</u>
	well Labor Camp operates on a limited basis, with plans to operate it from early spring to late fall. The Nampa and the Caldwell Public Libraries maintain deposit collections of Spanish language materials to supplement the Camp Library service.				
LA State	Service to persons with Limited English speaking Ability. There are known concentrations of Spanish speaking in New Orleans, French speaking in Acadia (the Southwestern part of the State), small pockets of other nationalities in some small communities, and Vietnamese who reside in many areas of the State. Because the number of limited English users is small in most library service areas, the emphasis in Louisiana is to develop a strong collection at the State Library and make materials available through interlibrary loan. All areas of the State have a need for materials that assist a foreign language person to learn English. Information about these resources is disseminated through Catalogs, Lists, and news releases.	French Spanish Vietnamese	Est. 750,000	2,000	2,000

LSCA funded Library Services to persons of limited English-speaking ability

Fiscal Year 1980

<u>State Library</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Language(s)</u>	<u>Number People Served</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	
				<u>LSCA</u>	<u>Total</u>
MI Herrick Public Library	Bilingual service. Special collections were established for Spanish, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Laotian and Chinese users. The availability of the collections is made known through brochures in those languages distributed to Churches, Social Service agencies and schools.	Cambodian Chinese Laotian Spanish Vietnamese	Not Given	\$ 4,500	\$ 4,500
MI Oak Park Public Library	Collection development. Some 300 Russian immigrant families live in Oak Park, with many more expected over the next two years. Materials in the collection are publicized in the City Newsletter, through ethnic organizations and by word-of-mouth.	Russian	300	2,500	2,500
NJ Bergenfield Public Library	English as a second language. A literacy/limited English speaking project in which 55 tutors taught English to 45 students (the objective had been 15 tutors and 15 students). The library works with local schools. A number of students and their families have become library users.	Arabic Czech Greek Korean Laotian Polish	45	21,270	21,270
NJ Camden City Public Library	Literacy and English as a second language--part of a project to serve the disadvantaged. The Spanish speaking are helped through literacy training, cultural programs, and reading clubs.	Spanish	15,000	4,000	4,000

LSCA funded Library Services to persons of limited English-speaking ability

Fiscal Year 1980

<u>State Library</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Language(s)</u>	<u>Number People Served</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	
				<u>LSCA</u>	<u>Total</u>
NJ Newark Public Library	Statewide Library Services for Hispanics. An Advisory Committee was established representing 16 libraries across the State. Two bilingual professional librarians and 2 bilingual clerks were hired, and 3,400 books were purchased. A special telephone number was dedicated for one purpose: any library in the State can call whenever a non-English speaking Hispanic came into a local library and could not make him/herself understood, the Newark bilingual staff translated the patron's needs. Reference and interlibrary loan service were offered and promoted extensively. Collection development was achieved by purchasing book titles in multiple copies, one of which remains in the Newark Library, and the additional copies were made available for bulk loans to other libraries for use in Hispanic communities. During the reporting period 33 libraries took advantage of the bulk loans, making more than 1,000 books in Spanish available to the 33 communities. The Newark Public Library circulated 2,569 books in Spanish.	Spanish	58,000	\$ 92,238	\$ 92,238

LSCA funded Library Services to persons of limited English-speaking ability

Fiscal Year 1980

<u>State Library</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Language(s)</u>	<u>Number People Served</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	
				<u>LSCA</u>	<u>Total</u>
NY Brooklyn Public Li- brary	Outreach service. El Centro is a part of a branch library in a predominantly Spanish-speaking community. The project employs a bilingual staff and provides publications and films in Spanish. Programming is an essential part of the service: 180 programs in 31 categories were presented; educational programs are emphasized, such as job workshops, English as a second language classes, and homework assistance. Of the 2,382 reference questions asked, most were for job information. Based on the nature of the questions, the Director characterizes the service as a Crisis Center more than an Information Center. Hours of opening had to be reduced 48%.	Spanish	271,769	\$139,857	\$139,857
	MURL. Approximately 20% of the funds for this MURL project were spent on Russian language books for the large Russian immigrant population in Brooklyn.	Russian	5,000	10,000	10,000
NY Mid Hudson Library System	Spanish language materials. The purpose of the project is to enhance the Spanish language collection at the Howland Library to serve the Spanish community in Beacon. Sixty books and a periodical subscription were purchased, and the library plans to use more of its local funds for the project.	Spanish	2,600	1,000	1,000

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Fiscal Year 1980

<u>State Library</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Language(s)</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	
			<u>People Served</u>	<u>LSCA</u>	<u>Total</u>
NY Monroe County Library System	Biblioteca Manuel Alonso. Provides library services to an area of Rochester previously unserved because of its distance from existing libraries. The main failure has been the inability to register large numbers of patrons, although 350 persons visited the site early in the project year. Activities have included neighborhood cleanup, a Main Library tour, and arts and crafts projects; 5 story hours were held. The project was hampered by renovation work, however, late in the project year use increased markedly.	Spanish	271,769	\$139,857	\$139,857
NY New York Public Library	Outreach special services. The bilingual component of the project provides bilingual staff, materials and programming. The published Directory of Community services in English and Spanish, the only bilingual publication of its type, covers 2,500 human service and community agencies and groups. It is now online to facilitate immediate and continuing direct input and update of data. Asian, Pacific American Heritage Week was celebrated by the Lower East Side Project with programs featuring a Chinese Music Ensemble, a Puppet Show, and a paper flower workshop for children. Project staff acted as resource persons for community activities, and addressed groups. Project effectiveness was hampered by lack of enough staff and lack of funds to purchase materials.	Chinese Spanish	355,766	120,367	120,766

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LSCA funded Library Services to persons of limited English-speaking ability

Fiscal Year 1980

<u>State Library</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Language(s)</u>	<u>Number People Served</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	
				<u>LSCA</u>	<u>Total</u>
NY New York Public Li- brary	MURL. The Donnell Branch acquired 712 foreign language books. Circulation from the foreign language collection was 109,032.	Danish French Hungarian Spanish	not known	\$ 9,000	\$ 9,000
NY Queensborough Public Library	Early Standard English Skills. Sub-standard language skills of children from non-English speaking families are upgraded by exposure to well-written and imaginative children's literature.	Many	11,000	13,000	13,000
	New Americans. Provides library ser- vices to new immigrants and residents with limited knowledge of English. Ser- vices include a foreign language mail- a-book (circulation, 1,637); 10 classes in English as a second language (285 students from 36 countries completed the courses); a creative writing workshop in Russian; ethnic interest and survival skills information (634 attended); 31 films in 12 languages were shown in 13 branches to a total audience of 3,026. Subscriptions to 36 popular periodicals 2,000 books were ordered, and 60 records and cassettes for learning English from another language were purchased in all languages available. A microfiche record of the Central Library foreign collection was ordered for distribution to all branches; 463 hours of special programs were attended by 8,196 persons. Many thank you letters in many languages have been	A great many	199,257	58,021	58,021

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LSCA funded Library Services to persons of limited English-speaking ability

Fiscal Year 1980

<u>State Library</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Language(s)</u>	<u>Number People Served</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>		
				<u>LSCA</u>	<u>Total</u>	
	received from users of the service. One of the problems was the disparity in number and quality of the community organizations representing ethnic groups, which made it difficult to establish an equal working relationship with all groups. The Library is trying to deal with this problem by working with broad-based institutions such as schools with bilingual programs and churches which hold services in foreign languages..			\$	\$	
NY	Rochester Public Library	MURL. Asian language materials were purchased to meet the high demand which was occurred as a result of the influx of immigrants from Asia to the Rochester area.	Chinese Japanese Korean Laotian Thai Vietnamese	450	1,000	1,000
NC	Cumberland County Public Library	Statewide Library Program--Bilingual. North Carolina Foreign Language Center is funded by LSCA and operated by the Cumberland County Public Library. In its fifth year, the center serves all of the state's residents. Any library can make use of the collection through interlibrary loan. The center provides (1) recreational reading in non-English languages, (2) resources for learning English as a second language, (3) materials for learning foreign languages, and (4) bilingual informational resources. The collection consists of books, comics, cassette tapes, records, sound filmstrips, posters	70+ (French, German, Greek, Hebrew Hungarian, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Russian, Spanish, and Vietnamese	7,000+	72,500	75,032

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Fiscal Year 1980

State Library

<u>State Library</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Language(s)</u>	<u>Number People Served</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	
				<u>LSCA</u>	<u>Total</u>
	and games. The Foreign Language Center buys recreational and instructional books, with emphasis on contemporary novels and poetry. The center is building a reference collection of bilingual popular and technical dictionaries and also receives approximately thirty magazines.			\$	\$
PA Bethlehem Public Library	Spanish speaking. A Spanish-American librarian was hired. Her professional enthusiasm and her ability to communicate with the Spanish community have been the key factors in the project's success. She organized a variety of programs at the Library; a "standing room only" series on Mexican, Chilean and Puerto Rican programs was presented during National Hispanic Cultural Week.	Spanish	17,000	16,900	16,900
RI State	Service to inadequately served and disadvantaged. Grants were made for purchase of foreign language materials to the Barrington Library for Chinese and Portuguese, to the Westerly Library for Italian, to Providence for Spanish, to Pawtucket for Polish, to Woonsocket for French. In addition Providence received a grant for a bilingual puppet show.	Chinese French Italian Polish Portuguese Spanish	8,935	4,343	4,343

LSCA funded Library Services to persons of limited English-speaking ability

Fiscal Year 1980

<u>State Library</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Language(s)</u>	<u>Number People Served</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	
				<u>LSCA</u>	<u>Total</u>
SC Charleston County Li- brary	Service to persons of limited English speaking ability. The Charleston Li- brary was selected to be the central collection of foreign language materials for the entire State, this was deemed a better way to serve the small number of non-English speaking residents in the State, rather than develop small col- lections in several public libraries around the State. Foreign language and English-as-a-second-language materials, including 500 books and 22 periodical and newspaper subscriptions, were ordered and received. FY 80 funds were used to build a fiction collection primarily in French, German and Spanish; some titles in Greek and Hebrew were purchased also. The total collection numbers 1,100 vol- umes. Titles in the foreign collection were included as a supplement to the microfilm edition of the State Library's card catalog. These materials are made available statewide through interlibrary loan.	French German Greek Hebrew Spanish	48,751	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,000
TX South Texas Library System, Corpus Christi	Service to Spanish speaking. Five 16mm films were purchased; circulation of bilingual films was 457. More than 25,000 bilingual bookbags were distrib- uted; 4 public service announcements were sent to 2 Spanish language radio stations.	Spanish	Not Given	7,507	7,507

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LSCA funded Library Services to persons of limited English-speaking ability

Fiscal Year 1980

<u>State Library</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Language(s)</u>	<u>Number People Served</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	
				<u>LSCA</u>	<u>Total</u>
TX Northeast Texas Li- brary System, Dallas	Service to Hispanics. Literacy and English as a second language workshops were held. Spanish language materials were purchased. English as a second language classes given. Programs on Spanish heritage, history, art, and culture were held, attended by over 1,000 persons. Brochures in Spanish were printed.	Spanish	Not Given	\$ 36,130	\$ 36,630
TX Houston Area Library System	Service to Hispanics. Spanish language materials were purchased.	Spanish	Not Given	59,215	99,215
TX San Antonio Area Li- brary System	Service to Hispanics. Spanish language materials were purchased. A packet of catalogs from publishers that handle publications in Spanish (including films and recordings) was compiled. Monthly System Newsletters include an article on Proyecto LEER, recommendations of books in Spanish, source of bilingual poster on a library theme, and local sources for the purchase of books in Spanish.	Spanish	Not Given	2,570	2,570
UT State	Public library services to limited English speaking persons were provided by bookmobile to clusters of Vietnamese and Cambodian refugees in central Millard County, and Mexican-American migrant workers in Davis, Utah and Weber counties.	Spanish Cambodian Vietnamese	240	7,025	7,025

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LSCA funded Library Services to persons of limited English-speaking ability

Fiscal Year 1980

<u>State Library</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Language(s)</u>	<u>Number People Served</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	
				<u>LSCA</u>	<u>Total</u>
VA	Arlington Public Library	Service to Limited English speaking. Library publications were purchased in 4 foreign languages.	French Korean Spanish Vietnamese	18,000	\$ 3,323 \$ 3,323
WI	Winding Rivers Library System	Library materials for Cuban refugees. The objective was to provide relevant reading materials to the Cuban refugees residing at Fort McCoy. The project helped an emergency situation. Newspapers, paperbacks and practical materials were acquired and disseminated. Republic Airlines helped deliver the newspaper Diario las Americas published in Miami.	Spanish	20,000	3,268 3,268
WI	Winnefox Library System	Library service to Spanish speaking. Provides library materials and services to Hispanic communities where the Hispanic population exceeds 1% of the total population. Paperbacks and other materials were delivered to migrant camps, day care centers, social centers, and a migrant medical center.	Spanish	Not Given	8,630 8,630

LSCA funded Library Services to persons of limited English-speaking ability

Fiscal Year 1980

Insular Areas

<u>State Library</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Language(s)</u>	<u>Number People Served</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	
				<u>LSCA</u>	<u>Total</u>
PR Public Library Division	Public library services. Evaluation of book collections and purchase/processing of new books was done for 6 newly organized libraries, 4 of which are in new buildings. A new deposit collection was prepared for a public housing project in Rio Piedras. Numerous orientations were conducted in communities to inform local governments and agencies of available library services. Bookmobile service was extended to 10 additional sectors lacking service; 4 additional friends of the library groups were established; book collections were enriched to meet community needs; 20 new collections were made available to isolated rural areas.	Spanish	1,000,000	\$798,345	\$1,953,442
VI Bureau of Libraries	Bilingual Program. Since the majority of the Spanish speaking reside in Frederiksted, a bilingual staff member was transferred there to improve service. New books were added to the Spanish collection, and a bibliography of Spanish language materials was compiled.	Spanish	200	4,259	9,062

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Library Services to the Institutionalized

Fiscal Year 1980

The Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) (P.L. 84-597, as amended) is a State formula grant program which requires that the States establish and maintain a level of effort in the area of library services to the institutionalized. Since the States can not decrease the amount of monies lower than the amount spent for such services in the second preceding year, it would appear that if one went only by this report that there has been no budget squeeze in this area. However, this is not the case.

The reports that are submitted to this office are based on the Federal monies and any State matching monies that have been reported under LSCA. It would appear that there are budget problems in the monies not reported under the plan. Many States have worked hard to get professional positions and yearly budgets as part of the normal procedure through the State Department that oversees the type of institution involved. In many cases, these monies have not appeared in the LSCA reports, and it is these funds that are being cut back. Staff positions, which are traditionally hard to fill, are now almost impossible to recruit or keep anyone in place for a very long time. Turnover is very high in this area and salaries are very low. Project after project mentioned this as a problem in accomplishing the objectives of particular grants.

Another problem mentioned repeatedly is that frequent replacement of materials is a fact of life in institutional service. Damaged or destroyed materials (or whole libraries that have been burnt during a riot or due to old and faulty equipment) have been mentioned in the reports as a barrier to service in the institutional setting. Another barrier is lock-down periods, or periods when non-essential services are withheld as a punishment for behavioral infractions. Some prison libraries have been shut for more than a year because of such problems.

Additional problems cited that keep institutional libraries from being on par with public libraries are:

- 1) That not only are the materials being replaced more frequently than general, but many of the materials are more expensive than the average book or A-V materials. (Instead of films, many are captioned films; instead of regular books, there are Large Type and Twin Vision books, or Braille. Special materials for coping skills in many different areas are also expensive.)
- 2) Collections are substandard and have in the past been made up of materials that were donated and not really suitable for the institutional resident, so that numbers of volumes in the collection were often misleading.
- 3) Institutional administrators have not valued library service as an integral part of institutional existence.
- 4) Legislators and other funding decision makers have a bias

against giving much money to those who have been institutionalized as a means of punishment.

- 5) Library service is not one of the services that has been required under court mandate.

With all these problems, there have been forward strides in institutional library service in some states. Many institutional libraries have improved and some have added unique and creative aspects to their services. This is not to imply that exemplary programs are anything but rare. The normal LSCA expenditure reported is a grant to add more materials to the basic collection. Paperback collections still comprise a large portion of the expenditures cited, and the recreational reading by many of the institutionalized is severely limited by small collections. There is a trend to greater awareness of limited reading skills and the need for multimedia materials even in the reports of the basic grants-in-aid programs. Attached to this report is an appendix, of which the first two pages is a summary of the report of each State. Twenty-five of those reporting have reports which either lack in details or statistics about the individual institutional library programs so that entry is the only one in this report for those States. Twenty-nine States provided enough details on the sub-projects that a more involved reporting was necessary, and that is done on pages 3-13 of the same appendix. (This report will not catalog in the text portion any details about the individual projects and you must consult the appendix for the catalog of projects funded in fiscal year 1980.)

Trends in creative programming and unique service to the institutionalized can be seen when viewing these reports as a group. Most findings have to be divided between those institutions under the Department of Corrections and the Department of Mental Health or Rehabilitation.

Mental Health and Rehabilitation institutions are probing the issues of non-book materials and their place in library programming. The issue has gone beyond the films and other traditional A-V materials question and into the issues of toys, realia, games, prints, etc. Programming to improve social and developmental skills as well as for enjoyment are frequently showing up in the reports. High interest/low vocabulary materials are being added to the collections in increasing numbers. One major trend seen in the area of institutionalized service is the bringing of the nearest public library into the service picture. These residents are enjoying trips to the local library both as a break from the routine of institutional life, and in some cases, as preparation for life in the "free world". Public libraries are also extending services to the institutions through either the local library or through the library network the institution is in geographically. Reference services are now available to some institutionalized, as are interlibrary loans (I.L.L.). These types of institutions are also sponsoring training for the librarians who serve in the library in the institution as well as sensitivity training for the public librarians involved with their program.

Training for institutional librarians in correctional institutions was also a plus mentioned in the reports for 1980. One of the major reasons for high turnover in institutional positions is the feeling of isolation. Most institutional librarian positions are one of a kind and the isolation of the institution is often a given in the situation. Continuing education and workshops both train the librarian and get them into group situations. Some States now have regular meetings with the institutional consultant from the State Library and the librarians in similar situations in their State or region. Newsletters published at the State Library or by regional networks are also of value in reducing the feeling of isolation so frequently mentioned.

Isolation of the inmates in correctional institutions is also being alleviated by programs in the library such as bibliotherapy, travel films, outside speakers, books-by-mail, and reference services from the local public library. Juvenile offenders in some localities visit the public library and check out books for themselves and others. Books-by-mail bring the latest books to many inmates from the State collection or a nearby public library.

Isolation because of minority or language problems is also being addressed by some institutions. Bilingual material (especially Spanish materials) has been added or made available to the institutionalized. Special materials on cultures other than Middle America are showing up as special projects. Hispanic, Black, Hawaiian, Filipino, and Indian are some cultures being studied in special programs in institutions. Literacy courses for those who have trouble reading above grade school level are also being given in several institutional libraries.

General support for educational courses (such as preparation for the GED) is a high priority in juvenile correction facilities and young adult facilities, but still is rare in adult correctional facilities especially in women's prisons. Other educationally related work, such as pre-release seminars on coping, is being understood as valuable by some of the administration of institutions.

The value of the special collections and program that can be brought to the institutionalized is finally being recognized by the library professionals and the institutional administrators but the future is bleak according to the reports. The future is seen as having fewer special projects, more simple collection development, and a return to custodial care in many institutions--especially corrections. Even mental health and rehabilitation professionals are not very positive about the future since mainstreaming has taken many of the teachable back to the community; and those left in the institutions are the multi-handicapped that can benefit little from the books and materials in the institutional library. The trend to this view can already be seen in the reports from the mental rehabilitation centers.

To understand the basis for these findings, one should review the attached appendix, keeping in mind how much bleaker the picture would be if there were no maintenance of effort for institutional services to protect the dollars in this area under LSCA. With 15.8 million dollars in the program (of which 3.1 million is Federal LSCA dollars) and State legislatures looking for ways to decrease strained budgets even more than they have, we may yet see a decrease in this expenditure through either a defaulting on the maintenance of effort or a dropping of maintenance of effort requirement by the Federal Government. The future of this program is under discussion at many levels the outcome has yet to be decided.

SERVICES TO INSTITUTIONALIZED-- APPENDIX

STATE	LOCATION (Project code)	Project description	POPULATION SERVED	LSCA \$	NON-FED \$	TOTAL \$
ALABAMA	STATE LIBRARY (XX)	Books, A-V materials, etc. bookmobile service.	3,700	34,700	32,854	67,554
ALASKA	STATE LIBRARY ()	I.L.L., paperbacks-by-mail, tested local library support--proven better.	1,600	500	25,256	25,756
ARIZONA		Projects detailed on attached pages. (80-I-IV-?)	8,131	35,050	143,428	178,478
ARKANSAS	STATE LIBRARY (4F)	Established librarians position at Dept. of Corrections as Supervisor.	22,975	39,387	54,281	93,668
CALIFORNIA		Projects detailed on attached pages. (I-1??-i)	1,836,050	463,046	1,500,000	1,963,046
COLORADO		Projects detailed on attached pages. (2)	7,000	99,622	54,787	154,411
CONNECTICUT		Projects detailed on attached pages (5)	63,367	152,035	145,870	297,905
DELAWARE	STATE LIBRARY (84)	Books-by-mail, funds for A-V, books, & magazines, programming, staffing.	4,490	-0-	108,804	108,804
D.C.	D.C. PUBLIC LIBRARY (2)	support to nursing homes, Hospitals, halfway houses, etc.	3,500	3,000	19,400	22,400
FLORIDA		Projects detailed on attached pages. (80-15-?)	44,165	188,060	262,125	450,125
GEORGIA		Projects detailed on attached pages. (IV & V)	4,585,906	61,665	19,800	81,465
HAWAII		Projects detailed on attached pages. (80-1)	3,524	41,068	165,022	206,090
IDAHO	STATE LIBRARY (IV)	Replacing destroyed library, funds to upgrade collections, BPH materials.	9,000	310	75,690	76,000
ILLINOIS	STATE LIBRARY (XIII)	Funds for books, etc.	13,976	-0-	1,325,259	1,325,259
INDIANA		Projects detailed on attached pages. (A-?)	69,417	74,040	270,000	344,040
IOWA	STATE LIBRARY (80 V & IV)	Librarianship for inmates, programs, films, Large Type, newsletter.	7,350	45,000	65,000	110,000
KANSAS		Projects detailed on attached pages. (I-80-III-?)	3,822	39,509	-0-	39,509
KENTUCKY		Projects detailed on attached pages. (7)	5,085	14,373	58,635	73,008
LOUISIANA		Projects detailed on attached pages. (8)	2,880	79,146	-0-	79,146
MAINE	STATE LIBRARY (VI)	Consultant services, grants, I.L.L., films, cataloging through NELINET.	2,250	48,860	129,903	178,763
MARYLAND		Projects detailed on attached pages. (VI)	19,972	100,616	200,000	300,616
MASSACHUSETTS		Projects detailed on attached pages. (10.?)	21,475	23,676	476,508	500,184
MICHIGAN	STATE LIBRARY (4)	Consultant services, book loan from state collection.	17,300	68,861	27,945	96,806
MINNESOTA		Projects detailed on attached pages (80-3 & 4)	7,220	39,509	549,648	589,157
MISSISSIPPI		Projects detailed on attached pages. (V, VII-D, XI)	70,534	50,615	51,263	101,878
MISSOURI		Projects detailed on attached pages. (1)	9,195	65,395	-0-	65,395
MONTANA		Projects detailed on attached pages. (3)	2,985	39,484	47,281	86,765

SERVICES TO THE INSTITUTIONALIZED — APPENDIX

STATE	LOCATION (Project code) Project Descriptions	POPULATION SERVED	LSCA \$	NON-FED \$	TOTAL \$
NEBRASKA	Projects detailed on attached pages. (80.5)	3,605	20,916	135,387	156,303
NEVADA	Projects detailed on attached pages. (3)	3,271	7,542	71,708	79,250
NEW HAMPSHIRE	STATE LIBRARY (2) Touch /e exhibit, literacy & handicapped awareness programs, consultant ser.	1,853	39,509	98,756	138,265
NEW JERSEY	Projects detailed on attached pages. (5)	19,730	117,443	320,892	437,535
NEW MEXICO	Projects detailed on attached pages. (5)	5,183	27,254	49,646	76,900
NEW YORK	Projects detailed on attached pages (80-?)	15,500	172,067	2,026,451	2,198,524
NORTH CAROLINA	STATE LIBRARY (6) Consultant Services, grants for materials and equipment.	51,002	19,611	132,763	152,374
NORTH DAKOTA	STATE LIBRARY (2) Grants for salaries, materials and equipment to 6 institutions.	2,000	31,493	33,507	65,000
OHIO	Projects detailed on attached pages. (I-6-80)	35,000	154,999	403,692	558,091
OKLAHOMA	STATE LIBRARY (4) Matching grants to 19 institutions listed in report.	10,760	45,000	199,314	244,314
OREGON	STATE LIBRARY (I-80-S-4A) Consultant services,	7,800	-0-	390,669	390,669
PENNSYLVANIA	Projects detailed on attached pages. (XII)	60,000	119,994	884,173	1,004,167
RHODE ISLAND	STATE LIBRARY (4) Consultant services, grants, workshops, bookmobiles, staff, newsletter, A-U.	4,800	27,184	107,113	134,317
SOUTH CAROLINA	STATE LIBRARY (VI-A) Consultant services, grants: bibliotherapy, workshops, paperbacks, & films.	21,499	44,335	410,019	454,354
SOUTH DAKOTA	Projects detailed on attached pages. (6)	2,376	56,199	38,805	95,004
TENNESSEE	Projects detailed on attached pages. (I-E-1)	11,624	35,000	17,500	52,500
TEXAS	STATE LIBRARY (6) Central acquisitions for 33 institutions.	40,951	42,594	295,590	338,189
UTAH	Projects detailed on attached pages. (III)	2,641	30,000	62,850	92,850
VERMONT	Projects detailed on attached pages. (80-6)	477,000	15,000	87,719	102,719
VIRGINIA	STATE LIBRARY (80-5) Consultant services, staff, materials, decentralization of some libraries.	18,000	12,370	154,660	167,036
WASHINGTON	STATE LIBRARY (IV) Upgrade & establish libraries: Hi/Low & Spanish materials, review of status.	9,200	39,000	598,854	637,854
WEST VIRGINIA	Projects detailed on attached pages. (V)	5,734	234	160,048	160,282
WISCONSIN	Projects detailed on attached pages. (80-90 & 92)	14,219	73,974	57,500	131,474
WYOMING	STATE LIBRARY (8) Consultant services, grants to: 75 institutions, materials, workshops, equipment.	332,416	40,071	49,500	89,571
GUAM	NIEVES M. FLORES MEM. LIBRARY (4) Magazines, films, & books from main library, paperbacks.	1,000	9,883	12,654	22,537
PUERTO RICO	STATE LIBRARY (80-2) Materials and processing to: upgrade collections, bookmobiles, training, etc.	28,000	80,195	42,360	122,555
TRUST TERRITORY	BUREAU OF EDUCATION (9) Materials acquisitions— responsibility to shift to local agencies.	330	11,265	-0-	11,265
VIRGIN ISLANDS	STATE LIBRARY (CP 80-4) Books and equipment.	250	16,739	41,806	58,545
TOTALS ALL STATES		8,032,613	3,097,338	12,691,297	15,788,672



SERVICES TO THE INSTITUTIONALIZED -- APPENDIX

STATE	LOCATION (Project code) Descriptions of those Subprojects with Statistics or Details.	POPULATION SERVED	LSCA \$	NON-FED \$	TOTAL \$
ARIZONA	Alpine (88-I-IV-1) Alpine library transferred to Cataline Mountain School, salary for librarian:	200	-0-	11,000	11,000
	Arizona State Prison (88-I-IV-2) librarians salary.	1,800	23,620	23,623	47,243
	Arizona State School for the Deaf & Blind (88-I-IV-3) Materials and special programs.	70	4,430	33,312	37,742
	State Library (88-I-IV-4) Supply print & A-V materials and games to the hospital for the retarded.	60	-0-	900	900
	Arizona Women's Center (88-I-IV-5) Materials and furniture for library.	200	3,500	3,600	7,100
	Safford Conservation Center (88-I-IV-6) Programs and A-V and Hispanic materials.	53	3,500	7,178	10,678
	State Library (88-I-IV-7) Consultant services, materials and workshops.	5,748	-0-	63,815	63,815
	Also papers by James E. Morgan, Institutional Consultant are as follows:				
	1. "Designing an Institutional Library, or; How to Avoid Getting Stuck in a Closet with no Lights."				
	2. "Patterns of Service to Institutions."				
3. "Stirring things up: The Art of Making Your Institutional Library Lively Through Programming!"					
4. "Who's a Censor? A Look at Censorship Issues in Prison Library."					
5. "Annual Report 1979/80."					
CALIFORNIA	Department of Youth Authority (I-1498-i) increase staff and materials in centers.	1,815,735	62,700	-0-	62,700
	Department of Corrections (I-1518-i) Pre-release information centers support.	4,893	14,000	-0-	14,000
	Sierra Conservation Camp (I-1528-i) Library service to the work camps, reolded library, bookmobile service.	1,091	20,500	-0-	20,500
	Agnews State Hospital (I-1658-i) Foster Grandparents learned to work with developmentally disabled children using relia and toys.	900	63,000	-0-	63,000
	Karl Holton School (I-1668-i) CYA school with funds for multimedia and staff, resource sharing, cooperative planning with the Supervisors of Education.	1,540	74,900	-0-	74,900
	State Library (I-3A-i) Strengthening the SLAA to deliver library services to Institutionalized. Directory of Institutional Libraries.	?	169,146	1,500,000	1,669,146
	Metropolitan State Hospital (I-1478-i) The ERRLS: (Education, Recreation, Re-socialization Library Service). Center brings library materials and programs to the mentally disabled.	11,891	58,800	-0-	58,800

SERVICES TO THE INSTITUTIONALIZED— APPENDIX

STATE	LOCATION (Project code) description of those Subprojects with Statistics or Details.	POPULATION SERVED	LSCA \$	NON-FED \$	TOTAL \$
COLORADO	STATE LIBRARY (2) Subgrants by grant number as follows, without individual statistics. Lookout Mountain School, Mountain View School, & Close Adolescent Treatment Center (79-1-21) Project PULL — Providing Useful Library Learning. Included guest speakers, simulation of community library services by new librarian. Most successful was poetry writing. Zebulon Pike Detention Center (79-1-27) Basic living skills, mixed media approach, established regular library services. Buena Vista Correctional Facility (79-1-38) Reading incentive program which included having reading level determined, producing a personal reading list, reports, certificates and recognition in the inmate paper. Staff position, training paraprofessional staff, A-V support for learning lab. outside speakers, evening programs, I.L.L. with Chafee County. National Jewish Hospital & National Asthma Center (79-1-49) Staff position, materials sharing between the 2 institutions, A-V materials use, improve support to VocEd Center, Improved community relations. Golden Gate Youth Camp (79-1-43) Purchase of additional materials. Colorado State Hospital (79-1-33) Increased the space for the library.				
CONNECTICUT	State Library (5A) State Consultant services — involved in statewide survey on institutions. Altobello Children & Youth Center (5B.1) Project: to develop a library. Newington Children's Hospital (5B.2) Purchase of books and materials, programming. Southbury Training School (5B.3) Hire librarian.	58,870 70 3,000 1,427	112,742 12,200 9,500 17,593	84,641 31,495 13,775 15,959	197,383 43,695 23,275 33,552
FLORIDA	Grants went out late so that the narratives are not available at this time. Apalachee Correctional Institution (80-15-A) Avon Park (80-15-B) Baker Correctional Institution (80-15-C) Boward Correctional Institution (80-15-D) Florida Correctional Institution (80-15-E) Glades Correctional Institution (80-15-F) Hillsborough Correctional Institution (80-15-G) Lake Correctional Institution (80-15-H) Lancaster Correctional Institution (80-15-I) Lawtey Correctional Institution (80-15-J) Marion Correctional Institution (80-15-K) Polk Correctional Institution (80-15-L) River Junction Correctional Institut. (80-15-M) Suwannee Correctional Institution (80-15-N)	1,140 1,208 480 300 493 800 360 424 312 496 850 524 320 1,014	8,100 4,000 10,950 10,000 6,000 5,000 10,000 4,755 10,000 10,000 7,000 10,000 6,000 10,000	8,100 2,000 11,670 20,000 6,000 12,500 12,000 4,755 17,000 12,170 11,339 10,669 6,000 13,725	16,200 6,000 22,620 30,000 12,000 17,500 22,000 9,510 27,000 22,170 18,339 20,669 12,000 23,725

SERVICES TO THE INSTITUTIONALIZED--APPENDIX

STATE	LOCATION (Project code) Descriptions of those Subprojects with Statistics or Details.	POPULATION SERVED	LSCA \$	NON-FED \$	TOTAL \$
FLORIDA					
(Cont')	Union Correctional Institution (80-15-0)	2,700	5,000	10,000	15,000
	Florida School for the Deaf and blind (80-15-P)	90	4,330	19,100	23,430
	Florida State Hospital (80-15-Q)	13,000	8,515	11,897	20,412
	Northern Florida Evaluation Center (80-15-R)	225	10,000	20,000	30,000
	Sunland Center at Fort Myers (80-15-S)	643	2,700	15,200	17,900
	Sunland Center at Gainesville (80-15-T)	1,232	3,450	5,400	9,850
	Sunland Center at Marianna (80-15-U)	35	8,000	11,600	19,600
	Sunland Center at Miami (80-15-V)	175	5,000	8,000	13,000
	Sunland Center at Orlando (80-15-W)	699	7,000	13,000	20,000
	Lancaster Correctional Institution (79-15-F)	312	7,000	-0-	7,000
	Leisure reading materials purchased.				
	Florida State Prison (79-15-J)	15,000	7,000	-0-	7,000
	Purchase of books and A-V materials, leisure reading materials and support educational program. Arts appreciation.				
	Polk Correctional Institution (79-15-P) Books	600	4,000	-0-	4,000
	Sunland at Orlando (79-15-Y) No narrative.	733	4,000	-0-	4,000
	See also: Orlando (FL) Sentinel Star of Nov 28 1980, p.1 & 2-C. "Books Open World Without Walls to Inmates Waiting Behind Bars."				
GEORGIA	Georgia Earned Release Correctional Center (IV) Books, Periodicals, A-V, support for GED.	3,000	8,000	9,900	17,900
	State Library (V) Books-by-Mail	4,582,906	53,665	9,900	62,665
HAWAII	Hawaii State hospital (80-20) Establish satellite libraries in closed intensive care unit and adolescent unit.	200	7,208	-0-	7,208
	Kalapapa Settlement (80-21) Hawaiian language and culture project.	116	2,920	-0-	2,920
	State Library (80-1) Japanese cassette tapes, Filipino Ethnic Dance Video Program, PR.	3,208	30,940	165,022	206,090
INDIANA	State Library (A1&2) Grants-in-Aid to institution libraries for materials, programming and re-entry preparation.	13,561	40,836	270,000	310,836
	State Library (A3) Workshops for librarians on Institutional library problems and programs.	24,700	2,048	-0-	2,048
	State Library (A4) State Consultant Services.	31,156	31,156	-0-	31,156
KANSAS	State Library (I-80-III) Grants to Regional Lib- for special services to institutionalized. Projects reported are:	3,822	39,509	-0-	39,509
	Topeka Public Library (I-80-III-F) Service to the Youth Center at Topeka by bookmobile and paperback collections.				
	South Central Kansas Library System (I-80-III-A) Services to Winfield State Hospital and Training Center through Books and A-V to teach recreational and social skills; to Kansas State Industrial Reformatory to improve standards of library and produce a drug treatment program; and to produce a				

SERVICES TO THE INSTITUTIONALIZED— APPENDIX

STATE	LOCATION (Project code) Project description	POPULATION SERVED	LSCA \$	NON-FED \$	TOTAL \$
KANSAS (Cont')	program on Alcohol Education and one on Problems in Living.				
	Central Kansas Library System (I-88-III-B) Services to the Youth Center at Beloit that include consultation, A-V programs and materials; also services to Larned State Hospital including rotating book collection.				
	Northwest Kansas Library System (I-88-III-C) Service to Norton State Hospital including Large Print books, rotating collections, and films.				
	South West Kansas Library System (I-88-III-D) Service to the Kansas Soldiers Home including Large Print books, workshops, films, rotating collections, and consultation.				
	Leavenworth Public Library (I-88-III-E) Service to the Kansas State Penitentiary including consumer and citizenship skills, GED support and career information, also support to the Kansas Correctional Institution for Women which included new reference books.				
	State Library (I-78-III-F) Kansas Conference for Institutional Librarians —October 23, 1979.				
KENTUCKY	STATE LIBRARY (7) Subgrants are as follows, with no individual statistics:				
	Duerson-Oldham County Public Library—service to 3 institutions. Added professionals to staff to run libraries.				
	Ashland Youth Development Center—funds to set up a library and pay 1/2 salary for staff.				
	Kentucky School for the Blind—support for multiple handicapped children.				
	Darville Youth Development Center—introduced classes in video taping and other programs. Consultant services from the state library.				
LOUISIANA	STATE LIBRARY (8) Subgrants are as follows, with no individual statistics:				
	Northwest Louisiana State School—new library established with books, A-V, games, etc.	147	29,100	-0-	29,100
	Greenwell Springs Hospital—new library established with books and equipment.	220	31,098	-0-	31,098
	State services—consultant services, meetings, processing center, and I.L.L.	2,513	18,948	-0-	18,948
MARYLAND	STATE LIBRARY (VI) Subgrants are as follows,				
	Montrose School—library and A-V orientation, programs, staff salary.	260	18,837	25,000	43,837

SERVICES TO THE INSTITUTIONALIZED— APPENDIX

STATE	LOCATION (Project code) Project Description	POPULATION SERVED	LSCA \$	NON-FED \$	TOTAL \$
MARYLAND (Cont')	Nexus Project at the Maryland Rehabilitation Center includes films, print materials, and re-entry programs.	150	8,684	8,425	17,029
	Patuxent Institution project included library clerk training for inmates.	454	6,000	25,000	31,000
	Springfield Hospital Center grant to establish a library for recreation & therapeutic reading materials.	1,600	26,346	25,000	51,346
	General Library Development—provides books and A-V materials on loan to institutions.	17,508	40,829	116,575	157,404
MASSACHUSETTS	STATE LIBRARY (10.0) Monitoring the projects, consultant services, meetings, etc. Sub-projects are:	10,030	23,676	226,416	250,092
	Corrections (10.1)	2,699	-0-	80,532	80,532
	Bridgewater	?	-0-	(23,262)	(23,262)
	Concord	?	-0-	(11,659)	(11,659)
	Framingham	?	-0-	(19,066)	(19,066)
	Malpole (replaced fire destroyed library)	?	-0-	(26,545)	(26,545)
	Mental Health	6,077	-0-	111,620	111,620
	Hogan Regional Center (established library)	404	(14,879)	(14,648)	(29,527)
	Wrentham State School(demonstration project)	?	-0-	(19,258)	(19,258)
	Dever State School (established library)	1,011	(8,797)	(20,015)	(29,812)
	Metropolitan	?	-0-	(7,643)	(7,643)
	Northampton	?	-0-	(8,979)	(8,979)
	Westboro State Hospital	?	-0-	(9,235)	(9,235)
	Cushing Hospital	?	-0-	(9,694)	(9,694)
	Taunton State Hospital	?	-0-	(10,368)	(10,368)
	Worcester State Hospital	?	-0-	(6,494)	(6,494)
	Medfield State Hospital	?	-0-	(5,286)	(5,286)
Public Health	1,254	-0-	34,264	34,264	
Lakeville	?	-0-	(7,044)	(7,044)	
Massachusetts Hospital School	?	-0-	(8,451)	(8,451)	
Rutland Hights	?	-0-	(10,169)	(10,169)	
Tewksberry	?	-0-	(8,600)	(8,600)	
MINNESOTA	Welfare Institutions (80-3) Funds for materials on Indian Culture & Health Science, Workshops.	5,000	24,000	393,932	417,932
	Correctional Institutions (80-4) Same as above with addition of Drug treatment materials.	2,220	15,509	155,716	171,225
MISSISSIPPI	STATE LIBRARY (V and XI) A. Consultant services, acquisitions, workshops, programs, planning new or expanded libraries, demonstrations, self-evaluation; B. Service grants to Public libraries to render service to 3 institutions	70,084	46,415	51,263	97,678
	Washington County Library (VII-D) To circulate materials to the inmates of the Washington County and City of Greenville jails.	450	4,200	-0-	4,200
MISSOURI	STATE LIBRARY (?) Consultant services, workshops, newsletter, speeches, Grants for materials, A-V, realia, etc. to 24 institutions.	9,195	65,395	-0-	65,395

SERVICES TO THE INSTITUTIONALIZED— APPENDIX

STATE	LOCATION (Project code) Project Description	POPULATION: SERVED	LSCA \$	NON-FED \$	TOTAL \$
MISSOURI (Cont')	<p>See also articles by Richard T. Miller: Breaking Bars: Improving Jail Library Service. Show-Me Libraries, V.31(8):11-15. (1980) Libraries Limited: Library Services to the Imprisoned. Catholic Library World, November: 1980: p.167-171.</p> <p>See also an article by Alan Engelbert: In SIGHT Out: Women in Corrections. Show-Me Libraries V.? (): 21-24 (1981?)</p>				
MONTANA	<p>STATE LIBRARY (3) Subgrants are as follows, with: no individual statistics: Miles City Public Library service to the Pine Hills School through bookmobile service, a paperback collection, I.L.L., reference ser- vice and visits to the library by the boys of the correctional facility.</p> <p>Eastmont Training Center is served by the Glendive Public Library through story hours, puppets, films, A-V, I.L.L., & reference.</p> <p>Lewistown City Library serves the Montana Center for the Aged through deposit collec- tions, Large Print materials, I.L.L., and reference services.</p> <p>Montana School for the Deaf and Blind re- ceives service from Great Falls Public Li- brary through bookmobile service and depos- it collections, reference and I.L.L.</p> <p>Flathead County Library services both the Swan river Youth Forest Camp through maga- zine subscriptions and a reference collec- tion, paperbacks, visits to the library and books-by-mail; and the Montana Veterans' Home with Large Type materials, and visits to the library by bus.</p> <p>Montana State Library give support to four in- stitutions with their own library (Montana State Prison, Warm Springs State Hospital, Galen State Hospital, and Mountain View School) through I.L.L., reference, paper- back collections, and staffing. Boulder River School and Hospital is served directly by the State Library. All institutions get Consultants services.</p>				
NEBRASKA	<p>STATE LIBRARY (80.5) Projects are as follows with no statistics: Institutional Coordinator assigned at State- Commission to work part time with institu- tions. Network coordinators assigned to work with institutions within their network. Youth Development Center at Kearney had work- on bibliotherapy for institutional staffs.</p>				



SERVICES TO THE INSTITUTIONALIZED -- APPENDIX

STATE	LOCATION (Project code)	Project Description	POPULATION SERVED	LSCA \$	NON-FED \$	TOTAL \$
NEBRASKA	(Cont')	Institution Library Resource Grant to 18 institutions for purchase of Hi/Low materials, A-V, Large Print materials, equipment, books, reference materials, and pre-reading materials.				
NEVADA		Nevada Youth Training Center (I-79-3) Grant for salary of professional librarian.	1,653	5,655	-0-	5,655
		(1980 continuation of above)	(same)	-0-	16,193	16,193
		Nevada State Department of Prisons (S-80-4) and (I-80-18) Grant for books.	1,618	1,887	4,000	5,887
		Prison Matching (3) Salaries and books.	(same)	-0-	27,515	27,515
		Mental Health Institutions (3) Salaries & books.	(same)	-0-	24,000	24,000
NEW MEXICO		Camp Sierra Blanca (SA) Programming in consumer survival and education studies. Books and periodicals purchased.	200	2,807	-0-	2,807
		New Mexico Boy's School and Camp Eagles Nest (SB) Purchase books, magazines, A-V, games in consumer education, chess, hi/low materials, GED support.	561	1,900	-0-	1,900
		New Mexico Youth Diagnostic Center (SC) Programs on coping skills, career choice, minority studies, films, speakers, etc.	841	1,775	-0-	1,775
		Penitentiary of New Mexico (SD) Collection development in career/life planning. Library closed for 7 months due to riot.	1,340	9,190	-0-	9,190
		Radium Springs Center for Women (SE) No report.	?	900	-0-	900
		Roswell Correctional Center (SF) No report.	158	1,200	-0-	1,200
		Bernalillo County Mental Health/Mental Retardation Center. (SG) Collection Development.	106	700	-0-	700
		Forensic Hospital (SH) Relocation of Library.	52	800	-0-	800
		Fort Bayard Hospital (SI) Collection Development.	291	1,000	-0-	1,000
		Los Lunas Hospital & Training School (SJ) A-V, toys, for programming.	384	2,786	-0-	2,786
		New Mexico State Hospital (SK) No report.	485	?	?	?
		New Mexico Rehabilitation Center (SL) No report.	664	700	-0-	700
		New Mexico School for the Visually Handicapped (SM) Collection was updated and enlarged.	101	1,000	-0-	1,000
		New Mexico State Library (SN) Catalog entitled: "Audio-Visual Programs for Institution Libraries"	?	?	?	?
		Albuquerque Public Library (2A) Development of permanent collection in Bernalillo County Detention Center, including Spanish materials.				
		State Library (5) Consultant services	(5,111)	2,496	49,646	52,142
NEW JERSEY		State Library (5) Consultant Services, planning support, workshops, surveys, etc.	19,138	71,971	370,710	442,681
		Division of Youth & Family Services (5A) Book-mobile service to youth centers	192	26,287	-0-	26,287
		Woodbridge Public Library (5B) Established collection at home for disabled soldiers includes: Large Type books, A-V materials, I.L.L., etc.	400	19,185	-0-	19,185

SERVICES TO THE INSTITUTIONALIZED— APPENDIX

STATE	LOCATION (Project code) Project Description	POPULATION SERVED	LSCA \$	NON-FED \$	TOTAL \$
NEW YORK	Brooklyn Public Library (88-3) Librarian in charge of delivering prison services left and clerk in charge now. Part of a larger outreach project to the disadvantaged so no statistics available.	?	?	?	?
	Hohawk Valley Library Association (88-37) Delivered library service to the institutionalized of their local area as part of a larger project to the disadvantaged.	?	?	?	?
	Onondaga County Public Library (88-54) Outreach by local library to correctional institutions in their area, especially the Onondaga County Penitentiary, including films, reading material and special programs.	344	12,490	-0-	12,490
	Pioneer Library System (88-64) Outreach to the inmates of Monroe County Jail including how to use the law library, study of needs of the Spanish inmates.	366	8,632	-0-	8,632
	Queen Borough Public Library (88-73) Service to three correctional institutions by providing a librarian and planning programming for inmates. Librarian left after three months and program will not continue.	5,000	27,324	-0-	27,324
	Ramapo Catskill Library system (88-79) Support career program at Otisville Correctional Facility as part of pre-release program.	2,400	6,700	-0-	6,700
	Southern Adirondack Library System (88-82) A-V outreach program part of a disadvantaged project.	?	?	?	?
	Upper Hudson Library Federation (88-88) Library services to jailed, Capital District Psychiatric Center, and nursing homes. Part of a larger outreach to the disadvantaged.	?	?	?	?
	Hestchester Library system (88-91) Library services to institutionalized youth. Included sensitivity training for staff.	?	10,000	-0-	10,000
	Buffalo & Erie County Public Library (88-8) As part of a larger delivery project, services delivered to county institutions.	?	?	?	?
	New York Public Library (88-41) As part of its Outreach Project, provides assistance to 9 city correctional facilities.	?	?	?	?
	Division for Youth (88-101) Central library to serve scattered small group homes. Publication: "A Youth Rights Handbook" A-v equipment and materials.	1,800	37,657	-0-	37,657
	Department of Correctional Services (88-103) Project P.L.A.N. (Pre-release Liaison Agency Network) and I & R service through a data base using the Louisville Human Services Taxonomy. Support for social workers and counselors.	5,600	35,000	-0-	35,000
	State Library (2) Consultant services, annual institutional statistics, workshops, review of existing policies, future recommendations.	-0-	34,264	2,026,457	2,060,721

SERVICES TO THE INSTITUTIONALIZED— APPENDIX

STATE	LOCATION (Project code)	Project Description	POPULATION SERVED	LSCA-\$	NON-FED \$	TOTAL \$	
OHIO	State Library (I-6-88)	Consultant Service, workshops, assessment of adult correctional libraries, monitoring grants, speeches, etc.	35,888	468	26,599	27,059	
	Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (I-6A-1-88)	No progress report at this time.	12,158	98,325	181,148	271,473	
	Ohio Youth Commission (I-6A-2-88)	No progress report at this time.	225	18,834	28,818	47,644	
	Athens Mental Health and Development Center (I-6A-3-88)	No progress report at this time.	332	6,518	14,071	20,581	
	Central Ohio Psychiatric Hospital (I-6A-4-88)	No progress report at this time.	388	5,170	14,980	20,158	
	Line State Hospital (I-6A-5-88)	No report.	388	3,888	57,446	69,446	
	Orient Development Center (I-6A-6-88)	No report.	688	18,265	17,122	27,387	
	Tiffin Mental Health and Development Center (I-6A-7-88)	No report at this time.	215	1,145	11,825	12,970	
	Western Reserve Psychiatric Habilitation Center (I-6A-8-88)	No report at this time.	?	8,848	31,888	39,848	
	Woodside Receiving Hospital (I-6A-9-88)	No report.	?	3,588	19,291	22,791	
	Fallsview Psychiatric Hospital (I-6A-13-79)	No report at this time.	1,888	7,758	-0-	7,758	
	Also Note articles by Philip L. Koons:						
	"185,625 Miles Later: A Journey Through Ohio's Institution Libraries" The State Library of Ohio News, V.226, Dated Feb. 1981.						
	"Recommendations for Development and Improvement of Library Services to Residents of Wisconsin's Correctional Institutions." Unpublished?						
PENNSYLVANIA	Harren State Hospital (XII-88-79-I)	Outreach to patients in the closed wards, including rotating collections, delivery of materials, programs, films, poetry, etc.	822	38,550	-0-	38,550	
	Harnersville State Hospital (XII-88-88-I)	Health information educational units.	641	28,842	-0-	28,842	
	White Haven Center (XII-88-82-I)	No evaluation at this time.	726	8,685	-0-	8,685	
	Centre County Library & Historical Museum (III-88-25-I)	Health information for the institutionalized and out-patient use. No statistics since this is part of a larger project.					
	Also note three papers by the State Library of Pennsylvania:						
"Adult Correctional Facility Library Guidelines" Dated April 1981.							
"Library Services to Moderately to Severely Retarded Institutionalized Adults"							
"Final Report of the State Correctional Institution at Pittsburgh Library Humanities Enrichment Program." By Cesare J. Muccari.							

SERVICES TO THE INSTITUTIONALIZED — APPENDIX

STATE	LOCATION (Project code) Project Description	POPULATION SERVED	LSCA \$	NON-FED \$	TOTAL \$
SOUTH DAKOTA	State Library (6) Institutional Consultant.	2,376	30,851	-0-	30,851
	School for the Deaf in Sioux Falls (6) Recreational materials, expanded library.	100	1,904	6,979	8,883
	Penitentiary at Sioux Falls and Mornings' Correctional Unit at Yankton (6) Recreational and informational materials, law collection?	?	5,129	3,220	8,349
	Other listed grants are:				
	Custer	?	1,931	1,160	3,091
	Redfield	?	3,994	1,720	5,714
	Human Services	?	3,486	8,928	12,334
	Visually Handicapped	?	1,364	7,526	8,890
	Plankinton	?	1,590	1,017	2,607
	State Veterans	?	2,872	1,220	4,092
	Youth Forestry	?	1,308	2,291	3,599
	Crippled Children's	?	1,850	4,744	6,594
	Also publications by the State Library:				
	"Selection Aids" by Betty Siedschlaw. Dated November 29, 1979.				
"The Value of Toys in Institutional Libraries" Dated 1980.					
TENNESSEE	Correctional Institutions (I-E-1) State Library staff and Advisory Council members completed evaluations of service in Institutions under the program, Workshops, grants for materials, Bibliotherapy training as C.E.U., A-V on coping, drugs and art.	6,401	20,000	10,000	30,000
	Mental Health Institutions (I-E-2) Evaluations of program by the Advisory Council, project of visual interest of the mentally retarded in printed material, workshops, training in bibliotherapy, consultants services, grants for book and A-V materials.	5,223	15,000	7,500	22,500
UTAH	State Hospital (III) Funds for books, periodicals, publications, A-V, games, toys, textbooks, prints, etc. Bibliotherapy and music therapy.	342	7,217	14,109	21,317
	Utah State Training School (III) A-V equipment, support for educational program.	933	5,690	9,596	15,286
	State Youth Development Center (III) Upgrade the science, vocational and technical materials, fiction paperbacks, A-V equipment, periodicals:	98	3,662	14,479	18,141
	Utah State Prison (III) Prison met 98% of the accreditation standards of the ACA with the library meeting every standard and was featured on TV news. Films from state collection.	916	8,761	11,127	19,888
	Utah Schools for the Seaf and the Blind (III) Books, A-V materials, games, films, braille, twin vision and Large Type books, educational program support.	360	4,670	13,548	18,218

SERVICES TO THE INSTITUTIONALIZED — APPENDIX

STATE	LOCATION (Project code) Project Description	POPULATION SERVED	LSCA \$	NON-FED \$	TOTAL \$
VERMONT	State Library (88-6) Funds for book and A-V materials, consultant services, bibliographies; film supplied by State, books-by mail. St. Albans Correctional Center—improvement of communications skills using films and discussions, literacy program. Correctional Centers—repair of talking book machines. Chittenden Correctional Facility—literacy programs. Rutland—planning and organizing new library.				
WEST VIRGINIA	STATE LIBRARY (5) Special projects by State: Laws for Young Mountaineers—program for young offenders on West Virginia laws. Policy Handbook for Institutional librarians. Survey of Institutionalized on Library Service. Consultant Services, funds and acquisitions of materials, as well as processing.				
WISCONSIN	Wisconsin Veterans Home (79/88-90) Large type materials, upgrade collection, programming, A-V materials and equipment. Division of Corrections (79/88-92) A-V and Book materials and equipment, training, resource sharing among institutions. Department of Health and Social Services (N/A) State matching for institutional funds. See Also: "Expanding Horizons" by Frances de Usabel in Wisconsin Library Bulletin, May-June 1988: p. 115-118. "State Institutional Libraries: Resources for Community Use" by Ledell Zellers in Wisconsin Library Bulletin, May-June 1988: p.111-114.	1,250 3,969 9,000	3,974 70,000	-0- -0- 57,500	3,974 70,000 57,500

SERVICES TO THE AGING
FY 80 ANNUAL REPORT

The Adult Services Division of the American Library Association adopted their statement on ways public libraries could serve their aging clientele in 1964 and revised it in 1971. The year 1971 was also noted for the White House Conference on Aging which resulted in the amendment to the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) which authorized funding for library service to the aging under Title IV of the Act. This Title was never funded since public libraries were funding programs for the aging under Title I. Some of these programs have come a long way in this short time.

Early programs tended to have a single focus, to be viewed as a "special program" of the library, and therefore disappear in every funding crunch. Emphasis of the early programs was service to shut-ins, and this type of effort is still the most common effort found in the projects for the aging. There has been one major change in the sixteen years between 1964 and 1980, outreach to the homebound or institutionalized is frequently only one component of a successful project. Today's projects incorporate the delivery of regular reading materials with the delivery of programs on topics of interest to the older citizen (such as crime prevention, cooking for two or one, remembering events from earlier times, and even hogcalling). It will probably include a large type book selection for those with failing eyesight, or special lenses for those bedridden, or even talking books if the problems are more severe.

As outreach services have gained acceptance as valid involvements of the library, services to the aging has been incorporated into an overall program of bringing the library to those who might not come to the library. Unfortunately, just as libraries have really begun to reach out to the non-traditional library patron, money for such programs has become tight. One indication of the troubled economic times we are in, is the reevaluating of delivery systems used by the libraries. Projects that "piggyback" on existing delivery systems such as Meal-on-Wheels, are appearing daily. Librarians are having to rethink long running projects and find ways of bringing the same service with less funding. Use of volunteers to take the library to the unreached is on the increase. Such projects often have "snappy" names (such as HELP--Helping Elderly in Lancaster through Library Outreach) and used rewards for the volunteers (such as letters from the Governor of the State or Mayor of the town).

A new angle on the use of volunteers has come about with the increase of county wide or regional library systems. While one library might not be able to afford a professional librarian to coordinate outreach services, together they can hire a coordinator. An added bonus often mentioned in the evaluation reports on such cooperation is that the coordinator often brings new or unusual materials to the attention of the staff of the local library. The coordinator not only brings expertise to the volunteer staff but is also a tool for training the local professional staff. The coordinator is frequently more familiar with the audio-visual aids available through the system collection or the Statewide A-V pool.

Another service not always affordable by a single library, but more frequently found in the headquarters library of a system, are the Information and Referral (I&R) centers. Many I&R systems have strong components for services to the aging. The health, economic, and psychological problems of the elderly are the concern of many Federal, State and local agencies. Finding one way through the maze of potential helpful agencies to the one that can be of service can be very bewildering for many senior citizens. Many counties are finding that their County Library System Headquarters, with its reference librarians already trained to

answer telephone and walk-in questions on almost any topic, is the logical place to fund their I&R services.

Trying to judge the universe of services to the aging by reading the annual reports of projects funded under LSCA for any given year is to only blindly see one small portion of the elephant. Many successful and ongoing aging projects were funded at the local level with LSCA funds by State agencies that have rules limiting LSCA and State funds for 2 or 3 years, after which the local library assumes the cost. Another limiting factor to complete statistics is the rise of the system libraries mentioned earlier. These reports are often not detailed as to dollars spent on any one priority group and do not count how many of the aging population is served and therefore cannot be used in this summary. Many other projects are funded under disadvantaged headings and the percentage of elderly reached was too small for inclusion in this report. The reports with the most overlap in this field are those projects funded under the Services to the Blind and Physically Handicapped (BPH) heading. Those interested in a more complete picture of projects which serve the aging are urged to consult the report on BPH and on the Disadvantaged.

Attached to this report is an appendix which lists those projects which could be identified as either specifically for the aging or with a significant portion of the named target audience being aging. These projects are those funded for Fiscal Year 1980. Totals for expenditures and for populations served are to be found on the last two pages of the appendix.

SERVICES TO AGING — APPENDIX

STATE	LOCATION (Project code) Project Description	POPULATION: SERVED	LSCA \$	NON-FED \$	TOTAL \$
ALABAMA	8 Regional Libraries (XIV) Projects include purchase of large print book books and periodicals, delivery of materials and programs to nutrition sites, community centers. "....will have a lower priority in Alabama the current fiscal year."	109,987	46,488	30,847	76,935
ALASKA	No Projects Reported.	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
ARIZONA	Buckeye Public Library (80-I-III-c3) An outreach program as part of a larger delivery project for homebound.	?	726	-0-	726
ARKANSAS	No Projects given as they are subsumed in larger reports. (TriLakes Regional has a project funded under which they sponsored pre-retirement fairs and nursing home programs that reached 258. In addition they produced a slide/tape show on early Hot Springs, Ark.	?	?	?	?
CALIFORNIA	North Bay/Santa Rosa (I-144B) Outreach program as part of a larger delivery project.	22,038	1,440	-0-	1,440
	San Rafael Public Library (I-1588-PH) Outreach program as part of a larger delivery project.	4,269	20,100	35,000	55,100
	Agnews State Hospital (I-165B-i) Foster Grandparents work with developmentally disabled children in the hospital using relia and toys.	-0-	63,000	-0-	63,000
COLORADO	La Venta (79-1-29) A Place for Older People (POP?) is a special room in the library for the aging.	?	?	?	?
	Garfield County Public Library (79-1-86) A joint project to reach the aging in cooperation with the Council on Aging.	?	?	?	?
CONNECTICUT	No Projects Reported.	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
DELAWARE	Hockessin Public Library An outreach program that was part of a larger delivery project.	?	2,000	-0-	2,000
D.C.	No Projects Reported.	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
FLORIDA	Charlotte-Glades County System (10-A) An outreach project that included bookmobile service.	15,782	3,000	7,500	10,500

SERVICES TO AGING — APPENDIX

STATE	LOCATION (Project code) Project Description	POPULATION: SERVED	LSCA \$	NON-FED \$	TOTAL \$
FLORIDA (Cont)	Fort Myers-Lee County Public Library (10-B) No narrative at this time.	35,004	20,500	13,000	33,500
	Palm Beach County Public Library (10-C) An actively promoted Books-by-Mail program. Promotion included cooperation with 3 area agencies the serve the aging, radio and news- paper spots, and TV interviews and the use of other senior service delivery services. 2-way postage reusable bags are part of service.	83,007	10,000	5,000	15,000
	Selby Public Library (10-D) A book-by-mail program that is off to a slow start that they feel is usual for this type of program even though it has been heavily promoted.	12,089	10,000	5,000	15,000
	Taylor County Public Library (10-E) Helped form the Senior Citizens Club of Steinhatchee. Programs include: singing, voter registration on mobile voter unit, gerontology counselor meeting. Special programs at local nursing homes, and are working with the newly formed Meals-on-Wheels.	2,000	8,000	6,300	14,300
	U. of Southern Florida Library, Tampa (19-F) New project (just starting) to develop a workshop on aging to be carried out in FY 1981:	1,508,149	8,000	-0-	8,000
	Elbert County Public Library (I-III-C) Special programming for the aging including films.	905	5,080	-0-	5,080
HAWAII	State Library (80-8) State consultant helps organize clubs, arranges for special speakers on arts and crafts, diet, money management, etc.	47,984	70,890	-0-	70,890
IDAHO	No Projects Reported.	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
ILLINOIS	State Library Study entitled: "Services for the Elderly in Illinois Public Libraries: A Survey." Report No. 6. Dated January 1981.	?	?	?	?
INDIANA	No Projects Reported.	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
IOWA	3 Projects listed under the Blind and Physically Handicapped effort are mixed projects that are for the aging with visual and physical handicaps. They are:				
	Carnegie-Stout Public Library (80-III)	?	6,000	-0-	6,000
	North Central Regional (80-III)	?	5,582	-0-	5,582
	Waterloo Public Library (80-III)	?	7,500	-0-	7,500

SERVICES TO AGING — APPENDIX

STATE	LOCATION (Project code) Project Description	POPULATION: SERVED	LSCA \$	NON-FED \$	TOTAL \$
KANSAS	No Projects Reported—subsumed by regional systems reports. Narrative includes report of: of the Topeka Public Library program which includes a homebound service, booklists for seniors, and an Information and Referral project.	?	?	?	?
KENTUCKY	Composit Statistics for Aging Subgrants (5) Hertcalfe County Public Library includes an I&R: Service, Large Type and Talking Books, special book holders, a Live Long and Like it: Club with programs including quilting, and special programs such as gospel singing. Harvey Hain Memorial Library has cosponsored programs on: energy problems for those on fixed incomes, arts and crafts, style shows, etc. George Coon Public Library increased its large: type collection. Laural County Community Library formed the Community Club which has programs on crafts.	2,400	-0-	10,000	10,000
LOUISIANA	System reports include indications of aging pro- grams. Two systems published catalogs of their Large Type holdings. They were: Trailblazer (7A)	35,668	?	?	?
	Bayouland (7C)	40,061	?	?	?
MAINE	No Projects Reported.	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
MARYLAND	Somerset County Public Library (I.H) Funds to increase the Large Type collection.	?	8,000	-0-	8,000
	Baltimore County Public Library (II.G) Special programs including a newsletter for seniors and A-V materials and programs.	15,540	15,000	-0-	15,000
	Howard County Public Library (II.H) Project included programming and increasing the Large Type materials.	99	12,750	-0-	12,750
	Anne Arundel County Public Library (II.I) No narrative on the project available at this time.	?	16,250	-0-	16,250
	State Library (IV) Gave 6 workshops on training librarians in work with the aging.	25	?	?	?
MASSACHUSETTS	No Projects Reported. (Note: See Vol.3No.1 Jan 1981 for writeup of one LSCA Funded project)	?	?	?	?

SERVICES TO AGING — APPENDIX

STATE	LOCATION (Project code) Project Description	POPULATION: SERVED	LSCA \$	NON-FED \$	TOTAL \$
MICHIGAN	Constock An outreach program that is part of a larger homebound delivery project.	50	2,500	-0-	2,500
	Holly Public Library Funds to increase Large Type holding as part of a larger mixed project for the visually handicapped.	?	500	-0-	500
	Warren Public Library Special project to increase Large Type holdings and an active promotional campaign.	?	4,000	-0-	4,000
	Traverse County Public Library Deposit collections placed in medical care facilities, senior centers, low-rent housing and nursing homes.	600	4,500	-0-	4,500
MINNESOTA	No Projects Reported. (Note: Read the Wilson Library Bulletin of April 1981, pages 593-595. "Storytelling to the Elderly" by Diane Johnson.	?	?	?	?
MISSISSIPPI	State Library (X) Files and Large Print books for the Aging.	3,383	3,000	-0-	3,000
	Pike-Arite-Walthall (VIII D) Large Type books for collections in nursing homes.	?	3,000	-0-	3,000
MISSOURI	St. Louis Public Library Production of a catalog of Large Print books that are available through Books-by-Mail.	500	12,559	-0-	12,559
	Shannon County Library Large Print books purchased as part of a larger project to upgrade the collection in this small town.	?	100	50	150
MONTANA	No Projects Reported.	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
NEBRASKA	No Projects Reported.	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
NEW HAMPSHIRE	No Projects Reported.	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
NEW JERSEY	Old Bridge Public Library (2-K) A multipart program for the aging which includes the establishment of an I&R service, helping distribute senior citizens discount cards, bookmobile service, brochures on the services available, exhibits of collections and hobbies of the seniors, special deposit collections and programming at senior centers.	2,615	42,058	331	42,389

SERVICES TO AGING — APPENDIX

STATE	LOCATION (Project code) Project Description	POPULATION: SERVED	LSCA \$	NON-FED \$	TOTAL \$
NEW MEXICO	No Projects Reported	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
NEW YORK	Brooklyn Public Library (80-2) SAGE continues with outreach, promotion, etc. New programs include a class for older adults on the "Psychology of Everyday Living" in cooperation with the Institute of Study for Older Adults, the Jewish Association of Services for Aging, and Meals-on-Wheels.	17,532	56,106	-0-	56,106
	Chautaugus-Cattaraugus Library System (80-) Program called UPDATE is a Radio Reading service that reads area newspapers, current magazines and books. Broadcasts information about agencies serving the handicapped. Now has 63 hours of broadcast a week due to some additional Appalachian Regional Commission funds which also extended the geographic area served. Most of the listeners are visually handicapped elderly.	600	25,051	-0-	25,051
	Mohawk Valley (80-37) An outreach program as part of a larger homebound delivery project.	35,322	1,265	-0-	1,265
	Onodaga County Public Library (80-55) This space left on purpose!!!!	4,174	51,621	-0-	51,621
NORTH CAROLINA	Central North Carolina (9A) Outreach to the homebound as part of a larger delivery project.	6,205	4,134	1,524	5,658
	Sampson-Clinton (9L) This project won an achievement award from the National Association of Counties and included outreach to the homebound, and I&R service and programs on: How to make a will, ghost stories and a film on the national "Hollrin" contest.	1,200	14,000	9,171	23,171
	Union County Library (9P) An outreach program that is part of a larger homebound delivery project.	140	3,336	1,873	5,209
	Wayne County Public Library (9Q) Included nutritional site programs and more Large Type books, as well as accomplishing the opening of a branch of the library in the Senior Citizen's Apartment Building.	5,815	27,500	4,930	32,430

SERVICES TO AGING — APPENDIX

STATE	LOCATION (Project code) Project Description	POPULATION: SERVED	LSCA \$	NON-FED \$	TOTAL \$
NORTH DAKOTA	No Projects Reported	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
OHIO	Washington County Public Library (I-78-3-79) An outreach program that is a part of a larger delivery project.	860	13,908	-0-	13,908
	Youngstown and Mahoning (I-15-H-79) A program for the visually handicapped older person as part of a larger handicapped project.	30,000	3,659	-0-	3,659
	Warren Public Library (I-78-2-80) An outreach program as part of a larger de- livery project.	500	15,838	51,010	66,848
OKLAHOMA	Lawton (8) An outreach delivery system for the aging homebound that is supported by Large Type book purchases.	?	2,500	-0-	2,500
	Southern Prairie (8) This outreach project is just starting and a complete report is not available.	?	6,000	-0-	6,000
	Stillwater (8) A strong well rounded program run out of the library by volunteers. Project included an I&R service, friendly visits, telephone re- assurance and checks, volunteer repair of minor home problems, transportation to needed services, and special programs of interest. Strong promotional aspects including a sheet for new residents about community services.	?	4,500	-0-	4,500
OREGON	NOT REPORTING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
PENNSYLVANIA	Pottsville Free Public Library (III-80-64-1) Deposit collection placed in nursing homes.	435	19,290	-0-	19,290
	Whitehall Public Library (III-80-81-1) A program for the aging that is part of a larger project for the visually handicapped.	1,843	1,653	-0-	1,653
	Berwick Public Library (VII-80-14-1) Books-on-Wheels for nursing homes, senior centers, and private home delivery.	122	11,150	-0-	11,150
	Chester County Library (VII-80-26-1) A project to bring Large Print materials to visually impaired senior citizens, rotating deposit collection, catalog of materials and special A-V materials used with programs.	250	6,963	-0-	6,963

SERVICES TO AGING -- APPENDIX

STATE	LOCATION (Project code) Project Description	POPULATION: SERVED	LSCA \$	NON-FED \$	TOTAL \$
PENNSYLVANIA (Cont)	Lancaster County Library (VII-80-44-1) This project called HELLO—Helping Elderly in Lancaster through Library Outreach—includes home delivery, rotating collections, a catalog of Large Type materials, special programs, etc. Also included the video taping of the training classes for reuse.	4,500	31,034	-0-	31,034
	Peoples Library (VII-80-61-1) This outreach project included a brochure given to all persons leaving the hospital so they were aware of the homebound delivery. Project averages 175 patrons at any given time.	7,820	9,200	9,200	18,400
RHODE ISLAND	No Projects Reported	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
SOUTH CAROLINA	Lexington County Circulating Library (III-E) A well rounded program including book deposit collections; special programs; films; Large Print materials; outreach to nursing homes, senior centers, and private homes; and a newsletter on activities. Arranged for the senior centers to provide transportation to the library. Programs included topics such as: Medical Education, Death and Dying, Oral History, etc.	4,604	12,332	16,614	28,946
	Laurens County Library (III-E) This outreach project takes films, Large Type materials, Talking Books, and special programs such as blood pressure screening, to nursing homes, nutritional sites, housing projects, group and individual homes. Promotion included in project.	1,150	11,000	11,062	22,062
SOUTH DAKOTA	No Projects Reported.	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
TENNESSEE	Upper Cumberland Regional Library Center (I-C-1) Project Outreach is run by the regional center and takes Large Type materials and films to the aging. It is felt that this project has helped the librarians from small public libraries be more acquainted with the holdings from the regional library and the State Library.	852	23,000	-0-	23,000
	Reelfoot Regional Library Center (I-C-2) This project included service to shut-ins and a county health fair for the Elderly.	500	18,000	-0-	18,000
TEXAS	No projects reported as they are subsumed in the regional projects.	?	?	?	?

SERVICES TO AGING — APPENDIX

STATE	LOCATION (Project code) Project Description	POPULATION: SERVED	LSCA \$	NON-FED \$	TOTAL \$
UTAH	No Projects Reported	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
VERMONT	No Projects Reported	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
VIRGINIA	NOT REPORTING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
WASHINGTON	Seattle Public Library (78-868-13) This rotating collection of Large Type books is sent out to libraries with emphasis on libraries in small communities. This is a project for the visually handicapped run by Washington Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.	?	12,500	-0-	12,500
WEST VIRGINIA	No Projects Reported	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
WISCONSIN	Indianhead Federated Library System (80-74) An outreach program as part of a larger homebound delivery project.	150	3,270	-0-	3,270
	Mid-Wisconsin Library System (80-31) An outreach that is part of a larger homebound delivery project. They will be cutting it back next year.	23,807	2,280	-0-	2,280
	Northwest Wisconsin Library System (80-36) A program for the print handicapped aging that is part of a larger visually handicapped project. Includes Large Type books.	117,000	5,940	-0-	5,940
	Veterans Home (80-98) Service to the Veteran's Home include Large Type books through a Books-by-Mail program.	1,250	3,974	-0-	3,974
WYOMING	No Projects Reported.	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
VIRGIN ISLANDS	St. Thomas (88-1) This delivery of materials to the Senior Centers is part of a larger delivery Project.	500	3,318	3,877	7,195
PUERTO RICO	No Projects Reported.	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
GUAM	No Projects Reported.	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

SERVICES TO AGING — APPENDIX

STATE	LOCATION (Project code) Project Description	POPULATION SERVED	LSCA \$	NON-FED \$	TOTAL \$
ALABAMA	Program through regional systems.	109,987	46,088	30,847	76,935
ALASKA	None	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
ARIZONA	Outreach	?	726	-0-	726
ARKANSAS	Programs cannot be identified in reports.	?	?	?	?
CALIFORNIA	Outreach and Foster Grandparents program.	26,307	84,540	35,000	119,540
COLORADO	Special programs and special room in library.	?	?	?	?
CONNECTICUT	No Projects.	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
DELAWARE	Outreach	?	2,000	-0-	2,000
D.C.	No Projects.	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
FLORIDA	Outreach, Book-by-Mail, Bookmobile, Programs	1,662,031	59,500	36,800	96,300
GEORGIA	Programming	905	5,080	-0-	5,080
HAWAII	State Consultant services, programming	47,984	70,890	-0-	70,890
IDAHO	No Projects.	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
ILLINOIS	Report of State of the Art.	?	?	?	?
INDIANA	No Projects.	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
IOWA	Visually Handicapped Aging	?	19,082	-0-	19,082
KANSAS	Subsumed by System Reports.	?	?	?	?
KENT	Large Type Books, I&R, Clubs and Programs.	2,480	-0-	10,000	10,000
KENT	Subsumed in Regional Reports. Large Type Books.	75,729	?	?	?
MAINE	No Projects.	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
MARYLAND	Large Type Materials, Programming, Training.	15,664	52,000	-0-	52,000
MASSACHUSETTS	No Projects.	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
MICHIGAN	Outreach, Large Type Books, Deposit collections	650	11,500	-0-	11,500
MINNESOTA	No Projects.	?	?	?	?
MISSISSIPPI	Large Type and special films for the Aging	3,383	6,000	-0-	6,000
MISSOURI	Large Type materials, Catalogs for Books-by-Mail	500	12,659	50	12,709
MONTANA	No Projects.	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

SERVICES TO AGING — APPENDIX

STATE	LOCATION (Project code) Project Description	POPULATION: SERVED	LSCA \$	NON-FED \$	TOTAL \$
NEBRASKA	No Projects.	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
NEW HAMPSHIRE	No Projects	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
NEW JERSEY	I&R, Programming,bookmobile,deposit collections.	2,615	42,058	331	42,389
NEW MEXICO	No Projects.	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
NEW YORK	Outreach, Classes, Radio-Reading,promotion,etc.	57,628	134,043	-0-	134,043
NORTH CAROLINA	Outreach,I&R, Programming,Large Type books,etc.	13,360	48,970	17,498	66,468
NORTH DAKOTA	No Projects.	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
OHIO	Outreach, Visually handicapped materials,etc.	31,360	33,405	51,010	84,415
OKLAHOMA	Outreach, I&R, volunteer special programs, etc.	?	13,000	-0-	13,000
OREGON	NOT REPORTING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
PENNSYLVANIA	Deposit & Large Type collections,delivery, A-V	14,970	79,290	9,200	88,490
RHODE ISLAND	No Projects.	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
SOUTH CAROLINA	Outreach,Large Type materials,programs,delivery.	5,754	23,332	27,676	51,008
SOUTH DAKOTA	No Projects	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
TENNESSEE	Outreach,Large type and films,programs.	1,352	41,000	-0-	41,000
TEXAS	No Projects identifiable.	?	?	?	?
UTAH	No Projects.	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
VERMONT	No Projects	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
VIRGINIA	NOT REPORTING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
WASHINGTON	Visually handicapped materials.	?	12,500	-0-	12,500
WEST VIRGINIA	No Projects.	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
WISCONSIN	Outreach and Visually Handicapped Materials	142,207	15,464	-0-	15,464
WYOMING	No Projects.	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
VIRGIN ISLANDS	Delivery of materials.	500	3,318	3,877	7,195
PUERTO RICO	No Projects.	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
GUAM	No Projects.	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
TOTALS ALL STATES		2,215,366	816,445	222,289	1,038,734

SERVICES TO THE DISADVANTAGED PERSONS

FISCAL YEAR 1980

This report proposes a working definition for the disadvantaged as a priority of the Library Services and Construction Act and analyzes baseline data collected from the States' fiscal year 1980 annual reports regarding nationwide trends, problems, and exemplary projects.

No single definition of "disadvantaged" is applicable to all federal programs, because of the complexity of the concept. Since the disadvantaged is a priority of the LSCA Act, the lack of a clear definition is a major problem in administering LSCA at the State and Federal levels. This report proposes a working definition, derived from the LSCA Act, the LSCA Regulations and program experience.

The most specific source for a definition of the disadvantaged is the Regulations. Section 130.3(b) of the Regulations highlights 3 major categories that are included in the disadvantaged. "Disadvantaged persons" means persons who have educational, socioeconomic, cultural or similar disadvantages...". Thus, the three identifiable categories are "educationally disadvantaged," "culturally disadvantaged," and "socioeconomically disadvantaged." However section 130.3(b) fails to clarify the scope of the 3 categories: "The term includes persons whose need for special services results from poverty, neglect, delinquency, or cultural or linguistic isolation from the community at large". These examples in the regulatory definition suggest the following matrix:

<u>Educationally Disadvantaged</u>	<u>Culturally Disadvantaged</u>	<u>Socioeconomically Disadvantaged</u>
(no examples given in the Regulations)	Neglect Delinquency Cultural Isolation Linguistic Isolation	Poverty

This matrix does not supply LSCA Administrators with enough examples of disadvantaged target groups, nor does it address the types of projects that commonly are used to meet the service needs of the disadvantaged.

The matrix, below, is an attempt to identify the components of a comprehensive working definition of the disadvantaged as a priority of the LSCA Act. This matrix is based on the Act, the Regulations, and program experience. The inclusion of a group in the matrix does not necessarily mean that FY 80 LSCA program funds were spent on the group. In future reports, additional target groups and types of projects may be added to the matrix as they are identified.

EDUCATIONALLY DISADVANTAGED

Children of Socio-
economically Disadvantaged
Adults
Preschoolers and Parents
of Preschoolers
Those in Need of Adult
Education
Developmentally Disabled
(Not Institutionalized)
Literacy

CULTURALLY DISADVANTAGED

Young Adults
Mentally Ill (Not
Institutionalized)
Deinstitutionalized
New Americans such as
Haitian, Asian, and
Cuban Immigrants
Institutionalized (non
state institutions
such as local jails,
halfway houses, group
homes)
Non Nuclear Families,
Sexual Preference
Drug Abusers
Alcohol Abusers
Delinquents (Not
institutionalized)
Abused or Neglected
Young Adults, Pre-
schoolers, or Children
Americans Who Wish to
Keep Their Ethnic Culture
Alive, Including, Portuguese,
Polish, Italians, Micronesians,
Russians, French, Native
Hawaiians, Asians, etc.

SOCIOECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

Migrant Workers
Appalachian Whites
American Indians
Blacks
Spanish Speaking
Alaskan Natives
Unemployed
Displaced Homemakers
Women
Poor

EXAMPLES OF TYPES OF PROJECTS THAT CAN SERVE THE DISADVANTAGED

Information and Referral/Telephone Reference/Consumer Information
Books by Mail
Films and Other Audio-Visual Programs
Bookmobiles
Book Deposits
Tutoring
Outreach Programs/Outreach Workers
Community Planning
Collection Development
Telephone Programming
Neighborhood Information Centers
Career Centers/Career guidance counselors
Young Adult Resource Centers
Information Packaging and Production
Instant Libraries/Kiosks
Courses
Minority Recruitment and Training
Media Centers
Ethnic Festivals
Ethnic Oral History
Adult Independent Learning

Some of the target groups listed above might initially appear to be inappropriate for the disadvantaged. Thus, one might question the inclusion of Preschoolers under the "Educationally Disadvantaged" category. Yet, Preschoolers can be considered "Educationally Disadvantaged," because there are not publicly supported educational institutions available for their education. The importance of preschool education in development is becoming increasingly evident. One might also question the inclusion of a number of the target groups under "Culturally Disadvantaged", such as Young Adults, Non Nuclear Families, and Drug Abusers. Nevertheless, such target groups are included because they are often culturally isolated from the mainstream of American life, or tend to form their own separate cultures, and have nontraditional service needs. This is especially true of Young Adults, Delinquents, and Ethnic Groups. If libraries are to serve the needs of such groups, special projects must be designed that take differing cultural identities into account.

However, one must be careful to avoid stereotypes. One cannot assume that all Spanish-Speaking Americans and Women are poor, that a Preschooler automatically lacks access to educational opportunities, or that a Young Adult of a member of of an Ethnic group automatically identifies more with youth culture or their ethnic culture than with the mainstream of American culture.

The following categories are excluded from our working definition of "disadvantaged"
1) Elderly and Homebound; 2) State Institutionalized; 3) Physically Handicapped or Disabled Persons; 4) Persons Geographically Isolated by Distance or Residence; 5) Groups that may have Inadequate Service; 6) those with Limited English-Speaking Ability; and 7) Projects not Specifically Targeted to Services Designed for the Disadvantaged. The LSCA Regulations and the Act treat these groups as being distinct from the disadvantaged. Additionally, many of these priorities are covered in other reports produced by OLLT staff members.

Data Collection Problems

Data presented in the analysis, below, must be regarded solely as trend indicators. The figures are soft due to data collection limitations. Due to lack of adequate guidance to the States from the Federal level in completing the Project Report form, there were weaknesses in State reporting. This problem posed some significant data collection problems.

In using the matrix above, as a working definition of the disadvantaged for data collection, obvious weaknesses have been taken into account whenever possible. It is impossible to avoid overlap when assigning projects to categories within a matrix. For example, Migrant Workers and Blacks are sometimes socioeconomically disadvantaged, culturally isolated from the mainstream, and educationally disadvantaged, yet they appear in our matrix only as socioeconomically disadvantaged. Illiterates are frequently socioeconomically disadvantaged, yet they appear in our charts only as educationally disadvantaged.

Data from American Samoa and the Northern Mariana Islands could not be included in this report because those territories elected to consolidate their public library programs under Public Law 96-134. Therefore, they are not required to submit an annual report under LSCA.

Percentages have been rounded to the nearest percentage point. Financial figures have been rounded to the nearest dollar, and include FY 80 funds expended in FY 80 and FY 79 funds expended in FY 80.

Data on the disadvantaged included in consolidated projects covering additional LSCA priority were estimated follow up calls to the states were made if necessary.

Analysis

The long-term outlook for the significant commitment of funds for the disadvantaged as a priority under LSCA does not appear to be promising. Total dollars (State, Local, and Federal) spent on the disadvantaged under LSCA during FY 1980 were \$31,149,111 for a total of 291 projects with an average cost per project of \$107,041. Total dollars (State, Local, and Federal) spent on Title I of LSCA during FY 1980 were \$678,350,070 for a total of 1586 Title I projects, with an average total cost per project of \$427,711. The disadvantaged received only approximately 5% of the total LSCA Title I program dollars in FY 80. The average LSCA "disadvantaged" project received one-quarter of the total support that the average LSCA Title I project received. In addition, the LSCA program total spending for the disadvantaged increased 3% from FY 79 to FY 80. However, at the same time, the effects of inflation effectively reduced the value of dollars spent on the disadvantaged.

The outlook becomes even more discouraging when one compares State and Local LSCA program support for the disadvantaged with State and Local support for Title I. Total State and Local LSCA program dollars spent on the disadvantaged in FY 1980 were \$22,567,799, with an average State and/or Local contribution per project of \$77,552. Total State and Local LSCA program dollars spent for LSCA Title I in Fiscal Year 1980 were \$614,173,075, with an average State and Local contribution per Title I project of \$387,246. The disadvantaged received approximately 4% of the total LSCA Title I State and Local contribution. The average LSCA project for the disadvantaged received only one-fifth of the support from the State and/or Local level that the average LSCA Title I project received. Federal dollars spent on the disadvantaged generated \$22,567,799 in State and/or Local funds, or about 2.62 times the Federal contribution. Title I Federal spending generated \$614,173,075 in State and/or Local funding, or nearly 10 times the Federal contribution. The ratio here is about 1 to 3.6.

The Title I dollars (Federal, State, Local) spent per capita (potential users) was \$3.18. The LSCA dollars (Federal, State, Local) spent per capita (potential users) for disadvantaged was \$1.06. The ratio would be 3 to 1. The evidence suggests that the disadvantaged are receiving less than their equitable share of LSCA program funds. This trend appears to be going downward. Five percent less of LSCA program funds was spent at the State and/or Local level on the disadvantaged in FY 1980 than was spent in FY 1979.^{1/}

Comparisons between Title I spending and spending for the disadvantaged are more encouraging if one examines Federal funds spent. Thirty-two percent^{2/} more was spent at the Federal level in FY 1980 than was spent in FY 1979. Total Federal dollars spent on the disadvantaged in FY 80 were \$8,581,312, the average Federal contribution per disadvantaged project being \$29,489. Total Federal dollars spent on Title I projects were \$64,176,995, the average Federal contribution per project being \$40,464. The disadvantaged received approximately 13% of the Federal LSCA Title I dollar and the average project

1/ The State and local figures presented here are based on what the states reported under the LSCA program. It is possible that some states and localities spend significantly more on the disadvantaged than they report under the LSCA program.

2/ In FY 1979, the State and/or Local contribution for the disadvantaged was \$21,298,836, and the Federal contribution was \$5,842,547. Merely to keep pace with the 11.3 consumer price index for 1979, dollars expended in 1980 would have been \$23,705,604 expended at the State and/or Local level, and \$6,502,754 expended at the Federal level.

for the disadvantaged received approximately three quarters of the Federal support that the average Title I project received. While the States collectively spent only 4% of their Title I State and/or Local funds on the disadvantaged, they spent 13% of Federal Title I funds on the disadvantaged, a ratio of about 1 to 3. Federal funds alone were used in 64% of the total number of disadvantaged projects. Combined funds only account for 36% of the total number of disadvantaged projects. The LSCA program has served as a significant incentive in promoting the 5% of total Title I funds that were spent on behalf of the disadvantaged, as discussed in this paper.

The fact that States are willing to spend proportionately 3 times more of their Federal dollars on the disadvantaged than they are willing to commit of their title I State and Local dollars may indicate that states view projects for the disadvantaged as risky and prefer to use Federal funds as risk capital for these activities, rather than use State and/or Local LSCA program dollars.

Several States indicated that their lack of LSCA programming for the disadvantaged was due to inflationary pressures. Their major concern was keeping public libraries open and providing basic services. Special projects for the disadvantaged suffered in this process. Other States argue that in serving the general public they are serving the disadvantaged. Still other States claim that they lack sufficiently high concentrations of "disadvantaged" persons or groups to justify special LSCA I projects for them.

The data demonstrate that States have not been active in spending LSCA program money on the LSCA priority for support of urban and rural low-income families (socioeconomically disadvantaged). However, the problem is not limited to the categories of the disadvantaged identified in this paper. In figure I below, the disadvantaged received more Federal, State and Local LSCA program funding than the following five groups: the Physically Handicapped, Aged, Limited English-Speaking, and Major Urban Resource Libraries.

Figure I

Funds Spent On The Priorities Of LSCA Title I FY 80

	Federal	State and Local LSCA Program	Total
1. Disadvantaged	\$ 8,581,312	\$22,567,799	\$31,149,111
2. Limited English-Speaking	\$ 1,802,899	\$ 1,830,925	\$ 3,633,824
3. Institutionalized	\$ 3,002,026	\$ 9,226,902	\$12,228,928
4. Physically Handicapped	\$ 3,729,426	\$ 7,955,688	\$11,685,114
5. Major Urban Resource Libraries	\$ 1,764,983	\$ 516,021	\$ 2,281,004
6. Aging	\$ 816,445	\$ 222,289	\$ 1,038,734
Sub total	\$19,697,091	\$42,319,624	\$62,016,715
7. Without Services, Inadequate Service, Administering LSCA, Strengthening the State Library Agency Title III Type Projects.	\$44,479,904	\$571,853,451	\$616,333,355
Title I Total	\$64,176,995	\$614,173,075	\$678,350,070

In FY 1980, \$19,697,091 of Federal and \$42,319,624 of State and/or Local LSCA program funds were spent on the first 6 priorities noted above. However, \$44,479,904 in Federal funds and \$571,853,451 in State and/or Local LSCA program funds were spent on those Without Service and/or with Inadequate Service, on Administering LSCA, on Strengthening the State Library Agency, and on Title III type projects. The ratio for Federal funds is 1 to 2 and for State and/or Local LSCA program funds is 1 to 13. Once again it appears that the States are primarily using Title I for maintenance programs in public libraries, rather than for outreach programs.

According to our State reports, the total number of "disadvantaged" persons served under the LSCA program in FY 1980 was 7,040,690. This is approximately 3% of the total U.S. population for that year as reported by the states. The Federal government estimates that 29,300,000 Americans or about 13% of our population can be classified as poor. The LSCA program reports indicate that the LSCA program may be reaching less than 25% of its potential disadvantaged constituency.

The number of "culturally disadvantaged" persons reached under the LSCA program was 268,267 or approximately 4% of the total number of disadvantaged persons reached by the LSCA program. Total dollars spent on the "culturally disadvantaged" were \$814,256 or 2% of the total dollars spent on the disadvantaged.

The number of "educationally disadvantaged" persons reached under the LSCA program was 344,809 or approximately 5% of the total number of disadvantaged persons reached by the LSCA program. Total dollars spent on the "educationally disadvantaged" were \$6,794,864 or 22% of the total dollars spent on the disadvantaged.

The number of "socioeconomically disadvantaged" persons reached under the LSCA program, however, was 6,427,614 or approximately 91% of the total number of disadvantaged persons reached by the LSCA program. Likewise total dollars spent for the "socioeconomically disadvantaged" were also high, \$23,539,991 or 76% of the total LSCA program dollars spent on the disadvantaged.

These figures indicate little activity under the program definitions for culturally or educationally disadvantaged persons. One reason for this may be confusion over the definition of "disadvantaged." It is possible that because LSCA administrators may not have understood the concepts of "educationally disadvantaged" and "culturally disadvantaged", but better understood the concept of "socioeconomically disadvantaged", they have tended to plan LSCA projects for the disadvantaged in the more familiar "socioeconomically disadvantaged" category.

Figure II supplies a detailed breakdown of LSCA funds spent on the disadvantaged in FY 80 by target group and by category. The following target groups received \$1,000,000 or more: 1) All Disadvantaged; 2) Preschoolers and Parents of Preschoolers; 3) Spanish Speaking; 4) Literacy; 5) Unemployed. The following target groups were in the next category (\$300,000 - \$999,999): 1) American Indians; 2) Appalachian Whites; 3) Young Adults; 4) Children of Socioeconomically Disadvantaged Adults. The following target groups were in the smallest category (\$1 - \$299,999): 1) Institutionalized (non state); 2) Ethnic Cultures; 3) Adult Basic Education; 4) Developmentally Disabled; 5) New Americans; 6) Migrant

3/ This figure may be slightly overestimated, because the total U.S. poor population which is used to calculate the percentage of potential disadvantaged served under the LSCA program, does not include educationally or culturally disadvantaged Americans.

Workers; 7) Alaskan Natives; 8) Mentally Ill (non institutionalized). It should be noted that the following target groups received no LSCA Title I funds: Deinstitutionalized; Displaced Homemakers, Women, Drug and Alcohol Abusers; Non Nuclear families, Sexual Preference; Abused or Neglected Young Adults, Preschoolers and Children; and Delinquents (not institutionalized).

The LSCA Act 6 (b)(4) specifies "that priority will be given to programs or projects which serve urban and rural areas with high concentrations of low-income families..." There were an almost equal number of urban projects (144 projects) and rural projects (147 projects) under this priority. Total LSCA program disadvantaged dollars spent were \$19,732,260 or 63% in urban areas and \$11,416,851 or 37% in rural areas. The average urban disadvantaged project received \$137,030 and the average rural disadvantaged project received \$77,666.

A comparison of new disadvantaged projects with continuing disadvantaged projects might be one measure of innovation. About 22% of LSCA program funds for the disadvantaged and 42% of the disadvantaged projects in FY 80 were new projects. About 78% of LSCA program funds for the disadvantaged and 58% of the disadvantaged projects in FY 80 were continuing projects.

Perhaps, another measure of innovation might be to evaluate how the money was spent. If most of the funds were spent on books, the program might be judged to be not particularly innovative. However, if most of the money was spent on salaries and wages, there might be the suggestion that the potential for innovation exists at a higher level. Our analyses show the following: 1) Salaries and Wages (45%); 2) Equipment, Contracts, Other Expenses (23%); 3) Books (22%); 4) Audiovisual Materials (10%).

EXEMPLARY PROJECTS

Numerous projects were found on the basis of their narratives to be exemplary projects in terms of innovative practices. We have provided short annotations with highlights here for 17 of them. For additional information, the State Library Agency should be contacted.

Title I Dollars Spent on Disadvantaged Target Groups and Categories in FY 80

Target Group/Category	Federal \$	State and/or Local LSCA Program \$	Total \$	% of All Disadvantaged \$	Average Number \$/Project	Number of Projects	% of All Disadvantaged Projects	# of States with Projects
Socioeconomically Disadv.	6,079,208	17,460,783	23,539,991	76	148,987	158	54	-
All Disadvantaged	3,411,292	15,631,690	19,042,982	61	244,141	78	27	35
Migrant Workers	17,728	30,956	48,684	0	12,171	4	1	3
Appalachian Whites	103,144	370,826	473,970	2	413,970	1	.343	1
American Indians	405,304	89,015	494,319	1	17,654	28	10	10
Spanish Speaking	1,153,769	1,134,165	2,337,934	8	137,526	17	6	9
Alaskan Natives	12,849	0	12,849	0	12,849	1	.343	1
Unemployed	975,122	154,131	1,129,253	4	38,940	29	10	8
Educationally Disadvantaged	1,818,969	4,975,895	6,794,864	22	80,891	84	29	-
Children of Socioeconomically Disadvantaged Adults	240,135	74,790	314,925	1	20,995	15	5	8
Preschoolers and Parents of Preschoolers	663,739	4,163,269	4,827,008	15	219,409	22	8	12
Adult Basic Education	87,276	22,481	109,757	0	15,680	7	2	5
Developmentally Disabled (Not Institutionalized)	106,858	300	107,158	0	13,395	8	3	6
Literacy	720,961	715,055	1,436,016	5	44,876	32	11	16
								184

Figure II, cont'd

Title I Dollars Spent on Disadvantaged Target Groups and Categories in FY 80

Target Group/Category	Federal \$	State and/or Local LSCA Pro- gram \$	Total \$	% of All Disadvan- taged \$	Average \$/Pro- ject	Number of Pro- jects	% of All Disadvan- taged Pro- jects	# of States with Pro- jects
Culturally Disadvantaged	683,135	131,121	814,256	2	16,617	49	17	-
Young Adults	375,583	46,173	421,756	1	17,573	24	8	11
New Americans	50,062	3,330	53,392	0	8,899	6	2	5
Institutionalized (non state)	103,006	76,586	179,592	1	19,955	9	3	5
Mentally Ill (non institu- tionalized)	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	1	.343	1
Ethnic Cultures	153,484	5,032	158,516	1	17,613	9	3	8

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Target Group	State, Library	Project Title	Total Funding
Developmentally Disabled (Not Institutionalized)	New Jersey - East Orange Public Library	Library Skills Program	\$20,940
<p>Narrative: The program teaches developmentally disabled adults how to use the library, provides reading instruction, encourages appropriate behavior, and trains volunteers. The curriculum covers topics such as "using magazines and newspapers", "how to take out books", and "using phonographs". Since many of the adults can't master the intricacies of the dewey decimal system or the card catalog, training centers on orienting the participant to library geography. The program also helps socialize the emotionally disturbed. Two of the emotionally disturbed clients volunteered and were successful in helping the developmentally disabled use the library.</p>			
Developmentally Disabled (Not Institutionalized)	Washington - Pierce County Library Kitsap Regional Library	Library Service to the Developmentally Disabled	\$10,757
<p>Narrative: To evaluate current services offered to the developmentally disabled, the project surveyed 55 helping agencies concerning library access. Two tapes were produced for the library's telephone audio system, one addressed to parents, the other to the developmentally disabled. Toys were made for the developmentally disabled. A newsletter was produced and a workshop to teach library staff how to work with the developmentally disabled was conducted. A second workshop on services and resources available from libraries was conducted for parents and agency people. Information kits were produced and provided to people throughout the USA. A how-to manual was also produced.</p> <p>Overcoming welfare agency personnel's resistance towards libraries was a key factor in facilitating library access for the developmentally disabled.</p>			
Preschoolers and Parents of Preschoolers	South Carolina - Spartanburg County Public Library	Parent Awareness of the Importance of Reading	\$12,404
<p>Narrative: The project has helped many parents realize the importance of language exchange and reading to their children at an early age and has also introduced some parents to the public library and its many services. Programs such as how to teach nursery rhymes, fingerplays, and songs, and how to select picture books are presented to the parents. Each parent receives a parent packet that includes pamphlets on parenting and reading in the home, a first picture book for the child, and a bibliography of books to share with the very young. Additionally, library staff visit prenatal and infant care classes at local hospitals. Individuals in housing developments "hostess" gatherings in their homes. The Library also offers a Parenting Program.</p>			
Preschoolers and Parents of Preschoolers	New York - Brooklyn Public Library	Child's Place	\$103,657
<p>Narrative: This project aims to provide an intensive learning experience for preschool age children in three branches of Brooklyn Public Library. The Child's Place is physically separate from the Children's Room area and the age range is restricted to preschool children only. Parents and care-takers are made aware of resources for educational and cultural development of preschool children. During 1980, 942 programs were offered to 22,901 children and adults. While appearing to be recreational, the programs are also intended to train and instruct, to develop perception, to learn relationships, develop motor coordination, increase vocabulary, and train in the reasoning process.</p>			

Target Group	State, Library	Project Title	Total Funding
Children of Socio- economically Disadvantaged Adults	Hawaii - Liliha Library	Liliha Library Afterschool Project	\$31,262

Narrative: The project recognizes that the community has a high working parent population and that children use the library as a shelter to wait for working parents. An afterschool tutorial program is provided. Other activities include puppetry, ceramics, and music. End of the semester celebrations are well attended by children, parents, and the entire community.

Literacy	Maryland - Enoch Pratt Free Library	Literacy Resource Center	\$40,000
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Narrative: Now in its third year of funding, the Literacy Resource Center is designed to serve primarily teachers, and through them, students in literacy programs.

Literacy	Maryland - Maryland State Department of Education, Division of Library Development and Services	Administration	\$28,500
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Narrative: An advisory committee developed a survey to determine the current level of literacy resources and services in the 24 public library systems throughout the State.

Young Adults	Massachusetts - Springfield City Library, Forest Park Branch	Young Adult Vocational	\$ 9,016
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Narrative: A career resource center was established and merged with the existing young adult collection. The library substantially increased its cooperation with the Springfield secondary schools by meeting with counsellors, the career education coordinator, school librarians, and students, to plan programs and workshops, and to seek input on materials selection. A total of 25 programs for young adults were offered, including films, plays, cooking, crafts, and a career series.

The strongest feature of the project was the active involvement of young adults in the development of their center and its programming. An advisory council (composed of young adults) took an active part in previewing audio-visual materials, conducting a written survey of 400 junior high school students, and publicizing, planning, and conducting programs.

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Target Group	State, Library	Project Title	Total Funding
Narrative: (cont'd)	Two workshops for staff and area librarians provided some insights on the psychological needs of teens and how to cope with their behavior. As a result, a systemwide meeting was set up at which two young adult committees were formed to improve all services to teens throughout the city.		
New Americans	Colorado - Jefferson County Public Library, Villa Regional Branch	Creation of Model Library of Bilingual Materials and Services for Asiatic Refugees in Jefferson County	\$23,000-
Narrative:	The goal of the project was to bring bilingual materials and information services to 3000 Asian refugees. Many of these refugees came from countries where they were persecuted, and were, therefore, extremely reluctant to become visible in their new country, without a great deal of personal commitment from service providers. Much effort went into visiting churches, community centers, and social-welfare centers.		
	The project has excelled in bringing refugees to the library, and in sharing resources and new expertise with other libraries and agencies. For example, a workshop was conducted to teach Colorado's librarians how to successfully run a library for a minority group.		
Unemployed	Ohio - Cuyahoga County Public Library	PLACE Service Project (Public Library Adult Career and Education Service)	\$88,065
Narrative:	The aim of the project was to provide career decision-making, and job search information and skills to clients, and to form a career and educational cooperative network among public libraries, colleges, universities, agencies, and institutions in Greater Cleveland.		
	The project served 5 categories of adults: Young Adults who needed assistance because of the tight job market or because of their lack of job hunting experience; homemakers who had never worked outside the home, or who worked some time ago; employed persons seeking career change; individuals who had lost their jobs and were trying to work out a job search strategy; and older persons, not yet retired, seeking second careers.		
	A career specialist provided career decision-making and job search consultation for adults in 26 libraries, conducted seminars, and held resume writing clinics. An information librarian was responsible for collection development, development of an integrated career/education information system, production of career decision and job search materials, and organization of information for an inter-agency directory.		191

Target Group	State, Library	Project Title	Total Funding
All Disadvantaged	New York - Queens Borough Public Library	Langston Hughes Community Library and Cultural Center	\$200,505

Narrative: The Langston Hughes Community Library and Cultural Center is designed to meet the special library needs of a poverty area not reached by traditional library services, with multiple problems, and with predominantly Black residents. Specific objectives of the project were to: Introduce library materials and develop library awareness; provide daily homework assistance to children; provide community information and referral service, with an emphasis on survival information; to give on-the-job training and experience to librarians preparing for service in inner cities; to provide a Black Heritage Reference Center; and to employ and train community personnel.

Unique aspects of the project included a local board of directors which set policy on community needs, selected staff, and maintained liaison with Queens Borough Public Library. Langston Hughes has a non-traditional library appearance. It is designed to be welcoming to non-users who are turned off by traditional branch libraries. There is extensive use of media. In 11 years of continuous service, Langston Hughes has become a center of educational and cultural activity, and a symbol of hope and community revitalization. For this reason, it is protected by the community, and problems of vandalism do not exist.

All Disadvantaged	California - (See narrative)	Minority Information Services Network	\$818,134
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Narrative: Three Minority Information Services Network (MISN) centers were established for the purpose of providing information and referral services to California residents and testing the feasibility of a statewide MISN. The MISN centers are actively exploring both the role of libraries in information and referral services and the cost-benefits of various service delivery modes, such as computer supported data files and multi-lingual staff capability.

192 CALL, the Community Access Library Line (South State Cooperative Library System) is a program designed to provide a multilingual information and referral service. Many Chinese and Japanese residents are using the service. The Auburn-Placer County Library is providing direct information and referral services to such ethnic minorities as Hispanics, and Japanese Americans. The library is refining an information and referral data base, which will produce a computer printout directory and have on-line capabilities. The San Joaquin Valley, Fresno, and Madera counties are providing local cooperative information and referral on services provided by human welfare agencies.

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Target Group	State, Library	Project Title	Total Funding
All Disadvantaged	Vermont - Vermont Department of Libraries	Vermont Books-By-Mail	\$16,000
<p>Narrative: Books by mail serves the rural poor, the aged, the handicapped, and working people who cannot get to libraries, open, only a few hours a week. Catalogs are distributed to all rural residents and through organizations dealing with the disadvantaged, the handicapped, and the elderly. The Books-by-Mail catalog has 700 titles. Books are loaned, postpaid both ways, for a four-week period.</p>			
All Disadvantaged	Maryland - Somerset County Public Library	Service to Smith Island	\$ 5,321
<p>Narrative: School buildings are focal points of community activity on Smith Island. Library materials are circulated through school library media centers. Library sponsored programs, held in the schools, include preschool story hours, summer reading programs for elementary school children, and a feature film program for adults and young adults. There are no other offerings of these kinds for the mostly disadvantaged residents of Smith Island. To date, 85% of the Island's children and young adult population, and 50% of the adult population have been served. Although this project is in its fifth and last year of LSCA funding, service to Smith Island will continue as an integral part of the Somerset County Library System.</p>			
All Disadvantaged	Georgia - Mountain Regional Library	Bookmobile Library Service to the Economically Disadvantaged	\$30,000
<p>Narrative: The bookmobile serves remote Appalachian mountain counties, where job opportunities are limited and annual income is low. Many homes in the area are without books and many parents do not read. The bookmobiles stops at individual residences, schools, day care centers, special care centers, and kindergartens. Librarians also work with school drop-outs, providing individual reading guidance in preparation for readmission to school or the GED test.</p>			
Institutionalized (non state)	New York - Pioneer Library System	Monroe County Jail Law Library	\$ 8,632
194	<p>Narrative: As part of the legal information provided to inmates, a "Re-entry" kit was researched, compiled and distributed to people returning to Rochester and Monroe County from prison and jail. The kit contains information about community changes, resources and services with names of employment, medical and dental services, procedures for parole, welfare, licenses, social security and voting.</p>		
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MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

In 1977 the Library Services and Construction Act(PL 84-597) was amended and extended through 1982 (PL95-125) with one of the three amendments requiring that an additional emphasis be placed in strengthening major urban resource libraries (Section 2(a) of the Act) under Title I, Library Services.

The following discussion and analysis has been developed from reviewing the Basic State Plan documents, Annual Programs and Reports of States having major urban resource libraries(MURLs) for Fiscal Year 1979-1981.

Section 3(14) of the Act defines a major urban resource library as "any public library located in a city having a population of 100,000 or more individuals as determined by the Secretary." To aid the States in preparing the Fiscal Year 1979 and 1980 Annual Programs, the 1976 U.S. Bureau of Census Estimated U.S. Population of States and Cities over 100,000 was included in the Program Memorandum instructions for preparing the Annual Program. The Fiscal Year 1981 Program Memorandum Annual Program instructions included the 1978 U.S. Bureau of Census Estimates with the following cities dropped below 100,000 from the 1976 estimate:

1. Massachusetts: Cambridge
2. Ohio: Canton
3. Virginia: Roanoke

Three additional cities reached populations of 100,000 or more in the 1978 Census estimates:

1. California: Fullerton
2. Michigan: Sterling Heights
3. Oregon: Eugene

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The nine(9) States not having any cities of 100,000 or more in 1976 or 1978 Bureau of Census estimates were:

1. Delaware
2. Maine
3. Montana
4. New Hampshire
5. North Dakota
6. South Dakota
7. Vermont
8. West Virginia
9. Wyoming

The above States and the District of Columbia did receive in Fiscal Years 1979 through 1981 their allotments of the "Excess of \$60 million" reserved for major urban resource libraries as required under Section 102(c) (1) and (2)(A)(C) of the Act the following:

1979:	\$91,262.00
1980:	91,459.00
1981:	91,228.00

The appropriation for each Fiscal Year 1979 through 1981 of Title I Public Library Services was \$62,500,000.00 and therefore, the "excess" above \$60 million was \$2,500,000 for all three years of MURL funding.

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States having cities of 100,000 or more are required under Section 102(2)(A)(B) to determine if the cities in their States exceeds or is less than 50 percent of the total State's population. Any State where the total population of the cities exceeds 50 percent of the State's total population, 50 percent or more of the "excess" amount shall be reserved for major urban resource libraries. States where the total population of the cities is less than 50 percent of the State's total population, the total cities' population percentage determines the amount each State must reserve for MURLS. Only one State, Hawaii, was required to reserve 50 percent or more of the "Excess above \$60 Million" allotted to the State however, the enclosed statistics indicate the following States reserved the total "excess above \$60 million" for MURLS:

1. Alaska
2. Arizona
3. Colorado
4. Florida
5. Georgia
6. Hawaii
7. Idaho
8. Illinois
9. Kansas
10. Kentucky
11. Massachusetts
12. Missouri
13. Nevada

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14. New Mexico
15. New York
16. Ohio
17. Puerto Rico

The amount allotted in FY'79 determined the amount that each State must reserve for MURLS for Fiscal Years 1980 and 1981 as required under the Act, Section 103(5)....No State shall, in carrying out the provisions of clause (2) of this section, reduce the amount paid to an urban resource library below the amount that such library received in the year preceding the year for which the determination is made under such clause(2)". In States where the total amount was reserved for MURLS in FY'79, some States in FY'80 had to use Title I funds below the \$60 million to make up the difference due to loss of population within the cities of the State.

The total amount paid to MURLS from Federal, State and Local funds are the following:

	<u>FEDERAL</u>	<u>STATE</u>	<u>LOCAL</u>
FY'79	\$1,679,849.00	\$15,523.00	\$187,197.00
FY'80	1,764,983.00	18,138.00	497,883.00
FY'81 (EST)	<u>1,783,084.00</u>	<u>678,114.00</u>	<u>502,393.00</u>
TOTAL:	\$5,227,915.00	\$711,775.00	\$1,187,473.00

Although the MURL Amendment does not require State or Local matching the State of Georgia in all three fiscal years and Michigan in FY'81 have expended funds for MURLS. The major Local funding expenditures have been in the States of Georgia and Kentucky.

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For all three fiscal years 169 cities had populations of 100,000 or more. Population alone however, was not the only criteria necessary to receive MURL funds. Section 102(a)(3) states:

"for supporting and expanding library services of major urban resource libraries which, because of the value of the collections of such libraries to individual users and to other libraries, need special assistance to furnish services at a level required to meet the demands made for such services. No grant may be made under clause (3) of this subsection unless the major urban resource library provides services to users throughout the regional area in which such library is located."

The above criteria were incorporated into each State's Annual Program through the development of standards as required under Section 103(2) of the Act.

151 cities have received funds under the major urban resource library allotment. The Annual Reports indicate funds were utilized to strengthen interlibrary loan capabilities for a specific geographic area or the whole State. Activities reported included the purchase of:

1. Reference materials
2. Audiovisual materials with an emphasis on 16mm films and microfilm
3. Periodicals
4. Microfilm readers & reader-printers
5. Microfiche readers & printers
6. Salaries for additional personnel
7. Staff training & travel
8. Film library maintenance
9. Preservation of deteriorating materials
10. Picture collection development of historical significance

11. Large print books

12. Genealogy materials

The Amendments of 1970 to the Library Services and Construction Act required State Library Administrative Agencies under Title I to place a greater emphasis on strengthening metropolitan public libraries which serve as national or regional resource centers. (Section 102(a)(2)). With the MURL amendment, no State has been allowed to reduce funds paid to a metropolitan library serving as a national or regional resource center below the amount that library received in FY'78 and each ensuing year thereafter. A review of the narratives of the States reveals metropolitan libraries serving as State or regional resource centers as a concept, is continuing to grow and expand, giving better library services to the citizens of each State and the Nation. With the Amendments in 1977 specifically targeting funds for cities with a population of 100,000 or more as major urban resource libraries for a region or State, the impetus for greater sharing of materials has been encouraged and continues to grow.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: ALABAMA

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE \$60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBERS	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	\$41,850	XXX	3,653,000	\$41,850		
FY'80	41,956	XXII	3,653,000	41,956		
FY'81(EST)	42,023	XXII	3,728,000	42,023		

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED STATE	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA		
781,056	21.4					
1) BIRMINGHAM			1-4) Yes.	1) Four county Regional area		
2) MOBILE				2) " " " " " " " " " "		
3) MONTGOMERY				3) " " " " " " " " " "		
4) HUNTSVILLE				4) " " " " " " " " " "		

ACTIVITIES: Funds were used to supplement the resource collections and improve the interlibrary loan capabilities of each library. In FY'79 Birmingham received \$15,033, Mobile: \$10,801, Huntsville: \$7,676 and Montgomery: \$8,340.



MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: ALASKA

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE \$60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBERS	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	\$4,674	79-5	408,000	\$35,000		
FY'80	\$4,695	80-2	408,000	42,100		
FY'81 (EST)	\$4,633	81-2	411,000	40,700		

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA		
179,464	44.0	STATE				

1) ANCHORAGE

1) Regional & Statewide

ACTIVITIES: The Southcentral Region Service provided by the Anchorage Municipal Libraries, Interlibrary Loan Service, continued as a successful one-step implementation of regional library services. Anchorage Municipal Libraries are Alaska's only Major Urban Resource Library. As a MURL, Anchorage has the largest public library in the state and shares its resources both regionally and statewide. In FY 1979 in-regional interlibrary loan requests of 4,908 received a 41% fill rate. Referrals from the other two regions received a 22.6% fill rate. The total fill rate for the MURL was 37.1%.
 The FY'80 Annual Report states: Statistics for the fiscal year were collected by the MURL for only the first eight months. Loss of clerical support midway in the year created problems which contributed to deterioration of services. For the period reported the MURL received 4,823 requests and had a fill rate of 28.8%. This compares to 4,908 requests and a fill rate of 41% in FY 1979. Averages indicate an increase in the number of requests but do not explain the lower fill rate. Reorganization of the project will be attempted in FY 1981.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: ARIZONA

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE \$60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBERS	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	\$25,765	79-I-VI-2	2,249,000	\$35,405		
FY'80	26,201	80-VI	2,249,000	64,243		
FY'81(EST)	26,749	81-VI	2,373,000	77,126		

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED STATE	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA		
1,086,854	48.3					
1) PHOENIX			1-2) Yes	1) County/State		
2) TUCSON				2) 7 counties/State		
3) MESA				3) Declined		

ACTIVITIES: FY'79: During the FY the Pima Regional Library (Tucson) Library Service Project continued the active development of the reference and interlibrary loan network, serving a steadily increasing number of users throughout the state. The use of computerized bibliographic retrieval services showed a dramatic increase during the year with a usage 179% higher than the previous FY. The total number of requests handled by the network reflected a 20% increase over the previous year. Both of these figures indicate that the project is both fulfilling its operational intent and serving an increasingly broad user spectrum.

Phoenix: The Librarian funded by the project was responsible for researching and responding to all reference requests which reached Phoenix Public Library through Interlibrary Loan and the Channeled Arizona Information Network (CHAIN). The requests ranged from inquiries for specific information to general subject requests.

FY'80: Interlibrary Loan Service expenditures to Phoenix Public Library were the following: Under \$60 million: \$15,955; Over \$60 million: \$6,442.

Reference and Online Bibliographic Research Service to Tucson Public Library expenditures were: Under \$60 million: \$35,405; Over \$60 million: \$6,441.

Total: \$64,243

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: ARKANSAS

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE \$60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBERS	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	\$24,253	4B	2,117,000	\$10,000		
FY'80	24,462	4B	2,117,000	10,000		
FY'81(EST)	24,427	4B	2,167,000	10,000		

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	100,000 POPULATION PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED STATE	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA
151,649	7.2		1) Yes	1)Statewide

ACTIVITIES: FY'80: A MURLS subgrant of \$10,000 was awarded to the Central Arkansas Library System to continue the development of a model audiovisual collection and program design to act as a regional service center for this type activity.

FY'81 Planned: To support interlibrary loan; reference resources and services; collections and services in local, state, and regional history and ethnic heritage resources; non-print resources and services; and leadership in demonstration of new and model programs of service.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: CALIFORNIA

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE \$60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBERS	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	\$246,564.00	1-EXCESS-MURLs	21,522,000	\$87,284.00		
FY'80	248,789.00	1-EXCESS-MURLs	21,522,000	88,071.00		
FY'81 (EST)	251,532	1-EXCESS-MURLs	22,314,000	113,411.00		

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA
7,628,170	35.4	STATE	1-22) YES	
7,856,323	35.2			
1) Los Angeles				1) Same as Glendale P.L.
2) San Diego				2) Six Counties
3) San Francisco				3) Two Counties
4) San Jose				4) 18 Counties
5) Long Beach				5) Same as Glendale P.L.
6) Oakland				6) Same as Berkeley P.L.
7) Sacramento				7) 43 Counties
8) Anaheim				8) Eight Counties
9) Fresno				9) 29 Counties
10) Santa Ana				10) Same as Anaheim P.L.
11) Huntington Beach				11) Same as Anaheim P.L.
12) Riverside				12) 21 Counties

CALIFORNIA (CONTINUED)

13) Torrance

14) Glendale

15) Fremont

16) Stockton

17) Garden Grove

18) Berkeley

19) Pasadena

20) Sunnyvale

21) San Bernardino

22) Fullerton

13) Same as Glendale P.L.

14) Five counties

15) Same as Berkeley P.L.

16) 24 Counties

17) Same as Anaheim P.L.

18) 26 Counties

19) Same as Glendale P.L.

20) Same as San Jose P.L.

21) Same as Riverside P.L.

22) Same as Anaheim P.L.

ACTIVITIES: FY'79: Implement regional area collection development plan to serve its system area as a resource center and library systems contiguous to its own system. Must participate in California Library Services database and statewide ILL programs.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: COLORADO

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE \$60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	\$29,500.00	6	2,575,000	\$29,500.00 (CARRYOVER)		
FY'80	29,838.00	6	2,575,000	29,838.00		
FY'81 (EST)	30,503.00	6	2,706,000	30,503.00		

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA
1,009,166	39.2	1) State		1) Statewide
1,056,812	39.1	2-5) Regional		2) Services El Paso County*excluding Security and Manitou. 3) Services Adams and Arapahoe Counties. 4) Services Jefferson County. 5) Services Pueblo County.
1) Denver				
2) Colorado Springs				
3) Aurora				
4) Lakewood				
5) Pueblo				

ACTIVITIES: FY '79:(CARRYOVER):

- 1) Services include OCLC, ILL, computer searches (only in the Conservation Library), 2 bookmobiles, courier service, Energy Information Environment, Homebound (by Friends of the Library), Colo. Referral Center, Reciprocal borrowing.
- 2) OCLC, ILL, courier service, 3 bookmobiles, Outreach Program, Call Service (community referral--clubs, organizations, etc.), Mini Marc (cataloging), reciprocal borrowing.
- 3) OCLC, ILL, courier service, 2 bookmobiles, Homebound, City Information Service called "Access Aurora" (regarding governmental information), reciprocal borrowing.
- 4) ILL, computer searches, Homebound service, 1 bookmobile, courier service.
- 5) ILL, computer searches, Homebound service (by Friends of the Library), 2 bookmobiles.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES' STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: CONNECTICUT

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE \$60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY '79	\$35,537.00	6	3,102,000	\$12,500 (CARRYOVER)		
FY '80	35,317.00	6	3,102,000	12,500		
FY '81: (EST)	35,125.00	6	3,116,000	12,500		

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA
609,769	19.7	1-5)Regional		
590,581	19.0			
				Cooperating Library Service Unit (CLSU)
1)Bridgeport				1)CLSU IV
2)Hartford				2)CLSU II, III
3)New Haven				3)CLSU V, VI
4)Stamford				4)CLSU IV
5)Waterbury				5)CLSU I

ACTIVITIES: FY '79: (CARRYOVER): All provided on-site use of reference and research materials, telephone reference service, and loan of books and microform materials either directly or via interlibrary loan. Narrative indicates how the MURLs spent their money: Hartford used its payment for purchase of periodicals. Bridgeport primarily purchased reference books. Stamford purchased books. New Haven updated specialized indexes to periodicals and Waterbury purchased reference books.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: FLORIDA

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE \$60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	\$95,695.00	18	8,353,000	\$95,695.00		
FY'80	96,233.00	18	8,353,000	96,233.00		
FY'81 (EST)	97,630.00	18	8,661,000	97,630.00		

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA
14,900,588	22.8	6,789,443	Yes	

14,900,588 22.8
1,882,836 21.7

6,789,443

Yes

1) Jacksonville

1) Statewide

2) Miami

2) Statewide

3) Tampa

3) Statewide

4) St. Petersburg

5) Fort Lauderdale

6) Hialeah

7) Hollywood

8) Orlando

4) Statewide

ACTIVITIES: FY '80: LSCA funding under this project is intended to strengthen major urban resource libraries and to enable them to extend their services to the public not only on a local basis but also on a statewide level. This goal had earlier been formulated in the Florida Long-Range Plan for Library Service with the inclusion of provisions for regional resource centers. Funds made available through this section of Title I have been utilized to enhance the existing regional resource center program and to improve this area of the plan.

Specific objectives have been to provide access to subject and reference resources at major urban resource libraries in Florida, which provided the previously existing of regional resource libraries, and to institute a plan for collection building which will enable each major urban resource library to improve its individual holdings while strengthening statewide resources on a broad scale. Special areas of concern this year were the humanities and arts.

FLORIDA: (CONTINUED)

Four major urban resource libraries, in Jacksonville, Miami, Orlando, and Tampa, received funds under this project. Although not all funds have been expended locally, those expended have been exclusively applied to book purchases. This not only improves the regional and state holdings, but increases the likelihood of successful provision of reference and interlibrary loan service to all residents of the state through the Florida Library Information Network. The continued acquisition of library materials also brings closer to reality the goal of comprehensive and quality library service directly accessible to the residents of densely populated urban areas and their environs.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: GEORGIA

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE \$60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY '79	\$57,099.00	MURLS	4,984,000	\$57,099.00	\$15,264.00	\$36,264.00
FY '80	57,301.00	MURLS	4,984,000	57,301.00	17,614.00	59,457.00
FY '81 (EST)	57,207.00	MURLS	5,075,000	57,207	17,614.00	59,457.00
CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION PERCENT		POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA		
821,280	16.5	STATEWIDE				
826,292	16.3					
1) Atlanta				1) 17 County area		
2) Columbus				2) 10 County area		
3) Macon				3) Five County area		
4) Savannah				4) 11 County area		

ACTIVITIES: FY '79: Microfilm readers purchased for seven libraries surrounding metro Atlanta. Six part-time positions filled for conversions of data in Atlanta. In Savannah over 500 adult non-fiction books were purchased with letters mailed to the libraries in service area inviting them to request items on interlibrary loan. In Columbus, nine microfilm readers and other library materials were purchased and placed in various locations to provide and improve backup reference service. Additional copies of the Union Catalog of Public Holdings were placed in numerous locations. In Macon two microfilm readers and two microfilm reader-printers were purchased to attain the goal of providing in-depth local historical and genealogical resources. Instruction in use of the units will be handled by existing staff with supplies and maintenance paid with local funds.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: HAWAII

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE \$60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	\$10,127	79-16	884,000	\$10,125.00 (CARRYOVER)		
FY'80	10,128	80-16	884,000	7,784.27		
FY'81 (EST)	10,168	81-16b	902,000	\$10,125.00		
<hr/>						
CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA		
714,598	80.8	280,000(EST)				
722,689	80.1					

1) Honolulu

1) Seven libraries of East Honolulu

ACTIVITIES: FY'79 CARRYOVER: Kaimuki Regional Library is located at the eastern end of metropolitan Oahu. It provides traditional library services to its community as well as servicing the seven other libraries in the most populated region in the state. Services to the branches include providing emergency manpower, orientation and training of personnel as requested and coordinating collection development, reference services, and intralibrary loans within the region. Monthly collection development meetings with regional branch heads have been held to work on collection development guidelines, to coordinate purchases of materials and plan future purchases, and to coordinate holding patterns of items such as encyclopedias and reference annuals. Additionally, attempts have been made to refine regional procedures for intralibrary loans. Reference indexing and updating services performed by Regional Library staff was presented to the branch heads for review, suggestions, and refinement.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: IDAHO

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE \$60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	\$9,543.00	IIa	833,000	\$9,543.00		
FY'80	9,730.00	II-a	833,000	9,730.00		
FY'81(EST)	9,942.00	II-a	882,000	9,942.00		
<hr/>						
CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA		
102,915	12.4	Statewide				
114,033	12.9					
1)Boise				1) Statewide		

ACTIVITIES: FY'80: Boise Public Library and Information Center is the only library in Idaho qualifying as a Major Urban Resource Library. The total \$9,730 allocated to this project was awarded to assist in services to the metropolitan area, to the Southwest Regional Library System, to the State of Idaho, and to the Pacific Northwest.

Boise Public Library continued to be the only public library in Idaho actively entering holdings into the bibliographic database of the Washington Library Network. The cooperative agreement between Boise, Caldwell and Nampa to link CLSI circulation systems became a reality in FY80..

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: ILLINOIS

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE \$60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY '79	\$128,231.00	XV	11,193,000	\$128,231,000(CARRYOVER)		
FY '80	127,628.00	XV	11,193,000	128,231,000		
FY '81(EST)	126,679.00	XV	11,238,000	128,231.00		

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	100,000 PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA
3,074,084	29.9	Statewide		
3,312,459	29.5			

1) Chicago	1)Illinois portion of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA)
2) Rockford	2)Northern Illinois Library System
3) Peoria	3)Illinois Valley Library System

ACTIVITIES: FY '79 CARRYOVER: The Chicago Public Library targeted funds for certain activities related to its computer assisted reference center, to strengthen its delivery system to branches, to develop an audiovisual catalog and for updating audiovisual equipment in branches, and for selected travel and staff training costs. (\$118,467.85)
 Rockford targeted funds to acquire library materials on a "most needed" basis from titles not previously acquired due to budget constraints, and to process the items through the Illinois Library Materials Processing Center.(\$5,299.10)
 Peoria targeted funds for foreign language materials to meet the needs of foreign newcomers, especially Southeast Asian families and increased numbers of foreign students. It also planned to acquire census microfilms to serve the growing number of persons who are interested-in geneology and local history.(\$4,464.00)

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: INDIANA

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE \$60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	\$60,867.00	125	5,313,000	\$50,000.00(CARRYOVER)		
FY'80	60,813.00	125	5,313,000	50,000.00		
FY'81(EST)	60,724.00	125	5,387,000	51,000.00		

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA
1,406,432	26.5	3,267,376		
1,389,778	25.8			

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1) Indianapolis | 1)CIALSA composed of eight County area |
| 2)Fort Wayne | 2)Tri ALSA composed of nine County area |
| 3)Gary | 3)NIALSA composed of seven County area |
| 4)Evansville | 4)Four Rivers ALSA composed of 11 County area |
| 5)South Bend | 5)ALSA composed of four County area |
| 6)Hammond | 6)NIALSA composed of seven County area |

ACTIVITIES: FY'79 CARRYOVER: The grants were distributed according to the ratio of the operating budget of the individual library to the total operating budgets of all six participating libraries. The recipient libraries reported that the grants were used in the following budget categories: books 40%, salaries 53%, and audiovisual materials 7%.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: IOWA

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE \$60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	\$32,926.00	'79-VI	2,874,000	\$18,000.00		
FY'80	32,828.00	'80-VI	2,874,000	18,000.00		
FY'81 (EST)	32,757.00	'81-VI	2,906,000	18,000.00		
CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION PERCENT			POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE GEN.	SERVICE AREA	
405,548	14.1		1,463,386	YES		
401,075	13.8					
1) Des Moines					1) 10 County area and State	
2) Cedar Rapids					2) 10 County area and State	
3) Davenport					3) 15 County area	

ACTIVITIES: FY '79: Three public libraries have been designated under this portion of the Act. These three public libraries are: Des Moines, Cedar Rapids, and Davenport. All of them are also designated as resource centers for their respective Regional Library Systems within the State of Iowa. Their purpose is to provide supportive library service to the libraries within their respective regions. They supply library materials upon request through interlibrary loan. To complete their responsibility and support of the regional library system they do receive financial reimbursement from the Regional Library System for their services. These services include interlibrary loan, maintenance of their responsibility as part of the Iowa Teletype Network (I-LITE) and reference work. Under this component of LSCA Title I the State Library provided the additional funds to buy library books. Based on a review of the unfilled requests each of the resource centers purchased library materials in high demand to supplement their existing collections. The purpose of the grant was twofold. First of all to assist the library in buying materials in heavy demand and secondly to specifically identify the weak areas of the collection so that efforts in the future can be made to strengthen the overall collection. Each of the three libraries have supplied the State Library, as part of the contract, copies of invoices of specific titles purchased.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: KANSAS

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE \$60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	\$26,338.00	I- 79-VII	2,299,000	\$23,388.00		
FY'80	26,371.00	I- 80-VII	2,299,000	23,388.00		
FY'81 (EST)	26,456.00	I- 81-VII	2,347,000	26,371.00		

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA
555,698	24.2	Statewide		1-3) Statewide
554,098	23.6			
1) Wichita				
2) Kansas City				
3) Topeka				

ACTIVITIES: FY'79: The project's aims were: (1) "Extend size of collection to help meet standards and to provide materials locally and through interlibrary loan." (2) "Extend depth of collection to more adequately serve the varied needs of users."
 In total, 2,522 books were purchased with grant funds. In general, the library purchased materials which had emphasis on a particular area of the collection which needed strengthening. All of the materials purchased will be available for interlibrary loan, thus all Kansans will benefit from this program.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981 *

STATE: KENTUCKY

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE \$60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	\$39,364.00	MURL I & II	3,436,000	\$39,363.00(CARRYOVER)		\$150,933.00(Lexington)
FY'80	39,421.00	MURL I & II	3,436,000	39,364.00		377,192.50(Lexington)
FY'81 (EST)	39,341.00	MURL I & II	3,490,000	39,364.00		377,192.50(Lexington)

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA
518,755	15.1	996,880		
508,189	14.6			

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| 1) Louisville | 1) Kentuckiana Library Region of seven Counties |
| 2) Lexington-Fayette | 2) Bluegrass North Library Region of nine Counties |

ACTIVITIES: FY'79 CARRYOVER: The Louisville Free Public Library, as a major urban library, received an allotment to assist the library in collection development. As funds expended for collection building, the project could not be defined and evaluated as a project in the usual sense. However, use of the money enhanced the library's collection with emphasis on the following areas: Business Services, Materials by and about Black Americans, Kentucky History, and Ecology. Partly as a result of this collection development project, circulation at the Louisville Free Public Library increased over 16% during this fiscal year. Also, interlibrary loan service showed more than a 100% increase during the same period in requests received from Kentucky libraries. All funds were spent on the collection. Five members of the staff participated directly in material selection for the categories purchased. Material added was absorbed into the mainstream of service and made available to all users.

Lexington Public Library used their funds to purchase a microform catalog of the library system's holdings. Because of the increasingly diversifiged population in Fayette County and the rising cost of books and shortage of space at the Main Library, it became less feasible and less desirable for the Main Library to acquire every title available at the branches. In order to best serve the information needs of the public, it was necessary to have access to all of the Library system's holdings at one location. In the past, the card catalog at the Main Library provided a Union Catalog of all Main and Branch materials. But the increasing number of Branch catalog cards made impossible space demands on the Union Catalog. Certain types of entries were eliminated, several new card catalog units purchased, yet the problem grew worse. In addition,

KENTUCKY (CONTINUED)

patrons of the Branches repeatedly inquired about holdings at the Main Library and other Branches. The only viable solution was a microform catalog, as it required less physical space, was less expensive to establish, and was easier to keep up-to-date. Additionally, the processed library records were used to establish a correct data base for our automated circulation/inventory control system. An automated circulation control system will allow improved service to the public at all service points. Accountability for materials will be vastly improved; overdue notices will be presented to patrons on a timely basis; reserves and hold requests can be handled systematically; statistics for collection use will be generated for determining acquisitions direction; and a significant number of staff hours spent in the mechanics of the clerical tasks described above will be released for direct service to the public.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: LOUISIANA

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE \$60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	\$44,394.00	10	3,875,000	\$12,253.00(CARRYOVER)		
FY'80	44,672.00	10	3,875,000	12,253.00		
FY'81(EST)	44,841.00	10	3,978,000	12,253.00		

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA
1,070,778	27.6	1,850,821		
1,069,401	26.9			

1) New Orleans	1) Five Parishes
2) Baton Rouge	2) 13 Parishes
3) Shreveport	3) Eight Parishes

ACTIVITIES: FY '79 CARRYOVER: Presently, Shreve Memorial and New Orleans Public serve as the library center for organized information networks--the major function of which is interlibrary loan and referral. The library center collection, being the largest in the region, is the major source for filling ILL requests received from neighboring libraries. The East Baton Rouge Parish Library, even though not in a formally organized information network, has officially notified the librarians in the surrounding parishes that this collection would be made available to any patron seeking service. The patron is asked to bring a letter from his library giving approval to this arrangement. The funds were used in the following ways in order to meet the needs and demands of users (including libraries) and to improve the level and types of services needed: Shreve Memorial Library--Funds were used to build census microfilm in the Genealogy Collection with an aim toward having as complete collection as possible, especially for the southern states. Materials (county histories, marriage records, land records, will books, cemetery inscriptions, etc.) for mid-western states were also purchased. Additional reference material, including microfilm format, was purchased in order to add to the "value of the collection." East Baton Rouge Parish Library--Funds were used to strengthen the reference sources of the library in order to meet the needs of patrons in all 9 outlets in the library system and, especially, in the main library which serves as a reference and research back-up to all libraries in the parish library system as well as the Capital Area Region. The use of this library's collection has increased drastically within the last two years and every effort is

LOUISIANA (CONTINUED)

made to provide the educational, information and recreational needs of the patrons of the Greater Baton Rouge Area.

New Orleans Public Library--Funds were used to improve the level and types of services by the purchase of three microfiche reader printers in order to make copies of requested periodical articles more readily available. SEALLING libraries and Orleans Parish School libraries receive computer generated periodical holdings of the public library and this generates a great demand. Reader printers were needed to improve access and reduce waiting time required to fill requests.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: MARYLAND

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE \$60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	\$47,257.00	VIII	4,125,000	\$10,000(CARRYOVER)		
FY'80	47,025.00	VIII	4,125,000	10,000		
FY'81(EST)	46,758.00	I-E	4,148,000	10,000		
CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION PERCENT		POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA		
827,439	21.1	Statewide	Yes			
791,857	19.1					

1) Baltimore

1)By State Law, Enoch Pratt Free Library(EPFL) serves as the State Library Resource Center.

ACTIVITIES: FY'79 CARRYOVER: Funds were used to hire an AV Technician to clean films as they are returned to the State Library Resource Center film center. Users had complained that dirt on the films hindered and prevented their use. Staff at the Center were inadequate to check and clean films after each use. MURLS money allowed Pratt to hire a staff member to concentrate on this task.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: MASSACHUSETTS

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE \$60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	\$66,344.00	4.6	5,791,000	\$136,996.00(CARRYOVER)		
FY'80	65,667.00	4.6	5,791,000	137,000.00		
FY'81(EST)	65,053.00	4.5	5,771,000	137,000.00		

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA
1,055,761	18.2	5,689,170		
922,666	16.0			

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1) Boston | 1) Eastern Mass. Regional Public Library System |
| 2) Worcester | 2) Central Mass. Regional Public Library System |
| 3) Springfield | 3) Western Mass. Regional Public Library System |
| 4) Cambridge | |

ACTIVITIES: FY '79 CARRYOVER: Boston (\$82,196.00) spent its entire allotment for the purchase of materials. It included such items as microfilm copies of local newspapers, foreign language materials in Russian, Spanish and Hebrew, periodicals and the Baker & Taylor approval plan of currently published American books.

Worcester(\$27,400.00) spent their funds for books and related materials. In addition to reference materials monies were expended for foreign language materials for which there is a large demand throughout the Central Region.

Springfield(\$27,400.00): The Children's Dept. purchased Career Books and created a Career Corner with approximately half of their allocation. The rest of the money was used for signed English Books and high interest/low reading level titles.

The Art and Music Department spent its allocation on popular circulating and reference materials and duplicate copies of how-to crafts, photography, antiques, songbooks and biographies of artists and musicians.

For the Regional Systems books used to fill "high demand" requests were purchased. They include: Child Development, Mathematics, Small Business Operation, Sign Language, Mechanics, Cooking, Food Processing, Exercise, nutrition and Physical Fitness.

Genealogy/Local History section purchased Microfilms of U.S. Census and U.S. Census Index

MASSACHUSETTS (CONTINUED)

which are very popular with genealogy researchers who do not belong to the already documented "Old" New England families. The number of this type of researcher has increased since the "Roots" phenomenon.

Foreign language, business and large print books were also purchased for the adult circulating collection.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: MICHIGAN

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE \$60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	\$104,402.00	2b	9,113,000	\$73,080.00(CARRYOVER)		
FY'80	103,985.00	2b	9,113,000	73,080.00		
FY'81(EST)	103,492.00	2b	9,181,000	80,630.00	\$660,500.00(State Aid)	

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA
2,181,369	23.9	6,370,920		
2,210,319	24.1			
1) Detroit				1) Cooperative population: 1,549,507
2) Grand Rapids				2) Cooperative population: 834,690
3) Warren				3) In same cooperative as Sterling Heights: 718,311
4) Flint				4) Cooperative population: 559,762
5) Lansing				5) Cooperative population: 499,468
6) Livonia				6) Cooperative population: 1,897,238
7) Ann Arbor				7) Cooperative population: 311,947
8) Sterling Heights				8) In same cooperative as Warren

ACTIVITIES: FY'79: Ann Arbor: Purchased 939 monographs with emphasis on popular readings. Publicized special collection to other area librarians and conducted in-service workshops.
 Detroit: Purchased 63 encyclopedia sets which were placed in the branch libraries.
 Flint: Materials in the areas of business, art, music, drama and industry were purchased.
 Grand Rapids: Microfiche copies of periodicals were purchased.
 Lansing: Purchased 1,058 books including large print, Spanish, world of work, occupations, adult basic education, books about women and senior citizens.

MICHIGAN (Continued)

Activities: FY'79: Livonia: Purchased 473 monographs in areas needed and two periodical microfilms readers. Publicized materials to library staffs and general public.

Warren: Purchased 1204 monographs in areas needed and publicized collection to library staffs and general public.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: MINNESOTA

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE \$60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	\$45,299.00	79-7	3,954,000	\$7,384.00		
FY'80	45,241.00	80-1	3,954,000	7,384.00		
FY'81(EST)	45,360.00	81-1	4,024,000	7,384.00		
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CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA		
644,361	16.3	1,871,613				
617,139	15.3					
1) Minneapolis				1) Metropolitan Library Service Agency(MELSA)		
2) St. Paul				2) Seven Counties(MELSA)		

ACTIVITIES: FY'79: Minneapolis and St. Paul both participate in MELSA, the regional public library system for the seven-county metropolitan area. Under the MELSA program, there is reciprocal borrowing of most library materials, an interlibrary loan network and coordinated reference service. The seven county libraries participating with the two city libraries in MELSA all were established after the city libraries were established. As a consequence, the collections of the city libraries are more retrospective. Cross-over data and interlibrary loan data collected by MELSA suggests that the collections of the two city libraries are used for interlibrary loan and reciprocal borrowing when more retrospective materials are needed. This project was designed to strengthen the collections of the Minneapolis Public Library and Information Center and the St. Paul Public Library through preservation of deteriorating items and purchase of additional materials.



MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: MISSISSIPPI

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE \$60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	\$27,094.00	XIII	2,365,000	\$2,168.00		
FY'80	27,122.00	VI	2,365,000	3,310.00		
FY'81(EST)	27,155.00	VI	2,409,000	3,500.00		
CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION PERCENT		POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA		
188,205	8.0	440,900				
190,791	7.9					

1) Jackson

1) Seven county Central Mississippi Planning and Development District.

ACTIVITIES: FY'79: In order to improve access to government and statistical information, the Jackson Metropolitan Library System purchased indexes and documents through the Congressional Information Service (CIS) and the American Statistics Index (ASI). A one-day workshop on their use was conducted in which all area librarians were invited.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: MISSOURI

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE \$60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	\$54,842.00	3	4,787,000	\$54,812.00(CARRYOVER)		
FY'80	54,812.00	3	4,787,000	54,812.00		
FY'81 (EST)	54,637.00	4-MURLS	4,847,000	54,812.00		

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA
1,219,219	25.5	State & Reg.	Yes	
1,216,780	25.1			

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1) St. Louis | 1) State & seven immediate Counties |
| 2) Kansas City | 2) State & eight Counties including two in Kansas |
| 3) Springfield | 3) State & 21 Counties |
| 4) Independence | 4) State & six Counties including two in Kansas |

ACTIVITIES: FY'79 CARRYOVER: The St. Louis Public Library has been and continues to be an active participant in the State Interlibrary Loan Network and has generously shared its resources with other libraries in the State of Missouri. Funds were used to purchase materials, staff and equipment.

The Kansas City Public Library used their allocation to strengthen the resource collection with particular attention given to the purchase of more expensive titles needed for the central collection used to support the entire library system, as well as the interlibrary loan system.

The Springfield Public Library purchased materials to expand and develop their collection in the area of alternative energy forms, stamp collecting, stocks, investments, securities, holiday folklore, photography, surveying, names (history and meaning of), resumes, witchcraft and the occult, etc.

The Independence Public Library expended their funds for the purchase of reference and research materials which will enhance and improve the ability of the Mid-Continent Public Library to serve its own clientele and the interlibrary loan needs of other libraries in the State.

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MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: NEBRASKA

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE \$60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	\$17,780.00	79.8	1,552,000	\$6,134.00		
FY'80	17,676.00	80.7	1,552,000	6,134.00		
FY'81(EST)	17,686.00	81.7	1,569,000	6,134.00		
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CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA		
535,047	34.5	State & Reg.	Yes			
534,658	34.1					
1) Omaha				1) State and regional		
2) Lincoln				2) State and regional		

ACTIVITIES: FY'79: The Commission contracted with Omaha and Lincoln to serve as State Resource Center. The libraries agreed to: provide identified library services to the state including reference, bibliographic research, and inter-library loan services to the citizens of Nebraska as requested through libraries through the Nebraska Information Network; provide immediate to 24 hour service on specified materials, as may be referred and requested through the Nebraska Information Network; develop special collections and resources and/or services as determined and agreed to by the Commission and the library. Omaha Public Library received approximately 1000 requests of which they were able to answer 63%. Lincoln City Libraries received 2,600 requests for materials and information of which they were able to supply 78%. In addition, Omaha Public Library agreed to extend specialized services in the metropolitan area to those individuals or groups who are unable to avail themselves of library services by conventional means because of a physical handicap, age or who are homebound or in nursing homes. During FY'79, Omaha employed a part time outreach coordinator to work with specialized services for these individuals and groups.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: NEVADA

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE \$60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	\$7,022.00	5-MURL	613,000	\$10,000.00(CARRYOVER)		
FY'80	7,241.00	5	613,000	10,000.00		
FY'81(EST)	7,507.00	5	666,000	20,000.00		
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CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA		
153,553	25.0	Statewide	Regional			
168,932	25.4					
				1) Regional		

ACTIVITIES: FY'79 CARRYOVER: Funds were spent to purchase books to improve the library's collection of occupational materials: vocational guidance, job finding skills, work skills, and promotional examinations. Occupational materials were targeted as being a most socially useful subject area for the urban populations served by the library district. Usage of these materials will be tracked in the future, as a sequentially numbered set of bar encoded labels was set aside for the processing of the materials. The automated circulation system will be able to keep track of the circulation of these materials. Each of the items is designated as having been purchased under this grant through a special bookplate. The collection was well publicized through local and library media.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: NEW JERSEY

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE \$60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	\$84,078.00	9 (8)	7,339,000	\$9,501.00(CARRYOVER)		
FY'80	83,410.00	8	7,339,000	9,501.00		
FY'81(EST)	82,469.00	8	7,316,000	9,501.00		

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA
829,244	11.3	4,273,098		
788,464	10.8			

- 1) Newark
- 2) Jersey City
- 3) Paterson
- 4) Elizabeth

1) Northern New Jersey Metropolitan Region encompassing seven counties and 167 public libraries

ACTIVITIES: FY'79 CARRYOVER: Services provided by the Newark Public Library included interlibrary loan, telephone and in-building reference, photocopy services, delivery of interloan materials, circulation of bulk loan foreign language volumes, and consulting services in specialized subject areas.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: NEW MEXICO

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE \$60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	\$13,426.00	7	1,172,000	\$13,426.00		
FY'80	13,595.00	7	1,172,000	13,595.00		
FY'81(EST)	13,696.00	7	1,215,000	13,595.00		
CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION PERCENT		POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA		
284,627	24.3	1,016,000				
295,150	24.3					
1) Albuquerque				1)Statewide		

ACTIVITIES: FY'80: A statewide Popular Periodicals Access Center at the Main Library of the Albuquerque Public was established for the purpose of making these materials more readily and easily accessible to citizens of New Mexico. The bulk of the funds were used purchase backfiles of popular periodicals in microform, as well as to acquire expanded indexing capabilities in order to enhance the ability of the Library to provide periodical-related reference services to the citizens of New Mexico. The remaining grant funds were used to purchase appropriate hardware and software for microform storage and printing.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES' STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: NEW YORK

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE \$60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	\$206,822.00	79-301-308	18,053,000	\$206,822.00		
FY'80	203,833.00	80-201-208	18,053,000	206,822.00		
FY'81(EST)	200,040.00	1-B-MURL	17,746,000	206,822.00		

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA
8,567,890	47.5	8,567,890		
8,236,477	46.4			

- 1) Albany
- 2) Brooklyn
- 3) Buffalo & Erie County P.L.
- 4) The New York Public Library
- 5) Syracuse, Onondaga County P.L.
- 6) Queens Borough P.L.
- 7) Rochester
- 8) Yonkers

- 1) Upper Hudson Library Federation System area and Capital District 3R's region.
- 2) Brooklyn, and the other boroughs of New York City as well as the New York Metropolitan Reference and Research Library Agency, Inc. Region.
- 3) Buffalo, Erie County and Western New York Library Resources Council Region.
- 4) Manhattan, Bronx, Staten Island as well as other boroughs of N.Y. City and N.Y. Metropolitan Reference and Research Library Agency, Inc., Region.
- 5) Syracuse, Onondaga County & Central New York Library Resources Council region.
- 6) Queens & other boroughs of N.Y. City as well as the N.Y. Metropolitan Reference & Research Library Agency, Inc.
- 7) Rochester, Monroe County, the Pioneer Library System area and Rochester Regional Research Library Council Region.
- 8) Yonkers, Westchester County and METRO 3r's Region.

NEW YORK (CONTINUED)

ACTIVITIES: FY '79: Albany (\$2,068.00) used funds for replacement of lost materials in two subject areas: black history and in the areas of home repairs, conservation and preservation. Both of these areas are relevant to the needs of the inner city urban community.

Brooklyn (\$59,380.00) purchased reference materials for the Central Library to replace missing or worn reference materials.

Buffalo (\$10,341.00) used funds for the purchase of reference books.

The New York Public Library (\$73,773.00) used the funds in the following ways: to enrich and improve access to the collections of three major units, all of which provide system-wide services: Donnell Library Center, General Library of the Performing Arts at Lincoln Center and the Mid-Manhattan Library. A major portion of the grant was allocated to the above three libraries to purchase books and periodicals to broaden collections of specialized materials and enable users to find items not generally available in regular branch libraries. Other projects funded partially were Periodicals in the Mid-Manhattan Library publication, regular staff in Cataloging Office working overtime to help reduce backlog of 16mm films, musical scores and foreign language materials, and partial funding of a bilingual Community Liaison Assistant to prepare bilingual annotations for the next edition of the Directory of Community Services.

Syracuse (\$4,136.00) used their funds to purchase 16mm films to supplement current holdings. Social issues and energy were the themes on which selections were made.

Queens Borough (\$46,784.00) purchased specialized back runs of dissertations, newspapers, and dictionary catalogs to strengthen its art history collection. A major portion of the grant purchased a 1,887-roll backfile of the New York Daily News in response to heavy local and Long Island demand for such research materials.

Rochester (\$6,204.00) purchased materials to develop the collection of health science materials in the Science and Technology Division.

Yonkers (\$4,136.00) used their funds to purchase specialized materials including the fields of finance, management, engineering, construction, technology, and electronics.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: NORTH CAROLINA

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE \$60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	\$62,574.00	15	5,462,000	\$30,000.00(CARRYOVER)		
FY'80	62,689.00	15	5,462,000	30,000.00		
FY'81(EST)	62,798.00	15	5,571,000	30,000.00		

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA
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818,490 15.0
846,845 15.2
5,082,059

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1)Charlotte | 1)Charlotte-Mecklenburg County & Statewide |
| 2)Greensboro | 2)Greensboro Public Library & Statewide |
| 3)Winston-Salem | 3)Forsythe County Public Library & Statewide |
| 4)Raleigh | 4)Wake County Dept. of Libraries & Statewide |
| 5)Durham | 5)Durham County Library & Statewide |

ACTIVITIES: FY'79 CARRYOVER: Subgrants of \$6,000.00 each were awarded to the five libraries with the funds used primarily to purchase books in the following areas:

- (1) heavily used collections such as business, science, applied science, self-help books and adult education books;
- (2) books borrowed on interlibrary loan one or more times;
- (3) replacement copies of titles requested by other libraries on interlibrary loan.

Perhaps because this was the first year of the grants, libraries were not able to reach the project's goals which were to increase their interlibrary loan to other libraries by 25% and to reduce by 10% the number of requested titles, returned to individuals, marked "No location." The MURLS grants are certainly useful and have been conscientiously expended this past year. It is expected that both the impact and its measurability will increase in future years.



MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: OHIO

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE \$60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	\$122,469.00	I-15-A-F-79	10,690,000	\$122,469.00(CARRYOVER)		
FY'80	121,581.00	I-15-80	10,690,000	122,469.00		61,234.00
FY'81(EST)	120,975.00	I-15-81	10,732,000	122,469.00		65,944.00
<hr/>						
CITIES OVER POPULATION	100,000 PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA		
2,617,113	24.5	5,961,780				
2,432,219	22.7					
1)Cleveland				1) Cuyahoga County		
2)Columbus				2) Franklin County		
3)Cincinnati				3) Hamilton County		
4)Toledo				4) Lucas County		
5)Akron				5) Summit County		
6)Dayton				6) Montgomery County		
7)Youngstown				7) Mahoning County		
8)Canton				8) Stark County		

ACTIVITIES: FY'79 CARRYOVER: Akron-Summit County Library used their funds to determine how microform indexes and on-line data bases could improve and expand reference resources to meet demands for information from citizens of the County. Project tested cost effectiveness of on-line reference service, and the effect of microform and on-line formats on periodical acquisitions and inter-library loans and provided data comparing available information for three formats-print, microform and on-line; the incidence of use for each format, circumstances dictating consideration of each format, and reference value of each format. (\$11,696.00)

OHIO (CONTINUED)

Cincinnati contracted with OCLC for rental and installation of equipment for two computer searching systems: New York Times Information Bank and Bibliographic Retrieval Services. A slow speed printer terminal operating at 30 characters per second over local telephone lines (no long distance charges) was also contracted. The staff of Government and Business Department were trained to conduct searches through the data bases. It is expected that the systems will be utilized 34 hours per month for 136 fifteen minute searches, with the library paying for the first 10 minutes and the patron paying the rest. A public relations campaign was planned and implemented to inform the public of the availability of these services. (\$19,203.00)

Cleveland increased the availability of its local history picture collections of 19th and 20th century photographs of Cleveland and Ohio by a program of production and preservation of the materials. A contract was signed with the New England Document Conservation Center for the reproduction and preservation of the materials. The Standiford and Edmondson Collection were filmed on 35mm microfilm and the Cleveland and Ohio picture collections were filmed on 35mm slides. (\$29,282.00)

The Columbus Public Library developed a circulating collection of local historic images from pictures in books, on postcards and loose photographs in the Columbus and Ohio Division of the Main Library. A machine readable index of the collection was produced and distributed to area libraries, historical societies and school systems in the metropolitan area. (\$24,947.00)

Dayton used their funds to create a collection of 16mm films for use primarily by area governments, business and industry in training and staff development at all organizational levels. A supplement to the existing film catalog was prepared and sent to all government, business and industry agencies now on the mailing list of the library for "Business Industry Technology Service." (\$9,406.00)

Toledo purchased books in the areas of business, fine arts, history, travel, biography, science and technology and social service. The acquisitions increased the library's materials and enabled them to increase their loans to branches and interlibrary loans outside of Lucas County. (\$17,146.00)

The Canton Public Library expanded its present reference collection to adequately serve the growing culturally and educationally active community of Stark County. The recent move into larger new headquarters and the increased demand on the collection justified the need to expand and update the reference collection. (\$4,690.00)

Youngstown purchased 500 large print books. Non-fiction materials were stressed but fiction and juvenile titles were included. A deposit collection of 40-50 titles was placed in one senior citizen housing facility for six months. The results of this experiment will determine if other collections will be placed in senior citizens housing. Appropriate selected titles were also placed in a school for the developmentally disabled children. (\$6,099.00)

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: OKLAHOMA

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE \$60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	\$31,734.00	10	2,770,000	\$8,060.00		
FY'80	32,021.00	9	2,770,000	8,134.00		
FY'81(EST)	32,047.00	7	2,843,000	8,500.00		

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA
703,203	25.4	1,000,000(EST)		
701,374	24.7			

- 1) Oklahoma City
- 2) Tulsa

- 1) Metropolitan Library System including parts of Canadian, Cleveland and Pottawatomie Counties into which city limits of Oklahoma City extend.
- 2) Tulsa City-County Library including parts of Osage and Wagoner Counties into which city limits of Tulsa, Skiatook, and Broken Arrow extend.

ACTIVITIES: FY '79: \$4,030.00 each were given to the Metropolitan Library System and the Tulsa City-County Library, Oklahoma's two major urban resource libraries. Objectives of the project were to provide increased access to materials and services for citizens within each metropolitan area, especially those outside the tax base, and to provide much needed resources to the target group.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: OREGON

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE \$60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	\$26,648.00	79-61	2,326,000	\$4,000.00		
FY'80	27,110.00	I-80-7	2,326,000	4,500.00		
FY'81 (EST)	27,640.00	81-6	2,452,000	6,000.00		

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	100,000 PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA
379,826	16.3	2,091,385		
467,326	19.1			

1) Portland

2) Eugene

1) Multnomah County and State

2) Eugene Public Library and State

ACTIVITIES: FY'79: This project provides Multnomah County Library materials to public libraries in Oregon through procedures established with Oregon State Library. Multnomah County Library is the state's largest public library and has the strongest collection to provide support to the other public libraries of the state. This Project makes the Multnomah County Library more available to libraries but the accomplishments are not readily measurable. The funding is small and the request loans could be enormous. Currently, requests must be made blindly since there is no union catalog in the state. This causes the library staff to handle many requests which cannot be filled by Multnomah County Library.

NOTE: Eugene Public Library entered program in FY 1981.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: PENNSYLVANIA

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE \$60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	\$135,208.00	XVI	11,802,000	\$124,910.00		
FY'80	134,085.00	XVI	11,802,000	124,910.00		
FY'81 (EST)	132,597.00	XVI	11,763,000	135,206.00		
CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION PERCENT		POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA		
2,478,158	21.0	11,980,860				
2,411,781	20.5					
1) Philadelphia				1) Statewide		
2) Pittsburgh				2) Statewide		
3) Erie				3) Statewide		
4) Allentown				4) Statewide		

ACTIVITIES: FY'79: MURLS funds were used by Philadelphia (\$75,989.00), Pittsburgh (\$44,494.00) and Allentown (\$4,427.00) for the purchase of library materials. Erie County Library did not receive its grant because of unresolved problems with the U.S. Office of Civil Rights.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES, STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: RHODE ISLAND

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE \$60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	\$10,723.00	7 & 2(CARRYOVER)	936,000	\$5,362.00(CARRYOVER)		
FY'80	10,651.00	2	936,000	6,500.00		
FY'81(EST)	10,506.00	2	932,000	7,000.00		

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA
164,989	17.6	939,420	Yes	
157,222	16.9			

1) Providence 1) Statewide

ACTIVITIES: FY'79 CARRYOVER: A grant was provided to the Providence Public Library to purchase Russian, Laotian and Cambodian materials.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: SOUTH CAROLINA

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE \$60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	\$32,582.00	IIIC	2,844,000	\$5,000.00		
FY'80	32,714.00	IIIC	2,844,000	5,000.00		
FY'81 (EST)	32,712.00	IIIC	2,902,000	5,000.00		
CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION PERCENT		POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA		
112,779	4.0	987,939	YES			
108,216	3.7					

1) Columbia (Richland County)

1) Central Midlands Region, nine counties

FY'79 ACTIVITIES: The objective of this continuing project was to improve the reference resources of six metropolitan libraries which serve as resource centers for surrounding areas. The project supports "Standards for South Carolina Public Libraries", which calls for maintaining strong reference collections in resource centers located within half-day round trips of all South Carolina residents.

In FY'79 the following libraries participated in this project: Charleston, Greenville, and Florence (each receiving \$10,000), and Aiken, Richland, and York (each receiving \$5,000). Richland received an additional grant of \$5,000 as it is designated as a major urban resource library (MURL) under provisions of the Urban Library Amendments to LSCA. Grants were to be used for the purchase of reference materials for the headquarters libraries and could include microforms of reference value. Awards of grant monies were contingent upon library agreements not to reduce local funding for reference materials, to provide access to adult patrons from neighboring counties, and to provide publicity about the grant, acquisitions, and reference services.

Invoices received and informal reports made to the State Library indicated that the Metropolitan Libraries Project was successful in achieving its primary objective of strengthening reference collections. Although some general reference works were purchased, most of the monies were used to buy more specialized materials. Upgrading business reference collections was emphasized; all participating libraries now have some of Standard and Poor's business services.

Attainment of the secondary objective, providing reference service to residents of neighboring counties, is more difficult to assess. Resource center librarians did solicit suggestions for purchase from libraries in

SOUTH CAROLINA (continued)

neighboring counties, but there is no evidence to indicate how much usage by out-of-county residents occurred during 1979; this type of statistic, of course, is nearly impossible to obtain.

Publicity efforts of the participating libraries included newspaper articles; radio and a few television public service announcements; booklists and brochures distributed to patrons, community agencies, businesses, chambers of commerce, and libraries in neighboring counties; and library tours.

In general, the FY'79 Metropolitan Libraries Project was successful. It has been clearly demonstrated that the six participating libraries were able, with grant monies, to purchase expensive and/or specialized reference materials which they could not have afforded if dependent solely on local funds. Means of attracting users from outlying counties need to be explored further.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: TENNESSEE

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE \$60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	\$48,506.00	I-B-3	4,234,000	\$16,589.00		
FY'80	48,787.00	I-B-3	4,234,000	16,444.00		
FY'81 (EST)	48,843.00	I-B-3	4,333,000	16,444.00		
<hr/>						
CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA		
1,446,547	34.2					
1,437,207	33.2	3,924,164	YES			
				1)Three(3) library regions in West Tennessee		
1)Memphis				2)Three(3) library regions in Middle Tennessee		
2)Nashville-Davidson County				3)Three(3) library regions in Northeast Tennessee		
3)Knoxville				4)Three(3) library regions in Southeast Tennessee		
4)Chattanooga						

FY'79 ACTIVITIES: LSCA, Title I funds were distributed to four major urban resource libraries (MURL) under this project. These funds supplement Project I-B-1 (ARC) and are used to strengthen the collections of metropolitan libraries for use as regional resources.

Out of 186 non-metropolitan public libraries in Tennessee, 172 used the Area Resource Centers (ARC) services at least once during the year. Capabilities of the Area Resource Centers to locate and supply materials for interlibrary loan and reference to local public libraries in Tennessee have been advanced dramatically during the year by the installation in all four ARCs of computer access terminals connected to the OCLC/SOLINET bibliographic database; and by the introduction of the SOLINET computerized interlibrary loan system. Each ARC now has immediate access to the list of holdings in the OCLC database. Through the computer terminal, ARCs are able to quickly verify bibliographic information essential to filling requests for interlibrary loan, locate materials, and then to complete the interlibrary loan transaction via the computer terminal.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: TEXAS

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE \$60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES (CARRYOVER)	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	\$144,339.00	12-A	12,599,000	\$61,085.00	\$259.00	
FY'80	145,565.00	12-A	12,599,000	61,865.00		
FY'81, (EST)	147,070.00	12	13,047,000	62,358.00		

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA
5,351,153	42.5	5,351,153		
5,527,615	42.4			

1)Houston

1-15) Statewide

2)Dallas

3)San Antonio

4)El Paso

5)Fort Worth

6)Austin

7)Corpus Christi

8)Lubbock

9)Amarillo

10)Arlington

11)Garland

12)Beaumont

13)Irving

TEXAS (Continued)

14) Pasadena

15) Waco

FY'79 CARRYOVER ACTIVITIES: Overall, the centralized acquisition of library materials for major urban libraries operated very smoothly.

To be eligible to participate, each of the 15 libraries had to verify that their collection was open for use by nonresidents. Based on the reports received, the following usage by nonresidents occurred in State Fiscal Year (SFY) 1980:

Number of library materials circulated:	195,976
Number of library cards issued:	13,820
Number of other usage (e.g. guest registry):	15,524

A total of 2,806 volumes (2,293 titles) were added to these collections under this program. The number of books received by each library ranged from 27 to 646 volumes; the mean was 187; the median and the mode were 146.

Based on requests from four participating libraries, direct grants will be issued to them next year. The remaining 11 will continue to purchase centrally.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: UTAH

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE \$60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	\$14,115.00	V	1,232,000	\$2,000.00 (CARRYOVER)		
FY'80	14,436.00	IV	1,232,000	12,000.00		
FY'81(EST)	14,846.00	IV	1,317,000	14,000.00		
CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION PERCENT		POPULATION SERVED	NATL OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA		
168,667	13.7	Statewide	Yes			
164,379	12.5					
1) Salt Lake City				1) Statewide		

FY'79 CARRYOVER & FY'80 ACTIVITIES: The MURL Project has been used to strengthen the collection of the Salt Lake City Public Library, in order to enable it to better support its role in Utah's interlibrary loan network.

The Salt Lake City Public Library agreed to strengthen the Humanities Area as outlined in the original proposal to the Utah State Library Commission.

The MURL program has given the opportunity to share in the LSCA Program for the first time on an on-going basis. Prior to the implementation of this program there has been no systematic method of participation made available for the State's largest municipal library.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: VIRGINIA

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE \$60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	\$57,878.00	79-11	5,052,000	\$20,000(CARRYOVER)		
FY'80	57,915.00	80-8	5,052,000	20,000.00		
FY'81	58,357.00	81-1	5,177,000	20,000.00		

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN:	SERVICE AREA
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1,432,158 28.3
1,340,726 25.9

2,500,000

- 1) Norfolk
- 2) Richmond
- 3) Virginia Beach
- 4) Newport News
- 5) Hampton
- 6) Portsmouth
- 7) Alexandria
- 8) Chesapeake
- 9) Roanoke

1) Tidewater area with 6 large independent cities with approximately 1/4 of the State's population.

VIRGINIA (CONTINUED)

FY'79 CARRYOVER ACTIVITIES: A grant was made to the Norfolk Public Library, the only designated MURL in the State. The funds were spent to purchase materials to add to the books and serials collection. This is one of the smallest grants but had one of the most beneficial results of any of the projects. The Norfolk City Council agreed to drop all non-resident's fees. This lead three other cities in the area to also eliminate their fees. The Tidewater directors' group are investigating other areas of cooperation in the area of materials sharing.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: WASHINGTON

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE \$60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	\$41,369.00	VI	3,611,000	\$9,391.00(CARRYOVER)		
FY'80	41,841.00	VI	3,611,000	9,391.00		
FY'81(EST)	42,756.00	VI	3,793,000	9,498.00		

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA
819,958	22.7	819,958		
819,131	21.6			

- 1)Seattle
- 2)Spokane
- 3)Tacoma

1-3) Area is defined by libraries and individual users who, by economic, geographic and/or educational reasons, use the reference and information service of Major Urban Resource Libraries.

FY'79 CARRYOVER ACTIVITIES: Finally M.U.R.L.S. monies were allocated to Seattle Public Library, Spokane Public Library, and Tacoma Public Library.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: WISCONSIN

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE \$60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	\$52,814.00	79-98 & 79-92	3,611,000	\$8,706.00		
FY'80	52,788.00	79/80-66 & 79/80-68	3,611,000	8,982.00	\$524.00	
FY'81(EST)	52,788.00	81-90 & 81-92	3,793,000	8,982.00		

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA
831,575	18.0	1,426,000	Yes	1) Statewide 2) Not given
803,602	17.2			

FY'79 ACTIVITIES: Milwaukee purchased a Multi-Media 1000 King terminal for the public area of the library to enable film booking staff direct access to the booking computer and renewed Dun's Business identification booking terminal. Evaluation indicates it takes less time to book and overall service has been more efficient. Inquiries regarding companies and business are heavy and most are answerable within a 3-minute time period.

Madison joined the Consortium for Public Library Innovation and took part in its project for evaluation of adult services programs. Evaluation indicates Madison participated with the Consortium in the design of a statistical sampling study of library use.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

TERRITORY: PUERTO RICO

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE \$60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	\$36,718.00	79-5	3,205,000	\$36,718.00(CARRYOVER)		
FY'80	36,431.00	80-4	3,205,000	36,718.00		
FY'81(EST)	36,128.00	81-4	3,366,204	36,718.00		

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA
1,307,046	40.8	745,650	Yes	
1,350,106	40.1			

- 1)San Juan
- 2)Bayamon
- 3)Ponce
- 4)Carolina
- 5)Caguas
- 6)Mayaguez

1)The surrounding population of the Educational Region of San Juan includes, the following municipalities: San Juan(149,750), Bayamon(194,550), Carolina(145,840), Catano(30,800), Corozal(32,710), Dorado(24,300), Guaynabo(79,770), Toa Alta(26,560), Toa Baja(61,370).

FY'79 CARRYOVER ACTIVITIES: This project made more Puerto Rican materials available to users in the San Juan metropolitan area by means of the enrichment of the Carnegie Public Library-Puerto Rican Collection through the Interlibrary Loan Services. The following activities were achieved and carried on: 1. 8,223 new books and subscriptions to periodicals were selected and acquired; 2. The circulation of Puerto Rican materials increased to 908 and reference services 2,811; 3. 45 interlibrary loan requests to public libraries; 4. Five meetings were held with the librarian, supervisors, citizens and administrator of San Juan Region.

PUBLIC LIBRARY CONSTRUCTION, LSCA II

FISCAL YEAR 1980

LSCA Title II funds for public library construction were last appropriated in FY 73 with these funds being obligated by FY 75. During the five-year period from FY 76 to FY 80 that funds have not been available, 45 construction projects have been administered under Title II authority, utilizing \$8.5 million of transfer funds from other Federal programs (See Table 2). Federal funds for the 45 projects represented 41% of the total cost of the projects. Of the 45 projects, 36 were funded from the Appalachian Regional Development Act program in the amount of \$6.8 million.

In FY 80 eight projects were funded under the Title II authority, receiving \$1,626,143 in Federal funds. (See Table 3). All of these funds were from the Appalachian Regional Development Act program except for \$31,706 from the U.S. Department of Energy.

An emerging development in library construction in recent years has been the introduction of passive solar energy systems. One of the projects funded in FY 80 was the Mount Airy (N.C.) Public Library which was designed to utilize the latest knowledge about solar techniques. Substantial savings in energy consumption are projected for the building.

Other Federal funding programs that provide for public library construction include General Revenue Sharing (Title I of the State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act of 1972), the Community Development Block Grants (Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974). Data on funding levels for libraries for these two programs are not available.

Federal loan assistance for public library construction is available for communities under 10,000 population from the Community Facilities Loans program administered by the Department of Agriculture. This program has provided for 34 low-interest loans to libraries in the amount of \$4.9 million from 1974 to 1980. The program has been amended to include eligibility for communities up to 20,000 population.

Additional historical information about LSCA Title II is detailed in a recent publication, "Public Library Construction, 1965-1978." National data, along with State breakouts, are examined in the areas of construction costs, population served, number and type of project, floor area, seating capacity, and book volume capacity. Copies are available upon request from the U.S. Department of Education, Office of Libraries and Learning Technologies, Washington, D.C. 20202.

TABLE 2. LSCA TITLE II, CONSTRUCTION, FY 1965 - 1980

Fiscal Year	Number Library Projects Approved	Funding by Source (In Thous.)		
		Federal	Local and State ^{1/}	Total
1965	363	\$ 29,864	\$ 62,851	\$ 92,715
1966	364	29,778	62,483	92,261
1967	278	24,583	52,107	76,690
1968	284	27,429	66,137	93,566
1969	211	22,257	69,500	91,757
1970	65	5,095	16,989	22,084
1971	114	8,571	34,427	42,998
1972	131	9,533	30,646	40,179
1973	52	2,606	15,360	17,966
1974	99	10,787 ^{2/}	44,570	55,357
1975	65	4,048 ^{3/}	26,776	30,824
Total LSCA Appalachia	2,026	174,551 14,300 ^{4/}	481,846	656,397 14,300
Subtotal	2,026	\$188,851	\$481,846	\$670,697
1976 ^{5/}	11	1,606	938	2,544
1977 ^{5/}	5	851	3,432	4,283
1978 ^{5/}	13	2,094	1,021	3,115
1979 ^{5/}	9	2,281	2,516	4,797
1980 ^{5/}	7	1,626	4,307	5,933
Subtotal	45	\$ 8,458	\$ 12,214	\$ 20,672
TOTAL	2,071	\$197,309	\$494,060	\$691,369

- 1/ Budgeted amounts as reported by States.
- 2/ 1973 Appropriation released in FY 1974.
- 3/ Carryover funds from FY 1973 Appropriation not obligated in FY 1974.
- 4/ Funds from the Appalachian Regional Development Act that were allocated to LSCA-administered projects are listed separately from LSCA funds. Since projects also included LSCA funds, the number of projects and local/State matching funds for these projects are included above.
- 5/ Although LSCA Federal funds were not available for projects after FY 1975, all projects for FY 1976-80 were administered under the LSCA administrative authority, but funded from other Federal programs. Of the 45 projects approved since FY 1976, 36 received funds from the Appalachian Regional Development Act program in the amount of \$6.8 million.

TABLE 3. PUBLIC LIBRARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS ADMINISTERED UNDER
THE LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT, TITLE II, WITH
APPALACHIAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ACT FUNDS, FY 1980

<u>Name and Location</u>	<u>Funding, by Source</u>		
	<u>Federal ARDA</u>	<u>Local/State</u>	<u>Total</u>
Royston Public Library Royston Georgia	\$ 80,000	\$ 250,000	\$ 330,000
Dalton Regional Library Dalton, Georgia	450,000	1,537,500	1,987,500
Heard County Public Library Franklin, Georgia	65,000	225,334	290,334
Mars Hill Library Mars Hill, North Carolina	77,687	77,688	155,375
Mount Airy Public Library Mount Airy, North Carolina	331,706 ^{1/}	918,294	1,250,000
McDowell County Public Library Welch, West Virginia	250,000	797,000	1,047,000
Martinsburg-Berkeley County Library Martinsburg, West Virginia	346,750	431,250	778,000
Taylor County Public Library ^{2/} Grafton, West Virginia	25,000	69,429	94,429
TOTAL	\$1,626,143	\$4,306,495	\$5,932,638

^{1/} Includes \$31,706 from the Department of Energy.

^{2/} The Taylor County Public Library project was originally approved in FY 1979 and funded as follows: Federal ARDA - \$250,425, Local/State - \$245,825 for a Total of \$496,250. The amounts above represent funding increases to the FY 1979 project.

INTERLIBRARY COOPERATION, LSCA III
ANNUAL REPORT 1980

When Congress added Title III, Interlibrary Cooperation, to the LSCA in 1966, it expected great things of this title. "No part of this bill is more likely to stimulate new ideas and imaginative or innovative programs than is this provision for interlibrary cooperation. It will make possible the establishment of regional retrieval centers and make available to the individual vastly expanded library services in his particular community: It is this title also which provides the greatest assurance that all funds, State, local and Federal, will be invested in the most productive manner possible." 1/ The Congress expected that in the development of coordinated services, the special purposes and functions of the various existing types of libraries would be recognized as essential, but that Title III would encourage planning for coordination of total services within the State and across State lines.

Program funds were first made available in fiscal year 1968. In the twelve succeeding years, to what extent have these expectations been met?

The following information is based on the FY 1980 Annual Reports from the States and Outlying Parts. It reports only on those activities supported in whole or in part with LSCA Title III funds and, therefore, does not indicate the complete range and scope of activities and programs carried out by the States. For example, while 49 of the 50 States participate in formal multistate cooperative organizations, only 20 reported using LSCA Title III funds for this purpose.

The FY 1980 appropriation for Title III was \$5 million. Forty-nine States and two outlying Territories reported expenditures of \$4,817,116 from FY 79 carry-over funds and FY 80 funds. Obligated but unexpended FY 80 funds may be expended in FY 81.

Although no State or local matching funds are required, 14 States reported spending \$11,159,858, ranging from \$8,010 by Vermont to \$7,520,858 by California. Total expenditures for interlibrary cooperation under the LSCA Title III program in FY 80 was \$15,976,974.

1/ House of Representatives, 89th Congress, 2d Session, Report No. 1474, Library Services and Construction Act Amendments of 1966 (to accompany H.R. 14050)

It should be noted that in many projects, especially Statewide projects such as the interlibrary loan and reference networks, and the development of computerized union catalogs and serials lists, public library participation is supported with LSCA Title I funds.

The types of activities supported by Title III as shown below are rarely discrete projects, but are elements of one project which may itself be an element of a more comprehensive activity.

<u>Type of Activity</u>	<u>Number of States Reporting</u>
Interlibrary loan and reference networks	36
Use of computers and automation	28
Computerized union catalogs and serials lists	24
Participation in multistate organizations	20
Automated circulation systems	15
Continuing education for interlibrary cooperation	14
Within State multitype regional system	11
Continuing planning for interlibrary cooperation	10
Access to databases services	9
Preparation of special bibliographies, directories, etc.	6
Delivery systems	5
Processing centers	3
Other	13

The numbers of different types of libraries participating in activities have become a meaningless measure since some States report "all"; some report only the major participating libraries; and some report the total number of libraries of each type receiving a service. Perhaps more meaningful is the fact, for example, a public library and a community college library have been engaged in a joint acquisition program and that in FY 1980, the educational service center of the school system joined the program. An adequate reporting system for gathering both quantitative and qualitative data about interlibrary cooperative activities has yet to be devised.

Selected Highlights from Reports

(For additional information readers may contact the appropriate State Library Agency.)

Arizona

- o Continued building on the concept of the development of the Regional Library Systems for interlibrary loan, and Arizona State University and the University of Arizona as the libraries of last resort. Its interlibrary loan and reference service is the Channeled Arizona Information Network (CHAIN). The Regional Library Systems support such services as in-service training and continuing education, correspondence courses, training in technical processing, acquisitions, and program consultants.

Colorado

- o Supported the retrospective conversion to machine readable MARC format of selected portions of the catalogs of the Denver Public Library and the Libraries of the University of Colorado - Boulder, Colorado State University and the Colorado School of Mines, and their integration into the Colorado Union Catalog.
- o Contracted with New England Document Conservation Center to conduct and coordinate a study of library conservation in Colorado. A series of surveys of representative Colorado libraries was conducted, and both a plan for library materials conservation and a self-tracking manual were developed. Workshops were conducted across the State and a State disaster planning team has been formed to provide on-the-spot assistance wherever disaster strikes in a Colorado library community.
- o Provided assistance to the Colorado Commission on Higher Education Long Range Plan for Academic Libraries to reimburse travel and meeting expenses of the Directors of State-supported libraries and other participants in the planning process, including lay and public library people.

Florida

- o Supported the Florida Interlibrary Loan Improvement Project (FILIP), designed to study interlibrary loan patterns and problems, particularly as they relate to FLIN and to make recommendations for improvements. Recommendations of the FILIP Report have been the focus of extensive discussion and are in the process of being tested and evaluated.
- o Supported a series of planning conferences designed to identify opportunities for intrastate and interstate interlibrary cooperation. Participants included representatives from various types of libraries in Florida as well as representatives of State Library Agency directors from throughout the Southeast. Phase II, now being implemented, will provide both immediate and long range plans for interlibrary cooperation within Florida, and extending to its relationship to other southeastern States.

Maine

- o Dropped the teletype element of the Maine network in favor of the new OCLC/NELINET interlibrary loan subsystem.
- o Formally established the TALMAINE search service at the State Library in Spring 1979 with access to the Lockheed (DIALOG) on-line data bases. Later three additional data base brokers were added: SDC; Department of Energy RECON, and OL Systems (Canada), bringing the total of accessible data base systems to around 180. Document delivery services were used for the first time to supplement regular interlibrary loan channels, particularly for obscure technical documents.

Cont'd Maine

Completed identification of all special libraries in Maine (approximately 100), and outreach to libraries as network clients within the States was virtually completed.

Minnesota

- o Assisted in providing services of MINITEX, such as document delivery, a union list of serials and back-up reference services. Funds were used by the 7 newly established multi-county, multi-type library systems for planning. The seven systems, organized under provisions of a law passed in the 1979 by the Minnesota legislature, include academic, public, and special libraries and school media centers. During their planning, the systems conducted needs assessments of participants and potential participants. Results of these assessments were analyzed, and each of the systems developed a long range plan for implementation of cooperative activities and services.

Nebraska

- o Exchanged Microform Union Catalogs between Kansas and Nebraska. Requests not located in Nebraska were immediately searched in the Kansas catalog and vice versa. Kansas and Nebraska locations were transmitted to the local libraries for interlibrary loan. Libraries in the two States agreed to loan materials across the border according to the same rules, regulations and guidelines as those governing in-state loans. The project was evaluated after 6 months and found to be operating to the satisfaction of all concerned. The arrangement has continued.

Nevada

- o Include grant funds to Washoe County Library which utilizes its collection and that of the University of Nevada - Reno to answer interlibrary loan and reference requests; to the University of Nevada - Las Vegas for its continued production of the bibliographic data base (Title Locator Index) which records the collections of public, academic, school and special libraries not captured in other data bases. All materials processed at the State's Cooperative Services Division and non CSD libraries using Baker and Taylor are input as well as other significant additions: Nevada related items of the Nevada Historical Society Library, the Special Collections Department of the libraries at the University of Nevada at Reno and Las Vegas and their non-circulating non-Nevada materials, current additions to the collection of most middle, junior and senior schools of the Washoe County School District and non-book materials of the Elko County School District, and retrospective holdings of other public libraries.

New Jersey

- o Grant to support a special assistant to the State Library Director to develop public relations and educational materials for New Jersey Library Association to do a public relations program to push for legislation for the State Network for Multitype Library Systems package.
- o Contract with Northeast Document Conservation Center for workshops and advice.

New York

- o Grant to the New York METRO to publish a directory of libraries giving in some detail lists of facilities and services especially useful to handicapped persons. The directory is widely distributed to agencies serving the handicapped for staff use. Additional copies are supplied on order to individual patrons. 263 libraries and Library Systems in New York City, Westchester and Rockland Counties of New York and the Counties of northern New Jersey responded.
- o Grant to Western New York Regional Library Council (Buffalo) to produce a regional newspaper bibliography listing all newspapers published in Buffalo and Erie County from the publication of the Buffalo Gazette, October 3, 1811, to the newest paper downtown which began October 8, 1980.
- o Long Island Library Services Planning Board, a voluntary organization, has made significant progress because support staff has been available. This is evidenced not only in new projects and contacts but also in the availability of personnel to prepare for meetings.

Oklahoma

- o The Oklahoma Telecommunications Interlibrary Systems (OTIS) changed over from teletype to computer, using the OCLC interlibrary loan subsystem as a basis. Completion of installation of terminals and printers in all transmission site libraries was accomplished in FY 80, and a new reimbursement formula was adopted. Increases in both speed and efficiency of ILL transactions were realized.
- o Implements an interlibrary loan cooperation planning project and in one section of the State developed a multitype library cooperation plan.
- o The AMIGOS/OCLC connection is increasingly important to the State as use increased of the interlibrary loans and cataloging functions. During FY 80 AMIGOS members accepted a regional agreement for interlibrary loans among all participating within the multistate region.

Oregon

- o Supported the Resource Library Network which provides library resources available in Oregon to Oregon residents through inter-library loan. The State Library serves as a clearinghouse for most monographic requests from Oregon libraries to the Resource Library Network libraries (University of Oregon, Oregon State University, Portland State University, and the University of Oregon Health Sciences Center) through contract with the State Library. Requests for serials listed in the Oregon Union List of Serials are sent directly to the holdings libraries. Requests which cannot be filled through this network may be sent to the Pacific Northwest Bibliographic Center to identify a Pacific Northwest library able to fulfill them.
- o Four local grants for improvement of library services in a regional area:
 - (1) Northwest Library Service Area, administered by the Clatsop Educational Service District headquartered in Astoria, provided reference and delivery services, a newsletter and workshops. Communication among libraries in different counties developed, sometimes for the first time. The newsletter was informative and used as well to gather responses from libraries on regional and statewide issues. Workshops were helpful. The libraries in the area are small, not well funded, and are separated by relatively long distances.
 - (2) Lane - Douglas Library Service Area, administered by the Eugene Public Library. The objectives of the project were to create a climate of cooperation throughout the two-county area, to provide optimum access for all libraries to the full resources of the region, to create a regional governance structure, and to assess the needs of the region to develop permanent and efficient methods for sharing the region's resources. The spirit of cooperation and sharing exists but most activities ground to a halt following the expenditure of all funds. The financial burden of continuing these activities is not something an individual library is willing or able to assume, nor has there been an attempt to pool local funds to continue the activities of the project.
 - (3) Southern Oregon Library Services Area, administered through the Rogue Community College in Grants Pass, to increase cooperation and communication among libraries in a six-county region. The greatest strengths were the development of cohesiveness through enhanced communication and the survey of libraries. The region regularly published a newsletter which kept most informed of library activities in the area. The survey of libraries identified the individual and collective strengths of the area and recommends improvements to "shore up" weaknesses. The greatest weakness was the indecision resulting because the grant award was much less than the service area had applied for. The funds were awarded for organizing and planning. The weakness was not fatal since the project activities were concentrated and completed by the end of the fiscal year.

Cont'd Oregon

- (4) Central Oregon Library Service Area, administered by the Central Oregon Intergovernmental Council, to improve the sharing and continuing education activities in a six-county area, emphasizing cooperative aspects between public and community college and school libraries. The greatest drawbacks were the long distances between libraries, small library staff, and the lack of participation by school library personnel. However, the project laid the foundation for future cooperation among libraries.

South Carolina

- o Continued the support of demonstrations involving groups of libraries participating in SOLINET. To make it possible for small libraries to share a computer terminal and benefit from participation in an automated bibliographic control system, the State Library has supported the hardware, membership costs and communication charges on a decreasing scale over three years. The libraries in the cluster have to absorb all actual cataloging charges and a portion of the communication charges. One cluster is composed of the Spartanburg County Public Library, the Converse College Library and the Wofford College Library. The second cluster is composed of the Florence County Library, the Darlington County Library and the Florence - Darlington Technical Education College Library. The two clusters began operation in April 1980. While only a small portion of their holdings are, as yet, in the SOLINET data base, use has already been made of their data for determining locations of unique materials. In all cases participating libraries have reduced cataloging backlogs and found SOLINET useful in the verification of materials needed for interlibrary loan.
- o Established a Task Force on Library Automation, composed of 15 representatives from public, academic and special libraries. A steering committee of the Task Force conducted a survey to determine the status of library automation in South Carolina libraries, distributed to and discussed with participants the results, and adopted goals, endorsing the State Library's plan to engage a consultant to prepare a feasibility study on library automation and networking statewide.

Tennessee

- o Continued support of the Tennessee Interlibrary Loan System (TILLS) project, designed to establish a system for all types of libraries to transfer requests from local to other libraries as the need requires. Developmental work on the TILLS project during 1980 comprised a variety of elements and was effected by a variety of influences, as follows.
 - (1) The survey of Nashville-Davidson County Libraries begun in FY 1979 was completed; the gathered information was compiled; a directory was designed, printed and distributed for a six months test. Planning of the expansion of the re-

Cont'd Tennessee

sources survey to other areas of the state followed study of the test results.

- (2) Bibliographic control of the monographic collections of the state's SOLINET member libraries advanced with another year's input to the automated data base, with retrospective reconversion projects at Memphis Public Library and the University of Tennessee - Knoxville.
- (3) A statewide meeting (October 1979), requested by SOLINET to discuss the impact of the OCLC interlibrary loan sub-system, stimulated awareness of resource sharing issues to be confronted. A meeting of interlibrary loan librarians at the Tennessee Library Association annual convention (April 1980), and the SOLINET annual meeting (May 1980) provided opportunities for further discussion and planning.
- (4) A meeting of the state librarians of the Southeastern states (February 1980) initiated exploration of cooperative possibilities within the Southeastern region, particularly in relationship to SOLINET.
- (5) Subsequent to a meeting of the eight major resource libraries in Tennessee (November 1979) the state library agency conducted a test (February 1980) to find out how heavily the academic back up libraries were used by the Area Resource Centers. Test results raised new questions about the design of TILLS, to be addressed during the next year.

Virginia

- o Supported the purchase of OCLC retrospective cataloging tapes from academic and public libraries in the State. Using these a commercial firm has established a data base belonging to the State Library which will be used to convert the holdings of other libraries in the State. From these data a union catalog of holdings of 24 other libraries was produced on microfiche and distributed to all public and academic libraries throughout the State, thus greatly facilitating the work of the ILL Center.

Wisconsin

- o A grant to the Council of Wisconsin Librarians to establish a reference service as an extension of the present interloan service provided by the Council of Wisconsin Library System. Access will be to the collections of the University of Wisconsin-Madison Libraries.

Cont'd Wisconsin

- o The Library Council of Metropolitan Milwaukee developed and published a Union List of Serials and Abstract Services of the holdings of LCMH area libraries. 89 libraries participated including the area's largest libraries.
- o The Tri-County Library Council completed the feasibility study of sharing AV materials and developed a brochure on sharing procedures, updated the TLC Union List of Serials, and is in the process of completing a new brochure on TLC to increase the awareness of the public and the professional community of TLC cooperative activities.

Wyoming

- o Coordinated the planning and implementation of a statewide library disaster recovery program. The design team represented all types of libraries and was one of the Advisory Council projects. A disaster recovery document was created for use by each individual library. The publication covers: Education, Local Library Disaster Plan, Publicity, Disaster Team, Civil Defense and National Disaster Assistance, Interface with Regional and National Disaster Assistance, Lexicon of Disasters, Background Materials, and Non-emergency Problems. This tool enables each library to set up various contingency plans for different types of problems. Information that is crucial will be listed. Wyoming also has a disaster recovery assistance team (DRAT). A telephone call to the State Library will activate this team. If necessary, individuals may be sent to the site to assist the local staff.
- o The automated statewide circulation system, with interlibrary loan and materials selection specialty to be added later, was planned by a statewide committee on automation which prepared an RFP and selected Concimati-Electronics GLASSIC system to supply the system. The contract was signed in June 1980, funded with \$750,000 from Wyoming general funds by the State Legislature.