

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

FEDERAL "LIBRARY SERVICES ACT"

This summary outlines some of the factors affecting the establishment of a state-wide library plan. The information should provide the basis for discussions of our regional conferences and for other discussions of the problems involved in promoting better libraries in rural areas.

We trust you will find it useful as background material, and that you will feel free to write for any further information. Our staff will give you every possible assistance.



**COLORADO STATE LIBRARY
A DIVISION OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
320 STATE CAPITOL
DENVER 2, COLORADO**

The 84th Congress passed Public Law No. 597 known as the Library Services Act. The law makes available Federal money to be matched by the states to encourage the establishment of better library services in those areas where such services as exist are inadequate, or not at all.

Each state is required to set up a library plan which will ultimately be approved by the U.S. Commissioner of Education and will become the basis upon which Federal monies are to be used for this project.

In Colorado, the agency for the general supervision of libraries is the Colorado State Board of Education and the Colorado State Department of Education, operating through the Colorado State Library, a Division of the Department. It has been requested of the State Board of Education that regional meetings be held in the various areas of the state giving people concerned an opportunity to express their views as to what would constitute sound planning for the State of Colorado. These views will ultimately be consolidated into a proposal to be forwarded to the U.S. Commissioner of Education.

Some of the scattered problems with which each area must deal are:

- (1) What standards are regarded generally as desirable standards for adequate library services?
- (2) What kind of organization is best suited to provide these services?

- (3) What kind of building and other capital outlays are necessary?
- (4) What should be the training of personnel and to what extent are additional personnel necessary in an adequate program for Colorado?
- (5) What are the costs of such a program and how should these costs be financed?
- (6) How can the people of the state become well informed about library problems and services and develop the interest to maintain adequate libraries in all parts of the state?

The background data pertaining to these and other questions are included in the following pages which should be helpful in discussions leading up to a state plan.

THE "LIBRARY SERVICES ACT" IN COLORADO

Purpose and Policy of the Federal Legislation. "The Library Services Act," Public Law 597, has been drawn skillfully by members of the library profession who know the weak spots in the library picture across the nation. The "Act's" flexibility and intent are illustrated in the following quoted excerpts:

"Sec. 2 (a) It is the purpose of this Act to promote the further extension by the several States of public library service to rural areas without such services or with inadequate services.

"(b) The provisions of this Act shall not be construed as to interfere with State and local initiative and responsibility in the conduct of public library services. The administration of public libraries, the selection of personnel and library books and materials, and, insofar as consistent with the purposes, of this Act, the determination of the best uses of the funds provided under this Act shall be reserved to the States and their local subdivisions."

(Note: The underscored lines and phrases were not so treated in the "Act." They are underscored in this report for the purpose of emphasis.)

The two subsections quoted above appear immediately following the enacting clause and represent the declared policy of the legislation. In them is to be discovered the intent of the "Act" as it was pushed through the 84th Congress by its many sponsors in both houses and the two major political parties. The subsections stipulate control of programs and funds by state and local governments with Federal responsibility held to a minimum.

In brief, then, the "Library Services Act" must be considered a measure of stimulation set up to become operative January 1, 1957 and running but a few years.

Federal Control of the Program. In order to make certain that Federal funds are spent wisely, the "Act" establishes a simple and fair device of control at the national level. The U.S. Commissioner of Education is authorized to approve or disapprove state plans, basing his action on the text of the "Act." Even though the states must meet certain requirements set up by the government of the United States it should be held in mind always that good library service is the long-term responsibility of state and local authorities, and that monies allocated to the states are intended to inspire better planning and more adequate financing by city, county and state governments. Federal funds are authorized under the "Act" for a five-year period only, and Congress recognized the role of local authority, and its responsibility for maintaining and financing public library programs, by restricting Federal control and limiting it to bare essentials. The following Section of the "Act" states the case clearly:

"Sec. 4 (a) To be approved under this section, a State plan for the further extension of public library services to rural areas must--

(1) provide for the administration, or supervision of the administration, of the plan by the State library administrative agency, and provide that such agency will have adequate authority under State law to administer the plan in accordance with its provisions and the provisions of this Act;

"(2) provide for the receipt by the State treasurer (or, if there be no State treasurer, the officer exercising similar functions for the State) of all funds paid to the State pursuant to this Act and for the proper safeguarding of such funds by such officer, provide that such funds shall be expended solely for the purposes for which paid, and provide for the repayment

by the State to the United States of any such funds lost or diverted from the purposes for which paid;

"(3) provide policies and methods of administration to be followed in using any funds made available for expenditure under the State plan, which policies and methods the State library administrative agency certifies will in its judgment assure use of such funds to maximum advantage in the further extension of public library services to rural areas without such services or with inadequate services;

"(4) provide that the State library administrative agency will make such reports as to categories of expenditures made under this Act, as the Commissioner may from time to time reasonably require; and

"(5) provide that any library services furnished under the plan shall be made available free of charge under regulations prescribed by the State library administrative agency.

"(b) The Commissioner shall approve any plan which fulfills the conditions specified in subsection (a) of this section.

"(c) The determination of whether library services are inadequate in any area within any State shall be made by the State library administrative agency of such State."

Provisions of the "Act" and Their Application in Colorado. Provisions of the "Act" are relatively simple and easy to understand. Some misunderstanding arose however, in connection with the sections which deal with matching requirements and school participation. In general, conditions and regulations are as follows:

1. Funds. Federal funds totaling \$7,500,000 per year for a five-year period were authorized by the "Act." Additional funds were requested for its administration.
2. Reduced Appropriation. A sum of \$2,050,000 was appropriated in the last hours of the 2nd Session of the 84th Congress for the first year of the program instead of the \$7,500,000 authorized. At the same time \$140,000 was appropriated for purposes of administration.
3. Colorado's Share, Federal Appropriations. Colorado's share of the \$2,050,000 appropriation is \$40,000. Each of the 48 states is eligible for this amount. (The allocation for the state for the first year of the program would have been \$88,108 had the full appropriation been made. It is anticipated that the full amount will be voted by the 85th Congress before June 30, 1957, and \$7,500,000 will be available during the fiscal year 1957-1958 for the national program.)
4. Matching Requirements. Each of the states is required to match its allocation of Federal funds. The formula governing the amount of state money needed is based on the ratio between the per capita income of the state to the per capita income of the nation as a whole. Existing appropriations at state and local levels may be counted as matching credit. In order to receive the first grant of \$40,000 Colorado must provide \$36,923. To receive the full allotment of \$88,108, state and local funds in the amount of \$85,572 are required. Only monies spent for rural service may be used for matching.
5. State Plans. State plans must be approved by the U.S. Commissioner of Education before Federal funds are released to the States.
6. Spending Limitations. Federal grants cannot be spent for the purchase of lands or buildings or the erection of edifices.
7. Definition of Rural. The term, "rural," as it applies to the "Act" is

10,000 people or less.

8. Program Geared to Public Library Service. The "Act" is intended to assist public libraries primarily. Schools will probably benefit a great deal, though indirectly.

(It should be clearly understood that all interpretations of the measure throughout the 48 states must coincide with those of the Legal Counsel of the Office of Education. The word of the legal staff of the Office of Education is final albeit subject to change and modification. Tentative regulations governing the "Act" have been issued, but currently they are being revised in the light of recommendations from librarians.)

Basic Principles in State Plans. Most of the plans of the several states and territories, as they are taking shape, appear to be based on the same general principles of public library organization--principles which are mentioned outright or implied many times over in "Public Library Service, a Guide to Evaluation, with Minimum Standards." Especially significant in these statements of philosophy are the following:

1. Wholehearted cooperation between public libraries both large and small, aimed at integration of functions wherever possible.
2. Elimination of unnecessary duplication in services, materials, personnel, and the other elements of public library operation and organization.
3. Formation of systems of libraries (federations of units retaining local autonomy and control of their own fiscal activity) in which independent units work together through legal contracts or other forms of agreement.
4. Organization of new library units on large area bases and consolidation of small libraries when local conditions permit.

The four most prevalent recommendations in the plans which are shaping up in the 48 states, (excluding those where library coverage approaches 100% and per capita expenditures are relatively high,) appear to be developing as follows:

1. Demonstrations of large-area or multi-county units using mobile service, modern library equipment and devices, and recognized techniques of personnel management coupled with enlarged professional staffs, to make the library a vital agency in the life of the community.
2. Demonstrations of state agency district or branch programs to reach more effectively and at less cost to the taxpayer, the grass-root needs of the state with the kinds of service that are state agency prerogatives.
3. Strengthening the state agency by other means than that of decentralization, e.g., the establishment of special collections of materials such as books in foreign languages for minority groups, local history collections, etc., and new services and functions such as film programs, service to state institutions, etc.
4. Increased public relations programs including all types of field service (workshops, in-service and pre-service training, library promotion with taxpayers and government officials) bookmobile demonstrations, exhibits of materials and equipment, etc., undertaken to secure adequate financial support for public libraries including state grants-in-aid.

The 1956 American Library Association Standards in the Federal Program. No two state plans submitted to the Office of Education will be identical. Local conditions and needs must govern the patterns which they follow. It is imperative that they be alike in one respect only. They must be big plans--idealistic and far-seeing--and they must achieve results. It is hoped that each of the states and territories eligible for financial assistance will do everything possible to integrate the guiding principles and standards of the new American Library Association publication, "Public Library Service," into their plans. The qualitative standards of the new guide in the areas of library government, service, materials, facilities, personnel, and organization and use of materials must reflect in state plans if the programs of stimulation are to produce results which will benefit the states in the years to come.

It is fortunate that the "Library Services Bill" was signed into law just as the Association was putting the final stamp of approval on a new set of public library criteria.

Public Libraries in Colorado. Today, the public library situation in Colorado is extremely uneven and spotty, ranging all the way from good service, provided by the Denver Public Library, to complete lack of service in ten counties. Approximately 125 units (the number changes frequently) submit annual reports to the State Library each year. Twenty-five of the sixty-three counties in the state operate county units or appropriate funds to support public library programs within their borders. Per capita expenditures run from a few cents in several towns to \$1.90 in the capital city, and the per capita figure for the state as a whole in 1955 approximated \$1.00. (The 1950 census was used to compute these figures.)

Entirely too many of the libraries in the state are operated by women's organizations without the benefit of constant tax support and, where public monies are available for library purposes, tax bases are usually not sufficiently broad for adequate financing. No city in Colorado which receives a direct levy for the support of its library can provide the quality of service recommended in the new American Library Association standards because the state library law of 1947 sets a tax levy ceiling of one and one-half mills for municipal programs.

At the state level the public library situation is far from adequate. The State Library appropriation for 1956-1957 is \$67,000. A staff of ten people finds it impossible to provide more than token service to the institutional and individual patrons who request assistance. At least one-half of the program of the Library is geared to the needs of the public schools. State grants-in-aid are not available through the state agency to stimulate local development and supplement meager city and county funds.

The 1955 figures for Colorado given below point up the weakness of the public

library program:

Total public library book stock	1,843,916.
Total public library circulation	5,459,718.
Total public library budgets	\$1,419,026.95.

Financial Resources in Colorado. The people of Colorado can have good public library facilities if they want them. Average per capita income for the years 1953-1955 was \$1,729. Today it is undoubtedly higher. Assessed valuation figures for 1955 reached a new high of \$2,870,738,672. The State Government is operating on a cash basis and maintains a substantial reserve fund of approximately \$10,000,000. There is no general bonded indebtedness or outstanding obligations at the state level. County and municipal finances reflect this prosperity with some exceptions.

Planning the Program for Colorado. Possibilities are numerous for appropriate public library development programs in Colorado, utilizing the Federal funds authorized by the "Library Services Act" and increased state and local funds. Planning for the implementation of the Federal program got under way immediately after the Bill was signed by President Eisenhower. Even before this time, ideas and facts were being gathered in the files at the State Library, and the impact which passage of Federal aid legislation would have on a state-wide public library development program was being discussed at regional library conferences throughout the state. The State Library Advisory Board and the Colorado Library Association were kept constantly on the alert as H.R. 2840 moved slowly toward the voting stage in the 84th Congress, and similar bills in earlier congresses were debated and voted upon.

At the meeting of the Advisory Board on July 3, 1956 practically the entire agenda was devoted to planning. The Board suggested several avenues of approach and recommended two specific action plans--the establishment of regional library demonstrations and greatly increased field service out of the State Library.

Later in July a questionnaire was prepared by the Library and sent to 800 key librarians and library trustees; leaders in education, business and other professions; government officials; and library supporters in every section of the State. Recipients of the questionnaire were asked to indicate preferences as to the types of federally-stimulated programs they considered most suitable for Colorado. Forty per cent of the questionnaires were returned, and a tabulation of replies ranked choices as follows:

1. Bookmobile programs.
2. Increased field service to promote the idea of better libraries, improved methods and techniques, secure more adequate financing, and develop sounder patterns of organization.
3. Multi-county or regional library demonstrations.
4. One or more State Library branch demonstrations to experiment with the decentralization theory recommended in "The Colorado Plan for Better Libraries."

About the first of September the President of the Colorado Library Association appointed a special Planning Committee, composed of members of the Association, to make recommendations to hasten implementation of the "Act" and offer professional advice to those persons charged by law with the responsibility of preparing the final draft of a plan for submission to the U.S. Commissioner of Education. Establishment of this Library Association Committee was one of the recommendations of the State Library Advisory Board.

A progress report of the Committee, containing certain general recommendations, was presented to the Association at its Annual Meeting in Denver, October 5. The report was not discussed by the Conference or considered as a recommendation from the Association. The Committee did not suggest that it be acted upon officially, but it is to be regretted that considerable time was not allowed for exploration of the ideas contained in the report. According to the progress report the job ahead has

two primary parts:

1. Development of community understanding regarding the many benefits to be derived from high-quality, well-balanced, and adequately-supported public library programs.
2. Preparation of library personnel--professional, sub-professional and clerical--to set the stage for a far-flung, long-range expansion undertaking.

To accomplish these major goals, the Committee recommended a simple device of promotion. With the first funds received from the Federal government, it urged the purchase of a large mobile unit, equipped with business machines, audio-visual devices and materials, a well-balanced collection of books including many reference titles and professional materials, and other implements of "persuasion" and "education." The Committee recommended further that a highly-trained and experienced librarian, a skillful clerical assistant, and a capable driver be hired to man the unit. The primary purpose of this "caravan" would be to demonstrate modern library service, materials and equipment, and persuade people to provide sufficient financial support to conduct similar library programs to be paid for locally. The mobile unit would serve as headquarters for many kinds of library promotion and education--workshops, training programs, story hour demonstrations, book fairs, the mechanics of technical processes, etc.

As a point of departure, the Committee suggested the three counties surrounding Denver, and possibly Boulder county, for the first year of effort. It suggested other cities, such as Sterling, La Junta, Grand Lake and Aspen (communities with varied geographical, economic and sociological characteristics) as centers which could serve as hubs for similar programs which would eventually develop into large-area systems of libraries.

Early in October, when the tentative Rules and Regulations governing the Federal program were released by the Legal Counsel of the Office of Education to set a course of action for the several states, the Colorado State Library began to move ahead rapidly on another plan. The general pattern for the proposal was suggested by the Advisory Board and ranked high in the survey of preferences conducted by the Library in August. It also appeared to be in good favor in a number of other states whose problems are similar to those of Colorado.

The plan is based on the theory that the best way to sell an idea, or a service, or a program, is to demonstrate its value and effectiveness to the people who need it --who will have to work hard to develop it to its highest potential--who will pay for it in cold cash and labor. The plan does not contain any startlingly new ideas. It is built on the traditional and experience-proven concept of large units of service, referred to in the profession severally, as multi-county, large-area, or regional libraries; federations of libraries; or systems of library units. In brief it envisions:

1. Several demonstrations, each involving the libraries of a number of counties within natural regions, and running for periods of at least one year.
2. Selection of demonstration areas on the basis of need and willingness to cooperate financially and otherwise during demonstrations and after they are completed.
3. Retention of autonomy (control of local funds, administration, etc.) within demonstration areas.
4. High-level cooperation between local libraries through:
 - a) Inter-library loan
 - b) Block buying, central processing and purchasing, etc.
 - c) Union catalogs
 - d) Exchange of duplicate materials

- e) Reciprocal lending procedures
 - f) Region-wide reference service
 - g) Jointly-sponsored promotional projects
 - h) Regional meetings, workshops, institutions, etc.
 - i) Exchange personnel
 - j) Visitation programs
 - k) Other
5. Region-wide trustee organizations to plan and execute new programs and resolve problems.
 6. Supervision of the programs by the State Library during demonstration periods.
 7. Concentrated advisory assistance and reference and materials service, if needed, from the State Library after Federal assistance is withdrawn from the regions.
 8. Staffs of professional and clerical workers whose salaries are paid from Federal or state funds and are commensurate with responsibilities and duties performed, while demonstrations are in progress.
 9. At least one mobile unit; reference, professional and general library materials including audio-visual items, in quantity; and library equipment and furniture--purchased with Federal or state monies--to be retained by the regions at the close of demonstrations if continuing regional programs are assured. (Housing, maintenance, supplies, etc. would be local responsibilities.)
 10. High standards of library service, personnel and the other major factors which constitute effective programs, based on the qualitative principles and standards of the 1956

American Library Association criteria, will be maintained throughout the demonstrations.

Other plans, some of them gaining support among librarians and lay citizens, may also influence the Board of Education when it makes a final decision. The State Library branch approach has definite merit and a strong body of backers. Its advocates claim that a plan based on library extension agency decentralization would be the best way to reach many of the people who worked consistently for the passage of the "Act", that it would simplify the problem of securing matching money, and be easier than any of the other possibilities to put into quick operation. It has strong support in precedent, for it is being used in several states today, and it is currently being considered in many sections of the country as a sound approach to implementation of the "Act." It would also complement state grants-in-aid programs. State aid is essential to the success of a library development campaign in Colorado and must be considered as one of the first steps to be undertaken in a timetable for any long-range program.

In order to present possible plans of action, representing a wide variety of thinking and different points-of-view, to the citizens of the state and to secure their valuable reactions, a series of one-day regional meetings was set up as the prelude to the final drafting of a plan for Colorado. It is anticipated that one of the meetings of the series will be a joint conference of the State Library Advisory Board and the Planning Committee of the Colorado Library Association. Regional meetings have been scheduled as follows:

	Lamar - - - - -	October 29
	Alamosa - - - - -	November 16
(Other meetings may)	Hayden - - - - -	December 8
(
(be scheduled later.)	Sterling - - - - -	December 15
	Cortez - - - - -	January 5
	Denver - - - - -	(date not determined)

Appendices to this report should be studied carefully in order to understand any of the plans described in this report. They show the geographical and economic factors which bear directly on implementation of the "Library Services Act" regardless of which pattern is selected.

As a final word of caution against hurried action and carelessly formulated proposals, it should be mentioned that plans need not be considered rigid or complete at the onset of the Federal program. Rather, they should be flexible and easily amended.

Suggested Use of Federal Money and Estimated Percentages. In order to translate plans into concrete terms which will apply regardless of the type of program adopted in Colorado, the following recommendations for the use of Federal funds are suggested for study:

Administration at State Level	10%
Salaries--Professional, Clerical, Seasonal, etc.	35%
Mobile Unit, Operation and Maintenance	15%
Books and Other Materials	30%
Equipment	5%
Supplies, Travel, Miscellaneous	5%
	<u>100%</u>

Percentages for the several general classifications of library expenditures are final in no sense of the word. They are tentative estimates only and will vary as conditions to which they apply vary. Location of programs, prevailing costs, geography and terrain, time status of programs (whether new or continuing) and other factors will cause them to fluctuate.

FACT SHEET

Library Service in
Northwest Colorado

No. 1

1. Counties which might be included in a regional library development program for Northwest Colorado:

Eagle, Garfield, Grand, Jackson, Moffat, Pitkin, Rio Blanco, Routt

2. Public libraries operating currently in the area, and their 1955 budgets:

a) Eagle	\$ -----
b) Garfield County Library	6,000.00
c) Glenwood Springs Public Library	773.00
d) Grand County Library	1,538.00
e) Grand Lake Public Library	377.00
f) Hayden Public Library	1,160.00
g) Jackson County Library	657.00
* h) McCoy Community Library	100.00
i) Meeker Public Library	1,157.00
j) Moffat County Library	6,695.00
k) Pitkin County Library	3,900.00
l) Rifle Public Library	1,080.00
m) Rio Blanco County Bookmobile	5,000.00
n) Steamboat Springs Public Library	1,727.00
o) Yampa Public Library	238.00
	<hr/> \$30,402.00

* Has become a school library since these statistics were given.

3. Per Capita public library expenditures in the eight counties:

a) Eagle	\$ -----
b) Garfield	.68
c) Grand	.49
d) Jackson	.33
e) Moffat	1.13
f) Pitkin	2.41
g) Rio Blanco	1.30
h) Routt	.37

4. Average Per Capita library expenditure for the eight counties \$00.71

5. Average Per Capita library expenditure for Colorado \$ 1.00

6. Assessed valuation of the eight counties (1955)

a) Eagle	\$12,762,802
b) Garfield	24,876,650
c) Grand	10,427,970
d) Jackson	7,441,155
e) Moffat	15,905,735
f) Pitkin	6,558,050
g) Rio Blanco	69,693,115
h) Routt	21,454,480
	<hr/> \$169,119,957

FACT SHEET (CONTINUED)

Library service in
Northwest Colorado

7. Population of the eight counties (1950)

a) Eagle	4,466
b) Garfield	11,595
c) Grand	3,904
d) Jackson	1,966
e) Moffat	5,944
f) Pitkin	1,629
g) Rio Blanco	4,711
h) Routt	8,896
	<hr/>
	43,111

8. Total area of the eight counties (in square miles)

19,514

FACT SHEET

Library service in
Region No. 2

1. Counties which might be included in a regional library development program for region No. 2:

Boulder, Clear Creek, Gilpin, Larimer

2. Public libraries operating currently in the area, and their 1955 budgets:

a) Berthoud Public Library	\$ 316.00
b) Boulder Public Library	23,000.00
c) Estes Park Public Library	2,800.00
d) Fort Collins Public Library	19,199.00
e) John Tomay Memorial Library (Georgetown)	704.00
f) Idaho Springs Public Library	1,650.00
g) Lafayette Public Library	--.--
h) Larimer County Library	20,423.00
i) Longmont Public Library	19,137.00
j) Loveland Public Library	12,115.00
	\$ 99,344.00

3. Per Capita public library expenditure in the four counties:

a) Boulder	\$ 00.84
b) Clear Creek	.71
c) Gilpin	-----
d) Larimer	1.31

4. Average Per Capita library expenditure for the four counties: \$ 1.03

5. Average Per Capita library expenditure for Colorado: 1.00

6. Assessed valuation of the four counties (1955):

a) Boulder	\$ 95,204,850
b) Clear Creek	5,664,850
c) Gilpin	2,736,445
d) Larimer	84,480,300
	\$188,086,445

7. Population of the four counties (1950):

a) Boulder	48,144
b) Clear Creek	3,276
c) Gilpin	845
d) Larimer	43,495
	95,760

8. Total area of the four counties (in square miles) 4,643

FACT SHEET

Library Service in
Weld County
Region No. 3

1. Area included in Region No. 3:

Weld County

2. Public libraries operating currently in the area, and their 1955 budgets:

a) Ault Public Library	\$ 1,650.00
b) Eaton Public Library	1,367.00
c) Fort Lupton Public Library	2,749.00
d) Greeley Public Library	29,625.00
e) Grover Public School Library	250.00
f) Weld County Library (Greeley)	45,000.00
g) Windsor Public Library	870.00
	<u>\$81,511.00</u>

3. Per Capita public library expenditures in Weld County \$ 1.22

4. Average Per Capita public library expenditure for Colorado 1.00

5. Assessed valuation of Weld County (1955) \$ 136,683,930

6. Population of Weld County (1950) 66,623

7. Total area of Weld County (square miles) 4,033

ERRATA:

On Fact Sheet No. 4 change 1955 budget of the Brush Carnegie Library to \$4,683.00 and total budgets for Region No. 4 to \$52,873. Change assessed valuation of Washington County in Region No. 4 to \$33,299,500 and total valuations for Region No. 4 to \$227,026,325.

1. Counties which might be included in a regional library development program for the Northeast Corner:

Kit Carson, Logan, Morgan, Phillips, Sedgwick, Washington, Yuma

2. Public libraries operating currently in the area, and their 1955 budgets:

a) Akron	\$ 6,671.00
b) Brush	2,352.00
c) Burlington	3,673.00
d) Crook	147.00
e) Flagler	360.00
f) Fleming	225.00
g) Fort Morgan	10,245.00
h) Haxtun	1,050.00
i) Holyoke	2,500.00
j) Julesburg	1,701.00
k) Ovid	400.00
l) Sedgwick	205.00
m) Sterling	19,009.00
n) Wray	1,200.00
o) Yuma	804.00
	<hr/>
	50,542.00

3. Per Capita library expenditures in the seven counties:

a) Kit Carson	\$ 00.46
b) Logan	1.05
c) Morgan	.90
d) Phillips	.61
e) Sedgwick	.50
f) Washington	.88
g) Yuma	.29

4. Average Per Capita library expenditure for the seven counties \$00.70

5. Average Per Capita expenditure for Colorado 1.00

6. Assessed valuation of the seven counties (1955):

a) Kit Carson	\$ 19,572,675
b) Logan	63,974,680
c) Morgan	57,145,440
d) Phillips	16,489,910
e) Sedgwick	14,122,920
f) Washington	33,299,500
g) Yuma	22,421,200
	<hr/>
	\$227,026,325

FACT SHEET (CONTINUED)

Library service in the
Northeast Corner
Region No. 4

7. Population of the seven counties (1950):

a) Kit Carson	8,569
b) Logan	17,117
c) Morgan	18,035
d) Phillips	4,907
e) Sedgwick	5,080
f) Washington	7,522
g) Yuma	10,823
	<u>72,053</u>

8. Total area of the seven counties (in square miles)

7,857

FACT SHEET

Library Service in the
Region No. 5.

A. Adams, Arapahoe, and Jefferson Counties.

1. Public Libraries operating currently in the area, and their 1955 budgets:

a) Adams County Library	\$ 8,233.00
b) Arvada Public Library	3,060.00
c) Aurora Public Library	14,236.00
d) Brighton Public Library	5,105.00
e) Byers Home Library	--
f) Edgewater Public Library	1,542.00
g) Englewood Public Library	9,760.00
h) Evergreen Public Library	814.00
i) Golden Public Library	2,903.00
j) Jefferson County Library	20,000.00
k) Littleton Public Library	2,985.00
l) Morrison Public Library	140.00
m) Westminster Library	1,638.00
	<hr/> \$ 70,416.00

2. Per Capita library expenditures in the three counties :

a) Adams	\$ 00.54
b) Arapahoe	.42
c) Jefferson	.50

3. Average Per Capita library expenditure for the three counties \$0.48

4. Average Per Capita library expenditure for Colorado \$1.00

5. Assessed valuation of the three counties (1955)

a) Adams	\$ 98,403,350
b) Arapahoe	120,828,320
c) Jefferson	117,647,805
	<hr/> \$336,879,475

6. Population of the three counties (1950)

a) Adams	40,353
b) Arapahoe	51,687
c) Jefferson	55,465
	<hr/> 147,505

7. Total area of the three counties (in square miles) 2,862

FACT SHEET, CONTINUED)

FACT SHEET (CONTINUED)

Library Service in
Region No. 5 (page 2)

B. Denver County

1. Budget of the Denver Public Library in 1955	\$718,411.00	
2. Per Capita library expenditures in Denver		\$1.90 per
3. Average Per Capita library expenditure in Colorado		1.00
4. Assessed valuation of the City and County of Denver, (1955)	\$974,171,090	
5. Population of the area (1950)	412,856	
6. Total area (in square miles)		29

C. Total figures for the four county area:

1. Total Public library budgets for 1955:	\$788,827.00	
2. Average Per Capita library expenditures for the four counties:		\$1.34
3. Total assessed valuation for the four county area: (1955)	\$1,311,050,565	
4. Total population of the four county area (1950)	560,361	
5. Total area of the four counties (in square miles)		2,891

FACT SHEET

Library service in
Region No. 6

1. Counties which might be included in a regional library development program for Region No. 6:

Chaffee, Fremont, Lake, Park Summit.

2. Public Libraries operating currently in the area, and their 1955 budgets:

a) Buena Vista Public Library	\$ 375.00
b) Canon City Public Library	4,483.00
c) Florence Public Library	2,656.00
d) Leadville Public Library	8,922.00
e) Salida Public Library	6,808.00
	\$ 23,244.00

3. Per Capita library expenditures in the five counties:

a) Chaffee	\$ 1.10
b) Fremont	.34
c) Lake	.54
d) Park	-----
e) Summit	-----

4. Average Per Capita library expenditure for the five counties \$.67

5. Average Per Capita library expenditure for Colorado 1.00

6. Assessed valuation of the five counties (1955)

a) Chaffee	\$ 13,499,290
b) Fremont	25,499,820
c) Lake	29,069,250
d) Park	7,143,050
e) Summit	4,653,885
	\$ 79,865,295

7. Population of the five counties (1950):

a) Chaffee	7,115
b) Fremont	18,091
c) Lake	6,139
d) Park	1,853
e) Summit	1,130
	34,328

8. Total area of the five counties (in square miles) 5,780

FACT SHEET

Library service in Lower
Arkansas Valley, Region 7

1. Counties which might be included in a regional library development program for the Lower Arkansas Valley:

Baca, Bent, Cheyenne, Kiowa, Otero, Prowers.

2. Public Libraries operating currently in the area, and their 1955 budgets:

a) Baca County Library	\$ 5,047.00
b) Cheyenne Wells American Legion Auxiliary Lib.	65.00
c) Fowler Public Library	700.00
d) Granada Public Library	375.00
e) Holly Public Library	1,347.00
f) Kiowa County Public Library	2,100.00
g) La Junta (Woodruff Memorial Library)	15,025.00
h) Lamar Carnegie Library	7,604.00
i) Las Animas Public Library	4,275.00
j) Manzanola Public Library	-- --
k) Ordway Public Library	1,250.00
l) Rocky Ford Public Library	5,196.00
m) Sugar City Public Library	50.00
n) Swink Public Library	180.00
	\$43,214.00

3. Per Capita public library expenditure in the seven counties:

a) Baca	\$ 00.63
b) Bent	.49
c) Cheyenne	less than .01
d) Crowley	.26
e) Kiowa	.70
f) Otero	.85
g) Prowers	.63

4. Average Per Capita expenditure for the seven counties: \$.63

5. Average Per Capita public library expenditure in Colorado \$ 1.00

6. Assessed valuation of the seven counties (1955)

a) Baca	\$ 19,689,785
b) Bent	15,766,227
c) Cheyenne	15,058,740
d) Crowley	7,762,535
e) Kiowa	14,217,057
f) Otero	37,648,310
g) Prowers	27,157,990
	\$ 137,300,644

FACT SHEET (CONTINUED)

7. Population of the seven counties (1950):

a) Baca	7,947
b) Bent	8,793
c) Cheyenne	3,445
d) Crowley	5,215
e) Kiowa	2,990
f) Otero	25,274
g) Prowers	<u>14,837</u>
Total	68,501

8. Total area of the seven counties (in square miles)

9,626

FACT SHEET

Library service in
Region No. 8

1. Counties which might be included in a regional library development program for Region No. 8:

Douglas, Elbert, El Paso, Lincoln, Teller

2. Public libraries operating currently in the area, and their 1955 budgets:

a) Castle Rock Womans Club Library	\$ 50.00
* b) Colorado Springs Public Library	79,501.00
c) Cripple Creek Library	559.00
* d) El Paso County Library	1,260.00
e) Elbert County Library	1,151.00
f) Hugo Public Library	750.00
g) Limon Memorial Library	1,810.00
h) Manitou Springs Public Library	2,900.00
i) Palmer Lake Community Library	-- --
j) Victor Public Library	565.00
	88,546.00

* Colorado Springs Public Library and El Paso County Library have merged since these figures were given.

3. Per Capita library expenditures in the five counties:

a) Douglas	\$.01
b) Elbert	.23
c) El Paso	1.11
d) Lincoln	.43
e) Teller	.41

4. Average Per Capita library expenditure for the five counties: \$.97

5. Average Per Capita Library expenditure for Colorado: \$ 1.00

6. Assessed valuation of the five counties (1955):

a) Douglas	\$ 12,409,955
b) Elbert	13,880,280
c) El Paso	138,127,920
d) Lincoln	18,655,860
e) Teller	5,803,580
	\$188,877,595

7. Population of the five counties (1950):

a) Douglas	3,489
b) Elbert	4,469
c) El Paso	74,265
d) Lincoln	5,869
e) Teller	2,734
	90,826

8. Total area of the five counties (in square miles) 8,015

FACT SHEET

Library service in
Region No. 9

1. Counties which might be included in a regional library development program for Region No. 9:

Custer, Huerfano, Las Animas, Pueblo.

2. Public libraries operating currently in the area, and their 1955 budgets:

a) Custer County Public Library (Westcliffe)	\$ 190.00
b) Huerfano County Library (Walsenburg)	3,353.00
c) McClelland Public Library (Pueblo)	42,695.00
d) Trinidad Carnegie Public Library	9,665.00
	<u>\$55,903.00</u>

3. Per Capita public library expenditures in the four counties:

a) Custer	\$ 00.12
b) Huerfano	.31
c) Las Animas	.37
d) Pueblo	.48

4. Average Per Capita library expenditure for the four counties: \$00.44

5. Average Per Capita public library expenditure for Colorado 1.00

6. Assessed valuation of the four counties (1955):

a) Custer	\$ 3,315,482
b) Huerfano	11,312,110
c) Las Animas	31,666,980
d) Pueblo	140,467,190
	<u>\$186,761,762</u>

7. Population of the four counties (1950):

a) Custer	1,565
b) Huerfano	10,508
c) Las Animas	25,918
d) Pueblo	89,583
	<u>127,574</u>

8. Total area of the four counties (in square miles) 9,530

FACT SHEET

Library Service in the
San Luis Valley

No. 13

1. Counties which might be included in a regional library development program for the San Luis Valley.

Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, Mineral, Rio Grande, Saguache.

2. Public libraries operating currently in the area, and their 1955 budgets:

a) Alamosa Carnegie Library	\$ 5,713.00
b) Del Norte King's Daughters Library	637.00
c) Monte Vista Carnegie Public Library	4,243.00
d) Saguache County Public Library (two branches)	4,261.00
	<u>\$14,854.00</u>

3. Per Capita public library expenditure in the six counties:

a) Alamosa	\$ 00.54
b) Conejos	-- --
c) Costilla	-- --
d) Mineral	-- --
e) Rio Grande	.39
f) Saguache	.75

4. Average Per Capita library expenditure for the six counties \$00.33

5. Average Per Capita library expenditure for Colorado 1.00

6. Assessed valuation of the six counties (1955)

a) Alamosa	\$15,294,607
b) Conejos	10,216,940
c) Costilla	5,768,915
d) Mineral	1,759,289
e) Rio Grande	18,777,324
f) Saguache	11,028,740
	<u>\$62,845,815</u>

7. Population of the six counties (1950)

a) Alamosa	10,525
b) Conejos	10,116
c) Costilla	6,047
d) Mineral	691
e) Rio Grande	12,639
f) Saguache	5,672
	<u>45,690</u>

8. Total area of the six counties (in square miles) 8,202

FACT SHEET

Library service in the
San Juan Basin
Region No. 11

1. Counties which might be included in a regional library development program for the San Juan Basin:

Archuleta, Dolores, La Plata, Montezuma, San Juan, San Miguel

2. Public Libraries operating currently in the area, and their 1955 budgets:

a) Bayfield Public Library	\$,659.00
b) Cortez Public Library	2,335.00
c) Durango Public Library	13,000.00
d) Mancos Public Library	180.00
e) Norwood Public Library	60.00
f) Pagosa Springs Public Library	500.00
g) Silverton Public Library	1,500.00
	\$16,234.00

3. Per Capita public library expenditures in the six counties:

a) Archuleta	\$ 00.12
b) Dolores	-- --
c) La Plata	1.05
d) Montezuma	.28
e) San Juan	1.00
f) San Miguel	less than .01

4. Average Per Capita library expenditure for the six counties: \$ 00.54

5. Average per Capita library expenditure for Colorado: 1.00

6. Assessed valuation of the six counties (1955:

a) Archuleta	\$ 5,623,210
b) Dolores	4,004,473
c) La Plata	29,166,065
d) Montezuma	10,423,280
e) San Juan	2,526,866
f) San Miguel	6,757,510
	\$ 58,501,404

7. Population of the six counties (1950)

a) Archuleta	3,025
b) Dolores	1,959
c) La Plata	14,854
d) Montezuma	9,739
e) San Juan	1,459
f) San Miguel	2,690
	33,726

8. Total area of the six counties (in square miles) 7,857

FACT SHEET

Library service in
Region No. 12

1. Counties which might be included in a regional library development program for Region No. 8:

Delta, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Mesa, Montrose, Ouray

2. Public libraries operating currently in the area, and their 1955 budgets:

a) Cedaredge Public Library	\$ 95.00
b) Colbran Public Library	120.00
c) Delta Public Library	5,500.00
d) Grand Junction Public Library	24,057.00
e) Webster Hall Library (Gunnison)	50.00
f) Hotchkiss Public Library	188.00
g) Mesa County Library	12,600.00
h) Montrose Public Library	4,658.00
i) Nucla Public Library	156.00
j) Ouray Public Library	1,457.00
k) Palisade Public Library	480.00
l) Paonia Public Library	650.00
m) Uravan Library	121.00
	<hr/> \$ 50,132.00

3. Per Capita public library expenditures in the six counties:

a) Delta	\$ 00.44
b) Gunnison	less than .01
c) Hinsdale	-- --
d) Mesa	1.05
e) Montrose	.40
f) Ouray	.48

4. Average Per Capita library expenditure for the six counties: \$ 00.60

5. Average Per Capita library expenditure for Colorado: 1.00

6. Assessed valuation of the six counties (1955)

a) Delta	\$ 19,752,760
b) Gunnison	14,108,065
c) Hinsdale	1,153,685
d) Mesa	60,115,910
e) Montrose	23,795,420
f) Ouray	4,110,173
	<hr/> \$ 123,036,013

7. Population of the six counties (1950):

a) Delta	17,335
b) Gunnison	5,689
c) Hinsdale	245
d) Mesa	38,906
e) Montrose	15,024
f) Ouray	2,089
	<hr/> 79,288

8. Total area of the six counties (in square miles)

11,580

