

EGS Research & Consulting

**EVALUATION OF LSTA FIVE-YEAR
PLAN
For Texas, 1998-2002**

Prepared for:

Texas State Library and Archives Commission

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Overall Evaluation of Plan

I. SUMMARY

1. Overview

1.1 Objectives and Methodology

The Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA) replaced in 1996 the long standing Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA). LSTA "places greater emphasis on programs that support the use of technology in libraries and promote cooperation efforts between libraries, including school, academic and research libraries," according to the Texas State Library and Archives Commission's strategic plan for 2001-2005: *Beyond 2000: Books, Bytes, and Beginnings*. The LSTA set six priorities. These include:

- Establish or enhance electronic linkages between and among libraries.
- Link libraries with educational, social, or information networks.
- Assist libraries in accessing information through electronic networks.
- Encourage libraries in different areas and encourage different types of libraries to establish consortia and share resources.
- Pay costs for libraries to acquire or share computer systems and communication technologies.
- Target library and information services to persons having difficulty using a library and to underserved urban and rural communities.

LSTA funds support services to a diverse population and to all types of libraries. LSTA also set financial guidelines regarding program support and the amount dedicated to direct service versus administrative costs. According to LSTA, federal funds can support only 66 percent of program costs and only up to four percent of federal funds can be used for administrative costs; 96 percent have to be used for direct projects or grants.

The Texas State Library and Archives Commission's (TSLAC) general goal is "to establish, extend, and improve library services in all areas of the state...to improve the availability and delivery of library and information services to all Texans," under LSTA and the Texas Library Systems Act (LSA). TSLAC has set four strategies to accomplish this goal:

- Share library resources among libraries statewide through interlibrary loans, electronic library services, state publications, and clearinghouse.
- Support the Texas Library System by funding programs to improve regional groups of libraries, including purchasing of materials and equipment, technical assistance and training, and other cooperation projects.

- Provide services and grants to aid the development of local libraries, including direct grants, continuing education and consulting, Texas Reading Club, and other services.
- Provide direct library services by mail to Texas citizens with disabilities from a centralized collection of large-print, Braille, and recorded books.

In order to achieve its goal, TSLAC has set priorities and strategies, which are consistent with the Library Services and Technology Act through a series of eight projects and programs. These include:

- Texas Library Systems
- Technical Assistance Negotiated Grants
- Special Projects Grants
- Library Cooperation Grants
- Continuing Education and Consulting
- Public Library Establishment Grants
- TexNet Interlibrary Loan Program
- Texas State Electronic Library Program (currently part of TexShare)

The TSLAC engages in extensive monitoring, documentation, and self-evaluation of its activities and programs. These include ongoing communication with and visits to subgrantees, annual audits, surveys of providers and customers (patrons), and periodic statistical and narrative reports by the subgrantees, performance reviews, and evaluations.

The purpose of this project was to evaluate the overall effectiveness of the current State Plan for the Library Services and Technology Act and its program activities over a four-year period: 1998 to 2001. The evaluation used different methodologies such as: TSLAC data and reports (secondary data), surveys of coordinators of the Texas Library Systems, directors of member libraries, directors of Special Projects grant recipients, and a sample of individuals who received services from these grants. In addition, visits were conducted to two Special Projects Grant recipients and to three Library Systems. These methodologies resulted in the in-depth evaluation of three of the eight LSTA programs. The LSTA-funded programs evaluated in-depth included the Texas Library Systems program, the Special Projects Grant program, and the Technical Assistance Negotiated Grants program.

Specifically, the objectives of the evaluation of the LSTA-funded programs based on secondary data were to:

- Examine activities for each program performed in 1998, 1999, 2000, and 2001.
- Evaluate programs by considering:
 - the allocation of funds
 - the libraries served
 - the impact of program
- Address how well programs promoted access to information resources in all types of libraries and stimulated excellence.
- Document major accomplishments and successful practices.
- Identify areas for improvement.
- Make recommendations about the grant process and areas for improvement.
- Show levels of success in achieving the LSTA plan goals.

1.2 Performance Measures

The eight LSTA programs provide the Texas State Library and Archives Commission (TSLAC) with data on a quarterly and annual basis both in narrative form and through statistics corresponding to the performance measures set out by TSLAC. The TSLAC developed a set of broader performance measures that are applicable across the eight programs. The performance measures typically are output measures as shown in the following table.

Table I.1

Grant Program	Key Performance Measures
Texas Library Systems	Number of materials provided Number of persons served Number of persons using project sponsored services Number of librarians trained or assisted Number of reference questions answered
Special Projects	Number of materials circulated Number of publicity materials distributed Number of persons attending training sessions Number of persons attending literacy or ESL sessions Number of persons attending special programs Number of reference questions answered Number of persons receiving a library card for the first time
Library Establishment Grant	Materials acquisition Total collection

	<p>Total circulation Reference transactions Persons attending programs Gate count New library cards issued Circulation of juvenile materials Juvenile program attendance Number of persons attending literacy programs</p>
Library Cooperation Grant	<p>Number of materials acquired (including books, database services, hardware components, other materials) Number of training sessions Number of persons attending training sessions Pieces of publicity distributed Number of discrete uses of databases Number of reference questions handled Number of persons attending special programs Number of persons receiving a library card for the first time Number of shared users</p>
Technical Assistance Negotiated Grant	<p>Number of library staff assisted Number of library staff trained Number of instructional materials provided</p>
Continuing Education and Consulting	<p>Number of workshops Number of people receiving training Number of hours of consultation Number of people who received consultation Number of directors who received /completed Small Library Management training Number of participants in Texas Reading Club</p>
TexNet Interlibrary Loan	<p>Number of transactions Transactions per staff member Cost per transaction Number of requests Cost per request Number of fills Cost per fill Fills from collection Cost per fill from collection Turnaround time</p>
Texas State Electronic Library/ TexShare Online Databases	<p>Cost avoidance Sessions Number of searches Number of documents</p>

Overall, the LSTA-funded programs show a high level of activity on the part of Library Systems and member libraries. The activities performed are consistent with the priorities set by LSTA.

The performance data the Library Systems and other grantees provide to TSLAC also raise several issues.

Target Setting

The data that was reported by the eight LSTA programs on the key performance measures show a high level of activity on the part of the programs in all performance areas. The actual performance is compared with a set target. In nearly all LSTA grant programs and in all areas of performance, the performance of the program or Library System is typically far from the target; either far above or far below the +/- five percent deviation the TSLAC "accepts." This pattern also holds across the four evaluation years. That is, grant programs or Library Systems do not use their actual performance during a specific year to adjust their target for the following year. A review of targets by year shows little correlation to actual performance in the previous year.

Targets are considered a useful management tool, helping organizations to set a criterion against which to judge their performance. Targets are also useful in guiding organizations in resource allocation. Meeting set targets or coming close to them allows organizations to operate efficiently. While Library Systems and other grant programs use targets, it is clear that they do not follow the targets they set nor do they base the setting of targets in the following year on their actual performance and their ability to increase or maintain this level of performance. One area in which TSLAC can assist Library Systems and grant programs is in developing a methodology or guidelines for setting targets and refining targets based on actual performance. The TSLAC should also train Library Systems and other grant programs to use targets as a management tool both in planning, resource allocation, and monitoring.

Longitudinal Performance

One objective of this report was to create a longitudinal picture of the LSTA-funded programs. The data provided to TSLAC regarding LSTA-funded programs does not show any clear longitudinal patterns. That is, the performance from year to year or across several years by Library Systems and LSTA funded programs is inconsistent. It is inconsistent by individual programs as well as by program categories. This inconsistency shows up across all performance measures. The lack of patterns of program performance across several years suggests that operations are independent from year to year, and are not building on what was accomplished before or taking into consideration how performance can be improved. It is important for TSLAC to understand this lack of performance continuity and to guide the grant programs and the Library Systems in building on previous year accomplishments and operations.

Service Coverage

The performance measures show a great deal of activity in several areas, but do not provide necessarily the type of information that will help the TSLAC and individual

organizations assess the extent to which they serve their population. For example, the performance measures tell us how many individuals received project sponsored services. However, this count is duplicative; that is, it does not count unique persons but rather the number of contacts or "service units". It is not clear, therefore, how many "unique" people actually received services, since some of these received multiple services or had multiple service contacts. Current data also do not allow us to determine if the number of unique individuals grew from year to year or if the library or the program served the same number of individuals or a smaller number of individuals but had a greater number of contacts with them.

Similarly, the performance measures in several of the grant programs address the number of librarians trained or assisted. Combining training and assistance obscures this measure because it combines two activities that have different operational implications. Having a trained librarian force should imply and result in a lower need for assistance. Determining the level of assistance that is needed, has in turn, implications for the type of training that is needed. The ultimate objective for program and organizational managers and for the TSLAC is to know the number of libraries that had one or more librarians trained. As this performance measure counts "training participants" rather than unique individuals and does not associate either with a unique library, the extent of training coverage remains unclear. This performance measure does not tell us whether the training efforts of the Library System or another grant program have included all libraries, or what types of libraries (size, location) were included.

The number of assistance contacts is a measure that Library Systems and grant programs can use to determine how much training and what type of training are needed in order to reduce the number of assistance contacts. In its current form, it does not give us this indication. It also does not reveal how many libraries are associated with these assistance requests.

Productivity and Efficiency

Productivity and efficiency are two aspects of program effectiveness (impact is a third aspect). Productivity and efficiency are typically calculated by dividing the activity volume by number of staff associated with this activity, the \$ per service unit, or the portion (percent) of the activity that the staff managed to perform or to complete. The TexNet ILL program has used these measures well. All LSTA-funded programs can benefit from using productivity and efficiency measures. However, it is important that these be based on the amount of funds and personnel allocated and assigned to the activities being measured. For example, to determine the productivity of consulting activities that Library Systems provide, it is important to identify the funds that the Systems allocated to consulting and the staff that provided these services before making any calculations.

Having appropriate productivity and efficiency data the TSLAC can develop performance models in different activity areas and define productivity and efficiency targets; thus giving the Library Systems a standard against which to compare their performance.

Resource Allocation

Library Systems allocate resources based on the needs and priorities expressed by member libraries. Using this method of resource allocation is certainly responsive to the Systems' members. The question is whether this resource allocation method best serves the interests of the Library Systems and the TSLAC in a time of transition and rapid change and whether Library Systems and individual libraries are moving fast enough to take advantage of new developments. For example, an analysis of funding allocation in FY 2000 by Library Systems shows that Library Systems, on average, allocated 41 percent of their LSTA funds to collection development (a traditional area) and only 11 percent to automation and networked resources. In fact, the allocation of funds to this area varied significantly across Library Systems with some Systems allocating less than two percent to this area, and six out of ten Systems allocating less than ten percent to this area. One strategy that the TSLAC can use in moving Library Systems and thereby individual libraries to increase their electronic and networked resources and electronic resource use is by formulating state priorities and providing guidelines to Library Systems on how to allocate funds.

Actionable Data

Libraries and Library Systems collect a large amount of data and report it to the TSLAC, responding to state and federal data requirements. The collection and reporting of the data must pose a considerable burden on staff and time resources. Yet, an analysis of the data reported shows that the majority of the data are not "actionable." That is, these data do not help libraries and Library Systems determine whether they are "doing a good job" or whether they provide services in an efficient manner. Moreover, the data collected do not represent the new reality of the library as a technology-heavy organization; it is more consistent with the pre-technology era.

The TSLAC jointly with Library Systems and library directors should undertake a major data review project to identify a small set of data items with which libraries, Library Systems and TSLAC can determine whether the data reflects the services they provide, and whether the libraries provide these services efficiently. Data items should also enable libraries, Library Systems and TSLAC to determine whether the services have the intended impact, and whether the data is action-based. That is, whether it will help the library, Library System or TSLAC take action in response to the situation.

Going Beyond Output Measures

The Library Systems engage in a high volume of activities. However, the data they provide does not reveal the impact these services have on the recipients and, in turn, on the Library System, on libraries or on the LSTA-funded program. The absence of impact measures limits the evaluation of LSTA-funded programs and activities and constitutes a gap that the TSLAC should fill. For example, the TANG program performance measures address the number of library staff trained, number of library staff assisted, and

instructional materials provided. However, these performance measures do not indicate the extent to which these services increased libraries' technological self-sufficiency, reduced the number of "basic" technology calls for assistance, or increased use of electronic databases by patrons. Developing impact measures for the different programs requires a higher level of sophistication on the part of both the TSLAC and the grant recipients. The development of impact criteria also requires distinctions that these organizations did not previously make in their data reporting. It may be necessary to distinguish between "basic" and "advanced" training or between "basic" and more advanced assistance calls. However, utilizing impact measures would present significant benefits for the TSLAC, the Library Systems, and the LSTA grant programs.

Using Performance Measures As Management Tools

It is unclear at present to what extent Library Systems, member libraries and other LSTA-funded programs use the performance measures as tools to analyze their operations and achievements and improve their programs. The data appear to indicate that Library Systems and other grant programs do not use the target strategy as a management tool; they look at the set target as a TSLAC or LSTA requirement. These organizations also do not seem to look at their performance over time to adjust their performance. The TSLAC needs to train and assist these organizations in the use of these performance data as management tools and to develop a longitudinal perspective of their operations rather than consider each year as an independent event.

II. TEXAS LIBRARY SYSTEMS

The Texas State Library and Archives Commission (TSLAC) created ten Library Systems. The Library Systems vary in the number of their member libraries and in the population size they serve. For FY2001 the Library Systems include:

- The Alamo Area Library System (AALS), headquartered in San Antonio, with 44 member libraries and one non-member library.
- The Big Country Library System (BCLS), headquartered in Abilene, with 37 member and five non-member libraries.
- The Central Texas Library System (CTLS), headquartered in Austin, with 67 member and four non-member libraries.
- The Houston Area Library System (HALS), headquartered in Houston, with 67 member and two non-member libraries.
- The Northeast Texas Library System (NETLS), headquartered in Garland, with 98 member and eight non-member libraries.
- The North Texas Regional Library System (NTRLS), headquartered in Fort Worth, with 71 member and one non-member library.
- The South Texas Library System (STLS), headquartered in Corpus Christi, with 52 member and two non-member libraries.
- The Texas Panhandle Library System (TPLS), headquartered in Amarillo, with 28 member and three non-member libraries.
- The Texas Trans-Pecos Library System (TTPLS), headquartered in El Paso, with 15 member libraries and one non-member library.
- The West Texas Library System (WTLS), headquartered in Lubbock, with 34 member and one non-member library.

1. Library Systems Funding

Funding to Library Systems consists of both State of Texas General Revenue as well as Federal LSTA monies. Funding is awarded based on a formula established in statute. The total amount of money available does not change significantly from year to year. Funding allocations to individual Systems change because of significant population shifts and TSLAC's decision to fund more from LSTA one year and more from state General Revenue funds the following year. Section 441.138 states that

Twenty-five percent of system operation grants shall be apportioned equally among the major resource systems and regional library systems that are operating under commission-approved programs of services, budgets, and bylaws or contracts, and the remaining 75 percent of these grants shall be apportioned among those systems on a per capita basis determined by the most recent decennial census or the most recent official population estimate of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Funding differences can be seen when grant amounts are analyzed by the size of the population within each Library System's area of service. For example, per capita funding ranged from \$0.35 to \$0.81 in FY 2000.

Table II.1

Library Systems	Population	FY 2000 Per Capita	TOTAL*
AALS	1,864,680	0.42	\$775,538
BCLS	465,744	0.74	\$343,753
CTLS	2,067,495	0.41	\$838,138
HALS	5,214,649	0.35	\$1,809,513
NETLS	3,868,437	0.36	\$1,394,003
NTRLS	2,244,225	0.40	\$892,686
STLS	1,834,641	0.42	\$766,267
TPLS	395,117	0.81	\$321,954
TTPLS	760,131	0.57	\$434,616
WTLS	724,218	0.58	\$423,532
Totals	19,439,337	0.41	\$8,000,000

* Includes LSTA and state matching funds.

2. Library System Services

The Library Systems provided services to member libraries in several areas:

- Collection development
- Consulting
- Continuing education
- Technical support
- Disadvantaged services, including services to older adults, homebound, limited English proficient, etc.
- Automation, networked resources

The largest share of funds--41 percent--was allocated in FY 2000 to collection development. Library Systems allocated, on average, 22 percent to administration. Library Systems allocated, on average, 15 percent to consulting, technical support, publicity, and reference services. Library Systems allocated 11 percent, on average, to technology (networked resources, automation, resource sharing); six percent to continuing education, and five percent to services to disadvantaged populations

Library Systems differed in the percent of funding they allocated to each of these services. For example, in FY 2000 NETLS allocated more than one-half of its funds to collection development while STLS allocated only 28 percent of its funds to this area. STLS allocated the largest share of its funds--33 percent--to consulting and technical support while TTPLS, BCLS, and WTLS allocated only seven to nine percent to these services. CTLS allocated 13.4 percent to continuing education services, the highest share among all Library Systems. HALS had the highest share among Library Systems allocated to automation. TTPLS had the highest share of funds among library Systems allocated to services to disadvantaged populations.

Table II.2

FY 2000						
Systems	Administration, Cash Reserve*	Collection Development, Read for Your Life, Audio Visual	Consulting, Technical Support, Publicity, Reference backup	Continuing Education	Disadvantaged Services	Networked Resources, Automation, Resource Sharing
AALS	21.0%	39.5%	15.2%	6.9%	6.4%	11.0%
BCLS[34.8%	41.5%	7.8%	2.3%	3.1%	10.5%
CTLS	16.6%	38.0%	17.2%	13.4%	6.7%	8.1%
HALS	21.2%	44.4%	5.5%	2.9%	5.3%	20.6%
NETLS	11.5%	53.3%	14.2%	9.6%	3.0%	8.3%
NTRLS	31.2%	30.2%	26.1%	3.4%	7.4%	1.7%
STLS	25.4%	27.9%	32.6%	3.9%	4.4%	5.7%
TPLS	23.0%	31.2%	26.0%	4.5%	2.3%	12.9%
TTPLS	26.9%	44.0%	7.2%	5.1%	9.1%	7.7%
WTLS	33.0%	44.2%	8.6%	2.9%	3.2%	8.0%
Average	22.1%	40.9%	15.3%	5.9%	5.2%	10.6%

* NTRLS is the only Library System required to have a cash reserve because of their nonprofit tax status.

3. Library Systems Activities by Year: 1998-2001

This section provides summaries by year of the LSTA-funded activities conducted by each Library System.

FY 1998 LSTA-funded Projects

BCLS used \$136,273 to help libraries purchase and support email accounts and automated projects.

TPLS used \$87,419 to complete a five-year project to automate member libraries, provide a shared computer system and online catalog, and provide Internet connections for all members through collaboration with the Harrington Library Consortium (HLC). HLC is a consortium of academic, public and school libraries

sharing the cost of electronic resources and connections. TPLS and HLC staff provided training for libraries in the use of the electronic resources.

CTLS used \$311,008 to create a database of MARC records and to fund a CD-ROM program for small libraries to share resources and complete conversion of records.

STLS used \$105,642 to provide Internet access for member libraries and serve more than 30,000 people with Literacy and ESL programs.

TTPLS used \$173,588 to purchase teleconferencing equipment for three member libraries and to support collection development.

NTRLS used \$386,004 to help libraries in remote areas purchase equipment for electronic resources.

NETLS used \$680,464 to offer collection development support and special services to disadvantaged populations, and continue to help its 92 member libraries to upgrade electronic resources.

HALS used \$697,140 to upgrade automation and circulation programs, Internet programs, literacy programs and LES programs, and supported area wide electronic database collections.

WTLS used \$177,661 to fund Internet access, hardware, software, and connection costs to member libraries and provided training in the use of these new resources.

AALS used \$308,483 to implement the first step of a distance learning and teleconferencing project by providing equipment for four-system libraries outside the San Antonio metropolitan area, thereby offering educational and training opportunities for library staff in these isolated areas. AALS also implemented an "electronic library project" that offered electronic resources, connections, and training in technology for area libraries.

FY 1999 LSTA-funded Projects

BCLS: In addition to a range of general library support services, BCLS used \$150,737 to help libraries purchase and support e-mail accounts and automation projects. BCLS provided extensive training on the use of electronic resources. As in the past, the majority of funding was used to support collection development projects.

TPLS used \$140,712 to continue its collaboration work. In 1998, TPLS completed a 5-year project to connect system libraries to the Harrington Library Consortium, a consortium of academic, public and school libraries sharing the cost of electronic resources and connections. In addition to providing a range of

general services to support the development of libraries, TPLS received in FY1999 a large collaboration grant from the Telecommunications Infrastructure Fund (TIF) to upgrade the Internet connectivity for area libraries.

CTLS: In addition to a range of general services that support the development of libraries, CTLS used \$363,829 to respond to the needs of area libraries by providing access to electronic databases for area libraries. CTLS staff provided aid to local libraries in writing TIF grants for Internet connectivity and offered extensive training in the uses of electronic databases. CTLS staff also provided a 12-month long-range planning process for area libraries.

STLS: In addition to a range of general services that support the development of libraries, STLS used \$332,823 to continue to provide Internet access to member libraries and helped the libraries write grants for the TIF to connect the libraries to electronic resources. STLS continued to provide funding for ESL and Literacy projects for the large number of libraries on the border with Mexico. These projects served a total of 49,232 persons.

TTPLS: TPLS increased its membership to 14 libraries in addition to the El Paso Public Library by adding one area library. In addition to a range of general services that support the development of libraries, TTPLS used \$188,440 to continue to provide collection development funds to area libraries and to help smaller libraries with automation projects and Internet connectivity projects.

NTRLS: In addition to a range of general services that support the development of libraries, NTRLS used \$386,575 to develop a new Youth Services project to help libraries serve the youth in urban areas and in remote rural areas. NTRLS continued to help libraries apply for TIF grants. For those libraries that could not participate in the TIF program, NTRLS helped provide Internet connectivity.

NETLS: NETLS added four member libraries for a total of 96 members. In addition to a range of services that support the development of libraries, NETLS used \$605,617 to complete a planning process targeted at better serving the increasing number of member libraries and deciding which services NETLS should emphasize for the next four years. NETLS also spent much time and funding on training libraries to prepare TIF grants and using electronic resources.

HALS: In addition to a range of general services that support the development of libraries, HALS used \$789,243 to add to the funding of Houston Public Library projects and electronic databases for the main library and branches. HALS also provided funding for automation, electronic resources, upgrades for hardware and software, and consulted to member libraries on the preparation of TIF grants. HALS funded Literacy, ESL, and Older Adult projects for all member libraries.

WTLS: In addition to a range of general services that support the development of libraries, WTLS used \$185,688 to help 26 member libraries apply for and receive

TIF grants to connect their libraries to the Internet and pay for necessary hardware and software. WTLS also helped train area librarians in the use of electronic resources. WTLS continued to provide member libraries with funding for literacy projects, and even with limited funds, was able to provide help to over 13,000 persons.

AALS: In addition to a range of general services that support the development of libraries, AALS used \$337,836 to provide satellite dishes and fund distance learning projects for area libraries. AALS continued to emphasize the advantages of distance learning for those libraries located in remote areas.

FY 2000 LSTA-funded Projects

BCLS was awarded in FY 2000: \$201,611 from LSTA, and \$142,142 in state matching funds for a total of \$343,753. In FY 2000, BCLS served 440,088 patrons. BCLS provided funding for libraries to purchase and support email and automation projects, and provided training in the use of electronic resources. The majority of funds supported collection development including regular print and other format materials. BCLS made large print materials available because 16 percent of its population is 65 or older.

TPLS was awarded a total of \$321,954: \$188,826 from LSTA and \$133,128 in state matching funds. In FY 2000 TPLS served 377,830 patrons. TPLS targeted services towards collection development and consulting and continuing education. All but one of the TPLS member libraries is rural and isolated. Individuals without formal library education manage 26 of the 33 TPLS member libraries. TPLS answered reference questions that local libraries with limited resources could not answer, helped upgrade computer resources, and assisted libraries with technology issues on a regular basis.

CTLS was awarded a total of \$838,138: \$491,568 from LSTA, \$346,570 in state matching funds. In FY2000, CTLS served 1,705,935 patrons. CTLS provided grant writing assistance, consulted on youth services, collection development and technology, as well as provided training in the use of electronic databases. CTLS offered more than 30 continuing education opportunities; over 700 people received training.

STLS was awarded a total of \$766,267: 449,416 from LSTA and \$316,851 in state matching funds. In FY 2000, STLS served 1,734,947 patrons. STLS provided Internet access to member libraries, helped libraries with TIF grant writing, and funded ESL and literacy projects for area libraries. Over 50 percent of area residents over age 25 have not completed high school.

TTPLS was awarded a total of \$434,616: \$254,902 from LSTA and \$179,714 in state matching funds. In FY 2000 TTPLS served 759,760 patrons. TTPLS provided collection development funds as well as continuing education training.

NTRLS was awarded a total of \$892,686: \$523,560 from LSTA and \$369,126 in state matching funds. In FY 2000 NTRLS served 2,010,827 patrons. NTRLS continued the Youth Services project, designed to help libraries serve both urban and rural youth. NTRLS also hired a grant writer to assist member libraries in TIF grant applications, and other privately funded grant applications. NTRLS provided training to 393 people, supporting the continuing education needs of its libraries, 60 percent of which do not have an American Library Association accredited librarian on staff.

NETLS was awarded a total of \$1,394,003: \$817,583 from LSTA and \$576,420 in state matching funds. In FY 2000 NETLS served 3,663,667 patrons. NETLS funded the purchase of two microcomputers for libraries without a computer. NETLS began the planning and development of distance learning videoconferencing facilities. NETLS has the largest number of member libraries (98) of the Texas Library Systems and provides a full range of consulting, continuing education, collection development, and technology assistance to its membership.

HALS was awarded a total of \$1,809,513: \$1,061,279 from LSTA and \$748,234 in state matching funds. In FY 2000, HALS served 5,042,603 patrons. HALS provided funding for automation, electronic resources, upgrades for hardware and software, and consulting on the preparation of TIF grants. HALS funded ESL, Literacy and Older Adults projects for all member libraries. This funding included five grants of \$5,500 each for materials and tutor training for library-based literacy programs, and four grants of \$5,000 each for materials and tutor training for libraries providing ESL programs.

WTLS was awarded a total of \$423,532: \$248,402 from LSTA and \$175,130 in state matching funds. In FY 2000 WTLS served 718,854 patrons. WTLS provided electronic resources to 5,907 individuals while providing training in electronic resources for member librarians. WTLS provided funding for literacy projects, and was able to provide literacy training for almost 12,000 people with limited funds.

AALS was awarded a total of \$775,538: \$454,853 from LSTA and \$320,685 from state matching funds. In FY 2000 AALS served 1,866,942 patrons. AALS developed a new incentive formula to equalize distribution of collection development funds throughout the system. AALS provided consulting services focused on collection development and management and new library director training. Only 13 of 43 member library directors have an advanced degree in library sciences. AALS also provided training in the use of electronic resources, assistance with grant writing and services to disadvantaged populations.

FY 2001 LSTA-funded Projects

BCLS was awarded \$201,393 in LSTA funds. In FY 2001 BCLS presented four continuing education workshops for member libraries at multiple locations for a total of 159 hours. The majority of the funding went to support collection development projects, especially large print materials that are in great demand because 16 percent of the population is 65 or older.

TPLS was awarded \$188,500 in LSTA funds. In FY 2001 TPLS targeted its services to collection development, consulting, and continuing education. TPLS staff assisted member libraries with reference questions and technology issues. Individuals without a formal library education manage 26 of the 33 member libraries in the TPLS service area. TPLS provided training or assistance to 6,195 library staff.

CTLS was awarded \$495,072 in LSTA funds. CTLS, which serves a 30-county area, provided collection development expertise, consulting, training, and assistance with library automation and services to youth to over 70 member libraries in FY2001. CTLS has a circuit and deposit collection program with more than 3,000 large print books. CTLS sponsored 53 workshops and generated nearly 5,000 student hours with CTLS staff providing the training.

STLS was awarded \$450,522 in LSTA funds. In FY 2001, STLS offered funding to member libraries for English as a second language and literacy projects. More than 25 percent of the adults over 25 who reside in the STLS service area did not complete high school. In FY 2001, 94,150 adults attended these sessions.

TTPLS was awarded \$254,057 in LSTA funds. In FY 2001 TTPLS provided collection development funds and continuing education services to member libraries. TTPLS provided more than 11,000 materials to member libraries and hired a part-time grant writer to assist libraries in locating and applying for alternative sources of funds.

NTRLS was awarded \$529,842 in LSTA funds. In FY 2001 NTRLS provided independent consultants to libraries with limited resources through its Helpful Energetic Library Planners (HELP) program to assist libraries in different long-term projects. These consultants helped with building plans, marketing, and technology. NTRLS also provided training to 508 library staff; only 41 percent of its member libraries have accredited librarians.

NETLS was awarded \$823,022 in LSTA funds. In FY 2001 NETLS provided consulting, continuing education, collection development, and technology assistance to its member libraries. NETLS provided 28 training workshops and assisted or trained 29,007 library staff members.

HALS was awarded \$1,067,850 in LSTA funds. In FY 2001 HALS provided funding for automation, electronic resources, hardware and software upgrades, and consulting on the preparation of TIF grants to member libraries. HALS also

funded literacy, ESL, and Older Adults projects for all member libraries. This funding included five \$5,500 grants for materials and tutor training for library-based literacy programs and four \$5,000 grants for materials and tutor training in member libraries with ESL projects. In FY 2001 HALS sponsored literacy and ESL classes attended by 22,726 individuals and funded the purchase of 35,000 library materials.

WTLS was awarded \$247,355 in LSTA funds. In FY 2001 WTLS provided literacy training to 16,615 individuals and 12 workshops attended by 181 individuals. Only five of WTLS 33 member libraries have professionally trained librarians. WTLS provided training and assistance to more than 11,000 individuals.

AALS was awarded \$457,303 in LSTA funds. In FY 2001 AALS staff worked with member libraries to strengthen and diversify their library collections.

4. Library Systems Activities and Performance

The following tables show the amount of LSTA funding each Library System received over the 1998-2001 period, the services it provided each year and its performance vis-a-vis materials provided, library staff trained and assisted, and number of persons who received LSTA-funded services.

Table II.3

Big Country Library System (BCLS)					
Year	LSTA Award	Activities			
1998	\$136,273	BCLS helped libraries purchase and support email accounts and automated projects.			
1999	\$150,737	In addition to a range of general library support services, BCLS provided funds to help libraries purchase and support email accounts and automation projects, and provided extensive training on the use of electronic resources. As in the past, the majority of funding was used to support collection development projects.			
2000	\$201,611	BCLS served: 440,088 patrons. BCLS provided funding for libraries to purchase and support e-mail and automation projects, and provided training in the use of electronic resources. The majority of funds supported collection development, in regular print, large print, and other format materials as well.			
2001	\$201,393	BCLS presented four continuing education workshops for member libraries at multiple locations for a total of 159 hours. The majority of the funding went to support collection development projects, especially large print materials that are in great demand because 16 percent of the population is 65 or older.			
Key Performance Measures		1998	1999	2000	2001
Number of materials provided		4,886	8,943	4,163	7,619
Number of librarians trained or assisted		1,918	13,008	12,535	361
Number of persons using project sponsored services		21,223	53,561	42,972	23,296

Table II.4

Texas Panhandle Library System (TPLS)					
Year	LSTA Award	Activities			
1998	\$87,419	<p>TPLS completed a five-year project to automate member libraries, provide a shared computer system and online catalog. TPLS provided Internet connections for all members through collaboration with the Harrington Library Consortium (HLC). HLC is a consortium of academic, public and school libraries sharing the cost of electronic resources and connections. TPLS and HLC staff provided training for libraries in the use of the electronic resources.</p>			
1999	\$140,712	<p>TPLS continued its collaboration work. In 1998, TPLS completed a 5-year project to connect system libraries to the Harrington Library Consortium, a consortium of academic, public and school libraries sharing the cost of electronic resources and connections. In addition to providing a range of general services to support the development of libraries, TPLS received in FY 1999 a large collaboration grant from the Telecommunications Infrastructure Fund to upgrade Internet connectivity for area libraries.</p>			
2000	\$188,826	<p>TPLS served: 377,830 patrons. TPLS targeted services towards collection development, consulting and continuing education. All but one of the member libraries are rural and isolated. Individuals without formal library education manage 26 of the 33 member libraries. TPLS answered reference questions that local libraries with limited resources could not answer, helped upgrade computer resources and assisted libraries with technology issues on a regular basis.</p>			
2001	\$188,500	<p>TPLS targeted its services to collection development, consulting and continuing education. TPLS staff assisted member libraries with reference questions and technology issues as individuals without a formal library education managed nearly 80 percent of the member libraries in the TPLS service area. TPLS provided training or assistance to 6,195 library staff.</p>			
Key Performance Measures		1998	1999	2000	2001
Number of materials provided		4,042	5,519	327	9,968
Number of librarians trained or assisted		1,375	3,299	9,075	8,022
Number of persons using project sponsored services		24,483	77,980	125,281	132,906

Table II.5

Central Texas Library System (CTLS)					
Year	LSTA Award	Activities			
1998	\$311,008	CTLS created a database of MARC records and funded a CD-ROM program for small libraries to share resources and complete conversion of records.			
1999	\$363,829	In addition to a range of general services that support the development of libraries, CTLS responded to the needs of area libraries by providing to them access to electronic databases. CTLS staff provided aid to local libraries in writing TIF grants for Internet connectivity. CTLS offered extensive training in the uses of electronic databases. CTLS staff also provided a 12-month long-range planning process for area libraries.			
2000	\$491,568	CTLS served: 1,705,935 patrons. CTLS provided grant writing assistance, consulting in youth services, collection development and technology, as well as training in the use of electronic databases. CTLS offered more than 30 continuing education opportunities; over 700 people received training.			
2001	\$495,072	CTLS which serves a 30-county area provided in FY 2001 collection development expertise, consulting, training, and assistance with library automation and services to youth to over 70 member libraries. CTLS had a circuit and deposit collection program with more than 3,000 large print books. CTLS sponsored 53 workshops and generated nearly 5,000 student hours with CTLS staff providing the training.			
Key Performance Measures		1998	1999	2000	2001
Number of materials provided		16,673	154,946	1,015	343,789
Number of librarians trained or assisted		3,065	5,933	34,171	5,721
Number of persons using project sponsored services		59,871	128,613	51,464	165,507

Table II.6

South Texas Library System (STLS)					
Year	LSTA Award	Activities			
1998	\$105,642	STLS provided Internet access for member libraries and served more than 30,000 people with literacy and ESL programs.			
1999	\$332,823	In addition to a range of general services that support the development of libraries, STLS continued to provide Internet access to member libraries and helped the libraries write TIF grants to connect the libraries to electronic resources. STLS continued to provide funding for ESL and Literacy projects to meet the needs of the large number of area libraries on the border with Mexico. These projects served a total of 49,232 persons.			
2000	\$449,416	STLS served 1,734,947 patrons. STLS provided Internet access to member libraries and helped libraries in TIF grant writing to connect libraries to electronic resources. STLS funded ESL and Literacy projects for area libraries because over 50 percent of area residents over age 25 have not completed high school.			
2001	\$450,522	STLS offered funding to member libraries for English as a Second Language (ESL) and Literacy projects; 94,150 adults attended these sessions.			
Key Performance Measures		1998	1999	2000	2001
Number of materials provided		4,381	19,873	12,586	17,424
Number of librarians trained or assisted		650	966	1,326	1,316
Number of persons using project sponsored services		25,198	56,702	57,800	51,635

Table II.7

Texas Trans-Pecos Library System (TTPLS)					
Year	LSTA Award	Activities			
1998	\$173,588	TTPLS purchased teleconferencing equipment for three member libraries and supported collection development.			
1999	\$188,440	TTPLS increased its membership by one area library, to 14 libraries in addition to the El Paso Public Library. In addition to a range of general services that support the development of libraries, TTPLS continued to provide collection development funds to area libraries and to help smaller libraries with automation projects and Internet connectivity projects.			
2000	\$254,902	TTPLS served 759,760 patrons. TTPLS provided collection development funds as well as continuing education training.			
2001	\$254,057	TTPLS provided collection development funds and continuing education services to member libraries. TTPLS provided more than 11,000 materials to member libraries and hired a part-time grant writer to assist libraries in locating and applying for alternative sources of funds			
Key Performance Measures		1998	1999	2000	2001
Number of materials provided		103	13,823	5,013	16,296
Number of librarians trained or assisted		650	988	409	1,406
Number of persons using project sponsored services		338	2,705	3,640	13,495

Table II.8

North Texas Regional Library System (NTRLS)					
Year	LSTA Award	Activities			
1998	\$386,004	NTRLS helped libraries located in remote areas purchase equipment for electronic resources.			
1999	\$386,575	In addition to a range of general services that support the development of libraries, NTRLS developed a new Youth Services project to help libraries serve the youth in urban areas and in remote rural areas. NTRLS continued to provide assist libraries in applying for TIF grants; for those libraries that could not participate in the TIF program, NTRLS helped provide Internet connectivity.			
2000	\$523,560	NTRLS served 2,010,827 patrons. NTRLS continued the Youth Services project designed to help libraries serve both urban and rural youth. NTRLS also hired a grant writer to assist member libraries with TIF grant applications and with other privately funded grant applications. NTRLS provided training to 393 people, supporting the continuing education needs of its libraries, 60 percent of which do not have an American Library Association accredited librarian on staff.			
2001	\$529,842	NTRLS provided independent consultants to libraries with limited resources through its Helpful Energetic Library Planners (HELP) program to assist libraries in different long-term projects. These consultants helped with building plans, marketing and technology. NTRLS also provided training to 508 library staff; only 41 percent of the member libraries have accredited librarians.			
Key Performance Measures		1998	1999	2000	2001
Number of materials provided		15,779	16,893	9,226	118,453
Number of librarians trained or assisted		5,911	20,123	79,623	5,324
Number of persons using project sponsored services		28,390	68,308	63,790	67,656

Table II.9

Northeast Texas Library System (NETLS)					
Year	LSTA Award	Activities			
1998	\$680,464	NETLS offered collection development support and special services to disadvantaged populations, and continued to help its 92 member libraries to upgrade electronic resources.			
1999	\$605,617	NETLS added four member libraries for a total of 96 members. In addition to a range of services that supported the development of libraries, NETLS completed a planning process targeted at better serving the increasing number of member libraries and deciding which services NETLS should emphasize for the next four years. NETLS also spent much time and funding on training librarians in the preparation of TIF grants and in the use of electronic resources.			
2000	\$817,583	NETLS served 3,663,667 patrons. NETLS funded the purchase of two microcomputers for libraries without a computer. NETLS began planning and development of distance learning videoconferencing facilities. NETLS has the largest number of member libraries (98) of the Texas systems and provides a full range of consulting, continuing education, collection development and technology assistance to its membership.			
2001	\$823,022	NETLS provided consulting, continuing education, collection development and technology assistance to its member libraries. NETLS provided 28 training workshops and assisted or trained 29,007 library staff members			
Key Performance Measures		1998	1999	2000	2001
Number of materials provided		16,312	273,510	36,758	693,455
Number of librarians trained or assisted		1,702	3,979	23,012	19,445
Number of persons using project sponsored services		119,951	231,341	222,063	243,051

Table II.10

Houston Area Library System (HALS)					
Year	LSTA Award	Activities			
1998	\$697,140	HALS upgraded its automation and circulation programs, Internet programs, literacy programs and ESL programs, and supported area wide electronic database collections.			
1999	\$789,243	In addition to a range of general services that support the development of libraries, HALS added to the funding of Houston Public Library projects and electronic databases for the main library and branches. HALS also provided funding for automation, electronic resources, upgrades for hardware and software, and consulting on TIF grants applications to member libraries. HALS funded Literacy, ESL, and Older Adult projects for all member libraries.			
2000	\$1,061,279	HALS served 5,042,603 patrons. HALS provided funding for automation, electronic resources, upgrades for hardware and software, and consulting for TIF grant applications. HALS funded ESL, Literacy and Older Adults projects for all member libraries. This funding included five grants of \$5,500 each for materials and tutor training for library-based literacy programs, and four grants of \$5,000 each for materials and tutor training for libraries providing ESL programs.			
2001	\$1,067,850	HALS provided funding for automation, electronic resources, hardware and software upgrades, and consulting on TIF grant preparation to member libraries. HALS also funded literacy, ESL, and Older Adults projects for all member libraries. This funding included five \$5,500 grants for materials and tutor training for library-based literacy programs and four \$5,000 grants for materials and tutor training in member libraries with ESL projects. In FY 2001 HALS sponsored literacy and ESL classes attended by 22,726 individuals and funded the purchase of 35,000 library materials.			
Key Performance Measures		1998	1999	2000	2001
Number of materials provided		27,624	245,532	42,060	33,573,593
Number of librarians trained or assisted		699	29,091	22,444	1,552
Number of persons using project sponsored services		337,432	838,850	19,505,134	33,998,378

Table II.11

West Texas Library System (WTLS)					
Year	LSTA Award	Activities			
1998	\$177,661	WTLS provided Internet access, hardware, software, and connection costs to member libraries and training for using new resources.			
1999	\$185,688	In addition to a range of general services that support the development of libraries, WTLS helped 26 member libraries apply for and receive TIF grants to connect the libraries to the Internet and pay for hardware and software to do so. WTLS also helped train area librarians in the use of electronic resources. WTLS continued to provide member libraries with funding for literacy projects, and even with limited funds, was able to provide help to over 13,000 persons.			
2000	\$248,402	WTLS served 718,854 patrons. WTLS provided electronic resources to 5,907 individuals while providing training in electronic resources for member librarians. WTLS provided funding for literacy projects, and was able to provide literacy training for almost 12,000 people with limited funds.			
2001	\$247,355	WTLS provided literacy training to 16,615 individuals. WTLS also offered 12 workshops attended by 181 individuals. Only five of WTLS 33 member libraries have professionally trained librarians. WTLS provided training and assistance to more than 11,000 individuals.			
Key Performance Measures		1998	1999	2000	2001
Number of materials provided		10,385	14,619	10,554	12,100
Number of librarians trained or assisted		1,095	5,194	6,460	2,385
Number of persons using project sponsored services		35,817	87,559	84,760	176,048

Table II.12

Alamo Area Library System (AALS)					
Year	LSTA Award	Activities			
1998	\$308,483	AALS implemented the first step of a distance learning and teleconferencing project by providing equipment for four-system libraries outside the San Antonio metropolitan area, thereby offering educational and training opportunities for library staff in these isolated areas. AALS also initiated an “electronic library project” that offered electronic resources, connections, and training in technology for area libraries.			
1999	\$337,836	In addition to a range of general services that support the development of libraries, AALS used its \$337,836 grant to provide satellite dishes and funded distance learning projects for area libraries, and continued to emphasize the advantages of distance learning for those libraries in remote areas			
2000	\$775,538	AALS served 1,866,942 patrons. AALS developed a new incentive formula to equalize distribution of collection development funds throughout the system. AALS provided consulting services focused on collection development and management, new library director training as only 13 of 43 member library directors have an advanced degree in library sciences. AALS also provided training in the use of electronic resources, grant writing and services to disadvantaged populations.			
2001	\$457,303	AALS staff worked with member libraries to strengthen and diversify their library collections. AALS required that member libraries spend 20 percent of their collection development funds to purchase materials for underserved or rural populations. Funding was earmarked for children's materials, audio books, large print books or Spanish language materials.			
Key Performance Measures		1998	1999	2000	2001
Number of materials provided		10,967	598,095	2,717	279,635
Number of librarians trained or assisted		1,462	13,008	12,535	361
Number of persons using project sponsored services		250,404	1,132,983	273,940	379,166

5. Performance Measures

The TSLAC uses several key measures of Library System performance.

- Number of materials provided to libraries.
- Number of persons using project sponsored services.
- Number of librarians trained or assisted.

The following tables show Library Systems performance by year on each of these performance measures.

Table II.13

Materials Provided to Libraries								
Library Systems	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000		2000-01	
	# of Materials Provided	% of Target	# of Materials Provided	% of Target	# of Materials Provided	% of Target	# of Materials Provided	% of Target
AALS	10,967	41.0%	598,096	2326.9%	2,717	123.0%	279,635	368.9%
BCLS	4,886	68.0%	8,943	127.6%	4,163	84.0%	7,619	66.3%
CTLS	16,673	106.0%	154,946	1069.7%	1,015	130.8%	343,789	466.2%
HALS	27,624	56.0%	245,532	504.3%	42,060	128.0%	33,573,593	43408.6%
NETLS	16,312	44.0%	273,510	777.5%	36,758	207.0%	693,455	119.5%
NTRLS	15,779	99.0%	16,893	101.8%	9,226	189.0%	118,453	272.2%
STLS	4,381	55.0%	19,873	258.7%	12,586	152.0%	17,424	108.0%
TPLS	4,042	71.0%	5,519	124.7%	327	306.0%	9,968	196.6%
TTPLS	103	2.0%	13,823	272.1%	5,013	97.0%	16,296	207.1%
WTLS	10,385	41.0%	14,619	102.0%	10,554	165.0%	12,100	42.6%

Table II.14

Training and Assistance Provided to Librarians								
Library Systems	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000		2000-01	
	# Trained/ Assisted	% of Target						
AALS	1,462	24.0%	7,810	128.2%	6,299	87.0%	7,641	3.3%
BCLS	1,918	256.0%	13,008	1794.2%	12,535	174.0%	361	-63.9%
CTLS	3,065	82.0%	5,933	158.0%	34,171	475.0%	5,721	-31.9%
HALS	699	46.0%	29,091	1864.8%	22,444	312.0%	1,552	-23.2%
NETLS	1,702	38.0%	3,979	89.5%	23,012	320.0%	19,445	-27.1%
NTRLS	5,911	203.0%	20,123	690.3%	79,623	1106.0%	5,324	308.6%
STLS	650	57.0%	966	81.1%	1,326	18.0%	1,316	11.9%
TPLS	1,375	48.0%	3,299	114.9%	9,075	126.0%	8,022	125.1%
TTPLS	650	9.0%	988	51.0%	409	6.0%	1,406	40.9%
WTLS	1,095	67.0%	5,194	318.6%	6,460	90.0%	2,385	63.9%

Table II.15

Persons Using Project Sponsored Services								
Library Systems	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000		2000-01	
	# of Persons	% of Target						
AALS	250,404	58.0%	1,132,983	259.0%	273,940	142.7%	379,166	190.2%
BCLS	21,223	38.0%	53,561	96.5%	42,972	81.0%	23,296	43.6%
CTLS	59,871	22.0%	128,613	46.8%	51,464	122.3%	165,507	223.7%
HALS	377,432	46.0%	838,850	104.0%	19,505,134	2185.5%	33,998,378	3865.4%
NETLS	119,951	36.0%	231,341	70.1%	222,063	30.3%	243,051	43.5%
NTRLS	28,390	61.0%	68,308	146.1%	63,790	107.9%	67,656	114.5%
STLS	25,198	44.0%	56,702	100.1%	57,800	109.7%	51,635	91.9%
TPLS	24,483	58.0%	77,980	184.9%	125,281	187.3%	132,906	198.0%
TTPLS	338	4.0%	2,705	27.4%	3,640	93.0%	13,495	311.8%
WTLS	35,817	19.0%	87,559	45.4%	84,760	43.6%	176,048	93.5%

The longitudinal tables show Library Systems' activity level within a specific year and across the four year spread. The data show that Library Systems provided a large volume of materials, that they trained and assisted a large group of librarians, and that a large number of persons used the services funded through the LSTA grants.

The data, however, does not lend itself to drawing any additional conclusions beyond the demonstration of a high volume of activities on the part of the Library Systems and their member libraries. The data indicate that the level of activity across the years is inconsistent; that is, it does not increase or decrease in any systematic manner for individual Library Systems or for the group as a whole. Similarly, the extent to which Library Systems met their targets within a certain year or across the four-year period is also highly inconsistent. This indicates that setting targets as a tool for measuring performance has not been useful. Finally, the performance measures do not shed any light on the effectiveness of these services or the benefits these services had for library staff and patrons.

III. SPECIAL PROJECTS GRANTS

The objective of the Special Projects Grant program is to extend public library and information services to "people of diverse geographic, cultural, and socioeconomic backgrounds; individuals with disabilities; and to people with limited functional literacy or information skills." This objective is being accomplished through special projects undertaken by contracted libraries. Libraries interested in undertaking such special projects have to apply for this competitive grant. Libraries that receive a grant (i.e. subgrantees) have to meet several reporting requirements such as the preparation of semi-annual Project Evaluation Reports showing progress, quarterly Uniform Statistical Reports, and quarterly Financial Status Reports.

Since 1998, TSLAC awarded 17 Special Projects Grants to 15 libraries. The Special Projects Grants awarded ranged from one year to three years.

Table III.1

Library	Project Objectives	Grant Year(s)
Arlington Public Library	Make children’s books available to low-income, at-risk, transient children and increase opportunities for literacy activities through group story times.	1998
Arlington Public Library (East Arlington Branch)	The East Arlington Branch used major physical renovations to make changes to services offered. In collaboration with leaders of the ethnically and linguistically diverse community, and combining multiple sources of funding, the branch was designed to serve as an information hub, and as an educational and community center. The branch offers a strong multilingual collection, an International Languages computer, computer and Internet classes, ESL and literacy classes, culture events, and a Learning Center for Children.	2000
Arlington Public Library	The "Read it Again!" grant provided outreach library services to childcare providers, the children and their parents.	2001-02
Azle Public Library	The “Library-at-Home” program delivered library services to the homebound elderly; added large-print books, books on tape and videos to the collection, and circulated items to homes and nursing facilities.	2000-02
Dallas Public Library	The objective of the ESL project was to purchase and circulate Spanish language/ bilingual materials at the branch library, and to double circulation at the end of the first project year. The objective of the program in the second year was to provide bilingual programs for children 5-12, coinciding with ESL classes that parents might have attended. In the third year, the program purchased a video series	1998-2000

	on "Issues of Aging," and other materials relevant to older adults. Videos were used in programs with representatives from service agencies to discuss these issues.	
Denton Public Library	The "Books-To-Share" project provided library services to children in day care.	2001-02
Dr. Eugene Clark Library	LOCK.NET provides a mobile computer lab, computer training, and delivery of library materials to two low-income neighborhoods. The computer lab is set up at regularly scheduled times at five different sites.	2000-02
Ft. Worth Public Library	The objective of the project was to support the BOLD library serving the Butler Place Housing Project. The city has incorporated the project as a part of the city's public library system	1998
Haltom City Public Library	The grant aimed to implement a program to link at-risk students, ages 10-15, with the library.	1998
Harris CPL (Aldine and High Meadows)	The objective was to provide bilingual job assistance to Spanish-speaking residents; conduct quarterly series of programs on job-related topics, provide resource materials in Spanish and English, and access to computers for job-related use.	2000-01
Harris CPL (Parker Williams Branch)	The objective of the grant was to provide services and materials to the Vietnamese community. The program conducted weekly story hours (led by a bilingual community services assistant), citizenship classes, and other programs in Vietnamese; purchased Vietnamese-language books for adults and children.	2000-01
Houston Public Library	The grant supported the "Born-to-Read" project, a partnership between Houston Public Library and the Department of Health and Human Services, introducing mothers in at-risk categories to reading.	1998
Killeen Public Library	"YA Café" was a monthly program for students age 12-19 which featured a planned program, as well as access to computers, games, research materials, and tutoring. It also expanded the young-adult collection based on recommendations from project participants.	2000
Lubbock City-County Library	"Read with Me" offered a family literacy program with equal emphasis on adult and child literacy and library use. The grant was a collaborative project with the Lubbock ISD, the Lubbock Area Coalition for Literacy, the Retired Senior Volunteer Program and KTXT-TV (PBS). Families from Title I schools attended library tours, received packets about services and programs, and were given opportunities to get library cards. Librarians also conducted story-times for children and gave each child a book.	2000

<p>Marshall Public Library</p>	<p>“Raise-A-Reader” project was designed to educate new mothers in the importance of reading to a newborn. The program distributed a packet containing a free book and library information to the mother of each child born at regional medical center; and offered follow-up programs and activities.</p>	<p>2000</p>
<p>McKinney Memorial Library</p>	<p>The grant combined English and Spanish story time and other activities for preschool age children and caregivers to encourage low-income families to use the library and support reading.</p> <p>“McKinney Can Read” was an early intervention literacy program for low-income families. It offered library tours for Head Start and bilingual pre-K classes, story hours and family programs, free books for children. In FY 2000 the program added a bilingual literacy instructor and distributed 2,000 books.</p>	<p>1999-2001</p>
<p>Sterling Municipal Library</p>	<p>The objective of the grant was to purchase and process 20 thematically based story kits. The kits were created with child-care providers as the target audience.</p> <p>The grant also aimed in the second year to make library services more accessible to LEP patrons, by establishing a Spanish-language collection and increasing Spanish-language library programs and services.</p> <p>In the third year, the grant aimed to improve access to library resources and services of LEP patrons, build a Spanish collection; and introduce LEP adults to technology.</p>	<p>1998-2000</p>

Over the past four years TSLAC awarded \$778,221 to Special Projects grants. The TSLAC awarded different amounts annually to fund the Special Projects grants ranging from \$81,549 in FY1999 to \$346,672 in FY2000. Awards are based on funds available, number of eligible applicants, and amounts requested. Individual grant amounts ranged from \$2,956 to the Sterling Municipal Public Library in 1998 to \$56,077 to the Dr. Eugene Clark Public Library in 2001 for the LOCK.NET project. On average, TSLAC awarded \$28,823 to a grant.

Table III.2

Library	1998	1999		2000		2001	
		LSTA	Local	LSTA	Local	LSTA	Local
Arlington Public Library	\$10,393						
Arlington Public Library				\$36,700	--		
Arlington Public Library						\$39,955	0
Azle Public Library				\$15,474	\$8,522	\$24,580	\$17,224
Dallas Public Library	\$25,000	\$27,989	--	\$49,446	\$117,741		
Denton Public Library						\$42,394	\$8,809
Dr. Eugene Clark Library				\$39,242	--	\$56,077	0
Ft. Worth Public Library	\$40,000						
Haltom City Public Library	\$25,000						
Harris CPL (Aldine and High Meadows)				\$17,730	\$17,034	\$20,825	\$17,033
Harris CPL (Parker Williams Branch)				\$25,042	\$14,481	\$30,390	\$15,852
Houston Public Library	\$9,106						
Killeen Public Library				\$41,330	\$1,000		
Lubbock City-County Library				\$27,839	--		
Marshall Public Library				\$14,462	\$2,200		
McKinney Memorial Library		\$18,060	\$5,420	\$30,418	\$6,570	\$35,779	\$6,950
Sterling Municipal Library	\$2,956	\$35,500	--	\$49,989	\$33,130		
Total	\$112,455	\$81,549		\$347,672		\$250,000	

During 1998, TSLAC awarded six Special Projects Grants. The activities conducted by these libraries are described in the following table. Libraries varied significantly in the extent to which they have met their targets for the different activities and objectives.

Table III.3

1998 Special Projects Grants		
Library	Project Accomplishments	% of Target
Arlington Public Library	Purchased/Used 3,674 children's books.	459.2%
	Assembled/Distributed 12 thematic program kits.	100.0%
	Added shelving/ resource materials to sites.	100.0%
	2,800 children participated in programs.	933.3%
	Provided two programming magazines to staff at four grant sites. Provided three magazines to staff at six sites.	100.0%
Sterling Municipal Library (Baytown)	Received 20 responses on kit subjects from day cares (14 written responses, six phone responses).	83.3%
	Ordered, received, and processed 196 books, 11 videos and 20 props.	100.4%
	18 of 24 area daycare centers sent staff to workshops. Conducted five workshops, 75 participants, 32 new library cards were issued.	75.0%
	Circulated 54, 88 and 42 kits.	460.0%
	Eight daycare centers with no previous contact with the library checked out kits.	160.0%
	Distributed 1,030 workshop and story kit flyers.	103.0%
Dallas Public Library - North Oak Cliff Branch	Circulated 2,080 bilingual, Spanish language and ESL titles per month.	94.5%
	The Latino CD collection- Musica Para Todos- was used by 16-20 people per day.	180.0%
	Increased use of bilingual software by Spanish speaking users to more than 10 per week in June.	100.0%
	Conducted special bilingual programs, but waiting for additional funding to begin extensive, weekly program coordinated with ESL parents.	0.0%

Table III.4

1998 Special Projects Grants		
Library	Project Accomplishments	% of Target
Ft. Worth BOLD Library at Butler Place Housing Community	BOLD library operated 30 hours a week.	100.0%
	Expanded collection by 715 books and 24 CD-ROMs in response to Butler resident input.	100.0%
	BOLD library participated in Children's Summer Reading Program, worked with Resident's Association, and increased Butler residents' awareness of BOLD.	100.0%
	Recruited and trained 30 volunteers.	100.0%
	Issued 49 new library cards.	*
	Circulation increased by 401 percent from 1,195 in 1997 to 4,788 in 1998.	406.7%
	Contacted all on-site service providers at Butler housing project.	100.0%
Haltom City Public Library	Spent \$8,333.45 on 663 books and videos	199.9%
	Distributed 437 pieces of publicity.	87.4%
	Volunteers and students completed 251 hours of training.	76.1%
	7 people attended training sessions.	31.8%
	Circulated 57 items.	1.9%
	281 people attended special programs.	38.0%
	Handled 104 reference questions.	3.0%
	Issued 20 new library cards.	40.0%
Houston Public Library	Conducted five major media reports	100.0%
	Conducted 23 visits to West End clinic, 19 to Sunnyside; 1,012 attended sessions	84.0%
	Distributed 245 library card applications.	*
	Unable to track number of new maternity clients reached	*
	Did not use sessions to identify parents for referral to HDL Parent Reading Program or Houston READ Commission	0.0%

* Target information not available.

The TSLAC set eight variables as performance measures. These included:

- Number of materials acquired (Materials acquisition includes books, videocassettes, microforms, and other materials received and subscriptions purchased.)
- Number of publicity pieces distributed.

- Number of persons attending training sessions.
- Number of persons attending ESL or literacy sessions.
- Number of materials circulated.
- Number of persons attending special programs.
- Number of reference questions answered.
- Number of persons receiving library card for the first time.

The performance of the libraries with Special Projects Grants was measured based on the extent to which the project met its target on each of these variables. The following tables display the performance of the six Special Projects Grants in 1998. As seen from these tables, libraries' performance varied widely from variable to variable.

Table III.5

1998			
Library	Materials Acquisition		
	Target	Actual	% of Target
Arlington Public Library	1,134	3,884	343.0%
Dallas Public Library	912	886	97.0%
Ft. Worth Public Library	170	753	443.0%
Haltom City Public Library	273	663	242.0%
Houston Public Library	300	*	*
Sterling Municipal Library	226	227	100.4%

* No information

Table III.6

1998						
Library	Publicity Pieces Distributed			Persons Attending Training Sessions		
	Target	Actual	% of Target	Target	Actual	% of Target
Arlington Public Library	1,500	2,000	133.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dallas Public Library	5,000	5,000	100.0%	30	45	150.0%
Ft. Worth Public Library	3,000	13,016	434.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Haltom City Public Library	500	437	87.0%	22	7	32.0%
Houston Public Library	7,500	*	*	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sterling Municipal Library	1,000	1,030	103.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A

* No information

Table III.7

1998			
Library	Persons Attending Literacy or ESL Sessions		
	Target	Actual	% of Target
Arlington Public Library	N/A*	N/A	N/A
Dallas Public Library	50	40	80.0%
Ft. Worth Public Library	N/A	N/A	N/A
Haltom City Public Library	N/A	N/A	N/A
Houston Public Library	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sterling Municipal Library	N/A	N/A	N/A

* Only the Dallas Public Library reported literacy/ESL sessions.

Table III.8

1998 - Program Services						
Library	Materials Circulated			Persons Attending Special Programs		
	Target	Actual	% of Target	Target	Actual	% of Target
Arlington Public Library	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,000	2,872	96.0%
Dallas Public Library	9,000	17,553	195.0%	2,000	1,979	98.0%
Ft. Worth Public Library	1,315	4,788	364.0%	800	2,556	320.0%
Haltom City Public Library	3,000	57	2.0%	740	281	38.0%
Houston Public Library	900	*	*	600	*	*
Sterling Municipal Library	30	184	613.0%	24	76	316.7%

* No information.

Table III.9

1998 - Program Services						
Library	Reference Questions Answered			Persons Receiving a Library Card for First Time		
	Target	Actual	% of Target	Target	Actual	% of Target
Arlington Public Library	N/A	N/A	N/A	35	0	0.0%
Dallas Public Library	500	939	186.0%	150	152	101.0%
Ft. Worth Public Library	1,500	5,885	392.0%	129	49	38.0%
Haltom City Public Library	3,500	104	3.0%	50	20	40.0%
Houston Public Library	900	*	*	300	*	*
Sterling Municipal Library	N/A	N/A	N/A	24	32	133.0%

* No information.

In 1999, TSLAC awarded only three Special Projects Grants. Two of these were second year continuations from 1998. As in 1998, the projects varied significantly across and within in the extent to which they met their targets.

Table III.10

1999 Special Projects Grants		
Libraries	Project Accomplishments	% of Target
Dallas Public Library - North Oak Cliff Branch	Conducted 86 cultural enrichment programs.	69.3%
	Offered 19 special programs.	237.5%
	Displayed children's projects every month starting in January.	75.0%
	ESL attendance did not increase.	0.0%
	Produced a mural and drama at end of summer programming.	100.0%
	Produced a manual of Children's Enrichment Curriculum.	100.0%
McKinney Memorial Public Library	Ordered and distributed 1,980 books to low-income families.	247.5%
	Distributed 3,006 pieces of publicity.	143.1%
	Issued 131 new library cards.	99.2%
Sterling Municipal Library (Baytown)	Circulated 12,192 materials.	244.0%
	Purchased 7 Spanish-language periodicals.	233.3%
	Conducted three library programs in Spanish: low turnout- 17 and 27 attended 2 nd & 3 rd programs.	100.0%
	Expanded ESL/ LEP collections.	100.0%
	Registered 384 new Spanish speaking patrons by Extension Services.	384.0%
	Provided advisory and reference services for LEP adults and their families.	100.0%

Table III.11

1999			
Library	Materials Acquisition		
	Target	Actual	% of Target
Dallas Public Library	360	355	98.0%
McKinney Memorial Public Library	800	2,241	280.1%
Sterling Municipal Library (Baytown)	1,550	2,346	151.0%

Table III.12

1999						
Library	Publicity Pieces Distributed			Persons Attending Training Sessions		
	Target	Actual	% of Target	Target	Actual	% of Target
Dallas Public Library	10,000	10,600	106.0%	2,880	990	35.0%
McKinney Memorial Public Library	2,100	3,006	143.1%	N/A	43	N/A
Sterling Municipal Library (Baytown)	9,000	9,042	100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table III.13

1999			
Library	Persons Attending Literacy or ESL Sessions		
	Target	Actual	% of Target
Dallas Public Library	1,980	2,575	130.0%
McKinney Memorial Public Library	N/A	300	N/A
Sterling Municipal Library (Baytown)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table III.14

1999 - Program Services						
Library	Materials Circulated			Persons Attending Special Programs		
	Target	Actual	% of Target	Target	Actual	% of Target
Dallas Public Library	5,000	7,131	143.0%	840	968	115.0%
McKinney Memorial Public Library	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,987	N/A
Sterling Municipal Library (Baytown)	5,000	12,192	244.0%	100	338	338.0%

Table III.15

1999 - Program Services						
Library	Reference Questions Answered			Persons Receiving a Library Card for First Time		
	Target	Actual	% of Target	Target	Actual	% of Target
Dallas Public Library	2,000	2,098	149.0%	100	217	217.0%
McKinney Memorial Public Library	*	*	*	132	339	256.8%
Sterling Municipal Library (Baytown)	200	330	165.0%	400	1,291	323.0%

* No information.

In 2000, the TSLAC awarded 11 Special Projects Grants. Three of the grants were continuation grants.

Table III.16

2000 Special Projects Grants		
Project	Project Accomplishments	% of Target
Arlington Public Library	Purchased a computer workstation with CD-ROM (200 patrons used International Languages computer).	100.0%
	Purchased 2,017 foreign language items.	97.0%
	Purchased a TV/VCR and cart.	100.0%
	Issued 1,678 new library cards.	124.7%
Azle Public Library	Conducted survey and compiled responses.	*
	Hired and retained a representative for Library-at-Home program.	100.0%
	Distributed 338 brochures to nursing homes.	84.5%
	Placed an advertisement in paper; provided four press releases to two papers.	50.0%
	Registered 38 patrons for the program.	200.0%
	Enrolled one patron in Talking Books Program.	10.0%
	Increased the number of patrons served from 20 to 38.	100.0%
	Circulated 1,740 items through program.	136.6%
Purchased 298 items.	220.1%	

* No information about target.

Table III.17

2000 Special Projects Grants		
Project	Project Accomplishments	% of Target
Sterling Municipal Library (Baytown)	1,085 adults accessed literacy technology.	394.0%
	8,916 student hours completed with technology.	245.0%
	Trained 130 LEP parents in school district technology.	130.0%
	Introduced 899 LEP adults at Lee College to ESL and literacy technology.	899.0%
	Trained 129 professional and volunteer educators in library literacy technology.	165.4%
	815 LEP patrons independently accessed literacy technology.	326.0%
	Circulated 2,463 Spanish language materials.	197.0%
	Answered 98 reference questions.	198.0%
	Issued 1,180 library cards to first-time ESL patrons.	524.0%
Dallas Public Library (semi-annual report)	Showed 36 videos, covering issues of interest to older patrons.	*
Harris County Public Library (Aldine & High Meadows Branches)	Offered four series of bilingual programs on vocational topics; 180 total attendance.	75.0%
	Received 2,242 materials.	291.2%
	Purchased computer software; but did not use grant funds.	*
	Distributed 18,691 pieces of publicity.	1,861.6%
Harris County Public Library (Parker Williams Branch)	Conducted story time in Vietnamese on 25 Saturdays, March to August.	58.3%
	Issued 121 new library cards; 89 adult, 32 juvenile.	*
	889 attended story times; 600 children, 289 parents.	*
	95 area residents attended citizenship classes.	135.7%
	Purchased 1,159 adult titles for Vietnamese language collection.	231.8%
	Circulated 5,608 grant-funded items.	*
Dr. Eugene Clark Library (Lockhart)	Issued 117 new library cards.	97.5%
	Circulated 216 materials.	72.0%
	Distributed 12,250 promotional pieces.	102.1%

	Provided 24 hours of training each week; 150 have attended – 120 on average per month.	
--	--	--

* No information about Target.

Table III.18

2000 Special Projects Grants		
Project	Project Accomplishments	% of Target
Marshall Public Library	Distributed 100 brochures to 25 county health care facilities.	*
	Distributed 215 literacy assistance packets to new mothers.	*
	Issued 8 new library cards as a result of project.	*
	Added 31 books and 15 videos to project collection.	*
	Received inquiries about project from across the state.	*
McKinney Memorial Public Library	Distributed 3,994 books to low-income families.	*
	Distributed 8,485 pieces of publicity.	*
	Issued 136 new library cards.	*
	775 children attended literacy classes while parents attended ESL classes.	*
	1,592 parents and children in low-income families attended special programs.	*
Lubbock City-County Library	Issued 233 new library cards.	110.9%
	Purchased and distributed 1,674 books to kindergartners at Title I schools.	149.5%
	70 adults attended literacy sessions.	*
	Met or exceeded goals in number of publicity materials distributed, persons attending training sessions, circulation, and persons attending special programs.	*

* No information about targets.

Table III.19

2000			
Library	Materials Acquisition		
	Target	Actual	% of Target
Arlington Public Library	2,140	2,017	94.2%
Azle Public Library	135	298	220.0%
Dallas Public Library	744	774	100.0%
Harris County (Aldine & High Meadows) Public Library	773	2,316	301.0%
Harris County (Parker Williams) Public Library	600	1,159	193.0%
Killeen Public Library	2,000	0	0.0%
Dr. Eugene Clark Library (Lockhart)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Marshall Public Library	2,060	1,880	91.0%
McKinney Memorial Public Library	2,400	4,488	187.0%
Sterling Municipal Library (Baytown)	813	1,150	126.0%

Table III.20

2000						
Library	Publicity Pieces Distributed			Persons Attending Training Sessions		
	Target	Actual	% of Target	Target	Actual	% of Target
Arlington Public Library	40	42	105.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Azle Public Library	400	338	85.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dallas Public Library	30,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Denton Public Library	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Harris County (Aldine & High Meadows)	10,000	18,691	187.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Harris County (Parker Williams)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Killeen Public Library	25,000	18,000	72.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dr. Eugene Clark Library (Lockhart)	12,000	12,250	102.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Killeen Public Library	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Marshall Public Library	7,000	4,059	58.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
McKinney Memorial Public Library	2,800	8,485	303.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sterling Municipal Library (Baytown)	3,000	4,506	150.0%	78	129	165.0%

Table III.21

2000			
Library	Persons Attending Literacy or ESL Sessions		
	Target	Actual	% of Target
Arlington Public Library	N/A	N/A	N/A
Azle Public Library	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dallas Public Library	N/A	N/A	N/A
Harris County (Aldine & High Meadows)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Harris County (Parker Williams)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Killeen Public Library	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dr. Eugene Clark Library (Lockhart)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Marshall Public Library	N/A	N/A	N/A
McKinney Memorial Public Library	90	775	861.0%
Sterling Municipal Library (Baytown)	275	1,085	395.0%

Table III.22

2000 - Program Services						
Library	Materials Circulated			Persons Attending Special Programs		
	Target	Actual	% of Target	Target	Actual	% of Target
Arlington Public Library	3,625	8,788	242.4%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Azle Public Library	1,274	1,740	137.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dallas Public Library	7,440	575	7.0%	2,700	2,692	99.9%
Harris County (Aldine & High Meadows)	2,000	512	26.0%	300	180	60.0%
Harris County (Parker Williams)	1,800	5,837	324.0%	660	1,536	232.0%
Killeen Public Library	5,100	890	17.0%	700	272	39.0%
Dr. Eugene Clark Library (Lockhart)	300	216	72.0%	550	883	160.0%
Marshall Public Library	1,200	1,225	102.0%	1,500	1,717	114.0%
McKinney Memorial Public Library	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,000	1,592	159.0%
Sterling Municipal Library (Baytown)	1,250	2,463	197.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table III.23

2000 - Program Services						
Library	Reference Questions Answered			Persons Receiving a Library Card for First Time		
	Target	Actual	% of Target	Target	Actual	% of Target
Arlington Public Library	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,346	1,678	124.7%
Azle Public Library	N/A	N/A	N/A	20	33	165.0%
Dallas Public Library	4,200	110	0.0%	600	240	40.0%
Harris County (Aldine & High Meadows)	N/A	N/A	N/A	120	25	21.0%
Harris County (Parker Williams)	N/A	N/A	N/A	90	279	310.0%
Killeen Public Library	250	30	12.0%	200	4	2.0%
Dr. Eugene Clark Library (Lockhart)	150	148	98.0%	120	117	98.0%
Marshall Public Library	500	130	26.0%	500	35	7.0%
McKinney Memorial Public Library	N/A	N/A	N/A	132	136	103.0%
Sterling Municipal Library (Baytown)	50	99	198.0%	225	1,180	524.0%

TSLAC awarded seven Special Projects Grants in 2001. Five were continuation grants. The activities, accomplishments, and performance of each of these projects are presented in the following series of tables. As in previous years, the extent to which projects met their targets varied greatly within projects by performance measure as well as across projects.

Table III.24

2001 Special Projects Grants		
Project	Project Accomplishments	% of Target
Arlington Public Library	Conducted workshops in 42 out of 46 licensed child care centers.	91.3%
Read It Again! Outreach library services to child care providers, the children and their parents	Conducted follow-up visits to childcare centers that received initial workshop.	83.8%
	Issued 20 new corporate library cards.	117.6%
	Increased corporate card circulation by 14 percent.	*
	Increased the knowledge of childcare providers about methods of reading to children, as demonstrated through pre/post tests. Scores increased 8.9 percent.	*
	Increased contacts between branch libraries and child care facilities by 25 percent.	100.0%
	Increased satisfaction of child care providers with workshops. 99.8 percent of providers were either very satisfied or satisfied with workshops.	*
Azle Public Library	Delivered 98 brochures to home bound seniors via home nursing services, Meals on Wheels, and to nursing home residents	49.0%
Deliver library materials to older adults who can not get to the library (at home patrons)	Publicized the program through articles in local newspapers.	*
	Enrolled 44 "at home" patrons in the program.	98.0%
	Increased number of at home patrons that are served by the Library-At-Home and Talking Books programs to 42 from 40.	*
	Delivered 2,082 items to the Library-At-Home patrons from September 2000 to August 2001.	66.7%
	Increased collection of Library-At-Home by purchasing 635 items (378 books, 132 videos, and 125 books on tape).	*
	Achieved a 93 percent satisfaction rate in a patron survey. Objective was a 70 or better percent.	*
Denton Public Library	Provided four story time programs at 23 childcare centers. Presented 427 programs to 4,937 children.	*
Books-To-Share project to provide library services to children in day care	Purchased and made available 154 kits (4 at each center), 74 circulation kits, 22 kits for 4-5 year olds, 27 kits for 2-3 year olds, and 25 kits for infants. Purchased 1,726 items for the story time kits.	*
	Presented three teacher workshops to a total of 65 teachers.	*
	Provided family literacy activities that encouraged families with children in childcare centers to use the library. Distributed 4,500 brochures to parents.	*

* Target not specified.

Table III.25

2001 Special Projects Grants		
Project	Project Accomplishments	% of Target
Harris County (Aldine & High Meadows)	Offered four series of bilingual programs to 109 Spanish-speaking adults with limited English proficiency on vocational topics.	182.0%
Provide two "one-stop" job bilingual assistance centers	Purchased 2,316 books including consumables and English and Spanish language vocational materials, 9 audiocassettes and 40 videocassettes.	*
	Both branches used press releases and flyers to promote the program.	150.0%
Harris County (Parker Williams)	Provided 24 story/learning times programs from March through August 2001 to 558 children; 23 attended each program on average; 239 parents attended (10 on average at each program); 46 children received library cards for the first time.	*
Services in Vietnamese to area residents with limited English proficiency	Offered the <i>Mother Goose Asks Why?</i> Program on Saturdays in July and August: 21 parents and 26 children attended on average. Distributed kits and books to participants.	*
	Provided two citizenship classes in Vietnamese. On average, 33 people participated in the two classes. 160 adults received library cards for the first time.	*
	Offered two TIPS classes on Saturdays in March, July and August.	*
	Purchased 684 books: 534 adult books and 150 juvenile books in January 2001; purchased 178 books in August 2001 for a total of 862. Recorded 4,443 circulations for the materials.	*
Dr. Eugene Clark Library (Lockhart)	LOCK.NET offered 24 hours of training a week to Lockhart residents. The project offered four day classes with 8-12 people attending and four night classes with four to six people attending.	*
LOCK.NET computer and Internet training to disadvantaged members of community	Promoted library services through presentations in community neighborhoods, published articles in local newspaper, provided information on city cable channel and in church bulletins. Distributed 12,000 flyers throughout the school district.	*
	Met with neighborhood residents and leaders of church, civic, and educational organizations to promote the project through presentations.	*

* Target not specified.

Table III.26

2001 Special Projects Grants		
FY00 Project	Project Accomplishments	% of Target
McKinney Memorial Public Library	Purchased 4,284 books to encourage low-income families to read. Books were distributed through HeadStart, Library partnerships, the Health Department, Summer Reading Programs, and Special Holiday Programs.	

Reading and ESL services to low-income families	Distributed 3,721 publicity pieces targeting this population. Distribution targeted Family Reading Night, Story Time, Holiday Events, and Special Story Programs.	*
	Recruited 25 volunteers to assist with literacy and ESL classes.	*
	Offered three story times a week; these were typically attended by 15 to 30 students. Offered adult ESL classes.	*
	Developed partnerships with the county and the school district and with the HeadStart program. These partnerships helped publicize the classes.	*
	Issued 130 library cards.	*

* Target not specified.

Table III.27

2001			
Library	Materials Acquisition		
	Target	Actual	% of Target
Arlington Public Library	1,160	1,323	114.0%
Azle Public Library	350	635	180.0%
Denton Public Library	1,316	1,726	131.0%
Harris County Public Library (Aldine & High Meadows)	870	2,365	272.0%
Harris County Public Library (Parker Williams)	860	862	100.0%
Dr. Eugene Clark Library (Lockhart)	N/A	N/A	N/A
McKinney Memorial Public Library	4,000	4,284	107.0%

Table III.28

2001						
Library	Publicity Pieces Distributed			Persons Attending Training Sessions		
	Target	Actual	% of Target	Target	Actual	% of Target
Arlington Public Library	37,560	44,974	119.7%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Azle Public Library	200	97	49.0%	11	11	100.0%
Denton Public Library	36,027	26,788	74.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Harris County (Aldine & High Meadows)	10,000	15,000	150.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Harris County (Parker Williams)	1,100	2,200	200.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dr. Eugene Clark Library (Lockhart)	12,000	12,354	103.0%	2	1	50.0%
McKinney Memorial Public Library	3,200	3,721	116.0%	3,208	3,721	116.0%

Table III.29

2001			
Library	Persons Attending Literacy or ESL Sessions		
	Target	Actual	% of Target
Arlington Public Library	N/A	N/A	N/A
Azle Public Library	N/A	N/A	N/A
Denton Public Library	N/A	N/A	N/A
Harris County (Aldine & High Meadows)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Harris County (Parker Williams)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dr. Eugene Clark Library (Lockhart)	N/A	N/A	N/A
McKinney Memorial Public Library	832	880	105.0%

Table III.30

2001 - Program Services						
Library	Materials Circulated			Persons Attending Special Programs		
	Target	Actual	% of Target	Target	Actual	% of Target
Arlington Public Library	4,950	2,196	44.4%	3,195	910	28.5%
Azle Public Library	3,874	2,082	54.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Denton Public Library	1,052	181	17.0%	6,776	5,002	73.0%
Harris County (Aldine & High Meadows)	2,010	1,931	96.0%	120	109	91.0%
Harris County (Parker Williams)	1,000	9,336	933.0%	1,150	2,223	193.0%
Dr. Eugene Clark Library (Lockhart)	200	164	82.0%	1,800	1,680	94.0%
McKinney Memorial Public Library	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,200	1,290	106.0%

Table III.31

2001 - Program Services						
Library	Reference Questions Answered			Persons Receiving a Library Card for First Time		
	Target	Actual	% of Target	Target	Actual	% of Target
Arlington Public Library	N/A	N/A	N/A	100	20	20.0%
Azle Public Library	24	27	113.0%	10	11	110.0%
Denton Public Library	500	73	14.0%	398	8	2.0%
Harris County (Aldine & High Meadows)	N/A	N/A	N/A	32	7	22.0%
Harris County (Parker Williams)	N/A	N/A	N/A	100	380	380.0%
Dr. Eugene Clark Library (Lockhart)	180	173	96.0%	144	144	100.0%
McKinney Memorial Public Library	N/A	N/A	N/A	130	131	100.0%

IV. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE NEGOTIATED GRANTS

The Technical Assistance Negotiated Grants (TANG) program was begun in FY 1999 to enable library staff to make better use of technology in their libraries. TANG funds were provided to the individual library systems ranging from \$12,719 (TTPLS) to \$99,999 (NETLS). Total funding ranged from \$500,839 in FY1999 to \$618,988 in FY 2000 and \$596,274 in FY 2001. Average funding in FY 1999 was \$50,000; it increased to nearly \$62,000 in FY 2000, and decreased to about \$60,000 in FY 2001. Funding to individual Library Systems was based on amount requested and negotiated. TANG funding increased during the three years for six of the Library Systems, was uneven for two of the Library Systems, and actually decreased for two of the Library Systems.

Table IV.1

Library Systems	1999	2000	2001
Big Country Library System (BCLS)	\$ 48,038	\$ 52,112	\$ 53,873
Texas Panhandle Library System (TPLS)	\$ 43,469	\$ 36,450	\$ 27,511
Central Texas Library System (CTLS)	\$ 75,289	\$ 84,397	\$ 73,000
South Texas library System (STLS)	\$ 25,515	\$ 55,000	\$ 61,385
Texas Trans-Pecos Library System (TTPLS)	\$ 12,719	\$ 52,012	\$ 52,041
North Texas Regional Library System (NTRLS)	\$ 63,646	\$ 69,000	\$ 75,000
Northeast Texas Library System (NETLS)	\$ 99,999	\$ 71,934	\$ 54,031
Houston Area Library System (HALS)	\$ 22,100	\$ 60,000	\$ 60,000
West Texas Library System (WTLS)	\$ 54,378	\$ 74,997	\$ 74,452
Alamo Area Library System (AALS)	\$ 55,686	\$ 63,086	\$ 64,981
Mean TANG funding	\$ 50,008	\$ 61,899	\$ 59,627
Total Funding	\$500,839	\$618,988	\$596,274

1. Use of TANG Funds

All 10 regional Texas Library Systems participated in the grant. Library Systems used TANG funds to provide technological aid to their member public libraries. Grant funds were used for personnel, equipment, supplies, telecommunications, travel, and professional services. Most Systems chose to hire a technical support staff person to provide consultations, training and needs assessment.

Table IV.2

Library Systems	1999	2000	2001
BCLS	Hire a technician Purchase equipment Training materials Travel to libraries	Hire a technician Travel to libraries	Train and assist member library staff. Technician's salary.
TPLS	Hire a technician Travel to libraries Training	Train library staff in troubleshooting and computer maintenance Funds for emergency technical assistance	Provide technical training workshops, instructional materials, security software updates.
CTLS	Hire a technician Purchase equipment Travel to libraries Training	Train library staff Travel to libraries Supplies for training	Train and assist member libraries. Technician's salary.
STLS	Technical training materials	Hire a technician Travel to libraries Supplies for training Funds for specialists Funds for emergency technical assistance	Train and assist member libraries. Technician's salary.
TTPLS	Provide computer tool kits and cleaning kits to libraries. Office and equipment for technician	Hire a technician Travel to libraries Supplies for training Equipment for technician	Train and assist member libraries. Technician's salary.
NTRLs	Hire a technician Contract for additional expertise for large libraries	Technician salary Travel to libraries Funds for specialists Training	Train and assist member libraries. Fund contractual technical assistance for larger libraries and more complex projects.
NETLS	Intensive PC training and materials for staff	Training	Train and assist member libraries. Technician's salary.
HALS	Technical training Instructional materials	Training	Fund contractual technical assistance. Fund development of a

			comprehensive training plan and materials to be implemented system-wide. Fund contractual technical consultants for larger projects.
WTLS	Hire a technician Purchase equipment	Technician salary Travel to libraries	Train and assist member libraries. Technician's salary.
AALS	Technical training Materials	Training Technical assistance	Train and assist member libraries. Technician's salary.

2. TANG Activities

TANG uses three performance measures:

- Number of library staff assisted, including professional staff, technical staff, volunteers, and community members who help provide technical services to the library.
- Number of library staff trained, including professional staff, technical staff, volunteers, and community members who help provide technical services to the library.
- Number of instructional materials provided, including all materials purchased for libraries or for the System office, and substantive materials provided to libraries and library staff such as manuals or workshop packets.

The setting of targets by Library Systems was inconsistent from year to year in the three performance measurement areas. The extent to which Library Systems met, failed to meet, or exceeded their targets was also inconsistent throughout the three years, as shown in the following tables. Some Library Systems experienced difficulty in hiring or retaining qualified technicians. This affected their ability to provide technology-related training and assistance to their member libraries.

Table IV.3

FY1999									
Library Systems	Library Staff Assisted			Library Staff Trained			Instructional Materials Provided		
	Target	Actual	% of Target	Target	Actual	% of Target	Target	Actual	% of Target
BCLS	240	68	28.3%	60	4	6.7%	600	526	87.7%
TPLS	551	0	0.0%	335	0	0.0%	120	0	0.0%
CTLS	400	838	209.5%	200	158	79.0%	200	232	116.0%
STLS	244	244	100.0%	--	--	--	100	100	100.0%
TTPLS	252	0	0.0%	8	0	0.0%	262	0	0.0%
NTRLS	420	134	32.0%	70	17	24.0%	800	0	0.0%
NETLS	50	94	188.0%	65	94	145.0%	200	282	141.0%
HALS	750	0	0.0%	14	17	121.0%	150	585	390.0%
WTLS	150	0	0.0%	150	0	0.0%	165	0	0.0%
AALS	419	419	100.0%	--	--	--	419	419	100.0%

Table IV.4

FY2000									
Library Systems	Library Staff Assisted			Library Staff Trained			Instructional Materials Provided		
	Target	Actual	% of Target	Target	Actual	% of Target	Target	Actual	% of Target
BCLS	420	48	11.4%	60	0	0.0%	600	21	3.5%
TPLS	311	697	224.0%	181	160	88.0%	311	440	141.0%
CTLS	600	2137	356.0%	80	73	91.0%	100	117	117.0%
STLS	180	0	0.0%	140	0	0.0%	61	0	0.0%
TTPLS	252	0	0.0%	8	0	0.0%	262	0	0.0%
NTRLS	2030	1906	93.9%	470	352	74.9%	1080	1951	180.6%
NETLS	0	0	0.0%	134	123	92.0%	134	123	92.0%
HALS	400	0	0.0%	40	76	190.0%	50	380.5	761.0%
WTLS	300	607	202.0%	300	24	8.0%	330	0	0.0%
AALS	419	419	100.0%	--	--	--	419	419	100.0%

Table IV.5

FY2001									
Library Systems	Library Staff Assisted			Library Staff Trained			Instructional Materials Provided		
	Target	Actual	% of Target	Target	Actual	% of Target	Target	Actual	% of Target
BCLS	210	418	199.0%	60	93	155.0%	300	402	134.0%
TPLS	240	490	204.0%	240	278	116.0%	840	1183	141.0%
CTLS	800	946	118.0%	80	102	128.0%	400	589	147.0%
STLS	260	702	270.0%	108	8	7.4%	432	28	6.5%
TTPLS	270	401	148.5%	8	55	687.5%	274	138	50.4%
NTRLS	2336	2091	90.0%	108	295	273.0%	1860	1648	89.0%
NETLS	500	334	67.0%	500	107	21.0%	225	499	222.0%
HALS	--	--	--	40	82	205.0%	100	84	84.0%
WTLS	625	786	126.0%	68	177	260.0%	680	175	26.0%
AALS	769	280	36.0%	106	72	67.0%	194	305	156.0%

It is unclear from the analysis of the data reported by Library Systems over the 1999-2001 period, how Library Systems set targets in any of the measurement areas and why they failed to achieve or exceeded their targets. It is also unclear how they used data on their performance in Year 1 of the TANG grant in setting targets in the following years. For example, some Systems held the target constant over the three years while others increased the targets significantly in Year 3 from the Year 1 target and yet other Systems decreased the targets or varied the targets up and down. Some of the variation in targets set from one year to the next may be associated with variations in the use of TANG funds between years.

Table IV.6

FY1999-2001 Targets									
Library Systems	Library Staff Assisted			Library Staff Trained			Instructional Materials Provided		
	Target 1999	Target 2000	Target 2001	Target 1999	Target 2000	Target 2001	Target 1999	Target 2000	Target 2001
BCLS	240	420	210	60	60	60	600	600	300
TPLS	551	311	240	335	181	240	120	311	840
CTLS	400	600	800	200	80	80	200	100	400
STLS	244	180	260	--	140	108	100	61	432
TTPLS	252	252	270	8	8	8	262	262	274
NTRLS	420		2336	70		108	800		1860
NETLS	50	0	500	65	134	500	200	134	225
HALS	750	400	--	14	40	40	150	50	100
WTLS	150	300	625	150	300	68	165	330	680
AALS	419	419	769	--	--	106	419	419	194

Setting targets also appeared to be unrelated to the extent to which Library Systems managed to meet their target during each of the three years under review. As seen in the table below, percent of targets achieved varied greatly from year to year within the three areas of performance, but the variance was not consistent and did not follow any patterns.

Table IV.7

FY1999-2001: Percent of Target Met									
Library Systems	Library Staff Assisted			Library Staff Trained			Instructional Materials Provided		
	% of Target Met 1999	% of Target Met 2000	% of Target Met 2001	% of Target Met 1999	% of Target Met 2000	% of Target Met 2001	% of Target Met 1999	% of Target Met 2000	% of Target Met 2001
BCLS	28.3%	11.4%	199.0%	6.7%	0.0%	155.0%	87.7%	3.5%	134.0%
TPLS	0.0%	224.0%	204.0%	0.0%	88.0%	116.0%	0.0%	141.0%	141.0%
CTLS	209.5%	356.0%	118.0%	79.0%	91.0%	128.0%	116.0%	117.0%	147.0%
STLS	100.0%	0.0%	270.0%	--	0.0%	7.4%	100.0%	0.0%	6.5%
TTPLS	0.0%	0.0%	148.5%	0.0%	0.0%	687.5%	0.0%	0.0%	50.4%
NTRLS	32.0%		90.0%	24.0%		273.0%	0.0%		89.0%
NETLS	188.0%	0.0%	67.0%	145.0%	92.0%	21.0%	141.0%	92.0%	222.0%
HALS	0.0%	0.0%	--	121.0%	190.0%	205.0%	390.0%	761.0%	84.0%
WTLS	0.0%	202.0%	126.0%	0.0%	8.0%	260.0%	0.0%	0.0%	26.0%
AALS	100.0%	100.0%	36.0%	--	--	67.0%	100.0%	100.0%	156.0%

Similarly, Library Systems did not appear to have taken into consideration the target they set and their actual performance in one year in setting targets for the following year. The data analysis indicates that target setting was done independently from year to year with little consideration to actual performance.

Table IV.8

FY1999-2001 Performance									
Library Systems	Library Staff Trained 1999			Library Staff Trained 2000			Library Staff Trained 2001		
	Target	Actual	% of Target	Target	Actual	% of Target	Target	Actual	% of Target
BCLS	60	4	6.7%	60	0	0.0%	60	93	155.0%
TPLS	335	0	0.0%	181	160	88.0%	240	278	116.0%
CTLS	200	158	79.0%	80	73	91.0%	80	102	128.0%
STLS	--	--	--	140	0	0.0%	108	8	7.4%
TTPLS	8	0	0.0%	8	0	0.0%	8	55	687.5%
NTRLS	70	17	24.0%				108	295	273.0%
NETLS	65	94	145.0%	134	123	92.0%	500	107	21.0%
HALS	14	17	121.0%	40	76	190.0%	40	82	205.0%
WTLS	150	0	0.0%	300	24	8.0%	68	177	260.0%
AALS	--	--	--	--	--	--	106	72	67.0%

The data that Library Systems reported to TSLAC with regard to number of trained staff do not indicate how many people have actually been trained or the specific levels of training they received. These data also do not identify the number and percent of member libraries which have staff who received "basic" and "advanced" training. Hence, these data do not help TSLAC determine the percent of the member libraries that have in-house staff with specific levels of technology-related skills.

Finally, the data that Library Systems provided to TSLAC on the TANG funding did not have any impact measures. Impact measures for this grant may include:

- Unduplicative number and percent of member libraries whose staff received "basic" training.
- Unduplicative number and percent of member libraries whose staff received "advanced training."
- Reduction in number of calls to the Library System for assistance with "basic" technology problems.
- Number of calls to Library System on more advanced issues.
- Number of member library staff receiving more advanced technology training.
- Extent to which member libraries are able to trouble-shoot.
- Extent to which member libraries have become more self-sufficient.
- Patron use of technology.

V. LIBRARY ESTABLISHMENT GRANTS

According to *Beyond 2000: Books, Bytes and Beginnings*; the Texas State Library and Archives Commission's Strategic Plan for 2001-2005, 1.4 million people in Texas are without library services. Consistent with the LSTA goal to target services to underserved urban and rural communities, TSLAC created the Establishment Grants program whose purpose is to establish libraries in unserved communities.

The Establishment Grants award \$30,000 a year for up to three years to establish public library service to an area not served by a public library. The library receiving the grant is obligated to achieve all requirements for membership in the Texas Library System by the end of the third year. It is obligated to make appropriate progress towards meeting those requirements during each grant year in order to receive the grant for the following year. Requirements for system membership include quantifiable population-based measures such as collection size, local funding level, number of service hours, staffing levels, and staff qualifications. Indeed, all libraries that participated in this grant program have become full system members at the end of the three-year period. The percent of population served in these areas has increased.

The TSLAC sends out announcements about the grants to appropriate officials and library supporters in cities and counties that are without public library service. The state and regional systems provide assistance with the preparation of the grant application as well as assistance in establishing and operating libraries, and in technical areas during the grant period.

Approximately 48,000 people in six communities who did not previously have public library service now have a public library through the Establishment grant. Two of the counties that established public library service with the assistance of this grant previously had no public libraries in the county.

TSLAC awarded 14 grants, each for \$30,000, from FY 1999 through FY 2001. These included:

- Three Establishment Grants in FY 1999
- Five Establishment Grants in FY 2000
- Six Establishment Grants in FY 2001

The 14 grants were awarded to six legal entities for the establishment of libraries.

- Mills County (Jennie Trent Dew Library in Goldthwaite)
- Naples, City of (Naples Public Library)
- Throckmorton County (The Depot Public Library)

- Benbrook Library District (Benbrook Public Library)
- Randall County/Canyon Public Library
- Clifton, City of (Nellie Pederson Civic Library)

Typically, these organizations received three-year grants.

In FY1999, LSTA awarded:

\$30,000 to Mills County (Jennie Trent Dew Library in Goldthwaite)
\$30,000 to Naples, City of (Naples Public Library)
\$30,000 to Throckmorton County (The Depot Public Library)

In FY 2000 LSTA awarded:

\$30,000 to Benbrook Library District (Benbrook Public Library)
\$30,000 to Mills County (Jennie Trent Dew)
\$30,000 to Naples, City of (Naples Public Library)
\$30,000 to Randall County (Canyon Public Library)
\$30,000 to Throckmorton County (Depot Public Library)

In FY 2001 LSTA awarded:

\$30,000 to Benbrook Library District (Benbrook Public Library)
\$30,000 to Clifton, City of (Nellie Pederson Civic Library)
\$30,000 to Mills County (Jennie Trent Dew)
\$30,000 to Naples, City of (Naples Public Library)
\$30,000 to Randall County (Canyon Public Library)
\$30,000 to Throckmorton County (Depot Public Library)

Throckmorton County - Depot Public Library

Volunteers opened the Depot Public Library in Throckmorton, Texas, in 1996 as a privately run library with a donated collection. The library received a \$30,000 Establishment Grant in 1999, along with initial local government funds of \$5,000. These funds allowed the library to expand its collection, hours of service, and programming; hire a certified county librarian; provide equipment and furnishings; and achieve full membership in the Texas Library System. The library serves a county population of 1,880, circulated 2,834 items in FY 1999, and has maintained active and enthusiastic participation from the community. Because the federal and local funds accredit the library with the state, the library has been able to obtain additional state funds for computers and private grants for more books. The library served 8,169 in 1999.

The library attained all but one of the requirements for full membership in the Texas Library System in the first year of grant funding, and was expected to meet or exceed all criteria by the end of the three-year grant eligibility period. The library circulated 1,868 items and served 1,848 visitors in the first year of funding.

In the second year, Throckmorton County used the \$30,000 grant to purchase furnishings, equipment and materials. The library anticipated circulating 2,500 items to a population of 1,800. The Depot Public Library also received \$5,000 in local funding in FY 2000.

Jennie Trent Dew Library - Goldthwaite, Mills County:

The library, which serves a rural county with four school districts and fewer than 5,000 people, was established via trust funds from a private donor. The Establishment Grant of \$30,000 allowed the library to hire a certified librarian and assistant, expand and update the collection and expand library hours and services. The funding also allowed the library to provide Internet access (in conjunction with other funding sources), to provide training opportunities for the librarian, and to receive local funding, qualifying the library for membership in the state system and all the benefits that membership entails. Circulation and usage increased greatly with grant-funded changes.

The second-year grant of \$30,000 to the Jennie Trent Dew Library in Goldthwaite was for purchasing additional materials and equipment and continuing to expand services to a population of 5,000. The library exceeded their projections for circulation, new library card issuance, and program participation in the first year of funding, achieving well over 100 percent of their annual goals in these areas. This success was due in part to the extended hours of operation made possible by grant funds. Jennie Trent Dew Library also received \$6,730 in local funds in FY 2000.

Naples Public Library

The \$30,000 grant allowed the establishment of a new library in a previously unserved rural community of 1,508. The grant covered salary and training for a certified librarian, computers, books and other materials, furnishings, and other expenses. The library enjoys significant community involvement and support.

The second-year grant of \$30,000 to Naples Public Library was for use in purchasing an additional 550 items for the collection, to bring the total collection size to 8,000. First year funding helped the library issue 200 new library cards and circulate almost 1,000 items during the first six months. Staff were working to provide Internet access and increase the number of public-access computers during FY 2000. Naples Public Library also received \$16,990 in local funds in FY 2000.

Randall County/Canyon Public Library

The \$30,000 grant helped Randall County to expand library services to all residents of the county through a contract with the City of Canyon. Grant funds were used to purchase 800 books, subscriptions and other library materials. Due to this grant, 13,125 county residents have access to public library services; a circulation of 15,000 items is expected. Randall County also received \$126,615 in local funds in FY 2000.

Benbrook/ Benbrook Public Library

The \$30,000 grant helped the Benbrook Library District establish a library for a population of 21,139. Grant funds allowed the library to purchase 204 books during the first year of service. The library anticipates serving 1,000 patrons and issuing 250 library cards in the first year. Benbrook Public Library received \$450,000 in local funding in FY 2000.

1. Key Performance Measures FY 1998-2000

TSLAC set several performance measures for the Library Establishment Grants. These included:

- The decrease in the number of previously unserved persons.
- An increase in the number of Texans served by the state library system.
- An increase in the number of communities appropriating funds for Texas libraries.

TSLAC set 24 variables in five areas to report Library Establishment Grant activities. The 24 variables address different aspects of library collection and its use by patrons. The performance variables included:

- Materials Acquisition:
 - Number of books received.
 - Number of microforms received.
 - Number of audio materials received.
 - Number of films received.
 - Number of video materials received.
 - Number of machine-readable materials received.
 - Number of other materials received.
- Library Services:
 - Total circulation.

- Reciprocal borrowing.
 - ILL activity.
 - Reference transactions.
 - Materials used in-house.
 - Persons attending programs, presentations.
 - Gate count (persons entering library)
 - New library cards issued.
- Children's Services:
 - Circulation of juvenile materials
 - Juvenile program attendance.
 - ABE, GED, ESL, Literacy Programs:
 - Persons attending
 - Student hours.
 - Administration:
 - Total collection size.
 - Titles cataloged.
 - Percent of collection cataloged.
 - Uncataloged paperbacks; not part of regular collection.

Similarly to other grant programs, the methodology that the TSLAC used to measure performance vis-à-vis these variables consisted of "percent of target" achieved. As shown in the following tables, the libraries funded through the Establishment Grants demonstrated a high level of activity (output) on the different performance measures. The performance of these libraries varied greatly through the three years. There was little relationship between the targets they set and their performance. While libraries generally increased their targets based on achievements in the previous year, they did not appear to set more accurate target levels.

Table V.1

Materials Acquisition									
Establishment Grant	Year 1			Year 2			Year 3		
	Target	Actual	% of Target	Target	Actual	% of Target	Target	Actual	% of Target
Mills County	400	294	72.5%	488	331	68.0%	450	804	179.0%
City of Naples	950	488	51.4%	555	643	116.0%	460	396	86.0%
Throckmorton County	129	120	93.0%	140	140	100.0%	432	432	100.0%
Benbrook	204	213	104.0%	300	827	276.0%			
Randall County	855	1,778	208.0%	1,156	1,135	98.0%			
Clifton	374	831	222.0%						

Table V.2

Library Services - Total Circulation									
Establishment Grant	Year 1			Year 2			Year 3		
	Target	Actual	% of Target	Target	Actual	% of Target	Target	Actual	% of Target
Mills County	3,500	12,756	364.0%	15,000	6,693	64.0%	15,000	11,723	78.0%
City of Naples	2,400	3,524	146.8%	3,000	4,205	140.0%	3,300	4,294	130.0%
Throckmorton County	3,000	2,834	95.0%	2,500	3,070	129.0%	3,000	3,189	106.0%
Benbrook	550	12,236	2,236%	11,000	19,123	174.0%			
Randall County	15,000	11,581	77.2%	48,000	76,064	158.0%			
Clifton	8,800	8,652	98.0%						

Table V.3

Library Services - Reference Transactions									
Establishment Grant	Year 1			Year 2			Year 3		
	Target	Actual	% of Target	Target	Actual	% of Target	Target	Actual	% of Target
Mills County	100	110	110.0%	40	173	433.0%	250	260	104.0%
City of Naples	1,000	1,633	163.0%	1,000	1,329	133.0%	1,100	1,315	119.0%
Throckmorton County	100	100	100.0%	100	100	100.0%	100	100	100.0%
Benbrook	100	449	449.0%	500	802	160.0%			
Randall County	200	126	63.0%	800	623	78.0%			
Clifton	300	267	89.0%						

Table V.4

Library Services - Persons Attending Programs									
Establishment Grant	Year 1			Year 2			Year 3		
	Target	Actual	% of Target	Target	Actual	% of Target	Target	Actual	% of Target
Mills County	100	196	196.0%	150	159	106.0%	120	190	158.0%
City of Naples	250	296	113.8%	260	703	270.0%	320	472	147.0%
Throckmorton County	1,275	743	58.0%	500	353	71.0%	800	915	114.0%
Benbrook	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Randall County	500	557	111.4%	1,500	1,165	78.0%			
Clifton	200	387	193.5%						

Table V.5

Library Services - Gate Count									
Establishment Grant	Year 1			Year 2			Year 3		
	Target	Actual	% of Target	Target	Actual	% of Target	Target	Actual	% of Target
Mills County	5,000	4,725	94.0%	5,500	4,458	81.0%	6,500	6,451	117.0%
City of Naples	2,000	2,607	130.0%	2,000	4,477	224.0%	2,200	4,926	223.0%
Throckmorton County	4,000	2,524	63.0%	2,500	3,200	128.0%	2,800	3,040	108.0%
Benbrook	1,000	6,297	629.7%	4,000	11,592	290.0%			
Randall County	7,000	4,637	77.2%	25,000	24,905	99.7%			
Clifton	2,200	4,337	197.0%						

Table V.6

Library Services - New Library Cards Issued									
Establishment Grant	Year 1			Year 2			Year 3		
	Target	Actual	% of Target	Target	Actual	% of Target	Target	Actual	% of Target
Mills County	50	133	266.0%	75	219	292.0%	120	132	110.0%
City of Naples	400	557	139.0%	200	344	172.0%	220	286	130.0%
Throckmorton County	25	25	100.0%	25	88	140.0%	50	84	168.0%
Benbrook	250	243	97.0%	200	814	407.0%			
Randall County	500	462	92.4%	600	717	120.0%			
Clifton	100	394	394.0%						

Table V.7

Children's Services - Circulation of Juvenile Materials									
Establishment Grant	Year 1			Year 2			Year 3		
	Target	Actual	% of Target	Target	Actual	% of Target	Target	Actual	% of Target
Mills County	2,000	1,960	98.0%	2,000	1,231	62.0%	2,400	2,625	109.0%
City of Naples	2,000	1,581	79.0%	2,000	2,772	139.0%	2,200	1,537	69.0%
Throckmorton County	1,055	1,125	107.0%	600	1,444	240.0%	1,250	2,123	170.0%
Benbrook	275	5,566	2024%	2,000	8,262	413.0%			
Randall County	9,500	7,594	79.9%	37,000	21,866	59.0%			
Clifton	2,900	2,000	69.0%						

Table V.8

Children's Services - Juvenile Program Attendance									
Establishment Grant	Year 1			Year 2			Year 3		
	Target	Actual	% of Target	Target	Actual	% of Target	Target	Actual	% of Target
Mills County	100	132	132.0%	125	0	0.0%	100	54	54.0%
City of Naples	60	276	460.0%	60	566	943.0%	100	252	252.0%
Throckmorton County	165	313	190.0%	165	151	92.0%	425	803	189.0%
Benbrook	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Randall County	450	524	116.4%	1,400	1,127	81.0%			
Clifton	150	235	157.0%						

Table V.9

Literacy Programs - Persons Attending									
Establishment Grant	Year 1			Year 2			Year 3		
	Target	Actual	% of Target	Target	Actual	% of Target	Target	Actual	% of Target
Mills County	N/AN/A	N/AN/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
City of Naples	60	276	460.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Throckmorton County	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Benbrook	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Randall County	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Clifton	N/A	N/A	N/A						

Table V.10

Administration - Total Collection Size									
Establishment Grant	Year 1			Year 2			Year 3		
	Target	Actual	% of Target	Target	Actual	% of Target	Target	Actual	% of Target
Mills County	11,300	8,982	79.5%	10,000	9,049	90.0%	8,000	8,000	100.0%
City of Naples	7,500	7,540	100.5%	8,000	10,073	126.0%	6,500	10,343	121.0%
Throckmorton County	9,500	5,228	55.0%	9,800	5,940	61.0%	10,500	10,627	101.0%
Benbrook	204	20,804	10198%	24,000	23,434	98.0%			
Randall County	36,000	34,720	96.4%	39,500	37,309	94.0%			
Clifton	7,500	6,720	90.0%						

VI. LIBRARY COOPERATION GRANTS

Three of the LSTA goals address cooperation among libraries:

- Establish and enhance linkages among and between libraries.
- Encourage libraries in different areas or of different kinds to establish consortia and share resources.
- Link libraries electronically with educational, social, and informational networks.

The Texas State Library and Archives Commission (TSLAC) awarded six Library Cooperation Grants in 1999 and 2001 for these purposes. Four of the grants deal with cooperation among public libraries. One grant addresses cooperation between a public library and a community college. One grant addresses cooperation between three public libraries and literacy providers.

Table VI.1

Library Cooperation Grants		
Number of Grants Awarded	4 in 1999	
	2 in 2001	
Total Amount of Grants:		
1999	\$343,597	
2001	\$123,861	
Grants Awarded:		
1999	Haltom City	\$129,000
	Hidalgo County	\$111,550
	City of Los Fresnos	\$ 28,322
	Montgomery County	\$ 74,725
2001	City of Uvalde	\$ 63,866
	City of Weslaco	\$ 59,995

The Cooperation Grant Projects engaged in a large number of activities, and generally met their objectives.

Haltom City Cooperation Grant

The objectives of the Haltom City Cooperation project were to link the libraries in four smaller cities to the Ft. Worth Public Library's online catalogue, increase Internet access, expand resource sharing through a common library card and regular courier service, and share technology training and support. The consortium serves a population of 592,211. Patrons of the libraries gained access to greatly increased collection resources (over two million items).

The consortium used an LSTA grant of \$129,000 and a local match of \$54,000.

The cooperation grant project served 55,678 people; provided reference assistance to approximately 50,000 patrons; attendance at training and other programs approximated 1,000; and over 5,000 new library cards were issued during the grant year.

Hidalgo County Cooperation Grant

The \$111,550 grant was awarded to help fund the purchase, installation, and training for implementation of an online integrated library system to serve the 12 libraries of the Hidalgo County Library System.

City of Los Fresnos Cooperation Grant

The \$28,322 grant was awarded to help fund a joint integrated library system at Ethel Whipple Memorial Library and Brownsville Public Library. The joint project was part of a larger initiative to link the automation systems of all 17 libraries in Cameron and Hidalgo County Library Systems, giving patrons access to the collections of all participating libraries.

Montgomery County Cooperation Grant

The \$74,725 grant was awarded for hardware, software, training, and publicity related to a cooperation project between Montgomery County Memorial Library System and the North Harris Montgomery Community College District. The cooperation project was designed to provide remote access to a joint catalog, improve on-site use of library resources, and promote increased resource sharing among the 175,855 consortium members.

City of Uvalde Cooperation Grant

The objective of the \$63,866 grant was to increase resources available to Uvalde County residents by creating a unified automation system for the three county libraries. At the end of FY 2001, Sabinal and Utopia's libraries were connected to the server in Uvalde. Utopia's library collection had been converted as had two-thirds of Sabinal's collection. The Uvalde library staff conducted 19 training sessions in the operation of the automated system for 48 Utopia and Sabinal staff. To increase the patron base, Uvalde library staff visited each school in the county and distributed library cards. As a result of this campaign, 1,265 new patrons were registered.

City of Weslaco Cooperation Grant

The objective of the cooperation grant was to purchase literacy resource materials and support literacy providers in the Rio Grande Valley. The literacy resource collection was housed in three libraries in the Valley--Weslaco, Mission, and San Benito--to ensure easy access. The strategies the project used were to offer a series of workshops for instructors and tutors and a train-the-trainer workshop.

The project obtained 898 books, 248 cassettes, 444 videos, and 12 software programs. The project also set up a demonstration lab with six computers. The project offered six workshops to 147 literacy providers. The project has also distributed a partial bibliography at literacy meetings and workshops. Project staff visited eight literacy centers and made presentations.

Cooperation grant projects performance was documented and evaluated based on the following criteria, as applicable to a particular project:

- Materials Acquisition:
 - Number of books received.
 - Number of database services acquired.
 - Number of major hardware components received.
 - Number of other materials received.
 - Total number of materials acquired.

- Technical Assistance:
 - Number of training sessions.
 - Number of persons attending training sessions.
 - Pieces of publicity distributed.

- Program Services:
 - Number of discrete uses of databases.
 - Number of reference questions handled.
 - Number of persons attending special programs.
 - Number of persons receiving a library card for the first time due to this project.
 - Number of shared users.

The performance data provided by grant recipients showed a great level of activity on all variables. The methodology that the TSLAC used in evaluating the performance of these projects is the "percent of target achieved." As shown in the tables below, the extent to which projects met their targets on these variables varied greatly across projects by performance measure and across performance measures by project.

Table VI.2

Materials Acquisition			
Grant	Target	Actual	% of Target
Haltom City	44	44	100.0%
Hidalgo County	14	9	64.3%
City of Los Fresnos	19	19	100.0%
Montgomery County	29	32	110.0%
City of Uvalde	8	8	100.0%
City of Weslaco	1,164	1,590	137.0%

Table VI.3

Technical Assistance									
Grant	# of Training Sessions			# of Persons Attending Sessions			Pieces of Publicity Distributed		
	Target	Actual	% of Target	Target	Actual	% of Target	Target	Actual	% of Target
Haltom City	31	290	935.0%	350	470	134.0%	10,500	36,600	348.0%
Hidalgo County	21	21	100.0%	60	64	106.7%	6,000	4	0.0%
City of Los Fresnos	10	10	100.0%	10	10	100.0%	500	520	104.0%
Montgomery County	17	18	106.0%	80	82	482.0%	2,500	2,500	100.0%
City of Uvalde	6	17	283.0%	18	35	194.0%	7	7	100.0%
City of Weslaco	6	8	100.0%	100	124	124.0%	105	158	150.0%

Table VI.4

Program Services									
Grant	# of Discrete uses of Databases			# of Reference Questions Handled			# of Persons Attending Special Programs		
	Target	Actual	% of Target	Target	Actual	% of Target	Target	Actual	% of Target
Haltom City	N/A	N/A	N/A	42,524	49,337	116.0%	213	493	231.0%
Hidalgo County	1,200,000	0	0.0%	850,000	0	0.0%	50,000	0	0.0%
City of Los Fresnos	470,000	420,000	89.0%	7,500	1,539	20.0%	700	669	95.0%
Montgomery County	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,056	915	87.0%
City of Uvalde	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
City of Weslaco	1,500	124	8.3%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table VI.5

Program Services						
Grant	# of Persons Receiving Library Card			# of Shared Users		
	Target	Actual	% of Target	Target	Actual	% of Target
Haltom City	780	5,378	689.0%	84,926	84,926	100.0%
Hidalgo County	16,000	0	0.0%	1,200,000	0	0.0%
City of Los Fresnos	6,500	0	0.0%	44,500	54,067	124.0%
Montgomery County	N/A	N/A	N/A	175,000	175,855	101.0%
City of Uvalde	200	1,265	633.0%	14,000	14,467	103.0%
City of Weslaco	50	25	50.0%	95	N/A	N/A

VII. CONTINUING EDUCATION AND CONSULTING SERVICES

The Continuing Education and Consulting (CE/C) Department of the Texas State Library and Archives Commission (TSLAC) helps train librarians in the full range of library management topics, including youth services, special projects, and electronic resources. The department provides consulting services in similar areas, including telecommunications, web-based services, integrated library systems, and distance learning technologies. The department also provides, according to the Agency's Strategic Plan, statewide access to library-related satellite videoconferences and is developing web-based training.

It is important to recognize that LSTA provides a small share of the funding for this program. The project activities described in this section apply to the Continuing Education and Consulting Department as a whole and not to activities performed solely with LSTA funds.

1. Project Activities

FY 1998 (\$41,080 LSTA funds)

Using LSTA and matching state funds, the Continuing Education and Consulting (CE/C) Department hired a Special Services consultant who consulted with library staff on topics such as library management and operations, youth services, services to special populations, grant writing and literacy. The Continuing Education and Consulting Department provided the following services in 1998:.

105 workshops, seminars and training sessions

6,092 people received services

Workshop addressed topics such as:

- Z39.50
- Government Information on the Internet
- Advanced Internet Searching
- Presentation skills
- Formation of library tax districts

FY 1999 (LSTA funds (\$46,909)

The Continuing Education and Consulting Department provided the following services in 1999:

88 workshops, seminars and training sessions

3,268 people received services

- 146 library directors completed the five-session training for Small Library Management and received completion certificates.

Workshop addressed topics such as:

- Government Information on the Internet
- Advanced Internet
- Presentation skills
- Basic grant writing
- Community user analysis

1,655 hours of consultation

34,986 people received consulting

440,026 persons participated in the Texas Reading Club "Open A Book, On With the Show" program.

FY 2000 (LSTA funds \$147,776)

The Continuing Education and Consulting Department provided the following services in 2000:

359 workshops, seminars and training sessions

4,004 people received services

1,652 hours of consultation

51,885 people received consulting services

421,100 people participated in the Texas Reading Club "Invent the Future-READ!" program

CE/C developed a distance education program through online tutorials in conjunction with the "Small Library Management Training Program and the provision of videoconferencing opportunities for academic and public libraries statewide

FY 2001 (LSTA funds \$184,078)

2. Project Performance Measures

The performance of the department is measured on four criteria:

- Number of hours of consultation, technical assistance.
- Number of people receiving consultation.
- Number of workshops.
- Number of people receiving services.

Table VII.1

Continuing Education and Consulting*	1998	1999-1998 Change	1999	2000-1999 Change	2000
Number of workshops	105	-16.2%	88	307.9%	359
Number of people receiving services	6,092	-46.3%	3,268	22.5%	4,004
Number of library directors who completed Small Library Management Training			146		
Number of hours of consultation			1,655	-0.2%	1,652
Number of people who received consultation			34,986	48.2%	51,885
Texas Reading Club participants			440,026	-4.3%	421,100
Total number served	6,092	7,750.1%	478,280	-0.3%	476,989
Workshop average score	6.6				

* FY 2001 data not available at time of analysis.

The statistics provided by the Continuing Education and Consulting Department show activities in multiple areas and delivery of services through multiple means such as workshops and one-on-one consulting. The level of activity does not show consistent patterns across the years. For example, in FY 1999, the department delivered 16 percent fewer workshops than in FY 1998. In FY 2000, the department increased the number of workshops by 308 percent over FY 1999. Similarly, the number of people who received services through workshops decreased 46 percent in FY 1999 over FY 1998 and increased 22 percent in FY 2000 over FY 1999. In FY 2000 the department increased the number of people who received consulting services by nearly 50 percent. Staff turnover has been a significant factor in this trend.

VIII. TexNet INTERLIBRARY LOAN

The TexNet Interlibrary Loan (ILL) project has five components:

- TexNet Centers
- TexNet Management
- Texas Union List of Serials (UTXL)
- Texas Group
- Project Loan

1. TexNet Funding

TexNet Funding for the five projects varied from year to year. The funding for the TexNet Centers peaked in 1999 and declined in both 2000 and 2001. The funding for TexNet Management declined in 1999, increased in 2000 and declined in 2001 to the lowest level, due to a position vacancy. The funding for the Texas Group declined in 1999 and 2000 and increased significantly in 2001. The funding for UTXL declined every year since 1998. The funding for Project Loan increased both in 2000 and 2001. Overall funding increased each year.

Table VIII.1

TexNet ILL	1998	1999	2000	2001
TexNet Centers	\$1,698,392	\$1,817,695	\$1,942,329	\$1,757,176
TexNet Management	\$ 52,296	\$ 51,704	\$ 61,078	\$ 31,073
Texas Group	\$ 222,100	\$ 181,469	\$ 164,935	\$ 382,550
UTXL	\$ 1,056	\$ 1,050	\$ 615	\$ 650
Project LOAN	\$ 127,900	\$ 127,500	\$ 143,000	\$149,400
TOTAL	\$2,101,744	\$2,179,418	\$2,311,957	\$2,320,199

Between 1998 and 2001, overall funding for the TexNet ILL increased 10 percent. Funding increases over this period were realized by the Texas Group (72 percent), Project Loan (17 percent), and TexNet Centers (four percent).

Table VIII.2

TexNet ILL	1999 - 1998 Change	2000- 1999 Change	2001- 2000 Change	1998- 2001 Change
TexNet Centers	7.0%	6.8%	- 9.5%	5.9%
TexNet Management	-1.1%	18.1%	-49.1%	-66.0%
Texas Group	-18.3%	- 9.1%	131.9%	72.2%
UTXL	- 0.6%	-41.4%	*	*
Project LOAN	- 0.3%	12.2%	4.5%	16.8%
TOTAL	3.7%	6.1%	3.6%	10.4%

2. TexNet Centers

TexNet Centers provide interlibrary lending and referral services to smaller libraries within their service regions through 10 TexNet Centers: the Texas State Library and Archives Commission (TSLAC) and the state's 9 largest public libraries. (Note: the El Paso center closed in 1999) These centers received individual grants, as listed below:

Table VIII.3

Public Libraries	1998	1999	2000	2001
Abilene	\$ 62,788	\$ 66,435	\$ 66,344	\$ 70,068
Amarillo	\$ 120,237	\$ 106,795	\$ 115,842	\$ 93,339
Austin	\$ 178,362	\$ 219,747	\$ 226,883	\$ 250,752
Corpus Christi	\$ 136,834	\$ 132,548	\$ 137,974	\$ 137,514
Dallas	\$ 363,615	\$ 380,860	\$ 387,633	\$ 314,194
El Paso	\$ 62,992	\$ 70,555		
Ft. Worth	\$ 181,645	\$ 195,256	\$ 207,606	\$ 224,286
Houston	\$ 315,959	\$ 352,452	\$ 365,344	\$ 357,545
Lubbock	\$ 56,581	\$ 56,820	\$ 63,990	\$ 61,763
San Antonio	\$ 180,185	\$ 199,512	\$ 194,608	\$ 206,604
TSLAC		\$ 40,251	\$ 39,044	\$ 41,111
Total	\$1,659,188	\$1,817,695	\$1,942,329	\$1,757,176

Funding for the TexNet Centers increased from 1999 to 2000 and decreased in 2001. Funding for each center varied across the four years.

3. TexNet Management

TSLAC uses LSTA funds to manage the ILL statewide program. The project covers management of the TexNet Centers' grants, the Texas Group, Project Loan, and the Texas Union List of Serials.

Table VIII.4

Provider	1998	1999	2000	2001
TSLAC	\$91,500	\$51,704	\$61,078	\$31,073

Overall, the TSLAC TexNet Management grant decreased by 66 percent over the four-year period. The grant was largest in 1998 and smallest in 2001 due to a position vacancy.

4. Texas Group

The Texas Group consists of the TexNet Centers as well as public libraries, academic libraries, and special libraries. The Texas Group enables smaller libraries that are not OCLC members to join with full OCLC members to use the OCLC system to process their interlibrary loans. OCLC costs for the Texas Group member public libraries are funded through a contract with AMIGOS. The Texas Group also allows these libraries to make their collections more available for resource sharing, increase local control, and improve borrowing turnaround time.

The funding for the Texas Group decreased in 1999 and 2000 and increased 132 percent in 2001 from its 2000 level.

Table VIII.5

	1998	1999	2000	2001
Texas Group	\$222,100	\$181,469	\$164,935	\$382,550

In FY 1998 the Texas Group had 72 public libraries, including the TexNet centers, 78 academic libraries, and 23 special libraries.

In FY 1999 and in FY 2000 the Texas Group consisted of 78 public libraries including the TexNet centers, 82 academic libraries, and 24 special libraries.

In FY 2001 the Texas Group had of 93 public libraries including the TexNet centers, 88 academic libraries, and 25 special libraries.

The number of libraries in the Texas Group grew 19 percent between 1998 and 2001. The greatest growth was in the number of public libraries: it increased 29 percent between 1998 and 2001. The number of academic libraries in the Texas Group increased the least: it increased by about nine percent during this period.

Table VIII.6

Type of Libraries	1998	Percent Change	1999	Percent Change	2000	Percent Change	2001	1998-2001 Percent Change
Public	72	8.3%	78	0.0%	78	19.2%	93	29.2%
Academic	78	5.1%	82	0.0%	82	7.3%	88	12.8%
Special	23	4.3%	24	0.0%	24	4.2%	25	8.7%
Total	173	6.3%	184	0.0%	184	11.9%	206	19.1%

5. Texas Union List of Serials (UTXL)

The Texas State Library and Archives Commission sponsors an online union list of serial holdings of many Texas libraries (referred to as UTXL). The database consists of over 115,000 titles and over 662,000 locations. The Texas Union List of serials (UTXL) consists of a database of the serial holdings of 106 Texas libraries, including 77 academic, 12 public, one school district, and 16 special libraries. The OCLC database is used in interlibrary lending. AMIGOS manages and maintains this database.

The funds allocated to the UTXL decreased over the 1998-2001 period, as shown the table below.

Table VIII.7

	1998	1999	2000	2001
UTXL	\$1,056	\$1,050	\$615	\$650

6. Project Loan

This project reimburses libraries for a portion of their costs for providing loans to Texas public libraries. Through Project LOAN grants, libraries are reimbursed at a fixed rate per net loan for loans made to public libraries.

Funding for Project Loan increased in 2000 and 2001 by 12 and 4.5 percent, respectively.

Table VIII.8

	1998	1999	2000	2001
Project LOAN	\$127,900	\$127,500	\$143,000	\$149,400

7. Performance Measures

TexNet ILL developed performance measures that represent TexNet centers' and project efficiency. The performance measures include:

- Number of transactions
- Transactions per staff member
- Cost per transaction
- Number of requests
- Cost per request
- Number of fills
- Cost per fill
- Fills from collection
- Cost per fill from collection
- Turnaround time

These performance measures are analyzed by

- Requests from region and requests outside of region
- Requests by type of library (public, academic, special)

The performance data demonstrated clearly which centers were more productive and efficient and which activities required greater resources. For example, cost per transaction increased 7.7 percent in 1999 from 1998 and 20.5 percent from 1999 to 2000. Cost per fill increased 8.1 percent from 1998 to 1999 and 18.2 percent from 1999 to 2000. Cost per request increased 10.6 percent from 1998 to 1999, and cost per fill from collection increased 8.1 percent during that period.

Table VIII.9

Performance Measures	1998	1999	2000	2001
Cost per Transaction	\$ 4.79	\$ 5.16	\$6.22	\$5.91
Cost per Fill	\$ 8.59	\$ 9.29	\$10.98	\$10.55
Cost per Request	\$ 5.47	\$ 6.05	\$7.04	\$6.64
Cost per Fill per Collection	\$12.75	\$13.78	\$16.39	\$15.65

A comparison of in region and out of region percent requests filled in 1998 and 1999 showed the following:

In 1998, San Antonio had the highest percent of ICL requests filled and Lubbock had the lowest. San Antonio and Amarillo had the highest percent of total requests filled; Fort Worth had the lowest. Lubbock had the highest percent of requests from out of region libraries filled and Houston had the lowest.

In 1999, San Antonio had the highest percent of ICL in region requests filled and Lubbock had the lowest. Amarillo had the highest percent of total requests filled. El Paso and Austin had the lowest. Lubbock had the highest out of region requests from libraries filled. Abilene had the lowest.

Table VIII.10

Requests From Region										Requests from Outside of Region		
Libraries	% Area Libraries Requests Filled by ICL			% ILC Users Requests Filled			% of Total Requests Filled			% of Total Requests from Other Libraries Filled		
	1998	1999	1999-98 Change	1998	1999	1999-98 Change	1998	1999	1999-98 Change	1998	1999	1999-98 Change
Abilene	35%	34%	-1%	79%	82%	3%	84%	84%	0%	42%	36%	-6%
Amarillo	51%	51%	0%	85%	84%	-1%	89%	88%	-1%	54%	56%	2%
Austin	43%	41%	-2%	71%	70%	-1%	78%	78%	0%	42%	41%	-1%
Corpus Christi	43%	44%	1%	73%	72%	-1%	82%	83%	1%	57%	57%	0%
Dallas	44%	45%	1%	58%	68%	10%	75%	80%	5%	40%	44%	4%
El Paso	46%	41%	-5%	77%	76%	-1%	81%	78%	-3%	28%	38%	10%
Ft. Worth	37%	37%	0%	72%	67%	-5%	75%	80%	5%	41%	45%	4%
Houston	49%	52%	3%	73%	74%	1%	84%	85%	1%	37%	35%	-2%
Lubbock	23%	21%	-2%	79%	83%	4%	76%	79%	3%	70%	73%	3%
San Antonio	66%	69%	3%	77%	77%	0%	85%	84%	-1%	48%	56%	8%
TSLAC	0.0%	0.0%	0%	65%	72%	7%	72%	82%	10%	40%	40%	0%
TOTAL	44%	45%	1%	74%	75%	1%	81%	82%	1%	44%	46%	2%

IX. TEXAS STATE ELECTRONIC LIBRARY

The Texas State Library and Archives Commission (TSLAC) provided Texas public libraries and Texas state governmental agency libraries with free access to full text articles, citations, book records, business directories, telephone numbers, and Internet links through the Texas State Electronic Library (TSEL). TSEL expanded the power of library collections and met the information demands of a wide range of patrons. The project increased community awareness of the local library's value, and provided even small, rural libraries with electronic access to thousands of printed magazine titles. In FY 2000, the project databases became part of a cooperative program with the TexShare resource-sharing program.

Library Resource Sharing (LRS) has four programs that serve academic, library, government, and public constituencies. LSTA funds the database program only. The programs include:

Databases for Public Libraries. This program gives public libraries access to about 60 commercial databases at no charge.

TexShare is a cooperation program of academic and public libraries to improve library services to Texas residents through efficient sharing of library resources and group licensing of products and services. TexShare services include a reciprocal borrowing card, online databases, a courier service and a grant program.

Texas State Publications Depository operates as a clearinghouse of materials published by state agencies and universities. The depository distributes more than 300,000 individual publications a year to a network of 50 designated depository libraries.

Trail is a searchable catalog and retrieval service for electronic publications created by Texas State agencies. More than 90 percent of state agencies are populating the catalog. In FY 2000 Trail included more than 7,000 unique publications.

1. LSTA Project Activities

FY 1998:

The TSEL project used the grant to purchase a variety of databases, providing online database subscriptions to 285 public libraries statewide. The databases included First Search, Online Britannica, Electric Library, and Archives USA.

FY 1999:

The TSEL project used the grant to provide public libraries and state governmental agency libraries with electronic access to materials. Specific products offered included over 75 databases through OCLC's First Search, the Online Britannica, Electric Library (from Infonautics), Texas NewsStand (Bell & Howell), three literature databases from Gale Group, DISCovering Science (Gale Group), Ethnic News Watch (Softline), and Archives USA (Chadwyck-Healey). TSLAC provided a gateway for access to the databases and technical support for libraries that used them.

FY 2000:

In FY 2000, LRS served 1,727,261 people; provided 16,663,100 materials, and trained 6,790 libraries' staff.

2. Cost Avoidance

LSTA funds constitute a small percent of the funds used by the TSEL/TexShare Online Databases. As seen in the table below, LSTA funds were 13.3 percent of the TSEL funds in 1999 and only 2.2 percent in 2000 and 2.1 percent in 2001. The numbers included in this report are based upon figures reported to LSTA according to federal reporting definitions. Some figures may vary slightly from reports that use Texas state reporting definitions.

Table IX.1

TSEL	1998	1999	2000	2001
LSTA	\$68,191	\$ 200,000	\$ 85,700	\$ 232,400
Matching Funds	*	\$1,299,873**	\$3,750,381	\$10,966,004
Total		\$1,499,973	\$3,836,081	\$11,198,404
% of LSTA		13.3%	2.2%	2.1%

* No information.

** Does not include TexShare.

The major performance measure of TSEL is cost avoidance. The share of LSTA funds was used as a basis for calculating the portion of cost avoidance that can be attributed to LSTA. In a three-year period, cost avoidance due to electronic resource sharing amounted to nearly \$247.6 million. Over eight million dollars can be attributed to LSTA.

Table IX.2

TSEL	1999	2000	2001	1999-2001
LSTA Share	13.3%	2.2%	2.1%	
Cost Avoidance	\$24,728,960	\$53,832,696	\$169,031,413*	\$247,593,069
Cost Avoidance Attributed to LSTA	\$ 3,288,952	\$ 1,184,319	\$ 3,549,660	\$ 8,022,931

* The 2001 cost avoidance includes:

\$156,898,015 database cost avoidance
 \$1,143,502 TexShare Card cost avoidance
 \$39,702 Clearinghouse cost avoidance
 \$10,950,194 ILL cost avoidance

3. Usage Statistics

Usage is another category of performance. The TexShare Online Databases program reports four usage measures:

- Number of sessions
- Number of searches
- Number of citations
- Number of documents

Table IX.3

Program Usage	1999	2000	2001
TexShare Core Database			
Sessions	614,760	672,292	692,947
Searches	3,023,039	3,769,341	5,095,907
Citations	6,974,887	5,788,155	3,855,868
Documents	650	641,135	1,004,590
TSEL/LRS Core Database			
Sessions	78,630	147,550	23,735*
Searches	270,218	642,294	764,552
Citations	160	31,294	0
Documents	128,822	410,134	440,122

* Does not include FY 2001 New Subscriptions.

Over the 1999-2001 period, both in the TexShare database program and the TSEL database program, the number of documents accessed increased the most, as shown in the following table. Searches associated with the TexShare Database program increased nearly 70 percent over this period. Searches associate with the TSEL Database program increased more than 180 percent. The number of sessions associated with the TexShare Database program increased about 13 percent but the number of sessions associated with the TSEL Database program decreased nearly 70 percent.

Table IX.4

Usage Measures	2000-1999 Change	2001-2000 Change	1999-2001 Change
TexShare Core Database			
Sessions	9.3%	3.1%	12.7%
Searches	24.7%	35.2%	68.6%
Citations	-17.0%	-33.4%	-44.7%
Documents	985.4%	56.7%	1,544.5%
TSEL/LRS Core Database			
Sessions	87.6%	-83.9%	-69.8%
Searches	137.7%	19.0%	182.9%
Citations	194.6%	*	*
Documents	218.4%	7.3%	241.6%

* Can not compute.