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ABSTRACT

The plan for the development of library service for the citizens of Iowa is designed to indicate directions for the development of public library service in the State of Iowa and to define areas of interaction between all types of libraries in the state. It delineates the informational needs of various groups of Iowa citizens within the limits of available knowledge concerning these needs. It lists objectives of services that would meet the needs, and suggests some of the implementation steps necessary to realize these objectives within the limits of available resources and those that might reasonably be made available by taxing authorities. It describes new legal and organizational structures that are required to meet the changing needs and conditions of the residents of Iowa. It defines the role and function of public, school, and academic libraries in meeting the multiple and varied informational requirements of all Iowa citizens. It suggests methods and procedures for evaluating the progress of the plan and the activities that it generates including opportunity for feedback from the library user. (Other State Plans are: LI003985 through LI003993, LI003995 through LI004001, LI004003 and LI004004.) (Author/NH)

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THE LONG-RANGE PLAN FOR THE
DEVELOPMENT OF LIBRARY SERVICE
FOR THE CITIZENS OF IOWA

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR LIBRARY SERVICE

May 1972

LI 004 002

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INTRODUCTION

This plan for the development of library service for the citizens of Iowa is designed to indicate directions for the development of public library service in the State of Iowa and to define areas of interaction between all types of libraries in the state. It delineates the informational needs of various groups of Iowa citizens within the limits of available knowledge concerning these needs. It lists objectives of services that would meet the needs and suggests some of the implementation steps necessary to realize these objectives within the limits of available resources and those that might reasonably be made available by taxing authorities. It describes new legal and organizational structures that are required to meet the changing needs and conditions of the residents of this state. It defines the role and function of public, school, and academic libraries in meeting the multiple and varied informational requirements of all Iowa citizens, whatever their status or geographic location within the state. It suggests methods and procedures for evaluating the progress of the plan and the activities that it generates including opportunity for feedback from the library user.

This plan has been developed by the Governor's Advisory Council on Libraries consisting of eighteen members appointed by Governor Robert D. Ray. Ideas and information have been supplied generously by librarians, trustees, state and local officials, and the target groups - people who use libraries. The initial input was provided by the Governor's Conference on Libraries in Des Moines on April 30 - May 1, 1971. Since that time a wide variety of meetings, conferences, interviews, letters, memorandums, and position papers have provided the raw material from which this plan has been constructed.

This is not designed as a definitive work on library development in the state but is intended to be a working document. It is to be continuously evaluated and revised in response to changing conditions and additional data. Its prototype is the Iowa Highway Commission Roadmap - not the stone tablets from Mt. Sinai.

The Advisory Council will continue to meet on a regularly scheduled basis to evaluate, revise and continue the planning process.

I. THE PRESENT LIBRARY NEEDS OF USERS AND NON-USERS

The library needs of both users and non-users are the result of a basic human need to know. Every individual needs information that will improve his understanding of his external environment (e.g. biologic, economic, social) and his internal functioning (e.g. physical, psychological, emotional). He needs for example, to understand how changes in the economy or ecology effect him and those for whom he feels concern. He also needs to know what actions he can take that will make the external world safer, more interesting, and more enjoyable. Likewise, he needs information that will help him to understand his emotional, mental and physical processes and to channel these processes to his own best interest. He needs the information that will enable him to cope effectively with life in a complex world.

The current users and the potential users need access to such information through procedures that do not exceed their level of motivation. They need library facilities that are inviting to use, conveniently located, and conducive to thought and study. They need access to information presented in the format and at the level of sophistication which they can utilize most effectively. They need the assistance of library personnel that are sufficiently trained to lead them through the bibliographic maze and responsive enough to elicit their real needs. They need the opportunity to interact with other thoughtful citizens in a variety of discussion groups, seminars, forums, etc. They need to be informed of the total range of service available to them and motivated to make effective use of these services. They need the guarantee that no idea or viewpoint will be kept from them because of pressure from another citizen or group and the assurance that they will not be denied use of the full facilities of the library because of their age, sex, politics, religion or race.

Available Resources Compared to Needs

Public Libraries

Open access to all existing collections will not, in itself, satisfy all of the information needs of Iowa citizens because adequate collections to meet their needs do not at this time exist.

The following data indicates the depth of the problem:

<u>Total number of volumes in Iowa public libraries - 1970</u>	<u>Total number needed for minimum service by ALA Standards</u>
6,027,945	11,297,504

These figures suggest that Iowa libraries have only 50 percent of the number of volumes needed for adequate service. They do not take into account the quality of the collection now in the public libraries and the relevance of these holdings to the needs of the individual citizens.

The same picture can be seen by comparing the current book collection in each of the seven co-operative library systems with the Minimum Standards:

<u>System</u>	<u>Total Volumes</u>	<u>Volumes Required by Standards</u>
Metro	787,312	1,528,000
Eastern	338,078	730,000
Keosippi	226,028	294,000
NILE	496,402	768,000
Prairie Hills	204,429	332,000
Seven Rivers	476,712	988,000
Siouxland	723,790	658,000
	<u>3,252,751</u>	<u>5,298,000</u>

To keep collections up to date, the Minimum Standards recommend the addition of 1/6 of a volume per capita.

(see Appendix pp. 12 and 13)

<u>Total Book Purchases in 1970</u> <u>by Iowa Public Libraries</u>	<u>Standards Requirements</u>	<u>Cost at \$13.25 Per Volume</u>
--	-------------------------------	-----------------------------------

\$1,011,265

470,729

\$6,237,159

These figures indicate that less than 20 percent of the total number of volumes needed are now being purchased by Iowa libraries.

The following data demonstrates the same problem on an area basis:

<u>System</u>	<u>Book Expenditures</u> <u>in 1970</u>	<u>Volumes Needed</u> <u>Per Year</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Metro		53,000	\$ 834,750
Eastern	\$ 50,929	30,000	397,500
Keosippi	46,471	12,000	159,000
NILE	69,908	32,000	424,000
Prairie Hills	36,064	12,000	159,000
Seven Rivers	122,689	42,000	556,500
Siouxland	<u>123,558</u>	<u>27,000</u>	<u>357,750</u>
	<u>\$449,619</u>	<u>218,000</u>	<u>\$2,888,500</u>

The Minimum Standards state that "one currently published periodical title should be available for each 250 people in the service area". The following figures show deficiencies in this important part of a library collection.

<u>System</u>	<u>Current Periodical</u> <u>in Headquarter</u>	<u>Standards</u> <u>Requirement</u>	<u>Additional</u> <u>No. Needed</u>	<u>Approximate</u> <u>Cost Per Year</u>
Metro	781	1,500	719	\$ 8,233
Eastern	104	700	596	6,824
Keosippi	105	300	195	2,233
NILE	260	750	490	5,610
Prairie Hills	331	350	19	218
Seven Rivers	416	1,000	584	6,687
Siouxland	<u>323</u>	<u>700</u>	<u>377</u>	<u>4,317</u>
	<u>2,320</u>	<u>5,300</u>	<u>2,980</u>	<u>\$34,122</u>

Adequate statistics are not available on audio-visual materials in public library collections to make any judgements concerning the extent of these holdings. Practical experience in dealing with public libraries indicates that weaknesses in this area are even greater than in printed material.

Certainly none of the existing public library systems begins to have the specialized staff required to provide really effective service.

Services and Delivery Systems

Public library service is currently available to the citizens of Iowa through 455 municipal libraries. These libraries provide the traditional public library services - reference, reader's advisory, and circulation - for their communities to the extent that funding is available. Many of these are located in very small communities with a very limited tax base. Several attempt to

provide service on less than 25 cents per capita in support. With inadequate collections and little or no money for staff, these libraries are often unable to provide even a minimum level of service that is relevant to the needs of their citizens.

Libraries in the middle population range (1,000 - 15,000) are generally better able to provide the traditional services but many of these fall far below all acceptable minimum standards of library service and few are able to offer any of the specialized services needed by some groups and individuals in their communities.

The larger public libraries (15,000+) are generally more successful in securing financial support and have per capita support levels from \$1.51 to \$7.39 per capita. Some libraries in this population group are able to meet most of the general needs of their communities for library service and are able to turn some funds and attention to the needs of the disadvantaged, the handicapped, the aging and others who can not always utilize the traditional service pattern.

The service program of 275 of these libraries is strengthened by their participation in one of the seven Co-operative Library Systems that cover the entire state. These seven systems have their headquarters in some of the stronger libraries in the state and offer, by contract, a variety of services to libraries in their area. These services include centralized acquisition and processing, interlibrary loans, rotating collections, access to the Iowa Library Information Teletype Exchange system, consultant services, in-service training workshops, etc.

The Co-operative Library Systems that now exist feature two major weaknesses. The first of these is that the systems have no legal existence under the Code of Iowa. They are simply creations of the power to contract that is provided for libraries under Section 378.11 of the Code. This means that each system is entirely dependent upon the goodwill and co-operation of the headquarter library and that the member libraries could easily be denied any effective voice in the planning and operation of the system.

The second weakness is that of inadequate financial support since each system is currently dependent upon payments from the already strained budgets of its member libraries and the limited amount of Library Services and Construction Act funds for its support. With the change in priorities of funding written into the 1970 version of LSCA, the financial burdens on the member libraries will inevitably become greater. Financial support is currently far below the minimum \$6.50 suggested by the American Library Association for systems serving this size population. It will be highly unlikely that support at this level would ever be provided by the limited property tax base of the local communities. Only the state government has the taxing power to provide funding to really meet the essential needs of Iowa citizens for library service.

Support that would meet the ALA Minimum Standards would make it possible for each system to develop service programs to meet the library needs of all citizens in its service area - whatever their background or special interest.

Materials not available at the area level are currently being located through the Iowa Library Information Teletype Exchange. This provides teletype communication between the major public libraries and several of the college and university libraries. I-LITE has proven to be a very successful system that can still be improved through the development of a central location catalog and more sophisticated equipment capable of carrying machine-readable data.

Current Funding Levels and Required Support Levels

The American Library Association recommends a minimum level of support of \$8.23 per capita for systems the size of those in Iowa. The current figures are as follows:

<u>System</u>	<u>Funding - 1970</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>	<u>Cost to Meet Standards</u>	<u>Additional Needed</u>
Metro	\$1,182,984	\$3.08	\$3,145,259.10	\$1,962,275.10
Eastern	371,707	2.03	1,501,703.41	1,129,996.41
Keosippi	262,627	3.58	603,505.90	340,878.90
NILE	483,637	2.52	1,581,172.29	1,097,535.29
Prairie Hills	197,893	2.45	682,110.63	484,217.63
Seven Rivers	627,843	2.59	2,034,431.31	1,406,588.31
Siouxland	785,967	4.78	1,352,295.99	566,328.99
	<u>\$3,912,658</u>	<u>\$2.93</u>	<u>\$10,900,478.63</u>	<u>\$6,987,820.63</u>

When all libraries and all citizens are included the figures are as follows:

<u>Population of Iowa</u>	<u>Current Funding for Public Libraries</u>	<u>Cost to Meet Standard</u>	<u>Additional Needed</u>
2,824,376	\$6,763,284	\$23,244,614	\$16,481,330

Service to the Blind and Physically Handicapped

The State of Iowa is fortunate in having the largest library in the world dedicated to the specific needs of the blind and physically handicapped. The Iowa Commission for the Blind has an outstanding collection of talking books, tapes, tape cassettes, large print books, and braille. The following circulation statistics indicate the rapid development of this service.

Circulation of Books and Magazines to Blind Readers Iowa Commission for the Blind¹

<u>Year</u>	<u>Circulation</u>
1959	No library for blind
1960	0
1961	43,221
1962	57,797
1963	77,147
1964	89,301
1965	101,484
1966	120,563
1967	128,242
1968	153,404
1969	172,818
1970	190,236
1971	213,715

However, estimates supplied by the Library of Congress indicate that over 5,000 people now receiving service from the Commission for the Blind Library, represent only a small percentage of those eligible under Federal and State laws for such services. Programs should be developed to extend these excellent services to the remaining potential users.

Statistics on Number of Visually and Physically Handicapped Persons in Iowa (All figures are estimates; sources indicated)

Total U. S. Population (1970 Bureau of Census)	203,184,722
Total Iowa Population (1970 Bureau of Census)	2,824,376
% of Total U. S. Population	1.3
Number of legally blind (1967, National Society for Prevention of Blindness)	4,900
Number of partially seeing school children (1966, National Society for Prevention of Blindness)	1,490
Number of pupils (K-12th grade) registered with the American Printing House for the Blind (1969, APH)	310
Projected estimate of number of legally blind, 1975 Rate: 125 per 100,000 population	3,500
Number of persons having chronic conditions which confine them to their homes 0.9% of population (1966 National Center for Health Statistics, PHS)	175,000

Following figures are taken from a publication of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke, 1968:

Estimated total cases, United States

Estimated cases for Iowa
(based on 1.3% of total population)

Cerebral palsy 600,000	7,800
Multiple sclerosis 250,000	3,250
Muscular dystrophy 200,000	2,600
Myasthenia gravis 30,000	390
Parkinson's disease 500,000	6,500
Reading disability 2,500,000 - 5,000,000	32,500 - 65,000
Spinal cord injury 60,000 - 100,000	7,800 - 13,000
Partially seeing 5,390,000	70,000
Legally blind 421,000	5,470

Service to the Disadvantaged

In a consideration of poverty in Iowa there might be a tendency to think of it as a condition associated with the ghettos of New York or Chicago, having little relevance in this relatively prosperous agricultural state. "Poverty Pockets" might be thought to exist here in Iowa by some but not to any considerable extent. It is, then, interesting to note that the percent of incidence of poverty in Iowa (9%) ranks alongside that of New York (9.7%) and California (9.6%) in the national picture.

Who are these disadvantaged people; these "invisible poor" who exist on the fringes of our affluent society unable to come into the mainstream? They are the segments of the population who do not have an equal position in society because

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Statistical Abstract of the U.S. 1971, Table No. 516, p. 323.

they lack the necessary basic resources or conditions to do so. Basically, those included would be those without adequate financial resources: the minority groups who lack equal civil rights, the unemployed, the welfare recipients, the inadequately educated who find themselves unable to compete in our competitive society, and those forgotten ones outside the mainstream of modern urban life -- the aged, isolated, rural poor.

The definition of "adequate financial resources" used will be based on the Iowa State Office of Economic Opportunity poverty guidelines set forth below:²

<u>Family Size</u>	<u>Farm Family Net Income</u>	<u>Non-Farm Family Net Income</u>
1	\$1,500	\$1,800
2	2,000	2,400
3	2,500	3,000
4	3,000	3,600
5	3,500	4,200
6	4,000	4,800
7	4,500	5,400
8	5,000	6,000
9	5,500	6,600
10	6,000	7,200

In order to know the extent of poverty here in Iowa data was obtained from the Iowa Department of Revenue based on the personal income tax forms for 1969 since the 1970 U.S. Census report on income was not yet available. Of the 926,652 returns for state residents, 19.6% fell within the OEO poverty guidelines. Breaking this down even further, there were 71,231 or 7.7% of families with incomes under \$1,000; 99,575 or 10.7% of families between \$1,000 - 1,999; and 80,407 or 8.7% of families between \$2,000 - 2,999. This totals 251,205 or 27.1% of families under \$3,000. (See p. 1 of Appendix for information on percent of families under OEO guidelines in each county).

Taking a closer look at Iowa's disadvantaged, let us consider first the non-white minority groups in the state who lack equal civil rights. Included, of course, would be the Negroes, Indians, Mexican-Americans, and other less dominant ethnic groups. According to the 1970 Census the Negroes constitute the largest segment of Iowa's non-white population, as there are 32,596 in the state while the Indians rank second with 2,992.

Iowa does not have a large proportion of non-whites due to the fact that she is a land-locked, Mid-western, agricultural state with relatively few large industrial centers. There are, however, at least 41,614 non-whites living in Iowa.³ Black Hawk County has the greatest percentage of non-whites (5.4%). Polk County is second (4.6%) with Tama County next. Audubon and Iowa County have the least number of non-white residents (both only .05). (For a state-wide view of the number and percent of Iowa's non-white population by county see page 2 of Appendix. Pages 3 and 4 are maps of Iowa indicating Negro and Indian population density by county. Data on Mexican-Americans is not available).

²Iowa State Office of Economic Opportunity, Profile of Poverty, July, 1971.

³U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population General Population Characteristics, Iowa, August, 1971.

The unemployed constitute another group that could be categorized as disadvantaged. This segment of society has measurably increased, of course, due to the bleak economic picture recently. During 1970 unemployment in Iowa averaged 44,100 or 3.5% of the work force. More recently, in May, 1971 the Iowa Employment Security Commission reported there was 3.8% unemployment in Iowa compared to the national average of 6.2%. Due to the fact that Iowa's rural population has decreased from 1960 to 1970, agricultural employment has also decreased to an all-time low of 189,000 persons, a decrease of 23% since 1960. Fairly recent data on the local unemployment scene in Iowa is available for only nine counties individually at this time. Unemployment for May, 1971 in these counties ranks them as follows:⁴

Monroe	6.8%
Appanoose	6.3%
Wapello	6.1%
Lee	6.0%
Black Hawk	5.9%
Linn	5.1%
Dubuque	4.7%
Woodbury	3.6%
Polk	3.4%

A third group that would be an obvious candidate for classification as "disadvantaged" would be the welfare recipients. In 1970 there were 46,820 cases receiving some type of categorical assistance from the Iowa Department of Social Services. The July, 1970 statistics on public assistance indicate that the county with the highest number of cases per 1,000 population was Polk County with 11.9 cases. Next was Wapello with 11.6. Those with the lowest number of cases per 1,000 population were Winneshiek with 1.8 and Lyon with 1.9.⁵ (Further detailed data on public assistance by county may be found in the Appendix pages 5-7)

The individuals who have an inadequate education, are unskilled, and unable to compete in society, comprise yet another group of disadvantaged citizens. Some are functional illiterates. It must be admitted that Iowa compares quite favorably with the national average in this area of education. 13.7% of the Iowans age 25 and over have not completed 8 years of education compared to 22.1% for the U.S. In Iowa 53.7% had not completed 12 years of education while the national average was 58.9%.⁶ According to the last census figures available, there are 210,691 people in Iowa 25 years old and older who have not completed 8 years of education; 827,372 who have not completed 12 years of education. (See pages 8-10 in Appendix for educational level of persons over 25 by county).

Looking at the young people who drop out of school, knowing that they will ultimately find themselves on the lowest rungs of the economic ladder, it is somewhat disconcerting to note that the Iowa State Department of Public Instruction reported 6,856 school dropouts during the 1968-69 school year alone. The dropout, of course, is at an extreme economic disadvantage later on and has high potential for becoming low-income.

⁴Iowa State Office of Economic Opportunity, op. cit., p. 23.

⁵Iowa State Office of Economic Opportunity, op. cit., pp. 26-28.

⁶Ibid., p. 35.

The last and least visible segment of the "invisible poor" in our affluent society to be mentioned are those who are aged, isolated, and living on a fixed minimal income. Taking an overview of the elderly population in Iowa, it is interesting to note that the number of persons 65 and older in the state increased from 317,974 or 11.5% of the population in 1960 to 350,293 or 12.4% of the population in 1970.⁷ Comparing this percent to the 1970 Census the greatest percentage of those 65 and over is concentrated in Wayne County (21.9%) while Johnson County has the smallest percentage (6.9%). The total number of those 65 and older in the state is 350,293.

Chronological age is a relative thing. Some of those 65 and older are healthy, independent and financially secure but often this is not the case. There are 25.3% of those 65 years and over of all races in the U.S. who could be classified as below the poverty level. Of these 33.3% live outside metropolitan areas. On the other hand, 50.2% of Negroes 65 years and over are classified below poverty level; 65.7% of these live outside metropolitan areas.⁸ Here in Iowa in 1970 the Iowa Department of Social Services reported 46,820 Iowans were receiving some type of categorical assistance. By far the greatest number of these were receiving Old Age Assistance (23,403). The greatest concentration of OAA cases was in Decatur County (155.4 per 1,000 persons). Next ranked Lucas County (149.3) then Appanoose County (145.4), with Clinton County at the bottom of the list (32.8).

Using the statistics for number of OAA recipients in Iowa as a yardstick for indicating the number of needy elderly citizens is totally inadequate, however. It must be borne in mind that according to the OEO only a fraction of those eligible receive public assistance.⁹ The elements of pride, ignorance of the assistance programs, benefits one would legally be entitled to enter in here. It is known that there are at least 23,403 elderly disadvantaged Iowans; the total number out of the state population of 350,293 senior citizens is undoubtedly, in reality, much higher than that. Many of these individuals would, of course, be located outside metropolitan areas due to the predominantly rural character of the state. (See page 11 of Appendix for number and percent of population over 65 for each county).

In conclusion, one must say that the disadvantaged in Iowa -- the minority groups, the unemployed, the welfare recipients, the under-educated, and the isolated elderly on minimal income -- have been ignored by libraries too long. (Libraries can no longer exclusively serve the middle class, if they want to be viable institutions in our rapidly changing society.) The informational needs of the disadvantaged are valid and should be met in such a way that they will have a new awareness of the library as a resource useful and relevant to them.

⁷Ibid., p. 62.

⁸U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Statistical Abstract of the U.S. 1971, Table No. 518, p. 324.

⁹Iowa State Office of Economic Opportunity, op. cit., p. 25.

II. STATEMENTS OF ROLE AND FUNCTION

Public Library

"The public library as an institution exists to provide materials which communicate experience and ideas from one person to another. Its function is to assemble, organize, preserve, and make easily and freely available to all people the printed and nonprinted materials that will assist them to:

Educate themselves continually
Keep pace with progress in all fields of knowledge
Become better members of home and community
Discharge political and social obligations
Be more capable in their daily occupations
Develop their creative and spiritual capacities
Appreciate and enjoy the works of art and literature
Use leisure time to promote personal and social well-being
Contribute to the growth of knowledge.

Its materials are provided:

To facilitate informal self-education of all people in the community
To enrich and further develop the subjects on which individuals are undertaking formal education
To meet the information needs of all
To support the education, civic, and cultural activities of groups and organizations
To encourage wholesome recreation and constructive use of leisure time.

Provision of materials means more than occasional availability. It means a supply sufficient to make the library a dependable source for most people most of the time. In addition to books, the public library selects and provides pamphlets, documents, and other nonbook sources in printed form, and films, tapes, discs, and other nonprint stores of knowledge and opinion."¹

The public library is the only institution which serves the entire community and has as its main objective - the acquisition of the products of the information explosion and the provision of the necessary skilled assistance and adequate facilities to make efficient use of these materials. As the community's information bank, a good public library is a sound investment. The return from this resource is reflected in the attainments of the citizens, their social institutions and their business and industry.

Regional Library Systems

Regional systems of libraries have the important function of providing supportive services that the libraries are unable to provide for themselves individually. Such systems may also provide service to rural areas unserved by existing library units.

¹American Library Association, "Minimum Standards For Public Library Systems, 1966" (Chicago: American Library Association 1967)

Typical services of such systems might include: (1) Centralized acquisition and processing, (2) interlibrary loan and reference, (3) specialized collections, (4) consultant services, (5) large area promotional efforts, (6) bookmobile or mail order service, (7) rotation of collections of materials, (8) workshops and inservice training, (9) storage of little used materials, (10) planning for future development.

These systems need not be limited by type of library but could include public, academic, school and special libraries in the same system.

Systems of this type provide a means for the fullest utilization of existing library resources by the greatest number of citizens. It is a method of maximizing services at the lowest possible cost.

Systems should be large enough to provide an adequate resource base but not so large that the system will become unresponsive to its users and overly bureaucratic in its methods. Systems should also be based on logical geographic areas that take into consideration traffic flow, trade areas and regional identities.

Academic Libraries in the Service of Iowa

The trend toward broadened educational opportunities in the United States, the continuance of education as a life-long pursuit, and the necessity for specialized understanding of, and intelligent attacks upon, the problems of our time are but three present-day concerns that have enforced recognition of information as an essential national resource. Academic libraries in their roles as centers of higher learning have concentrated upon the widest acquisition, preservation and arrangement for use of the complex outpouring of this information. Complete up-to-date and accessible information is indispensable to a healthy and constantly-changing society, and the libraries that support academic institutions can be likened to the major specialized medical centers that round out the service begun at the community hospital. As a consequence, academic libraries are ideally suited to be the specialized, backup resources for the total information systems on which modern society depends.

A. The Problem and the Prospect

The academic libraries of Iowa offer a collective resource of significant size for serving the specialized informational needs of the state and its citizens. Iowa's institutions of higher education, ranging from the recently-developed area community colleges to the twenty-five private colleges and universities and ultimately to the three State universities, have traditionally sought and provided academic programs of high quality. Nevertheless, the varying bases of financial support, the infinite demands of modern higher education, the spiraling cost and numbers of present-day informational materials and the shortages of staff and proper buildings, have created a spectrum of problems for academic libraries similar to those faced by other types of libraries within Iowa. Most of the college libraries in Iowa are below the accepted minimum standards of the American Library Association. The State universities have less than half to two-thirds of the collections and staffs they require to meet campus teaching and research demands. The State, school and public libraries are not adequate for the broader service needed and consequently require strengthening. Through the cooperative plans and financial support envisaged by this State Plan, a number of these problems can hopefully be solved.

B. Present and Planned Cooperation among Academic Libraries

Cooperation among academic libraries has had a long and practical history of acceptance. No single educational institution can meet all the bibliographic needs of its students and faculty, particularly with the increasing specialization and proliferation of modern knowledge. The sharing of resources through interlibrary loan, cooperative purchase, storage and use have all been pursued in varying degrees by academic libraries. Within the State of Iowa a number of college libraries have formed an Iowa College Network which joins that of the Iowa State Traveling Library and the larger public libraries. Drake University is planning a cooperative arrangement in terms of processing, collection building and housing together with the Des Moines Public Library and the Iowa State Traveling Library. The three State universities of Iowa have long enjoyed a cooperative relationship, and in recent years have taken steps to inaugurate new and innovative cooperative projects in automation, computer-produced union lists, resource sharing and collection development. In the immediate future the three State institutions are planning the installation of teletypewriter communication to speed exchange of information among themselves and in support of the information networks which are coordinated by the Iowa State Traveling Library.

C. Primary Responsibilities of Academic Libraries

Academic libraries have as their primary responsibility the support of the curricular and research needs of their students and faculty, and at state institutions the additional responsibility of supporting extension service in such diverse areas as agriculture, business, industry and homemaking. In the furtherance of these missions, these libraries have developed resources of scholarly importance which, once primary obligations to teaching and research programs have been met, can and have been made accessible to the citizens of Iowa. The State Plan envisages an enhanced flow of these resources among libraries. This will be accomplished through recognition of each library's primary responsibilities, through an appropriate hierarchy of access based upon need and by means of adequate compensation and strengthening at each level of access.

D. Academic Libraries and Their Specialized Holdings

The singular strengths of academic libraries lie in their specialization of holdings. In their function as supporting agencies for advancing new knowledge, teaching and research, their accumulated holdings of journals, monographs, microtexts, maps and other special collections, form the basis for research "cores" of highly specialized materials. It is these materials that shape the role of academic libraries, especially the universities, within state network systems of cooperation and allow them to serve as backup sources for meeting state informational needs. A sequence of access whereby more common needs are met at local library levels will permit the more specialized demands to be met by the larger academic institutions. Those materials which are regularly and most heavily in demand on academic campuses, for example, cannot be expected to enter any interlibrary loan arrangement. Agreements must spell out rising levels of access in order that appropriate screening occur at all intermediate levels and to ensure that information referrals, while still forwarded by the most efficient and rapid means, do not impair the ability of academic libraries to provide effective services to their own student and faculty bodies. Effective controls for both materials and those who use them must be clearly outlined, made known and regulated. Requests must be directed through local libraries to

the most appropriate resource and not to any library at random. Similarly, the queries of individual patrons should be channeled to that type of library best designed to serve them.

E. The Role of the State University Libraries

Since the three State universities of Iowa provide the largest information backup resource within the state system, it is recommended that certain guidelines be established and agreed to for interfacing their resources with the I-LITE Network and that of the Iowa College Network. Teletypewriter communication is planned as the means of communication by the three State university libraries with the Iowa State Traveling Library in support of the information networks coordinated by Iowa State Traveling Library. Each State university library will operate as an independent backup resource appropriate to the nature of the request which the state network has been unable to satisfy. The unique point of interface between the universities and the state networks should be the Iowa State Traveling Library. It would be preferable for the Iowa State Traveling Library to contact each state university library in whatever succession appropriate to each request rather than by means of a constant, unvarying communications "loop". Compensation to the degree of support received is essential. Any total cooperative network cannot survive unless the more specialized resource suppliers receive from the network as much as they contribute toward it.

F. The Future of Academic Library Services

Within such a framework of recognized responsibilities for all types of libraries, with structured levels of access and practical cooperative agreements in operation, the academic libraries of Iowa can widen and accelerate their ability to support improved library service to the citizens of the state.

The Media Program in the School

A. Media in the educational process

The process of education is essentially creative. It employs the intellectual, physical, and social skills of pupils in a learning process which begins with a clear enunciation of desirable human values as expressed in attitudes and actions of students. To secure these outcomes, the teacher and the media specialist must be aware of those characteristics which can guide most effectively the learner's development. The educational experiences which will be most helpful must be identified, and the most effective tools and materials located. The pupil will not only need to learn skills of reading, but those of observation, listening, and social interaction. He will need to develop a spirit of inquiry, self-motivation, self-discipline, and self-evaluation. He will need to master knowledge and to develop skills. Ultimately he must communicate his ideas with his fellows. In this entire process the media program, its staff, and its center play vital roles. Media convey information, affect the message, control what is learned, and establish the learning environment. They will help to determine what the pupil sees and what his attitude will be toward the world in which he lives. Therefore, it is important that every media specialist participate actively in shaping the learning environment and the design of instruction, and that every media facility, piece of equipment, book, or material be selected, produced, and used so that the students in our schools are challenged to a dynamic participation in a free, exciting, and enriched life.

The resources and services of the media center are a fundamental part of this educational process. One important aspect is that of enabling students and teachers to make a multimedia or intermedia approach to and use of materials in a unified media program. The availability of many materials in a variety of formats gives students and teachers the opportunity to select from among many resources the media best suited to answer their specific needs.

The philosophy of a unified program of audiovisual and printed services and resources in the individual school is one that has continuously grown and been strengthened in the last thirty years. This fusion of media resources and services provides optimum service for students and teachers. Many schools now have unified media programs. For those others that have separate audiovisual departments and school libraries, it is recommended that, wherever possible, these services be combined, administratively and organizationally, to form a unified media program. New schools should start with a unified media center and program of services.

B. The media program - a resource for learning

The student turns to and depends on the media program for many purposes-- many of them related to curricular requirements but some initiated by other interests and needs. The media center's program, collections, and environment provide a broad spectrum of learning opportunities for large and small groups of students as well as for individual students. The focus of the media program is on facilitating and improving the learning process in its new directions -- with emphasis on the learner, on ideas and concepts rather than on isolated facts, and on inquiry rather than on rote memorization.

Some media specialists have as their primary goal and responsibility the guidance of students in studying effectively, thinking objectively, and acquiring interest in and enthusiasm for exploration and research. Other media specialists work directly with the teachers, helping them in clarifying objectives of student performance and in developing the means to reach these objectives and to evaluate the results. Additional media specialists are involved in various aspects of procuring, producing, storing, and retrieving media at the time and place needed for most effective learning.

Media are in the format most appropriate for the learning task. The emphasis is always upon the learner and upon the function of the media staff as a supportive arm to the teacher in achieving the goals of the instructional program.

The media program is indispensable in the educational programs that now stress individualization, inquiry, and independent learning for students. The extent to which current curricula emphasize self-directed learning is generally a matter of degree rather than of direction. In some schools, two-fifths or more of the student's time may be devoted to this form of learning. In programs that provide systematically, through modular and flexible scheduling or in other ways, for the time the student spends in individual exploration and independent learning, the media specialist, the classroom teacher or teachers involved, and the student form a team that plans and guides the student's work. Throughout, the media specialist remains in close contact with the teachers. The move away from textbook-dominated teaching and from teacher-dominated teaching has made the school media center a primary instructional center that supports, complements, and expands the work of the classroom.

The services and facilities of the media program give the student opportunities to create and produce materials. In some instances these activities have afforded the student his first experience of success and accomplishment.

C. The media program - a resource for teaching

The media specialist, who is knowledgeable about the learning process, childhood and adolescent growth, and curriculum development, works closely with teachers. Teachers find within the media program the resources, rich in depth and quantity and varied in format, that they require to meet the demands of innovative instructional methods. They look to the media specialist to provide information about new materials; to make these materials easily and quickly accessible; to produce needed materials; to assist them in keeping informed about recent developments in their subject areas and in educational trends; to channel information to them regarding students' progress and problems; to organize and conduct inservice courses on the full spectrum of media and their uses; to instruct students in the use and resources of the media center as the needs of the curriculum indicate; and, increasingly, to assist in the analysis of instructional needs and the design of learning activities.

The most effective media program depends upon the support of the school principal and upon an ongoing partnership between teachers and media specialists. Teachers, as members of this team, keep media specialists informed about curricular content and assignments. Teachers are also involved in planning media instruction, evaluating resources, motivating the use of the media center, and implementing the media program.

D. The elements of the media program

A media program provides:

- Consultant services to improve learning, instruction, and the use of media resources and facilities
- Instruction to improve learning through the use of printed and audiovisual resources
- Information on new educational developments
- New materials created and produced to suit special needs of students and teachers
- Materials for class instruction and individual investigation and exploration
- Efficient working areas for students, faculty, and media staff
- Equipment to convey materials to the student and teacher

Basic to the success of a media program is the support that comes from school board members, school administrators, curriculum specialists, classroom teachers, and other citizens. The concern for education of high quality is shared by all--the educator, the community, and the government. As an important representative of the community, the school board member takes an active part in projecting and achieving goals for the school system. By his awareness of the educational needs of his community, he lends forceful support to financial programs which may be required in order to establish excellent schools supported by the necessary media programs, staff, resources, and facilities outlined in this publication. The school administrator, as a leader in the educational enterprise, is a strong influence in the encouragement of innovative curriculum design and teaching. In setting priorities for achieving educational objectives, he has the opportunity to press for the kind of fundamental support which a strong media program supplies to exemplary teaching and successful learning.

Education of high quality is expensive, but far more costly is the waste of human resources in poorly educated students whose talents are lost to this nation. Quality education requires media personnel in sufficient number and with specialized competencies. It calls for resources in great quantity and many forms. It needs facilities of adequate size and functional design. Today, educators and other citizens realize that educational programs of vitality, worth, and significance to students and to society depend upon excellent media services and resources in the schools.

The State Library Agency

Goal:

To strengthen Library Services at the state level, provide for continued operation of Cooperative Library Systems until the establishment of Regional Library Systems, improve existing libraries which are inadequate, and extend access to library service to those presently unserved.

1. Objective:

By June 30, 1975, the Iowa General Assembly will establish an Iowa Library Commission under which will be consolidated the more important library service units operating at the state level.

Implementation:

The State Traveling Library, the Iowa Library Association and other interested groups will seek legislation providing for the following:

- A. A Library Commission should be appointed by the Governor to assume responsibility for the following existing agencies: The State Traveling Library, the Department of History and Archives, the libraries of the Iowa State Historical Society, the State Medical Library and State Law Library.
- B. The Iowa Library Commission should consist of five interested citizens each appointed for a five year term with the appointment term of one member expiring at the end of each fiscal year.
- C. The Commission will have the following responsibilities:
 1. Determine salary and qualifications and hire an Executive Director.
 2. Receive and expend state and federal funds.
 3. Encourage the development of cooperative programs of service between all types of libraries.
 4. Provide technical assistance to public libraries.
 5. Supply materials and information to meet the library needs of all state departments and agencies.
 6. Take custody of the current collections of the existing agencies included under their jurisdiction and determine rules and regulations for the use of these collections.
 7. Supply extension services directly to those citizens of Iowa not served by a local library unit or a Regional System.
 8. To provide library services to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial branches of state government.

Evaluation Criteria:

1. That the Iowa Library Commission is established by the end of fiscal year 1975.
 2. That it assume responsibility for the above named agencies.
2. Objective:

To provide the State Library Agency with sufficient resources for the administration of the Library Services and Construction Act.

Implementation:

The State Library Agency will employ LSCA funds for equipment, supplies, miscellaneous expenses and the employment of personnel necessary to monitor the Annual Program, assist in revision of the Long-Range Program, and to maintain compliance with all assurances provided under the Basic State Plan. During FY 1973, a study will be undertaken to determine the cost of implementing the Long-Range Program.

Evaluation Criteria:

1. That each project in operation under the Annual Program will be administered in accordance with the principles stated in that portion of this Long-Range Program entitled "Policies and Procedures for the Administration of LSCA".
 2. That the study to determine the cost of implementing the Long-Range Program be completed before June 1973, so that said program may be amended to include such data.
3. Objective:

Until the Regional Library systems can perform this function, the State Library Agency will provide extension services directly to citizens not served by a local library unit, and to citizens in those areas where library service does not meet ALA minimum standards.

Implementation:

1. The State Library Agency will utilize state and LSCA funds to provide library materials, equipment, supplies and personnel necessary to extend library services to those citizens of Iowa who are presently unserved. This program will be in operation by July 1, 1973 and initial emphasis will be placed on serving directly those counties with the greatest proportion of their population among the unserved. The project will utilize a mail order materials catalog for rural residents and provide a toll free inward WATS line to enable any citizen of Iowa to phone the State Library Agency for information.

2. Reference grant collections. To improve those public libraries which do not meet ALA standards, the State Library Agency will make available a collection of reference books, providing that such libraries meet the following guidelines:

- 2.1. Be legally organized as a public library under the library laws of the state.
- 2.2. Agree not to decrease their local (city) operating appropriations and seek to secure maximum tax millage.
- 2.3. Agree to extend their services to appropriate areas around them -- county and (or) townships on a tax basis.
- 2.4. Be open at least the minimum number of hours per week as follows:

<u>Population served</u>	<u>Minimum Hours Per Week</u>
Under 500	10
500 - 1,000	15
1,000 - 2,500	20
2,500 - 5,000	30
5,000 - 10,000	40
10,000 - 30,000	60 - 64
30,000 - 50,000	64 - 69
Over 50,000	69 - 72

2.5. Have a librarian and staff which have the following minimum qualifications or their equivalent:

<u>Population Served</u>	<u>Minimum Qualifications of Staff</u>
Under 500	High School Degree (some College desirable)
500 - 1,000	High School Degree (some College desirable)
1,000 - 2,500	High School Degree (two years of College highly desirable)
2,500 - 5,000	Two years of College (plus some Library Science highly desirable); at least one assistant
5,000 - 10,000	College Degree (plus professional Library Science training highly desirable); one to three assistants and (or) clerks

Population Served

10,000 - 30,000

30,000 - 50,000

Over 50,000

Minimum Qualifications of Staff

Head Librarian with Degree in Library Science; two additional professional librarians and one to six library assistants and (or) clerks

Head Librarian with Degree in Library Science; three to five professional librarians and six to ten library assistants and (or) clerks

Sufficient staff to meet the objectives as set forth in Minimum Standards for Public Library Systems, 1966.

Evaluation Criteria:

1. That at least the five counties with the largest percentage of unserved have access to these direct services by July 1, 1973.
2. That the mail order materials catalog be utilized by at least 10% of the unserved of those counties to which the service is extended.
3. That the inward WATS system be installed by the end of fiscal year 1973.

4. Objective:

Until the Regional Library Systems are established and funded by the State, the State Library Agency will continue to support the operation of Cooperative Library Systems to improve service to those libraries not meeting ALA minimum standards.

Implementation:

1. The State Library Agency shall maintain contracts with public libraries, non-profit corporations or other appropriate agencies to support the continued operation of Cooperative Library Systems. Such Systems shall continue to be funded with local monies and with Library Services and Construction Act monies insofar as the funding level and priorities established by said Act will permit.
2. Such Cooperative Systems must provide to their member libraries these minimum services:
 - 2.1. Consultant services of a professional librarian;
 - 2.2. Interlibrary loan and reference services from the headquarters library;
 - 2.3. Access to I-LITE.

They may provide such other services as are necessary to improve inadequate library service in their areas.

3. In addition, the Systems must provide for proper administration, including the maintenance of adequate financial and statistical records.
4. In order to be eligible for grants-in-aid from funds available under the Library Services and Construction Act, one library, non-profit corporation or other appropriate agency, must be designated as the Cooperative System Library Headquarters and shall:
 - 4.1. If a public library, be legally organized as such under the library laws of the state.
 - 4.2. Be geographically located for convenient access of participating areas.
 - 4.3. Agree to act as the administrative center of the area and be capable of performing such duties under the supervision of the State Library Agency.
 - 4.4. Agree to assume leadership in cooperation with the State Library Agency in developing a cooperative system of libraries on a contract basis within the area.
 - 4.5. Agree to seek appropriations to the maximum millage level provided for by the law and if a public library, in no instance to decrease local operating appropriations during term of contract with the State Library Agency.
 - 4.6. Encourage participating libraries to extend services on a contract tax basis to rural areas around them during term of contract with the State Library Agency.
 - 4.7. Function under accepted "Principles and Standards" as set forth by the Minimum Standards for Public Library Systems, 1966, and its supplements.
 - 4.8. A Cooperative Library System may also be operated under contract between two or more agencies, one agency being designated as a Cooperative System Headquarters Library, with special services assigned to another agency.
5. And libraries participating in a Cooperative Library System benefiting from funds available under the Library Services and Construction Act shall:
 - 5.1. Be legally organized as a public library under the library laws of the state.
 - 5.2. Contract with a Cooperative System Headquarters Library for service under the provisions of this Long-Range Program and such other provisions as may be established by said Headquarters.
 - 5.3. Agree not to decrease their local (city) operating appropriation and seek to secure maximum tax millage.

- 5.4. Agree to extend their services to appropriate areas around them -- county and (or) townships on a tax basis.
- 5.5. Cooperate in the development of cooperative service program in such areas as reciprocal borrowers privileges, uniform lending policies, loan of materials to other libraries, certain reference services, centralized processing, book selection, rotation of general books purchased by central office.
- 5.6. Have a well selected and organized book collection based on standard lists and function under a written book selection policy which conforms to the principles set forth in the Library Bill of Rights and the Freedom to Read documents both endorsed by the Council of the American Library Association.
- 5.7. Be open at least the minimum of hours per week as follows:

<u>Population Served</u>	<u>Minimum Hours Per Week</u>
Under 500	10
500 - 1,000	15
1,000 - 2,500	20
2,500 - 5,000	30
5,000 - 10,000	40
10,000 - 30,000	60 - 64
30,000 - 50,000	64 - 69
Over 50,000	69 - 72

- 5.8. Have a librarian and staff which have the following minimum qualifications or their equivalent:

<u>Population Served</u>	<u>Minimum Qualifications of Staff</u>
Under 500	High School Degree (some College desirable)
500 - 1,000	High School Degree (some College desirable)
1,000 - 2,500	High School Degree (two years of College highly desirable)
2,500 - 5,000	Two years of College (plus some Library Science highly desirable); at least one assistant
5,000 - 10,000	College Degree (plus professional Library Science highly desirable); one to three assistants and (or) clerks

Population Served

10,000 - 30,000

30,000 - 50,000

Over 50,000

Minimum Qualifications of Staff

Head Librarian with Degree in Library Science; two additional professional librarians and one to six library assistants and (or) clerks

Head Librarian with Degree in Library Science; three to five professional librarians and six to ten library assistants and (or) clerks

Sufficient staff to meet the objectives as set forth in Minimum Standards for Public Library Systems, 1966; and Interim Standards for Small Public Libraries (1962).

Evaluation Criteria:

1. That LSCA funds continue to be made available under the formula established by the State Library Agency.
 2. That the cooperatives perform the three basic services outlined above and otherwise conform to the guidelines defined herein.
 3. That by June 30, 1977, all public libraries in Iowa meet the guidelines required for the receipt of Reference Grant collections.
 4. Areas without county, township or town public library tax support are defined as "without public library services". Libraries with "inadequate service" are those where budgets, book collections, population served and qualifications of personnel do not meet the recommendations contained in:
 - a. Public Library Association. Minimum Standards for Public Library Systems, 1966. Chicago, ALA, 1967.
 - b. Interim Standards for Small Public Libraries: Guidelines Toward Achieving the Goals of Public Library Service. Chicago, ALA, 1962.
 - c. Library Administration Division. Guidelines for Audiovisual Materials and Services for Public Libraries. Chicago, ALA, 1970.
- By June 30, 1977, 5% of all public libraries in Iowa will meet these ALA Minimum Standards.
5. By June 30, 1973, all Cooperative Library System Headquarters contracts with their member libraries will conform to the criteria established in paragraph 5 of the preceding section.

5. Objective:

The State Library Agency, to encourage contracts providing for County Library Service, will utilize LSCA funds to provide grants to those public libraries which agree to extend county-wide service.

Implementation:

When any library, group of libraries, or cooperative library system has executed an agreement with a county Board of Supervisors under the authority of Code of Iowa, Section 378.11, the State Library Agency will make a grant to said library agency or agencies subject to the following provisions:

- a. The contracts must provide for county taxation in support of library services at the following levels:
 - (1) \$1.00 per capita until June 30, 1974;
 - (2) \$2.00 per capita until June 30, 1976;
 - (3) thereafter at the same level as is required for participation in the Regional Library Systems.
- b. Libraries receiving such grants must meet the guidelines required for participation in the Cooperative Library Systems, except that they need not become members of such Systems.
- c. Such grants will match the appropriation of the Board of Supervisors for the first year of the contract, except that no grant shall exceed \$5,000.
- d. Such grants shall be subject to the availability of funds and shall be made on a "first-come-first-served" basis.

Evaluation Criteria:

1. Three or more county contracts per year shall be executed under this agreement.
2. Said contracts shall provide for county support at the levels indicated above.

Regional Library Systems

I. Goal:

To provide supportive library services to existing public libraries, and under appropriate circumstances to individuals with no other access to library service, and to encourage financial support of library service in those localities where it is presently inadequate or nonexistent, Regional Library Systems should be established by action of the Legislature to replace the existing Cooperative Library Systems.

II. Objectives:

1. Establish at the 1973 session of the Iowa Legislature, Regional Library Systems with legal authority to operate under the Code of Iowa.
2. To obtain funding of such Regional Library Systems from the State of Iowa by July 1, 1973.
3. By January 1, 1974 the Regional Library Systems will begin providing direct service to those citizens of their geographical area who are without access to local library service.
4. By June 30, 1977, all political subdivisions in the state will be supporting library services at a level of \$2.00 per capita or at the amount produced by the maximum millage levy permitted by law.

III. Implementation:

Legislation establishing Regional Library Systems on the following principles should be sought by the Iowa State Traveling Library and other interested organizations.

1. Board of Trustees.

Each Regional Library System would be under the control of an elected Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees shall consist of five members, elected at large from the regional area. Members of the board shall be residents of the region from which elected. Terms of the members of the board of trustees shall be six years except that members of the initial board elected at the general election shall determine their respective terms by lot so that the terms of two members shall expire on the first day of January following the next general election and the terms of two other members shall expire the first day of January at the second general election following the election of the initial board. Vacancies on the board which occur more than ninety days prior to the next general election shall be filled at the next regular meeting of the board by appointment by the remaining members of the board. The member so chosen shall be a resident of the regional area and shall fill the vacancy for the balance of the unexpired term.

2. Responsibilities.

The board of trustees would have the following responsibilities:

- a. Set the duties, qualifications and compensation for the position of Executive Director and select a qualified applicant for that position.

- b. Receive and expend such local, state, federal, and private funds as may be designated for regional public library purposes.
- c. Provide the following resources and services to strengthen local public library services throughout the system's geographic area:
 - (1) Access to Centralized processing of materials;
 - (2) Reference services;
 - (3) Interlibrary loan and access to the Statewide Information Network;
 - (4) Professional consulting services to libraries to include:
 - (a) Preparation of selection aids, booklists, bibliographies
 - (b) Budget preparation assistance
 - (c) Promotion and public relations aids
 - (d) Collection maintenance assistance
 - (e) Program aids
 - (5) Workshops and in-service-training sessions.
- d. Provide direct library service for a probationary period to all citizens of the geographic area without local service at the time the system is established.
- e. Supply statistical and descriptive information on its service program to the State Traveling Library or its successor.
- f. Acquire land and lease or construct buildings as needed for effective service.
- g. Contract with other libraries, agencies, or individuals to improve library service.

3. Memberships.

Memberships in the Regional Library Systems will be contingent upon the local taxing authorities maintaining their support of public library service at the following levels:

- a. At a level as high as that of the second preceding fiscal year; and
- b. 1. At a rate of \$2.00 per capita from public and private sources; or
 - 2. At the maximum millage levy allowed by law for library service in political subdivisions of each type. Municipalities which have reached the thirty mill limit, but have not levied the maximum permitted for library service, will be eligible for membership if they meet the maintenance of effort requirements of subparagraph a, above.

4. Probationary Membership and Service.

Communities maintaining libraries or contracting for service, but which do not meet the required levels of per capita or maximum levy support at the time the Systems are established, will be eligible for probationary System membership for a period of five years provided they meet the maintenance of effort requirement. If at the end of this period local support has not reached the required level, these libraries will no longer be eligible for System membership or services.

For a probationary period of five years following the establishment of the Regional Library System, the latter shall provide direct library service to all citizens of their geographic area with the following exceptions:

- a. Citizens residing in political subdivisions supporting a library or contracting for service. (This population would receive access to the System's services through the System membership of the local library unit);
- b. Citizens in political subdivisions which discontinued support of library service after the enactment of this legislation, would not be eligible for direct service from the System.

At the end of the five year probationary period the Regional Library Systems may provide direct services only to residents of those political subdivisions which contract with the system for such services and provide financial support at the required level.

5. Funding.

Initial funding for the five year probationary period would be provided by an annual appropriation of 90¢ per capita for each resident of the geographic area served by the System according to the most recent official census. The total annual cost to the state would be \$2,541,938 for this initial period as all citizens would be eligible for service.

Thereafter, the state legislature would appropriate 90¢ per capita only for each resident eligible for service by the Systems. The total appropriation would then be allocated to the Systems on the basis of population eligible for service.

The State Traveling Library or its successor would receive an extra \$30,000 a year appropriation to administer this program of State Aid to Libraries.

Total minimum annual cost:	Regional Library Systems	\$2,541,938
	Administration	30,000
		<hr/>
		\$2,571,938

6. Boundaries.

Six Regional Library Systems will be established to serve the geographical areas outlined on the accompanying map (page 27(b)).

IV. Evaluation Criteria:

1. That the Systems are established at the 1973 session of the Iowa Legislature.
2. That the Legislature fund the Systems at the level of 90¢ per capita.
3. That the Regional Library Systems begin providing direct services to the unserved within their area by January 1, 1974.
4. That by June 30, 1977 all Iowan's have access to library services and that such service be supported locally at the levels described in this section.
5. That six Regional Library Systems be established to serve the geographical areas outlined on the attached map (page 27(b)).

Service to the Disadvantaged

I. Goal:

To develop and/or extend programs providing library services specifically geared to meet the needs of those lacking the basic resources or conditions necessary for an equal position in society.

II. Objectives:

- A. By June 30, 1973 the State Agency, Iowa State Traveling Library, will initiate a series of regional workshops in Iowa for the purpose of sensitizing those involved in library service to the unserved element in their communities; the disadvantaged -- who they are, where they are in the local community, what their special needs are --. Our intent would be to reach library trustees and at least 65% of the librarians from the 455 Iowa libraries.
- B. A cooperative effort between local and regional library systems will be initiated before June 30, 1978 for the purpose of developing delivery systems to meet the library needs of the 350,293 senior citizens living in Iowa. It shall be the purpose of this project to have reached at least 10% of the target group by the end of the fiscal year 1978. Special materials (large print books, Edna-lites, etc.) as well as special techniques (utilization of volunteers, etc.) will enable the project to be most effective. Objective will be measurable by use of circulation records kept.
- C. The local libraries and the regional library systems will cooperate in setting up special programs by June 30, 1978 for the 827,372 under-educated adults in the state (those 25 years old and older who have had less than 12 years of formal education). Many of these individuals are functional illiterates who require improved reading skills in order to function more effectively in our complex society. It is the purpose of this project to reach at least 2% of this target group by utilizing all resources at our command both nationally (i.e. NRRE -- the National Right to Read Effort which involves the Office of Education and the National Reading Center -- and possibly RIF -- the Reading is Fundamental program) and locally. Effectiveness of this project would be measured in terms of a comparison of reading competency scores given at the outset and the conclusion of the program as well as a numerical count of the number of individuals involved. It is expected that reading ability of the participants will increase two grade levels within a year's period of time.
- D. By June 30, 1979, the local and regional library systems will initiate programs specifically designed to meet the needs of the 251,205 Iowans who subsist on an income on or below the poverty level set by the OEO. This group isolated for service is generally non-book oriented therefore alternate means of information dissemination would prove more effective than sole reliance on book materials (i.e. AV materials, demonstrations, informational programs, etc.). The goal in respect to this group is to reach 5% of those so classified and inform them with regard to the services relevant to their needs that the library can provide. Circulation records will be maintained in addition to attendance records kept for programs.

- E. The local libraries and the regional systems will cooperate in devising library services to meet the special needs of 5% of the 51,100 Iowa unemployed by June 30, 1978. Techniques used; materials employed will have to be carefully chosen to be applicable to the specialized needs of the target group. Circulation records to be kept as an indicator of meeting stated objective.
- F. By June 30, 1978, local libraries and regional library systems will cooperate to provide library services to 3% of the 46,820 welfare recipients in Iowa. Specialized materials with a non-book emphasis would be needed for this project (refer to II-D). The goal with the target group involved is to inform them of the library services available that are pertinent to their needs and to improvise services to meet their needs where none are existent but can be. Circulation records to be kept will be indicators of success in reaching target number of welfare recipients.
- G. Regional systems and local libraries will join forces before June 30, 1978 to devise specific means to reach the 53,036 non-white minority groups in the state who lack equal civil rights. Included would be the following larger ethnic groups:
- (a) Black - It shall be one purpose of this project to have contacted 10% of the 32,596 in the Black population of this state and made them aware of the library services available to them that are relevant to their needs. Circulation records will be kept to ascertain whether this purpose was in fact accomplished.
 - (b) Mexican-American - There are 17,448 Iowans who fall in this category. One aspect of this project is to reach 10% of this target group with information on library services applicable to their specific needs. Materials in both Spanish and English would be needed as would materials which would aid in the acculturation process. Circulation records, attendance checks would be means to the end of evaluating the attainment of stated objective.
 - (c) Indian - There are 2,992 Indians in the state of Iowa and the objective is to reach out to 90% of this target group and expose them to the services which the library can offer pertinent to their needs. Circulation and attendance records would constitute the means of measurement of the objectives.

Service to the Physically Handicapped

I. Goal:

To provide information in specialized formats, suitable delivery systems, and improved accessibility to existing collections, to meet the needs of Iowa's citizens whose physical handicaps prevent them from using normal printed materials and normal procedures to attain access to existing collections now rendered inaccessible by the physical make-up of the building.

II. Organization:

This service will be provided through the cooperation of existing state agencies, library systems, local libraries, public schools, and private agencies. The State Traveling Library or its successor will coordinate the program with major assistance from the Iowa Commission for the Blind, the Iowa School for the Blind, the Department of Public Instruction, and the Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped.

III. Objectives:

1. **Production:** Expand the production and reproduction facilities within the state to produce materials needed by the physically handicapped in the format most appropriate to their needs and in quantities sufficient to meet these needs.

These materials will be produced and distributed through the Iowa State Library, the Iowa Commission for the Blind, the Iowa School for the Blind, Regional Libraries and other State Agencies to all individuals who can be certified as physically handicapped.

These State Agencies should be capable of producing materials in the following formats: cassettes, cartridges, disposable phonodiscs, large print materials, etc., to meet the specific needs of the user. This should include to the extent that it is technologically possible and economically feasible, the capacity to convert from one format to another.

Circulation records should show that by June 30, 1978, that 5% of the certifiable handicapped have used these specialized services. The projected cost for these specialized production services is approximately \$70,000.

2. **Collections:** Adequate collections of commercially produced materials will be made available to the certifiable physically handicapped through the library agency most accessible to them. These collections will include large print books, braille, phonodiscs, cassettes, cartridges, open reel tape, video cassettes, films, and other formats that prove usable. The Iowa State Library and the Systems libraries will develop basic collections of these materials to meet regular needs of their patrons and all material of this type will be available at any library agency through the expanded utilization of the I-LITE system. In particular, I-LITE will be expanded to include the agencies with large collections or with production facilities in this field.

By June 30, 1978, the handicapped library user would have access, through his local library's participation in I-LITE to the following:

- 2,000 Cassettes
- 3,000 Talking Book titles
- 3,000 Large Print titles
- 2,000 Phonodiscs

from his Regional library system and

- 10,000 Cassettes
- 50,000 Talking Book titles
- 35,000 Braille titles
- 20,000 Open Reel Tapes
- 10,000 Large Print titles on a state-wide level.

A survey will be conducted to determine the number of titles at that time to see if this projected number of titles is available. Projected cost \$300,000 to develop collections.

3. Distribution: Special systems of distribution of library materials to individuals certifiable as physically handicapped will be developed to meet the needs of those unable to effectively utilize the regular services of their library. This may include the direct delivery of the material to the handicapped citizen, delivery through the mails, or direct electronic delivery through the use of cable television, or data transmission devices. These delivery systems will be developed by the most accessible Regional library system or other related agencies with the capabilities to carry out the programs.

By June 30, 1978, there should be delivery systems to the handicapped in all seven library systems and will be available to 100% of state residents, and 10% of eligible potential clientele of certifiable physically handicapped users at a projected cost of \$400,000.

This program will be assessed by the percentage of state residents having access to these delivery systems and by the percentage of potential users actually served by the system.

4. Mass Communication: Broadcasting media will be utilized to provide a system of communication to meet the specific needs of the blind and individuals certified as physically handicapped, through the development of a daily "News Magazine on the air" radio show.

This project initiated by the Iowa Commission for the Blind should reach 20% of the certifiable handicapped in the areas served by the co-operating radio stations.

Evaluation of this project will be determined by a marketing survey in the designated areas. Projected cost of project: \$10,000.

5. Equipment: Special equipment will be provided to assist certifiable handicapped individuals in gaining full access to recorded information. This can include such items as magnifiers, prism glasses, page turners, closed circuit television and audio-visual equipment with special controls for the handicapped.

This special equipment will be purchased by the Iowa State Traveling Library and the Systems libraries for distribution where it is needed, with electronic magnification equipment available in libraries serving over 20,000 citizens.

Evaluation of this project will be determined by a survey to check the availability of equipment in 75% of libraries serving over 20,000 people. Projected cost of project: \$10,000.

Library Services in the Department of Social Services Under
the Administration of the Library Consultant

I. Goals:

The development of library collections at all necessary levels to serve the residents of institutions and clients of the department both directly and as staff personnel work with the residents and clients.

II. Objectives:

1. To up-date, increase the size of the holdings and fill in gaps subject-wise in the non-fiction collections. Twenty-five percent of the budget will be allocated to this project. This will allow for the purchase of 3,700 books which will approximately allow for the doubling of our present non-fiction collections. Evaluation will be done in terms of the percentage of increase in regard to the non-fiction collections over the present amount, by discovering how much of the gaps in subject headings have been filled; and if thought advisable, circulation figures can be gathered on the new books acquired on a sampling basis. The above will be done by the institutional librarians with whatever assistance they need from the outside such as an area library consultant, or the institutional library consultant or the staff of a local public library.
2. To increase the size of the paperback holdings. Twenty-five percent of the budget will be allocated to this project. This should enable the institutions to buy approximately 30,000 paperbacks. Given the present holdings, and the fact of the rapidity with which paperbacks wear out, this will increase paperback holdings approximately five times. The institutional librarians will be fully responsible for this project. Evaluation will be done solely on the basis of the increase in holdings. However, an evaluation of use will be asked for from the librarians. Institutional librarians will be responsible for this project.
3. To provide usable audio-visual equipment. Five percent of the budget will be allocated to this project. Since there is very little equipment in our libraries at the present moment, this will enable our libraries to buy some equipment such as sixteen millimeter projectors, cassette players, view masters etc. Evaluation will be in terms of the amount and kind of equipment bought. Institutional librarians will be responsible for this project.
4. To build collections on vocations. Five percent of the budget will be allocated to this project. Since there is very little on this area in our libraries at the present moment, this will make it possible to start to build collections. Evaluation on this project will consist of determining the amount of books and the amount of pamphlet materials that have been bought and a statement from the librarians as to their use. Institutional librarians will be responsible for this project.
5. To create bibliotherapeutic groups and to provide adequate audio-visual material for these groups. The target will be the creation and sustaining of two groups in the four mental health institutes, the three major adult correctional institutions and the exploration of the possibilities along this line in our schools. Ten percent of the budget will be allocated to

this project. This money will be spent through the Department of Social Services Library for audio-visual materials and some books that will be necessary to the operation of the bibliotherapeutic groups. The films will be located in the department library for loan use. The evaluation of this project will be as follows: The determination of how many groups have been formed, how long they stay in existence, where they exist, and the periodic testing of how well they function. The testing will be done in the normal ways of testing in the area of group dynamics; primarily by periodic group evaluation and by periodic written questionnaire evaluations by the participants and leader. While this will produce some evaluation of the films that are bought, a check will be made on a sampling basis with the leaders using the audio-visual material as to how effective the films are in the bibliotherapeutic process. The institutional librarians and the institutional library consultant will be responsible for setting up the groups and checking on their progress. It will not be necessarily true that the librarian will be the group leader, although, in many cases this will be true. The institutional library consultant will be responsible for previewing and selecting the films.

6. To build up high-interest, low reading level collections in the libraries. Since there is very little of this now, it will mean in most cases starting from scratch. Five percent of the budget will be allocated to this project. Evaluation will be done in terms of the amount of material bought and a sampling of the use of the material. Institutional librarians will be responsible for this project.
7. To keep and add to, to a slight extent, the reference collections. This will mean the replacement of encyclopedia every three years and keeping up such continuing items as the Book of Facts. Five percent of the budget will be assigned to this project. Evaluation will be in terms of material bought. Institutional librarians will be responsible for this project.
8. To keep the hard bound fiction collection up-to-date. Twenty percent of the budget will be allocated to this project. This will mean the purchase of approximately 5,200 books. Besides up-dating the collection, this will make it possible to increase the holdings by approximately twenty percent. Evaluation on this project will be in terms of number of volumes bought and the amount of increase in the size of collections. Institutional librarians will be responsible for this project.

Public Information Program

I. Goal:

To create public awareness that library services can enrich lives, that the library is being developed as a community center that provides warmth in human relations, information needs for personal development in education, cultural awareness, social betterment, business advancement and entertainment.

II. Objectives:

1. By June 30, 1975, workshops will have been held in each regional library system to motivate library personnel and train them in public relations principles.

Task: The Public Information Officer will train, or arrange for professional public relations personnel or social workers, to train library personnel. Audio-visual aids, group dynamics, role playing, participation techniques will be taught. Telephone courtesy, personal appearance, library attractiveness will be covered. Kits on these principles will be distributed for resource.

By June 30, 1975, 100% of the regions will have workshops, with 75% of the public librarians having benefit of the workshop. Evaluation sheets from 75% of the librarians will be reviewed with all of the participants showing a basic awareness of fact finding, planning, implementation and evaluation of a basic public relations program. The cost of the kits would be \$200.

2. To create by June 30, 1977, an extensive public awareness of library services by using newspapers, television, radio, posters, booklets, handbills and other creative means, and possibly paid advertisements. By securing interviews for library personnel on radio, television, and newspapers on human interest stories. Training in media techniques will be included in the workshops.

Task: To provide sample news releases, provide radio and television spots and slides. Provide the medium of exchange for ideas, displays, releases from one library to another. To provide art work and copy for paid advertisements. To provide samples of what human interest stories are.

Releases will be mailed to 90% of the newspapers in Iowa, spots released to 50% of the radio stations and spots released to 100% of the television stations with ten slides provided for each television station. One year after training workshops on media, libraries will submit statistics on how many releases they had published, how many feature stories were secured, and how many radio or television programs were arranged.

3. By June 30, 1976, to help librarians creatively involve minority organizations, persons or a person from each minority group including ethnic, age, or cultural, in each library community. That person or organization will act as a liaison between the minority group and the librarian to interpret needs for meaningful library service.

Task: Public Information Officer will provide a printed guide for steps to be taken or adapted from a successful pilot program.

One hundred per cent of the librarians will receive guidelines of pilot project and a report sheet will be received from 60% of the librarians who have involved two or more persons or organizations in their community with a comment of the general effect and attitude change of the minority group or person toward the library service. Identification of the groups will be listed.

4. To continue until June 30, 1978, the publication the aardvark and its distribution of 625 or more to public libraries, Board of Trustees' president, institutions, colleges and universities in Iowa, and to other state libraries. Also to continue the publication of the Iowa Library Quarterly.

Task: The Public Information Officer edits the two publications, arranges for printing, gathers the news, contacts other libraries in person, by telephone or writing to secure ideas and opinions to be shared with other librarians.

The aardvark will be distributed six times per year and distributed to 100% of the above mentioned librarians. Feedback in the form of submitting articles and news from 20% of the libraries and testimonials as to the effectiveness of the publication will be evident by the publication. The Iowa Library Quarterly will be published four times per year and will be distributed to 100% of the libraries mentioned above, and will publish statistics and other technical and scholarly information. Cost for art work: \$100. State cost for printing aardvark and Iowa Library Quarterly: \$15,000.

5. By June 30, 1974, the Public Information Officer will have completed pilot projects in public relations effectiveness in a city and a county, stressing the results that can be accomplished involving the entire community and using volunteers of that community.

Task: The West Des Moines Storefront library project will be reported in detail, listing the steps taken to accomplish the establishment of the storefront library from the inception of the idea. Also, a pilot public relations project promoting cooperation in a county where no library service presently exists will be initiated. Paperback books will be primarily used in this county project.

The West Des Moines Storefront library project report will be distributed to 100% of the Iowa libraries in printed form and will be available to any other library who requests it, a tabulation will be made of these requests. Record Sheets, asking if library service is used in the storefront library, which would not have been used in the main library will be designed to get a tabulation of non-users who are

now users. The one county project will be reported on and used as a pilot for the other counties that do not have service. Cost of paperbacks will be: \$5,000.

6. By June 30, 1974, plans will have been initiated to have an organization whose primary purpose is to unite with other groups or organizations and to use their influence to promote and elevate library service to educate the public and legislators and get financial support for libraries in Iowa.

Task: The public information officer will organize training sessions on political, public relations and volunteer effectiveness in each library region.

Organizational meetings will be held in each library region with at least 100 participants, at each meeting. Evaluation sheets as to learning will be distributed at each session. Favorable library legislation will be initiated after these workshops. Cost: \$100.

Development of Media Resources for the Library

I. Goal:

1. Encourage the development of media collections in all types of libraries so that Iowa citizens can secure information in the format most suitable to their needs.
2. Develop the production and duplication of media capabilities in qualified agencies for service to the entire state.

II. Objectives:

1. A survey will be conducted by the Iowa State Traveling Library by June 30, 1976, to determine the media holdings of the Iowa State Traveling Library, Regional Library Systems, School, Academic, ESEA Title II Regional Media Centers, Public and Special libraries throughout the state. Projected cost of survey is approximately \$3,000. A target group of 150 libraries and other agencies with the largest collections, will be surveyed to determine the extent of their holdings and multi-media materials.
2. By June 30, 1977, the Regional Library Systems will sponsor regional workshops for public librarians and trustees on the utilization of multi-media resources, at a projected cost of \$2,000. A random survey will be conducted prior to the workshops to determine the media holdings in the public libraries. An anticipated group of 60% of all librarians in Iowa will participate in these workshops. Another survey will be conducted within 2 years after the workshop series are completed to determine how many of the participating libraries will be devoting an average of 20% of their materials budget to multi-media formats.
3. Develop by June 30, 1978, collections of expensive audio-visual materials (e.g. films, video cassettes, etc.) that will be made available to the states total population and distributed by FILMS, Inc., a non-profit co-operative film network.

At this time, there should be a total of 3,500 titles available to all citizens of Iowa.

By the target date of June 30, 1978 a survey will be made to determine the number of users availing themselves of this service, and a tabulation made of the actual number of film titles available through FILMS, Inc. Projected cost of project: \$250,000.

4. Develop Programs to utilize the Educational television network for continuous library oriented programs aimed at the total population of Iowa.

This project will be developed by the Educational Broadcast Network. A market survey of this project will be done by June 30, 1974 for evaluation purposes with the goal of reaching at least 5% of the population served. Projected cost of project: \$60,000.

Long Range Library Construction Program
Under LSCA P.L. 91-600 Title II

I. Goals:

To promote the development of physical facilities adequate to meet the needs of public library service in Iowa. Buildings should contribute to rather than hinder innovations in and accessibility of library service.

II. Objectives:

A. Assessment of needs:

To determine the present condition of public library buildings in Iowa; to define the spatial and architectural needs of community wide programs and the specialized programs for the handicapped and the disadvantaged; to determine what communities are in need of library services; to investigate possible "joint programs of usage" with schools, colleges, area resource centers, technical vocational institutions, professional libraries, state institutions, etc.

1. Implementation:

A building survey in the form of a questionnaire to the 458 libraries in the state, many of which are over 60 years old, will provide a basis on which to evaluate current building needs, formulate a plan for state aid, and establish priorities. It will include a description of the site and a statement of its adequacy in terms of growth, location, parking space, and flood hazard. Building adequacy will be described in terms of space (according to ALA standards), the arrangement of space, physical conditions, lighting levels and electrical systems, mechanical systems, and accessibility by the handicapped. A statement of needed shelving, furniture and equipment should also be included, as well as a listing of local financial resources such as bonding capabilities, possibilities of gifts and tax structure.

The survey, to be completed by January 1, 1973, at an estimated cost of \$3,000.00, will be directed by the Building Consultant and will require at least one additional full time employee to assist with the secretarial and clerical work.

The survey will give an indication, including the required square footage, of the number of new buildings, additions, and remodelings needed to achieve adequacy in space and accessibility; the number of libraries which could be placed in joint community buildings; and the amount of shelving, furniture, equipment, etc., needed. It will also give an indication of the approximate amount of funding required to meet the needs as stated above, and the approximate amount of local funding available.

2. Evaluation:

The above will be evaluated in terms of percentage of response, i.e. the number of questionnaires completed and returned 1-1-73.

B. Library Construction:

To construct new libraries or remodel existing buildings to meet the requirements of space and accessibility as determined by the above. The extent and cost of this construction will be determined upon completion of the assessment of needs.

1. Implementation:

Construction will proceed according to the regulations and policies of the federal government and the State of Iowa. Applications will be approved on the following priority basis:

- a. Cooperative member libraries wishing to remodel existing facilities to provide access to the physically handicapped in compliance with the Code of Iowa, 1971, Chapter 104A, "Building Entrance for Handicapped Persons", and the standards and specifications approved by the American Standards Association, Inc., known as "American Standard Specifications for Making Buildings and Facilities Accessible to and Usable by the Physically Handicapped", A117.1-1961;
- b. Cooperative member libraries wishing to build new facilities;
- c. Cooperative member libraries wishing to remodel and/or expand existing facilities, provided that such plans include compliance with the Code of Iowa, 1971, Chapter 104A, "Building Entrance For Handicapped Persons", and the standards and specifications approved by the American Standards Association, Inc., known as, "American Standard Specifications for Making Buildings and Facilities Accessible to and Usable by the Physically Handicapped", A117.1-1961.

The criteria for determining eligibility will be the local effort for the support of services as indicated by the tax millage, the population served, the availability of matching money, the acceptability of the building plans as judged by Wheeler's "The Small Library Building". Libraries eligible under the individual priorities will be judged first on the basis of their need, as determined by the existing facilities, population served and the judgement of the Iowa State Traveling Library Consultants, and secondly on the basis from one fiscal year to another, submission of a new application is necessary for further consideration.

To meet the criteria for approval, the applicant must show evidence of having local and/or state funds for construction, must supply the necessary certifications, and must supply any additional information as Iowa State Traveling Library may reasonably require. Opportunities for fair hearings will be provided those agencies denied funds under Title II.

2. Evaluation:

Criteria for evaluation of the fulfillment of the above objective will be determined upon completion of the assessment of needs.

III. Criteria, Policies and Procedures:

The criteria, policies and procedures required by CFR 130.19 (b) (3) (v) are detailed in the document entitled "Construction Application Under Public Law 91-600" and are here incorporated by reference into this Long-Range Program.

Interlibrary Cooperation

Goal:

To assist Iowa libraries in meeting the informational needs of their patrons by making possible the full utilization of all library services and materials available in the state through a Statewide Information Network, as well as making accessible to each institution, from all types of libraries in the state, those resources essential to the support of public services.

1. Objective:

By June 30, 1977, all libraries within the state, whether funded with public or private monies, will have made their resources available to the entire population of Iowa through cooperative use agreements employing patron referral and reciprocal borrowing.

Implementation:

As one phase of the Statewide Information Network, libraries will formulate regional agreements providing for reciprocal borrowing and the referral of patrons to the institution within the area which holds materials of a level and in a format sufficient to meet their informational needs. Such agreements, involving all types of libraries, will distinguish each library's primary as well as co-operative responsibilities, provide for a sequence of referral, and establish when necessary, a formula for financial compensation at each level. As an important part of the state's information network, such programs will be developed by, and may be funded in part by the Regional Library Systems, under the guidance of the State Library Agency.

Evaluation Criteria:

1. All public and public school libraries, community colleges, regional media centers, libraries of private academic institutions, private business and industrial concerns, and libraries funded by the State of Iowa shall have concluded such agreements by 1977.
2. The Regional Library Systems shall have sponsored such agreements within their respective areas, providing for: (a) sequence of access; and (b) compensation from System or local funds for institutions which function primarily as "suppliers".

2. Objective:

By June 30, 1977, all libraries in the state, whether publicly or privately funded, will have access to a rapid communication interlibrary loan system which functions as one part of the Statewide Information Network.

Implementation:

1. As another aspect of the Statewide Information Network, the State Library Agency will continue to sponsor a rapid communication system similar to I-LITE for interlibrary and reference purposes. While the

network is initially funded under LSCA Title III, the State Library Agency will seek funding from the state to meet the costs of communications equipment and compensation for those libraries which function primarily as suppliers. This will become part of the State Traveling Library's budget request for the biennium beginning July 1, 1973.

2. The terms of participation in this phase of the network may be contracted with the State Library Agency by the Regional Library Systems on behalf of their members. Libraries which are not members of the Regional Systems may contract the terms of their participation with either the Regional System Headquarters Library or with the State Library Agency, whichever is appropriate. Such contracts shall specify a sequence of access to collections at various levels, the terms under which materials and services may be utilized, and a schedule for compensation.
3. That all libraries in the state shall become participants in the system according to the following timetable:
 - a. By January 1, 1974, all State University Libraries;
 - b. By June 30, 1974, all Public Libraries;
 - c. By June 30, 1975, all Private Academic Libraries;
 - d. By June 30, 1976, all School and Community College Libraries and the Regional Media Centers;
 - e. By June 30, 1977, all others.

Evaluation Criteria:

1. That the rapid communication interlibrary loan system continue to operate.
2. That the timetable is maintained.
3. That state funds replace LSCA and local monies in support of this system on July 1, 1973.
4. The system shall be considered as operating efficiently if: (a) the percentage of requests filled within the state continues to rise and (b) if the cost per request circulated and cost per request filled continue to decline.

3. Objective:

By July 1, 1975, the Statewide Information Network will provide a sequence of access to the collections and services of the Iowa Cooperative Resource Library and the State University Libraries, whereby all of these institutions can serve more effectively as a backup resource for materials and information which are found to be unavailable at the local and Regional System levels.

Implementation:

The third aspect of the Statewide Information Network will be the interfacing of the communications system sponsored by the State Library Agency with that to be implemented by the three State University Libraries in order to provide a backup for materials.

1. To implement this the State Library Agency shall seek legislation embodying the following: The Director of the State Traveling Library shall be empowered to designate the University of Iowa Libraries, the Iowa State University Libraries, the University of Northern Iowa Libraries, Cowles Library of Drake University, and when its legal organization permits, the Iowa Cooperative Resource Library, as Library Information Centers (LIC). Such designation shall be made subject to the approval of the Board of Regents for the State University Libraries and the Board of Trustees of the other named institutions. Such designation shall enable these institutions to contract the terms of LIC operation with the State Library Agency. LIC contracts may specify such terms as the sequence of access to the Library Information Centers, the terms under which materials and services may be utilized and the level and means of funding. Funding will be provided by an appropriation from the State General Fund, to be distributed by the Director of the State Library Agency under the LIC contracts.
2. Prior to the enactment of such legislation, the State University Libraries should join with the State Library Agency in demonstration projects to determine the feasibility of the proposed Library Information Centers by providing data on operation, volume and cost. Such projects would have a practical advantage of providing immediate backup support for the present Iowa Library Information Teletype Exchange, and reduce the dependency of that network on research libraries in other states. They should be operational by July 1, 1973.

Evaluation Criteria:

1. That the three State University Libraries are participating in I-LITE or its successor on a trial basis by July 1, 1973.
2. That the Iowa legislature shall have enacted legislation providing for the establishment and funding of the Library Information Centers by July 1, 1975.
3. Participation of the State University Libraries should increase the percentage of requests filled within the state to the following levels:
 - a. 75 - 85% for Public Library requests
 - b. 70% for Academic Library requests
4. Use of the Bibliographic Center for Research should decrease in proportion to the total number of requests put into the system.
4. Objective:

The State Library Agency and the Cooperative Library Systems shall operate programs for the centralized acquisition and technical processing of materials in one or more locations within the state until this activity can be performed by the Regional Library Systems.

Implementation:

Current programs of centralized ordering and processing for Iowa libraries may continue to operate using local funds and, while funding levels and Federal priorities permit, such LSCA funds as the State Library Agency may allocate. This task will become a function of the Regional Library Systems, when established, and the funding thereof will permit the replacement of federal funds for this program by June 30, 1977.

Evaluation Criteria:

1. That centralized processing continue to be available to cooperative member libraries.
2. That such programs generate cost-effectiveness data indicating that they provide a more efficient use of resources than available commercial alternatives.
3. That Federal funding be replaced by 1977.

5. Objective:

By June 30, 1973 the State Library Agency will make available to all Iowa libraries, as part of the Statewide Information Network, access to such union lists of serials as are available in the state as well as the materials such lists locate.

Implementation:

1. The State Library Agency will continue the development of the "Iowa Union List of Serials", a list of holdings of major Iowa public libraries and private academic libraries. The list will be updated annually. Holdings of those public and private institutions not included in other union lists will be added. The Iowa Union List of Serials (IULS) will be made available to all libraries in the state.
2. A union list of current and non-current serial titles held by the three State University Libraries is now close to completion. Co-operative use agreements will be promoted by the State Library Agency to provide all libraries with access to this list and the materials located.
3. The State Library Agency will promote cooperative use agreements to provide access for all Iowa libraries to those union lists of serials developed by private academic library consortiums and other associations of libraries within the state. An important part of these agreements will be a uniform photocopy policy providing for an effective method of compensating libraries which function as suppliers.

Evaluation Criteria:

1. That the "Iowa Union List of Serials" (IULS) is corrected, updated and made available annually.
2. That the IULS is expanded to include the holdings of all major public and private institutions not included in other lists.

3. That all Iowa libraries participating in a union list of serials project make those lists and the materials they locate, available to every Iowa library.

4. That such libraries subscribe to a uniform photocopy policy.

6. Objective:

By June 30, 1975, the State Library Agency or other interested institution will be producing and distributing, on a regular basis, a Directory of Special Resources available in the state.

Implementation:

The State Library Agency will sponsor the compilation, publication, distribution and periodic revision of a Directory of Special Resources available in libraries as well as from other public and private sources in the state. A questionnaire or other appropriate instrument will be employed to discover the location of and the means of access to special library collections and collection strengths throughout the state. In addition, special sources of information and individuals with specialized expertise of interest of library users will be identified.

Evaluation Criteria:

1. That a directory be compiled and distributed by June 30, 1975.
2. That it be regularly updated.
3. That the collection strengths of all Iowa libraries with collections of over 50,000 volumes, and all special collections of smaller libraries or non-library agencies be listed.

7. Objective:

The State Library Agency shall by June 30, 1974, begin utilizing for interlibrary loan purposes the Union Catalog of Public Library Holdings which was initiated in connection with various centralized processing operations.

Implementation:

The State Library Agency will continue to develop, using LSCA funds until state funding is available, the Union Catalog to which the centralized processing projects in the state now report acquisitions. The first phase of this project will be to eliminate the backlog of unfiled cards and refine reporting procedures. The second phase will be to reproduce the Union Catalog either in microform or as a book catalog so that it can be distributed to the Regional Library Systems headquarters. The third phase will be to regularly update the distributed list, incorporating the holdings of those major academic and public libraries not participating in the centralized processing projects. The final phase will be to provide for the reporting of retrospective holdings and special collections.

Evaluation Criteria:

1. That the Union Catalog backlog be eliminated so that it can be used as an interlibrary loan tool by the State Library Agency by June 30, 1974.
 2. That the catalog be reformatted so that it may be distributed.
 3. That the acquisitions of all public libraries with collections of over 100,000 volumes be reported.
 4. That the acquisitions of the Drake University Libraries and other selected academic libraries be added.
 5. That reporting of retrospective holdings begin by June 30, 1977.
 6. That the distributed catalog be updated at least annually.
8. Objective:

By June 30, 1973, the Iowa Cooperative Resource Library will be established to continue its operations on a regular basis.

Implementation:

The Headquarters Division of the Iowa State Traveling Library, the Public Library of Des Moines, and the Cowles Library of Drake University will continue the merger of facilities and services which constitute the nucleus of the Iowa Cooperative Resource Library (ICRL). The libraries involved will develop programs of cooperative acquisition, processing, storage, and use of materials as well as mutually make available the skills and resources of each. The ICRL will operate as a project of Cowles Library or Public Library of Des Moines with the other institutions contracting the terms of their participation. Its primary task will be to provide a storage facility for the little used materials of the three institutions in Des Moines. By June 30, 1977, other libraries in the state will be permitted to contract for services from ICRL. LSCA funds will be utilized to initiate the various activities of ICRL.

Evaluation Criteria:

1. That ICRL be established by Cowles Library or Des Moines Public Library with the other two institutions contracting for participation during fiscal 1973.
 2. That current programs of cooperative use and processing continue to operate.
 3. That a warehousing facility of at least 4,000 square feet be in operation by June 30, 1973.
9. Objective:

By June 30, 1977, the Statewide Information Network will be interfaced with the networks of those states bordering Iowa.

Implementation:

The State Library Agency will begin negotiating interstate agreements for the sharing of library resources at the statewide level. Such agreements will establish operating procedures for the interfacing of networks, schedules of financial compensation, and make reciprocally available library materials of all levels of sophistication. Initial agreements for demonstration projects will be in force by July 1, 1973. Such projects will be designed to elicit data relating to the cost, volume and procedure involved, as well as providing immediate backup support for the networks of the states participating.

Evaluation Criteria:

1. At least one interstate demonstration project should be operational by July 1, 1973.
2. That part of the annual program dealing with such demonstration projects will contain the specific criteria for the evaluation of their success.
3. A regional network of at least four states will be operational by June 30, 1977.

10. Objective:

By June 30, 1974, a plan for the co-ordination of efforts for improving library service under the Library Services and Construction Act, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title II, and the Higher Education Act, Title II-A, will be developed by a Joint Planning Committee consisting of representatives from the Department of Public Instruction, the State Traveling Library, the Board of Regents libraries, the Private College Library Association, the Iowa School Library Association, Iowa Audio-Visual Education Association and the Iowa Library Association. This plan will be presented to each of the before named organizations for their approval.

Procedures for Administration of LSCA
and Other Funds Utilized to Implement the Long-Range Program

I. Initiation of Projects

1. State Library agency will devise a Project Application Form with guidelines for its use. Such form shall:
 - 1.1. Specify relation of project to Long-Range Program goals and objectives;
 - 1.2. Specify criteria for evaluation of project effectiveness;
 - 1.3. Establish budget for expenditures of all types of funds;
 - 1.4. Agree to stipulations of S.L.A. as to title of equipment and other restrictions on expenditures, etc.
2. By May 1, application for next FY will be filed with State Agency.
3. State Library Monitor for the "area" with which the project is concerned will review the application and provide a brief evaluation thereof for the State Library Board. Criteria:
 - 3.1. Does project relate to Goals and Specific Objectives of Long-Range Program?
 - 3.2. Does project relate favorably in terms of priorities of Long-Range Program?
 - 3.3. Does project appear to be a good utilization of available funds when compared with other projects in the same area?
4. Project Monitor will present project to Administrative Committee. Committee will make brief recommendation to State Library Board.
5. Project applicant will make presentation to State Library Board.
6. State Library Board will award grants on basis of criteria, recommendations, etc.
7. Monitor will prepare appropriate Federal Project Application forms for projects funded.
8. Projects to be directed by personnel at the State Library Agency Headquarters, will use the following procedures:
 - 8.1. Project Director (and Monitor) will prepare appropriate Federal Project Application forms.
 - 8.2. Project will be presented to Administrative Committee which may revise and make recommendations to State Library Board.
 - 8.3. State Librarian will present project to State Library Board.

II. Monitoring of Projects

1. When grants are awarded, Monitor will confer with Project Director to outline feedback data which will be required.
2. Whenever possible a standard "Project Report Form" will be used -- monthly or quarterly, to collect such data.
3. Monitors will periodically review each project with Administrative Committee.
 - 3.1. If serious changes are needed, Administrator will make recommendation to Project Director and meet with him if needed.
 - 3.2. If problems cannot thereby be resolved, Project Director, State Librarian, Monitor and Library Board will meet to consider action to be taken.
4. Continuation Projects
 - 4.1. The annual report of Project Director will be submitted no less than 45 days following completion of project or the end of the fiscal year.
 - 4.2. If project is to be continued into next FY the following conditions must be met:
 - 4.2.1. Application must have indicated that this was to be a "continued" project;
 - 4.2.2. Application must have established objectives and tasks to have been completed by end of 3rd quarter;
 - 4.2.3. Program report submitted for 3rd quarter must indicate (a) objectives reached; (b) objectives to be reached in 4th quarter; and (c) objectives and tasks for next FY.
 - 4.3. Monitor will discuss with Administrative Committee and make recommendations to Library Board.
 - 4.4. Project Director may make presentation to Board on question of renewal of project at meeting during which applications for next FY are being considered.
5. Following submission of annual report of Project Director, Monitor will prepare evaluation of project for submission of Office of Education.
 - 5.1. Evaluation of Monitor will be considered by Administrative Committee which may add comments, recommendations or make revisions.
 - 5.2. Evaluation will be distributed as follows:
 - 5.2.1. U. S. Office of Education in required format;
 - 5.2.2. Project Director
 - 5.2.3. Members State Library Board

5.2.4. Members Advisory Council

III. Revision of Long-Range Program

1. Following submission of 3rd quarter project reports, (see CFR 130.20 2(b)) Monitors will submit recommendations for revision of Long-Range Program in terms of the following:
 - 1.1. Changes in overall goals and specific objectives based on experience obtained during operation of annual program.
 - 1.2. Changes in tasks or need for projects not presently provided for.
 - 1.3. Changes in priorities, procedures or criteria for planning and evaluation.

(see CFR 130.22(b))
2. Such recommendations will be considered by the Administrative Committee and revised if necessary.
3. Recommendations for change will be distributed to members of Governor's Advisory Council.
4. Advisory Council will meet with State Library Administrative Committee to draft amendments.
5. Amendments will be submitted to State Library Board for final approval at Spring meeting.
6. Amendments will be submitted to U.S.O.E. as part of annual program pursuant to CFR 130.22(b) (3) and CFR 130.20(a) (2).

Policies and Criteria for the Allocation
of Funds Under Title I and Title III LSCA

I. The following criteria will be employed in evaluating applications for projects under Title I and III LSCA:

1. Legality. Is the project authorized by Federal and State laws and local governing authorities?
2. Goal-related. Are the project objectives in accord with goals and objectives set forth in the long-range program? To what extent is statewide consensus evident on importance of the project?
3. Feasibility. Does the project have a reasonable chance to succeed? Is there evidence of local commitment to continue the project? Are local and state funds potentially available?
4. Population Served. How many people will have an opportunity to benefit from the project? How many of these are from low-income families? From ethnic groups?
5. Replicability. How significant is the project in terms of applicability in other locations in the state? The nation?
6. Local Management Capacity. What is the competency of personnel and adequacy of facilities to administer the project?
7. Interagency Cooperation. Does the project reflect a concerted approach? Is it community oriented? Is it a duplication of effort?
8. Evaluation. Are the project objectives stated in measurable terms? Are evaluation criteria listed? Does the project meet the requirements of the State Library Agency application form?
9. Capacity to Monitor. Does the State Agency have the ability and time to monitor the project?
10. Political Implications. Is the project free of political bias? Lend to geographic balance of outside benefits to localities?

II. LSCA funds under Title I will be allocated to projects in accordance with the following priorities:

1. Projects designed to improve library service for rural and urban disadvantaged, placing particular emphasis on those that show relevance to the special needs of the aging citizen;
2. Projects designed to improve service to persons residing in sparsely settled areas of the state which are distant from adequate library facilities;
3. Projects that improve library service in institutions (for these purposes the State will expend from State, Federal and local sources an amount equal to that expended from such sources in fiscal year 1971);

4. Projects that will provide library service to the physically handicapped (for these purposes the State will expend from State, Federal and local sources an amount equal to that expended from such sources in fiscal year 1971);
5. Projects that provide service to individuals who do not now have any access to library service;
6. Projects that will improve libraries now providing inadequate service to their communities;
7. Projects that strengthen the Iowa State Traveling Library's capability for coordinating the development of library service in the state;
8. Projects that strengthen the ability of metropolitan libraries to serve as regional resource centers.

A P P E N D I X

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE DATA

County	ADC Cases	Cases Per 1,000 Population		Cases Per 1,000 Families With Female Head		OAA Cases Per 1,000 Persons 65 and Over		Households Receiving Food Stamps			Persons In Households Receiving Food Stamps			Persons Receiving Food Stamps Per 1,000 Population
		Per 1,000 Population	Per 1,000 Families With Female Head	OAA Cases Per 1,000 Persons 65 and Over	PA	Non PA	Total	PA	Non PA	Total				
Adair	22	2.3	194.7	64.4	103	33	31	64	69	113	182	19.1		
Adams	23	3.6	227.7	72.4	78	14	35	49	23	115	138	21.8		
Allamakee	63	4.2	240.0	82.2	197	72	74	146	202	287	489	32.7		
Appanoose	129	8.6	365.4	145.4	412	218	207	425	540	655	1,195	79.6		
Audubon	33	3.4	250.0	56.4	84	43	41	84	106	132	238	24.8		
Benton	113	4.9	341.4	54.9	167	90	155	245	286	460	746	32.6		
Black Hawk	1,525	11.5	592.0	69.3	842	1,087	1,179	2,566	4,191	4,441	8,632	64.9		
Boone	152	5.7	322.7	71.6	307	138	205	343	419	648	1,067	40.3		
Bremer	56	2.5	197.9	47.7	131	62	102	164	166	372	538	23.7		
Buchanan	127	5.8	384.8	50.0	125	149	208	357	510	811	1,321	60.7		
Buena Vista	67	3.2	210.0	47.4	145	51	40	91	128	131	259	12.5		
Butler	75	4.4	302.4	76.0	186	50	89	139	149	297	446	26.3		
Calhoun	67	4.7	292.6	60.9	150	51	69	120	118	242	360	25.2		
Carroll	73	3.2	287.7	64.2	195	88	99	187	244	446	690	30.1		
Cass	52	3.1	191.9	79.5	233	78	37	115	212	177	389	22.9		
Cedar	50	2.8	196.9	51.2	127	52	74	126	189	269	458	25.9		
Cerro Gordo	308	6.2	292.8	75.7	480	279	236	515	409	244	653	13.2		
Cherokee	80	4.6	284.7	62.3	146	43	48	91	96	152	248	14.4		
Chickasaw	44	2.9	200.0	77.7	157	57	88	145	171	247	418	27.9		
Clarke	24	3.2	200.0	118.9	161	32	38	70	72	109	181	23.9		
Clay	116	6.3	359.1	68.5	166	129	72	201	398	243	641	34.7		
Clayton	84	4.1	265.0	86.6	266	63	179	242	208	721	929	45.1		
Clinton	410	7.2	382.5	32.8	214	236	307	543	695	1,115	1,810	31.9		
Crawford	81	4.3	288.3	80.3	197	99	63	162	233	212	445	23.7		
Dallas	138	5.3	311.5	55.7	198	124	80	204	346	208	554	21.2		
Davis	31	3.8	329.8	93.6	129	46	104	150	138	340	478	58.2		
Decatur	58	6.0	389.3	155.4	274	77	117	194	171	367	538	55.3		
Delaware	80	4.3	333.3	67.1	151	83	141	224	290	623	913	48.6		
Des Moines	222	4.7	198.9	46.6	289	217	386	603	715	1,262	1,977	42.1		
Dickinson	64	5.1	338.6	52.9	101	55	59	114	160	182	342	27.2		
Dubuque	426	4.7	255.2	50.0	451	414	387	801	1,606	1,688	3,294	36.4		
Emmet	90	6.4	367.3	90.5	167	64	46	110	189	121	310	22.1		
Fayette	126	4.7	307.3	68.8	266	167	137	304	505	460	965	35.9		
Floyd	88	4.4	283.0	86.3	235	89	61	150	256	198	454	22.9		
Franklin	57	4.3	268.9	77.5	162	46	92	138	120	305	425	32.1		
Fremont	47	5.1	326.4	107.5	168	41	32	73	101	128	229	24.7		

County	ADC Cases	Cases Per 1,000 Population	Cases Per 1,000 Families With Female Head	OAA Cases Per 1,000 Persons 65 and Over	Households Receiving Food Stamps		Persons In Households Receiving Food Stamps		Persons Receiving Food Stamps Per 1,000 Population	
					PA	Non PA	PA	Non PA		
Greene	73	5.7	309.3	51.3	54	40	186	80	266	20.9
Grundy	31	2.2	175.1	34.8	25	43	86	164	250	17.7
Guthrie	46	3.8	247.3	81.4	53	77	142	279	421	34.8
Hamilton	90	4.9	279.5	57.9	74	98	235	281	516	28.1
Hancock	42	3.2	216.5	61.1	42	34	111	167	278	21.0
Harrdin	107	4.8	285.3	67.5	101	90	301	247	548	24.6
Harrison	113	7.0	356.5	118.2	118	91	392	288	680	41.9
Henry	90	5.0	289.0	61.6	61	110	180	415	595	32.8
Howard	43	3.8	209.8	105.3	56	107	141	376	517	45.2
Humboldt	68	5.4	336.6	65.9	56	60	230	147	377	30.1
Ida	22	2.4	224.5	85.0	20	23	47	91	138	15.0
Iowa	34	2.2	161.9	35.3	38	63	81	213	294	19.1
Jackson	87	4.2	275.3	69.3	116	188	375	715	1,090	52.3
Jasper	219	6.2	401.8	59.7	142	402	518	1,507	2,025	57.2
Jefferson	81	5.1	318.9	61.9	70	115	276	337	613	38.9
Johnson	246	3.4	228.8	35.1	190	630	611	1,516	2,127	29.5
Jones	114	5.7	315.8	64.8	93	114	298	433	731	36.8
Keokuk	57	4.1	280.8	51.6	49	77	135	244	379	27.2
Kossuth	91	4.0	266.9	51.5	63	104	240	453	693	30.2
Lee	382	8.9	371.6	54.3	356	298	1,236	1,049	2,285	53.1
Linn	62	7.2	368.6	39.6	918	949	3,430	3,001	6,431	39.4
Louisa	98	5.8	394.9	67.2	66	55	204	205	409	38.3
Lucas	98	9.6	482.8	149.3	123	133	293	449	742	73.0
Lyon	25	1.9	149.7	62.0	30	41	93	120	213	16.0
Madison	30	2.6	184.0	101.4	56	62	116	253	369	31.9
Mahaska	179	8.1	468.6	91.0	145	202	387	608	995	44.9
Marion	174	6.6	388.4	76.6	213	289	612	1,024	1,636	62.1
Marshall	236	5.7	331.5	44.8	159	172	555	549	1,104	26.9
Mills	57	4.9	320.2	93.0	37	53	123	183	306	26.4
Mitchell	47	3.6	248.7	72.5	40	68	129	318	447	34.1
Monona	91	7.5	457.3	94.3	69	69	202	263	465	38.5
Monroe	57	6.1	295.3	132.8	62	121	155	394	549	58.7
Montgomery	74	5.8	282.4	57.3	56	38	194	116	310	24.3
Muscatine	265	7.1	365.0	61.4	234	278	781	1,013	1,794	48.3
O'Brien	61	3.5	239.2	71.5	49	27	112	104	216	12.3
Osceola	22	2.6	229.2	50.7	27	20	68	72	140	16.4



County	ADC Cases	Cases Per 1,000 Population	Cases Per 1,000 Families With Female Head	OAA Cases Per 1,000 Persons 65 and Over		Households Receiving Food Stamps			Persons In Households Receiving Food Stamps		Persons Receiving Food Stamps Per 1,000 Population	
				OAA Cases	Per 1,000 Persons 65 and Over	PA	Non PA	Total	PA	Non PA		Total
Page	102	5.5	270.6	264	76.1	85	82	167	238	269	507	27.4
Palo Alto	94	7.1	465.5	177	90.7	108	157	265	348	495	843	63.4
Plymouth	68	2.8	186.3	124	41.6	44	38	82	181	116	297	12.2
Pocahontas	51	4.0	248.8	137	68.3	34	30	64	106	138	244	19.2
Polk	3,395	11.9	470.5	1,910	68.0	3,047	870	3,917	10,818	2,528	13,346	46.6
Pottawattamie	807	9.3	428.6	528	57.4	626	350	976	2,314	1,402	3,716	42.7
Poweshiek	77	4.1	255.0	147	57.8	73	59	132	204	227	431	22.9
Ringgold	36	5.6	433.7	146	120.0	39	51	90	90	151	241	37.8
Sac	66	4.2	297.3	189	74.8	59	45	104	169	140	309	19.8
Scott	1,440	10.1	489.5	615	47.6	1,044	937	1,981	4,251	2,821	7,072	49.6
Shelby	31	2.0	149.8	104	47.9	26	28	54	69	113	182	11.7
Sioux	59	2.1	176.6	226	68.3	80	47	127	224	155	379	13.5
Story	161	2.6	230.7	266	51.3	135	266	401	434	840	1,274	20.3
Tama	149	7.4	458.5	201	64.8	78	110	188	320	391	711	35.3
Taylor	24	2.7	169.0	169	90.4	40	46	86	66	183	249	28.3
Union	115	8.5	404.9	228	92.8	99	40	139	294	112	406	29.9
Van Buren	56	6.5	440.9	1,605	95.3	56	69	125	137	341	478	55.3
Wapello	489	11.6	523.0	606	98.0	534	713	1,247	1,773	1,975	3,748	88.9
Warren	97	3.5	299.4	187	74.4	97	96	193	281	442	723	26.4
Washington	87	4.6	275.3	167	56.4	82	98	180	260	349	609	32.1
Wayne	62	7.4	480.6	209	113.4	60	53	113	165	162	327	38.9
Webster	535	11.1	499.1	389	64.0	464	434	898	1,518	1,456	2,974	61.5
Winnebago	32	2.5	146.1	147	75.0	37	30	67	87	82	169	13.0
Winnesiek	40	1.8	135.1	228	77.6	59	136	195	162	484	646	29.7
Woodbury	1,062	10.3	442.5	964	74.7	820	620	1,440	2,748	2,119	4,867	47.2
Worth	37	4.1	274.1	57	38.9	38	44	82	115	143	258	28.8
Wright	90	5.2	329.7	137	52.0	59	64	123	206	225	431	24.9
State of Iowa	19,149	6.8	368.1	23,403	66.8	13,647	17,497	31,144	56,749	57,261	114,010	40.4

Sources: Iowa Department of Social Services
1970 Census

POPULATION FACTORS: YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

1960 Census

County	Persons 25 yrs. and Over	Number with Less Than 8 yrs. Educ.	Percent with Less Than 8 yrs. Educ.	Number with Less Than 12 Yrs. Educ.	Percent with Less Than 12 yrs. Educ.	Median School Yrs. Male	Median School Yrs. Female
Adair	6,566	954	14.5%	3,742	57.0%	9.0	12.0
Adams	4,434	599	13.5%	2,572	58.0%	9.0	11.7
Allamakee	8,832	1,640	18.6%	5,632	63.8%	8.8	10.1
Appanoose	10,218	2,436	23.8%	6,552	64.1%	8.8	10.0
Audubon	6,237	913	14.6%	3,854	61.8%	8.8	10.9
Benton	13,116	1,789	13.6%	7,543	57.5%	9.5	11.6
Black Hawk	63,961	7,744	12.1%	31,838	49.8%	11.3	12.1
Boone	16,572	2,948	17.8%	9,318	56.2%	10.0	11.3
Bremer	11,244	2,244	20.0%	6,567	58.4%	9.1	10.6
Buchanan	11,993	1,806	15.1%	6,684	55.7%	9.7	12.0
Buena Vista	12,157	1,517	12.5%	5,805	47.8%	11.2	12.2
Butler	10,006	1,647	16.5%	6,050	60.5%	8.9	11.0
Calhoun	9,224	1,316	14.3%	4,890	53.0%	9.8	12.1
Carroll	12,434	2,019	16.2%	7,823	62.9%	8.9	9.7
Cass	10,685	1,375	12.9%	5,598	52.4%	10.3	12.1
Cedar	10,144	1,470	14.5%	5,637	55.6%	10.0	11.5
Cerro Gordo	28,145	3,481	12.4%	14,297	50.8%	11.0	12.1
Cherokee	10,846	1,454	13.4%	5,703	52.6%	10.3	12.1
Chickasaw	8,248	1,050	12.7%	5,000	60.6%	8.9	11.5
Clarke	5,121	840	16.4%	3,007	58.7%	9.0	11.4
Clay	10,451	1,081	10.3%	4,798	45.9%	11.6	12.2
Clayton	12,586	2,002	15.9%	7,642	60.7%	8.9	10.7
Clinton	31,253	4,689	15.0%	17,033	54.5%	10.4	12.0
Crawford	10,544	1,961	18.6%	6,807	64.6%	8.8	9.8
Dallas	14,216	1,740	12.2%	7,143	50.2%	11.0	12.1
Davis	5,463	794	14.5%	3,383	61.9%	8.9	10.3
Decatur	6,160	920	14.9%	3,533	57.4%	9.1	11.6
Delaware	9,773	1,401	14.3%	5,794	59.3%	8.9	11.3
Des Moines	26,005	3,280	12.6%	14,157	54.4%	10.8	11.6
Dickinson	7,362	876	11.9%	3,686	50.1%	11.0	12.1
Dubuque	41,003	5,125	12.5%	24,258	59.2%	9.9	10.9
Emmet	8,016	989	12.3%	4,165	52.0%	10.3	12.1
Fayette	15,978	2,270	14.2%	8,690	54.4%	10.0	12.0
Floyd	12,002	1,664	13.9%	6,340	52.8%	10.0	12.1
Franklin	9,000	1,170	13.0%	5,037	56.0%	9.4	12.0
Fremont	6,260	863	13.8%	3,165	50.6%	10.6	12.1

County	Persons 25 yrs. and Over	Number with Less Than 8 yrs. Educ.	Percent with Less Than 8 yrs. Educ.	Number with Less Than 12 yrs. Educ.	Percent with Less Than 12 yrs. Educ.	Median School Yrs. Male	Median School Yrs. Female
Greene	8,348	978	11.7%	4,185	50.1%	10.9	12.1
Grundy	8,223	1,328	16.1%	4,523	55.0%	9.7	11.8
Guthrie	8,124	1,038	12.8%	4,727	58.2%	9.3	11.4
Hamilton	11,369	1,465	12.9%	5,759	50.7%	10.7	12.1
Hancock	8,085	1,318	16.3%	4,548	56.3%	9.0	12.0
Hardin	13,297	2,021	15.2%	6,981	52.5%	10.2	12.1
Harrison	10,175	1,535	15.1%	5,985	58.8%	9.2	11.6
Henry	11,003	1,287	11.7%	6,132	55.7%	10.1	11.5
Howard	7,300	1,531	21.0%	4,899	67.1%	8.7	9.4
Humboldt	7,347	784	10.7%	3,559	48.4%	11.1	12.2
Ida	6,106	857	14.0%	3,545	58.1%	8.9	11.9
Iowa	9,237	1,245	13.5%	5,353	58.0%	8.9	11.2
Jackson	11,300	1,830	16.2%	7,265	64.3%	8.8	9.9
Jasper	19,869	2,945	14.8%	10,981	55.3%	9.9	12.0
Jefferson	8,992	1,072	11.9%	4,645	51.7%	10.3	12.1
Johnson	26,032	2,434	9.4%	10,054	38.6%	12.4	12.5
Jones	11,251	1,390	12.4%	6,221	55.3%	9.5	12.0
Keokuk	9,223	1,275	13.8%	5,117	55.5%	9.6	11.7
Kossuth	13,470	2,138	17.2%	7,417	55.1%	9.4	12.0
Lee	25,819	3,800	14.7%	15,019	58.2%	9.9	11.2
Linn	74,803	8,025	10.7%	34,858	46.6%	12.0	12.2
Louisa	5,931	840	14.2%	3,208	54.1%	10.6	11.9
Lucas	6,887	1,351	19.6%	4,184	60.8%	8.9	10.8
Lucas	7,687	1,305	17.0%	5,113	66.5%	8.7	8.9
Lyon	7,323	974	13.3%	3,942	53.8%	10.1	12.1
Madison	13,956	2,141	15.3%	8,450	60.5%	8.9	11.0
Mahaska	15,353	3,246	21.1%	9,726	63.3%	8.9	10.0
Marion	22,022	3,038	13.8%	11,144	50.6%	11.2	12.1
Marshall	7,467	1,689	22.6%	4,435	59.4%	8.9	11.5
Mills	7,756	1,035	13.3%	4,239	54.7%	9.4	12.1
Mitchell	8,147	1,398	17.2%	4,825	59.2%	9.0	11.6
Monona	6,262	1,274	20.3%	3,851	61.5%	8.9	10.6
Monroe	8,942	1,303	14.6%	4,691	52.5%	10.4	12.1
Montgomery	19,294	3,339	17.3%	11,728	60.8%	9.2	10.5
Muscataine	10,681	1,585	14.8%	6,346	59.4%	9.0	10.7
O'Brien	5,562	1,097	19.7%	3,576	64.3%	8.7	9.8
Osceola							



County	Persons 25 yrs. and Over	Number with Less Than 8 yrs. Educ.	Percent with Less Than 8 yrs. Educ.	Number with Less Than 12 yrs. Educ.	Percent with Less Than 12 yrs. Educ.	Median School Yrs.	
						Male	Female
	13,361	1,903	14.2%	7,301	54.6%	9.7	12.0
Palo Alto	7,896	1,042	13.2%	4,115	52.1%	9.9	12.1
Plymouth	12,905	2,337	18.4%	7,630	59.1%	8.9	11.2
Pocahontas	8,045	1,117	13.9%	4,155	51.6%	12.1	12.1
Polk	147,783	15,403	10.4%	65,706	44.5%	12.1	12.2
Pottawattamie	44,926	5,809	12.9%	24,843	55.3%	10.4	11.8
Poweshiek	10,535	1,261	12.0%	5,125	48.6%	11.1	12.2
Ringgold	4,777	523	10.9%	2,493	52.2%	10.5	12.1
Sac	9,703	1,407	14.5%	5,426	55.9%	9.3	2.0
Scott	65,339	7,447	11.4%	35,766	54.8%	11.0	11.6
Shelby	8,508	1,229	14.4%	4,936	58.0%	9.0	11.3
Sioux	13,655	2,677	19.6%	9,547	69.9%	8.7	8.9
Story	24,141	2,333	9.7%	8,675	35.9%	12.5	12.5
Tama	12,417	2,043	16.5%	7,212	58.1%	9.0	11.2
Taylor	6,452	858	13.3%	3,898	60.4%	9.0	10.7
Union	8,431	1,152	13.7%	4,704	55.8%	10.0	11.9
Van Buren	5,973	845	14.1%	3,462	58.0%	9.1	11.5
Wapello	26,857	4,071	15.2%	15,856	59.0%	9.8	11.2
Warren	11,027	974	8.8%	5,239	47.5%	11.7	12.2
Washington	11,189	1,472	13.2%	6,019	53.8%	10.5	11.7
Wayne	6,382	947	14.8%	3,747	58.7%	9.6	10.8
Webster	26,472	3,818	14.4%	13,661	51.6%	10.6	12.1
Winnebago	7,354	1,268	17.2%	4,116	56.0%	9.4	11.6
Winneshiak	11,473	2,164	18.9%	7,178	62.6%	8.8	10.5
Woodbury	59,933	8,301	13.9%	32,638	54.5%	10.7	11.8
Worth	5,880	929	15.8%	3,289	55.9%	9.0	12.0
Wright	11,021	1,344	12.2%	5,657	51.3%	10.4	12.1
State of Iowa	1,541,333	210,691	13.7%	827,372	53.7%	Male & Female	11.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Area in Square Miles	Total Population of Area	Population Served	Total Vols. in System Libraries Coop. H.Q. Library Collection	Minimum Collection Required by Standards: Coop. H.Q. Library	Minimum Collections Required by Standards for Total System at 4 Vol. Per Capita	Needed to Bring Total System Up to Standards at \$11.66 Per Vol at 4 Vols. Per Capita
METRO	8,227	382,170	<u>787,312</u> 369,153	171,000	1,528,000	740,688 vols.
EASTERN	7,648	182,467	<u>338,078</u>	171,000	730,000	341,922 vols.
KEOSIPPI	1,858	73,330	<u>226,028</u> 73,852	171,000	294,000	67,792 vols.
NILE	7,363	192,123	<u>496,402</u> 243,232	171,000	768,000	271,598 vols.
PRAIRIE HILLS	10,782	82,881	<u>204,429</u> 100,157	171,000	332,000	127,571 vols.
SEVEN RIVERS	8,313	247,197	<u>476,712</u> 95,147	171,000	988,000	511,288 vols.
SIouxLAND	11,841	164,313	<u>723,790</u> 190,857	171,000	658,000	- - - - -
TOTAL	56,032	1,324,481	<u>3,252,751</u>	1,197,000	5,298,000	2,060,859 vols.

	8	9	10	11	12	13
<u>This report</u> <u>funded through the</u> <u>Library Services and</u> <u>Construction Act,</u> <u>administered by the</u> <u>Department of</u> <u>Health,</u> <u>Education and</u> <u>Welfare.</u>	Vols. to be Added Annually to Maintain Collections at 1/6 Vol. Per Capita & Cost Total H.Q. Collections Collection of System Libraries	Current Periodical Titles in H.Q. Coll: Current Subscr. Standards Require	Cost to Bring H.Q. Periodical Colls. Up to Standard: Titles Needed Cost	No. 16mm Films Required for Systems: Current Coll. Standards Require	Maintenance of A-V Colls.: No. 15mm Films to be Added Annually Cost at \$220 Plus 10% Repair	Min. Costs for Establishing -- A-V -- Films + Librarian + Assistant + Technician + Equipment
<u>System</u>						
METRO	25,500 v. 63,000 v. \$220,345 \$734,580	781 1,500	719 \$8,233	400	40 \$9,680	\$104,000
EASTERN	25,500 v. 30,000 v. \$220,345 \$349,800	104 700	596 \$6,824	300	30 \$7,260	\$ 92,000
KEOSIPPI	25,500 v. 12,000 v. \$220,345 \$139,920	105 300	195 \$2,233	300	30 \$7,260	\$ 92,000
NILE	25,500 v. 32,000 v. \$220,345 \$373,120	260 750	490 \$5,610	300	30 \$7,260	\$ 92,000
PRAIRIE HILLS	25,500 v. 12,000 v. \$220,345 \$139,920	331 350	19 \$ 218	300	30 \$7,260	\$ 92,000
SEVEN RIVERS	25,500 v. 42,000 v. \$220,345 \$489,720	416 1,000	584 \$6,687	300	30 \$7,260	\$ 92,000
SIouxLAND	25,500 v. 27,000 v. \$220,345 \$314,550	323 700	377 \$4,317	300	30 \$7,260	\$ 92,000
TOTAL	178,500 v. 218,000 v. \$1,542,415 \$2,541,610	2,320 5,300	2,980 \$34,122	2,200	220 \$53,240	\$656,000