



Mary Riley Styles Public Library Board of Trustees Meeting

Wednesday, February 19, 2020
7:00 p.m.

City Hall East Wing 2nd Floor - Oak Conference Room
300 Park Ave
Falls Church, VA 22046

1. Library Board Agenda

Documents:

[20200219-LIBRARYBOARDAGENDA.PDF](#)

2. Library Draft Minutes January 15, 2020

Documents:

[20200219-DRAFT.JLC.MINUTESJANUARY15.PDF](#)

3. Removing Barriers To Access Fines

Documents:

[20200219-REMOVING BARRIERS TO ACCESS FINES.PDF](#)

4. Collection Statistics

Documents:

[20200219-COLLECTIONSTATISTICS.PDF](#)

5. Circulation Statistics

Documents:

[20200219-CIRCULATIONSTATISTICS.PDF](#)

6. Booksale And Memorial Statistics

Documents:

[20200219-BOOKSALE.MEMORIALSTATISTICS.PDF](#)

Mary Riley Styles Public Library
120 North Virginia Avenue
Falls Church, Virginia 22046

AGENDA - REVISED
LIBRARY BOARD OF TRUSTEES MEETING
City Hall East Wing 2nd Floor – Oak Conference Room
Meeting on Wednesday, February 19, 2020
Time: 7:00 p.m.
Agenda Notice Posted: February 12, 2020

1. Call to order, roll call and introduction of guests
2. Receipt of petitions
3. Approval of January 19, 2020 Meeting Minutes
4. Library report and announcements
5. Library Foundation report
6. Council Liaison report
7. Arts and Humanities Council report
8. Discussion of Eliminating Fines for Overdue Items
9. CBC Student Liaison discussion
10. Business not on the Agenda
11. Adjournment

Next meetings: Regular meeting on Wednesday, March 18 @ 7 p.m. in Library Program Room, Temporary Location TJ Trailers 601 S. Oak St.

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MEETING MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
MARY RILEY STYLES PUBLIC LIBRARY
Held in the Mary Riley Styles Public Library
120 N. Virginia Avenue Falls Church, VA 22046
January 15, 2020

1. CALL TO ORDER AND INTRODUCTION OF GUESTS

Chairperson Stephanie Oppenheimer called the meeting to order at 7:02 p.m. The following Board members attended the meeting:

Stephanie Oppenheimer
Chet DeLong
Kathleen Tysse
Molly Novotny

Absence excused Chrystie Swiney, Jeff Peterson and Don Camp

Council Liaison, Ross Litkenhous, and Planning Commission Liaison, Rob Puentes, were not in attendance. Others present for the meeting included: Director Jenny Carroll and her assistant Claudia Gutierrez.

Ms. Oppenheimer introduced the guest to the Board: CIP Project Manager Lionel Millard. Later, City resident Mr. Anuraag Sensharma, and Mr. Ross Wilson, as well as Councilmember Letty Hardi joined the meeting.

Ms. Oppenheimer requested that the library project update be moved up in the agenda. This item was listed as a closed session on the posted agenda. The closed session was not necessary, so the Board meeting remained in open session.

2. CLOSED SESSION PURSUANT TO VIRGINIA CODE SECTION 2.2-3722.A.29, FOR PURPOSES OF DISCUSSION OF THE AWARD OF A PUBLIC CONTRACT INVOLVING THE EXPENDITURE OF PUBLIC FUNDS, AND DISCUSSION OF THE TERMS OR SCOPE OF SUCH CONTRACTS, WHERE DISCUSSION IN OPEN SESSION WOULD ADVERSELY AFFECT THE BARGAINING POSITION OR NEGOTIATING STRATEGY OF THE LIBRARY BOARD. [*CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT*] – NOT REQUIRED

Mr. Millard presented a brief library project update without releasing any confidential information involving the GMP (Guaranteed Maximum Price) negotiations between City staff and Centennial [Construction Manager At Risk (CMAR)].

LIBRARY PROJECT UPDATE (OPEN SESSION)

Mr. Millard informed the Board that City staff attended the Council meeting on Monday January 13 and had a positive outcome; however, there are still ongoing negotiations with Centennial. The documents and plans to obtain the building permit were submitted to City building officials and once Council approves the library project, these plans will be ready for the project to start.

The Director informed the Board that the next step on the library project schedule is attending the Council meeting on Monday, January 27 for the first reading of the budget amendment, then attending the Council meeting on Monday, February 10 for the second reading of the budget amendment and approval of the construction contract award. Once Council gives their final approval to the library project on Monday, February 10, the library move process and construction will start; however, there is no schedule yet until the library project is approved.

The Director requested the Board recommend the negotiated price to City Council based on what was presented on Thursday, January 9 Special Board meeting. She also requested permission from the Board to close the library for approximately 3 weeks for the move.

Mr. Millard mentioned that construction will probably break ground around March 11. The Director added that there will be a ceremony.

Upon a motion duly made by Board Member Molly Novotny, the Library Board authorized City staff to convey the Board's recommendation that City Council approve the library renovation project and contract at or below the cost presented to the library Board in closed session on January 9, 2020.

ROLL CALL

Stephanie Oppenheimer
Chet DeLong
Kathleen Tysse
Molly Novotny

Upon a motion duly made by Board Member Chet DeLong, the Library Board authorized the library to close for the 3 weeks that is required to sustain the move.

ROLL CALL

Stephanie Oppenheimer
Chet DeLong
Kathleen Tysse
Molly Novotny

3. RETURN TO OPEN SESSION

Closed session was not required.

4. RECEIPT OF PETITIONS

No petitions

5. APPROVAL OF THE NOVEMBER 20, 2019 MEETING MINUTES

Upon a motion duly made and seconded, the Library Board unanimously approved the November 20, 2019 Meeting Minutes as amended.

6. APPROVAL OF THE DECEMBER 18, 2019 MEETING MINUTES

Upon a motion duly made and seconded, the Library Board unanimously approved the December 18, 2019 Meeting Minutes with a minor change.

7. LIBRARY REPORT AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

- In December the library staff and volunteers had a holiday party. The Director thanked the Foundation for supporting the staff with the event.
- The Falls Church Police Department has three new hires; they will have a library tour to be familiar with the library location and staff as well.
- Staff had a Workshop on Ergonomic Lifting and Moving in preparation for the library move. A trainer from Body Dynamics Inc. presented it.
- HVAC related issues: The heating curtain by the front foyer is not working anymore; cost to repair is \$2,000+. The communication system in one of the RTU units (number 3) failed; the temperature reached 80 F in the administration and technical services area. It was repaired. .
- Last month a patron was trapped in the elevator during the regular library Board meeting. The Fire Department came and released the patron from the elevator. The repair was completed the following day.

8. LIBRARY FOUNDATION REPORT

At Mr. Don Camp's request, the Director informed the Board that the final amount for the 2019 fundraising was \$36,900, similar as last year. The Foundation's Development Committee is actively working on new fundraising projects. Former library Director Mary Mc Mahon has resigned from the Foundation and Ms. Jess Sabo, a former library employee, will take her place. Ms. Tysse added that the Development Committee will be meeting next Tuesday, January 21.

9. COUNCIL LIAISON REPORT

Ms. Hardy discussed a general alert around guns for the community and in public buildings due to recent activities in General Assembly; staff might expect to see similar demonstrations that we have had in the past with open carry. The Director mentioned that library staff is prepared and aware of what to do if protesters come into the library. Library staff have received information and advice from Police Chief Mary Gavin and Officer Joe Carter. Ms. Hardy mentioned that most of Council is poised to ban guns on public property once the General Assembly gives them permission in the next couple of weeks. Ms. Hardy also mentioned that budget season is coming and Council will be working on reviewing all City budgets.

10. ARTS AND HUMANITIES COUNCIL REPORT (CATCH)

No report

11. DRAFT FISCAL YEAR 2021 BUDGET FOR APPROVAL

The Director informed the Board about some changes:

- Salaries and Benefits - There is a .6 full time equivalent position open from a Senior Page who retired. The director's goal is to have a full time person in every department in addition to the supervisor. Currently all the departments have one full time person except for the Circulation department. Having full time staff gives more flexibility; this will add a layer of mobility for Library Assistant I's, and will provide continuity and consistency in all departments. It will also help with vacation and sick leave coverage. With the approval of the Finance Director Kiran Bawa, Deputy Director of Finance Melissa Ryman and City Manager Wyatt Shields, the Director moved money from the discretionary budget into the compensation budget to convert the Senior Page position into a full time Library Assistant I position. There was also a change in the benefits section for this new position.
- IT budget - increases in maintenance costs from 5% to 25%. Historically increases were predictable around 5%; more recently there seems to be larger increases.
- The Director anticipates having increases in custodial services and supplies once the new library reopens to the public. The utilities might increase as well but not substantially in the 2-3 months the new building will be open in FY21. In past years, utilities have been stable; the new building will see efficiencies which may affect utility usage. During construction, the utilities for the library building are included in the discretionary budget; as for the temporary location, the schools will cover the utilities in the trailers.
- Another change in the budget was under the unmet needs for FY2021. The Director took out the part time/full time LAI request; the need will be met in FY2020. The unmet needs for FY2022 include a full time IT PM/Systems Engineer for the library and increase in operating costs.

Ms. Oppenheimer had a question about interlibrary loan funding in the budget and whether this will be impacted by the move to the temporary location. The Interlibrary loan services will remain the same; currently patrons pay a fee, which is used for processing and paying for postage. The amount was increased last year because of the level of usage and in FY21 is maintained. .

The Director commented that the Local History Room materials and some of the library book collection will go into storage. Kloke, the contracted moving company, will move the library; they have a temperature/humidity controlled warehouse in Richmond where archival materials and books will be stored. They are experienced in moving libraries; and just recently moved the NASA library. Around 30,000 books will be available at the temporary location; and the rest will go into storage. Items in storage will not be accessible to the public nor listed in the catalog.

The discretionary budget will remain flat for FY2021; compensation and benefits increased due to the increase in staff and an anticipated 3 percent increase in compensation for staff.

Upon a motion duly made and seconded, the Library Board unanimously approved the FY2021 budget with the Director being given the discretion to make necessary changes and especially if the City requires them.

The Director expressed her admiration for Project Manager Lionel Millard due to his outstanding performance through the library project process; he will carry the project into completion.

12. BUSINESS NOT ON AGENDA

Ms. Oppenheimer asked to review some of the attachments to the agenda including statistics. The Director pointed out that the circulation statistics are down from last year for physical items and up for e-materials. The decrease for physical items may be due patron anticipation of the move. However, the library has been an outlier in Virginia, since it has more circulation, visits, and program attendance for its size and population. This is one of the reasons why the Library Journal has awarded MRSPL four stars. The annual report will discuss FY19 statistics and in the future the presentation will be realigned with the end of the fiscal year.

Board members invited the guests to discuss issues. Mr. Sensharma stated that they wanted to be involved especially with the move approaching. Guest, Ross Wilson, expressed his discomfort about items missing from the library collection due to the weeding process as the library prepares to move into the temporary location. He mentioned that some of the discarded books are out of print. He added that all of the decisions were made without consulting the public; and that the Board had previously committed to maintain the collection size but did not follow through.

Mr. DeLong explained that one of the reasons to reduce the library collection was due to the recommendation from the library consultants involved in the library project. A well curated collection helps increase the turnover of items and increases circulation. Some items were out of date and in a very bad condition. The library also needs adequate space in between the shelves in order to be ADA compliant. The Director stated that once the new library opens the library collection size will be approximately 110,000 items with the possibility of up to 120,000 items depending on circulation. If the library project does not occur the collection will be reduced to 80,000 items in order to accommodate current ADA guidelines.

The Director added that the library Board considered the priorities and feedback from the public for the project and tried to convey it to the architects. All the information about the project was available to the public in library Board meetings, Council meetings, the library website, public meetings, farmers market, etc. The Director reviewed the schedule for the budget amendment and approval by Council, the timeline and schedule for the library project preparation, and the moving plan to Mr. Wilson and Mr. Sensharma. The Board and the Director stated that the library staff is responsive to patron requests for materials. A patron can request items to be added into the library collection at any time.

Mr. Wilson mentioned that libraries are educational institutions and in this case, it is not consistent due to all the weeding that has been done. He stated that only circulation or popularity of an item was considered when withdrawing an item from the collection. The Director stated that staff consider many metrics when curating the library collection: circulation, condition of the materials, materials that are considered classics, and maintain diversity and inclusivity.

City resident Anuraag Sensharma suggested having a public discussion about what to include in the library collection once it reopens. The Director stated that she is open to discussing the collection and any other issues related to library service.

Ms. Oppenheimer thanked the guests for attending the meeting and engaging with the project, she added that library staff is open and receptive to patron feedback. This entire project is a process and

a balance to meet all of the public needs.

Ms. Hardy invited both Mr. Wilson and Mr. Sensharma to be part of any of the City Boards as volunteers so they can be involved and participate in all the decisions. The Director also encouraged them to continue to be involved and to keep in contact with her related to library matters.

13. ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business, upon a motion duly made and seconded, the Board of Trustees voted unanimously to adjourn the meeting at 8:29 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Jenny Carroll
Library Director

Approved:

Stephanie Oppenheimer, Chairperson

Copies: Board of Trustees, City Manager, Library Reference Desk, Staff Bulletin Board, City Clerk, Library Web Page

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Removing Barriers to Access:

Eliminating Library Fines and Fees on Children's Materials

MEG JOHNSON DEPRIEST, MLIS, MSSW
PREPARED FOR THE COLORADO STATE LIBRARY



COLORADO
Department of Education
Colorado State Library



Abstract

The Supporting Parents in Early Literacy through Libraries (SPELL) research revealed that library fines and fees for overdue, damaged, and lost materials are barriers that prevent low-income parents and caregivers of young children from using public libraries. After reviewing the academic and professional literature regarding library fines and fees, including qualitative research, quantitative studies, and editorial pieces, as well as using finding from the two studies with parents and public libraries in Colorado, the Colorado State Library (CSL) recommends public libraries eliminate fines and fees on children's materials. The scant research on the value and impact of library fines and fees does not indicate a clear benefit of administering these policies, and they may be costly to enforce. Library governing authorities that develop policies to remove fines and fees on juvenile material find it effective in building a positive relationship with families with young children.

Introduction

Public libraries play a vital role in the development of early literacy skills of children and families in the communities they serve; storytimes and other programming give librarians an opportunity to teach parents of young children the importance of reading, writing, singing, talking and playing with their children. Thoughtfully developed children's collections are available for borrowing by families, particularly those that might not have the household income needed to purchase them. Unfortunately, while children's librarians encourage all parents and their children to avail themselves of the collection, the policies of many libraries are doing just the opposite.

The threat of accumulating fines for overdue materials and the fees associated with damaged or lost books is keeping low-income families away from libraries, or from checking out items to take home (Zhang, 2013). Whether the intended function of library fines and fees is to encourage the prompt return of materials, to supplement the library budget, or to teach patrons responsibility, overdue fines and replacement fees on children's materials can negatively affect the borrowing habits of members of our community who need the library the most (Zhang, 2013).

This white paper reviews the scant research on the costs and benefits of library fines and fees, summarizes the professional editorials on the subject, and asserts that these financial costs, particularly for children's materials, may be

more detrimental than beneficial to libraries with goals of meeting community literacy needs. Early evidence from Colorado libraries that have changed policies to be more accommodating of late, lost, and damaged materials offers additional evidence to justify these recommendations.

Literature Review

Librarians have been discussing, and in some instances debating, the propriety of charging fees for late, lost or damaged materials for decades. A review of the professional and academic literature reveals only a handful of small-scale studies of the effect of library fines on the borrowing behavior of library users (Breslin & McMenemy, 2006; Hansel, 1993; Burgin & Hansel, 1984; Burgin & Hansel, 1991; Reed, Blackburn & Sifton, 2014; Smith & Mitchell, 2005). In absence of empirical proof of the effectiveness of fines and fees, there exists a largely philosophical conversation in the literature with many authors in favor of eliminating fines and fees--at the very least for children's materials--and focusing on the inequitable access to materials for low-income families (Caywood, 1994; Chelton, 1984; DeFaveri, 2005; Holt & Holt, 2010; Livingston, 1975; Venturella, 1998).

Library Fines and Circulation Rates

While it is challenging to study the effect of library fines and fees on circulation patterns, a few researchers have attempted to do so. In 1981, Hansel and Burgin (1983) sent a survey to all public libraries in North Carolina to discern which circulation activities affected overdue rates over three years. They found no significant difference in overdue rates between libraries that charged fines and those that did not; and libraries that did not charge fines tended to have higher overdue rates in the short run, but lower overdue rates in the long term. Reflecting on their research, the authors stated "with overdues, as with so many aspects of librarianship, there are no easy answers--that seems to be the primary finding of the study" (Hansel & Burgin, 1983, p. 350).

Perhaps unsatisfied with the "no easy answers" conclusion in their first attempt, Burgin and Hansel replicated their study in 1983 and 1990. The 1983 study revealed much the same data as the 1981 survey, but added a new result: the amount of the fine charged by a library had a significant correlation with the overdue rate--low fines did not reduce overdue rates, but steep ones did (Burgin & Hansel, 1984). In the third study, the authors concluded "In short, it appears that few strategies used by the libraries in the present survey had any significant effect on overdue rates" (Burgin & Hansel, 1991, p. 65). As diligent as they were, in three research projects over fifteen years, these authors could not uncover data to support the assumption held in the profession that the existence of nominal fines is a successful incentive to patrons to return materials

on time; and only very steep fines seem to have had any significant effect on overdue occurrences.

While not conducted in a public library environment, Mitchell and Smith's (2005) experiment in an academic library is worth noting. They attempted to determine whether rewards, rather than punitive fines, affected the timely return of academic library materials. Even the presence of rewards as incentives did not influence the promptness, or lack thereof, of students in returning materials. Also in academia, librarians at Vancouver Island University removed fines to determine if this might improve use of the physical collection by their student population of non-traditional, adult and first generation students (Reed, Blackburn & Sifton, 2014). The authors reported the removal of overdue fines did not increase circulation, but the collection wasn't "pillaged," and there was no increase in overdue items. The authors believe "fines are a contentious topic among librarians, with many strongly held beliefs about their effectiveness backed by little evidence" (p. 275).

In seeking to determine why borrowing rates were down in libraries in the United Kingdom, Breslin and McMenemy (2006) conducted a survey of patrons and found that library rules, restrictive hours and "not feeling welcome" were all factors in the decline. Clayton and Chapman (2009) reported on a survey of public libraries in England and Wales. Like Burgin and Hansel, these authors found a lack of published research on the attitudes toward, and the effectiveness of, fines and fees in public libraries. Instead, they highlighted a

lack of consensus in the profession as to the effectiveness of charging fines. They reported that over 81% of the libraries responding to the survey did not charge fines for children's materials and concluded "it is difficult to reach any definite conclusion as to the impact of fines on library usage and image. There is an urgent need for more research in this field, particularly studies which investigate the opinions of library users and nonusers" (Clayton & Chapman, 2009, p. 15).

Colorado State Library's (CSL) SPELL research (Zhang, 2013), funded by the Institute of Museum and Library Services, included distribution of surveys in 2013 to caregivers of young children in low-income urban and rural areas of Colorado. In addition to learning about library habits among this group, CSL was interested to learn what barriers prevented low-income families with young children from visiting the library. Along with transportation and scheduling issues, respondents to the survey identified library fines as a one of the "things that get in the way" of their use of the library (Zhang, 2013, p. 17). Further anecdotal stories in focus groups with low-income parents in the study reveal that both fines for late items and fees for lost or damaged books make parents reluctant to check out books and to have their children enjoy library books at all.

Neuman and Celano (2004) conducted a study examining the influence of school and public libraries on young children's literacy skills. They found libraries in economically disadvantaged areas of the community had significantly lower circulation rates than middle class neighborhoods. Using

ethnographic research methods, including interviews and observation, they discovered "many families in low-income areas did not own a library card, or if they did, family members were reluctant to check out books because they feared having to pay overdue fines" (p. 83). The traditional practice of charging late fees has left a lasting impression on the very people who most need libraries: community members who are economically disadvantaged, many with young children at home.

In summary, the library profession lacks data to support the argument that the presence of fines for overdue materials positively influences return rates on materials. In addition, a few research studies conclude that circulation rates among low-income families are lower due to the presence of library fines and fees. With such inconclusive evidence of the value of fines and indicators of the negative effects, the 1984 *Library Journal* editorial titled "What Are Fines for?" could have been written today:

In the absence of circulation, delinquency, collection turnover, and collection loss rates by age group, it is impossible to say whether any particular library is achieving this goal or not, especially if there are no data showing trends in these rates prior to the implementation of a fine system. Discussion of the spurious issues seems to rise in direct proportion to the absence of data to examine the third (Chelton, 1984, p. 868).

One is left to conclude that policy decisions surrounding the collection of late fees from patrons cannot be supported by hard data. Policies surrounding overdue materials, especially children's materials, must be based on careful consideration of the role of libraries in the community and the lives of its

members. There is no shortage of articles, editorials and other opinion pieces on this subject in the library profession's literature.

Professional Discussion on Fines and Fees

Library Fines and Civic Responsibility

Some community members, including librarians, staff, administrators, and users of libraries, believe that fines for late materials function to provide equal access to materials by encouraging patrons' sense of civic responsibility. Their philosophy is that the threat of fines teaches borrowers to return material on time so that others may access the collection. In his *Library Review* editorial "On Library Fines: Ensuring Civic Responsibility or an Easy Income Stream?", McMenemy (2010) examined both sides of the argument, and he concluded "It seems to me they serve a vital function for any library that requires efficient and equitable circulation of stock" (p. 81). Jerome (2012) addressed the issue with passion in "Occupy the Library. Fines: A Manifesto." When she was a younger librarian, she believed that libraries should not charge fines, but she now believes that not charging for late material, or adjusting them for certain portions of the population, has led to a sense of entitlement in patrons. By waiving fines for some borrowers, libraries are denying other community members access to those materials that are late. She asks "How 'right' is it to let

a few essentially take advantage of the rest?" (p. 7). Both authors emphasize that the collection is for all members of the community, and the threat of fines serves as an incentive for the prompt return of materials that can then be used by other community members.

Many opponents to library fines disagree with the socialization argument. They believe it is the job of parents, not libraries, to socialize children, and charging fines on children's materials is punitive and a barrier to access. In her article "Penny Wise, Pound Foolish," Caywood (1994) emphasized this point:

Some librarians argue that fines teach children responsibility. This is an ironic view since it often is the parent--if not the child--who decides if they can return to the library by the due date. I have watched some parents become so incensed over a child's fines that they forbade library use. I don't know whether these kids are learning responsibility, but I'm certain they are not learning to regard the library as a welcoming place (p. 44).

In an analysis of this topic, faced with a hypothetical situation in which a librarian feels uncomfortable about collecting late fees from an adolescent borrower, Galloway (1984) asked "Since when is it the duty of librarians to teach kids responsibility?" (p. 869). In the same discussion, Chelton (1984) cast doubt at the "predictable, spurious socialization arguments" with the query: "if the purpose of fines is socialization, how does one justify fines for adults, who are presumably already socialized?" (p. 869).

At a time when the role of libraries in the community is under examination, it is time to move away from the traditional notion of libraries as quiet institutions with authoritarian rules of behavior where children learn to fear incurring

fines. Instead, library staff can leave the socializing of children to parents, and provide the tools parents need to foster literacy skills in their children without threat of financial retribution for small infractions to rules.

Fines, Fees and the Library's Budget

In some library systems, funds generated by fines and fees supplement library budgets. McMenemy (2010) highlights income generation lessening the tax burden on the community as one of the reasons people advocate for these charges (p. 79). Those who disagree with this notion argue that administrative costs associated with collecting fines and fees can surpass the revenue they generate. Vernon Area Public Library (Illinois) is just one library that has eliminated overdue fines and fees that amounted to less than one percent of their budget and cost far more to collect (Pyatetsky, 2015).

High Plains Library District (Colorado) eliminated late fines on library materials and found the financial repercussions to be "neutral" because they were able to eliminate costly credit card technology on their self-check machines (J. Reid, personal communication, April 26, 2016). Staff time and money-collecting technology are expensive, and when the amount generated by charging fines is compared to the costs associated with collecting them, it becomes clear charging fines for revenue may not make sense.

Fines, Fees, and Low-income Populations

In 2012, the ALA issued a policy statement, "Library Services to the Poor," that called upon libraries to acknowledge the important role they can play in "enabling poor people to participate fully in a democratic society" (ALA, 2012, para. 1). Libraries are encouraged by the ALA to promote "the removal of all barriers to library and information services, particularly fees and overdue charges" (para. 2). The ALA joins many members of the library community in the opinion that charging library fines for materials, while equal treatment, is not fair because the practice disproportionately affects low-income members of our society.

The idea that charging fines is unfair to children, especially those who are from low-income families, is not new. In 1975, the King County Library System's Children's Services Department Committee on Fines presented a proposal to eliminate fines for overdue materials to the King County (Washington) administration. They advocated for removing fines on children's materials, discussed other libraries that had removed fines without negatively affecting circulation patterns, and they were adamant about the negative effect on borrowing among low-income families:

We feel that fines are not justifiable theoretically or practically for either adults or children, however we feel that they are particularly damaging to children's attitudes to and use of the library. We believe that children have a right to use the library independent of

their parents' financial pressures and that fines discourage library use particularly among children (Livingston, 1975, p. 80).

The administration rejected the proposal, despite the passionate support of committee members and librarians.

Over forty years later, the library profession is still divided on fines (and fees) on children's material, and the policies of many institutions still include these practices. For example, in San Jose, California, libraries raised their fines to 50 cents per item, per day. In poor neighborhoods, almost one-third of the residents were barred from using the library because of unpaid fines (Pogash, 2016). An elementary school principal interviewed about the San Jose libraries' policy stated that fines are a "slap on the wrist" for middle income families, but if forced to choose between paying library fines "and putting food on the table and a roof over the children's heads, it's a no-brainer: it's better not to check out library books" (para. 18). Thus, treating all library patrons equally by assessing a fine for late materials is inequitable: it disproportionately affects low-income families.

With regard to fees for lost items, in "Breaking Barriers: Libraries and Socially Excluded Communities," DeFaveri (2005) described a situation in which a mother was charged \$25.00 for a lost picture book. The author asks members of our profession to contemplate the long-term consequences of choosing to collect \$25 in the short term:

Will this family be comfortable returning to the library?

If the library does not charge for the damaged book, it loses about \$25.00. When the library fails to recognize situations where charging replacement costs means losing library patrons, it loses the opportunity to participate in the life of the patron and patron's family. By choosing to make a \$25 replacement cost more significant than the role the institution can play in the social, developmental, and community life of the family, the library forfeits its role as a community and literacy advocate and leader.

It will cost the library more than \$25.00 to convince this mother to return to the library. It will cost the library more than \$25.00 to persuade this mother that the library is a welcoming community place willing to mount literacy programs aimed at her children, who will not benefit from regular library visits and programs. And when these children are adults, it will cost the library more than \$25.00 to convince them that the library is a welcoming and supportive place for their children (DeFaveri, 2005, para. 20-22).

DeFaveri also discussed the ingrained nature of fines, and she called for librarians to understand that they affect different populations differently:

Fines, replacement costs and processing fees are affordable for the middle class, but represent significant and often overwhelming costs for poor people. As a result, poor patrons with fines over \$10.00 who cannot pay the fines are excluded from accessing library resources. This barrier to library use has short and long-term consequences for the library and the community it serves" (para. 17).

In agreement with DeFaveri, Venturella (1998) emphasized the leadership and advocacy roles of libraries. She argued that overdue fines are a burden to low-income library users, and she insisted "It is a moral imperative that we be responsive to the needs of the community" (p. 33).

The ALA urges libraries to play a significant role in supporting low-income users as valued members of our society. Children's librarians encourage parents to use the library and teach them how to grow early literacy skills in their young

children. Yet, as Holt and Holt (2010) observed, "Reacting to fines and the cost of lost books, or just fearing such expenses, parents and caregivers in poor families may make a rational decision to not allow their children to get a library card or to check out books that might get lost" (p. 51). The SPELL research (Zhang, 2013) confirms this assertion.

Removing Fines and Fees in Public Libraries

Some public libraries across the United States are changing their policies and seeing little difference in their circulation statistics and, more importantly, improving the library experience of community members. In Pyatetsky's (2015) opinion piece "The End of Overdue Fines?" she suggested the act of eliminating library fines is becoming more widespread and accepted. Algonquin Public Library (Illinois) removed fines; at the one year anniversary of the policy change, they saw no negative effects. Witnessing this, Vernon Public Libraries in the northwest Chicago suburbs followed suit (Pyatetsky, para. 2, 2015).

After determining that charging fines was costing more than the revenue it brought in, Gleason Public Library (Illinois) stopped charging fines and saw no significant difference in the amount of time people were keeping materials (West, 2012). The library director, Angela Mollet, said having a "fine-free" policy was in keeping with the library's mission: "What role do fines play in a library? I want to encourage people of all ages to read, to discover, to be curious, and it doesn't make sense to put up any barriers that might prevent that" (West, 2012,

para. 29). The staff and trustees at Gleason Public Library placed emphasis on removing obstacles to accessing materials, especially for children.

Some libraries offer innovative programming along with policy changes. For example, The New York Public Library, which does not charge fines for late children's books, waived the outstanding fees for lost materials on children's accounts as part of their summer reading program on the condition that children participate in the program and read. The library subtracted one dollar off of their fines for each 15 minutes each child spent reading (Allen, 2011, para. 2). Another creative program can be found at the Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County. While this system does charge fines, the rate is five cents per day for children and 20 cents for adults (The Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, 2016). Regardless of the status of their accounts, children and teens in this system could ask for their own cards, issued immediately upon request, that allow them to check out a set number of books at a time during the summer. When one book was returned, they could check out another. "The timing on these new cards was key to encouraging and enabling kids and teens whose regular cards have been blocked because of fines or losses, or whose parent were too worried about them running up fines and fees to be able to participate in the Summer Reading program, and to keep up their reading skills over summer break" (Keller, 2011, p. 14). The staff and governing entities of both of these libraries recognized the importance of

removing barriers for young children and developed innovative programs and policies to address the library fines problem for children.

The High Plains Library District (Colorado) participated in a second SPELL research project in which recommendations for the initial research, including removing fines and fees on children's materials, were tested in eight communities. Upon learning that parents and guardians of young children reported library fines to be a barrier to visiting the library, the district eliminated fines on all late returns of materials (excluding DVDs). The main objective of the policy was to increase circulation of children's materials, and the board and administration wished to bring new users into the library. Six months after fines were eliminated, overall circulation was up, and 95% of their materials were returned within a week of the due date (J. Reid, personal communication, April 26, 2016). Staff members of libraries are pleased with the policy change, as they have far fewer unpleasant interactions with patrons about fines, and have more time to accomplish their other duties. The financial effect on the institution, as indicated earlier, has been labeled "neutral." In order to determine if late return of items was affecting the experience of patrons waiting for items, the district examined circulation data and found no increase in "patron disappoints." While patrons might be slightly slower at returning items, this is not negatively affecting the experience of other users of the library.

Other Colorado libraries participating in the second SPELL project have policies regarding children's materials that support early literacy in their

community. Pueblo City-County Library District does not charge fines on picture books and board books, and Denver Public Library has no fines for juvenile and young adult items. Guided by SPELL research findings, Garfield County Public Library District no longer charges fines on picture books, waives fees for damages to board books, and has become more lenient about damages to picture books in the interest of encouraging families to make full use of the materials. According to the library's director, Amelia Shelley, "The library district believes the financial impact will be small, but the impact on children will be immeasurable" (Shelley, 2014, para. 4). There are no fines charged for overdue materials checked out from the Montrose Regional Library District's bookmobile:

The reasoning for this is two-fold. First, these patrons can struggle to have consistent access to the library, so getting materials returned on time can be a real challenge and we want to make using the library as easy as possible for these patrons. Secondly, many of our target families are low-income and having library fines could prevent continued use of the Bookmobile if they weren't able to pay them off (Lizz Martensen, personal communication, May 26, 2016).

Moving away from the traditional practice of charging library users for late, lost or damaged children's materials has allowed libraries participating in the second SPELL project to focus on nurturing early literacy skills development in low-income households. Removing the financial barrier to library use aligns them with their missions and the ALA's position regarding library services to economically disadvantaged members of our community.

Conclusion and Position

The Colorado State Library recommends public library administrators and governing bodies eliminate library fines, and reconsider fees for lost or damaged items, on children's materials, and other items as deemed appropriate for local service. Fines are punitive, not educational incentives. Damaged and lost material is an inevitable aspect of library use, particularly with very young children, and needs to be considered the cost of doing business with the library's young patrons.

The profession has little empirical evidence that charging fines results in greater circulation of library materials, or indeed the return of items in a timely manner. The administrative costs, including equipment rental, collection contracts, and staff time associated with collecting funds from patrons, often equals or exceeds the revenue earned from library fines and fees. At a time when libraries struggle to remain relevant and increase library use, it may be counterproductive to enforce policies that are punitive in nature and further the stereotype of libraries as authoritarian institutions to be feared.

Librarians have an opportunity to play a meaningful role in the lives of children and families in their communities. By eliminating library fines and fees, particularly on children's materials, public libraries become more welcoming to

children and families. Early literacy skills are crucial to school readiness, so it is important that parents and caregivers from all income-levels in our society have access to materials they can use daily in the home to practice reading, singing, talking, writing, and playing with their children. Children's librarians are thrilled when they see families checking out a stack of picture books, and families should be encouraged to do so, rather than be fearful of the late fines and book damage fees that might accrue. Based on the research, these user-friendly policies will bring more community members into the library, especially the low-income populations who need libraries the most.

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Collection Statistics

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Adult Count												
Fiction												
NEW*	1,173	1,195	893	905	858	952	988					
Fiction	10,698	10811	10,878	10,960	11026	11132	11065					
Mystery	4,060	4054	4,071	4090	4119	4167	4186					
Paperback	2	2	2	0	0	0	0					
SF/Fantasy	1,576	1582	1,591	1600	1616	1652	1672					
Romance	323	342	346	348	361	370	240					
Graphic Novels	1,302	932	932	934	944	953	611					
Total Fiction	17,961	17,723	17,820	17,932	18,066	18,274	17,774	0	0	0	0	0
Non Fiction												
NEW*	1,612	1,610	1,371	1,435	1,174	1,155	1,137					
Microforms/CDROM	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Ref/Off.Ref/Pro	1,814	1,626	750	683	684	684	659					
000-099	764	766	744	748	750	753	731					
100-199	1,840	1,852	1,866	1,810	1,829	1,829	1,841					
200-299	1,619	1,593	1,599	1,606	1,614	1,615	1,617					
300-399	4,227	4,191	4,158	4,120	4,096	4,096	4,109					
400-499	549	554	552	432	435	439	438					
500-599	1,292	1,300	1,314	1,322	1,148	1,150	1,154					
600-699	5,190	5,139	5,157	4,707	4,435	4,468	4,514					
700-799	4,335	4,330	4,354	4,380	4,232	4,045	3,790					
800-899	2,379	2,044	2,056	1,841	1,757	1,765	1,753					
900-999	4,564	4,497	4,484	4,351	4,385	4,395	4,409					
Folios	416	416	414	399	399	400	400					
Bio	2,151	2,145	2,147	2,157	2,166	2,172	2,172					
Travel	1,568	1,506	1,163	1,154	1,117	1,116	1,010					
VaC	3,114	3,114	3,113	3,069	3,073	3,096	3,175					
3 Day Loan (Fed Chkbk)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2					
Total Non Fiction	35,827	35,078	33,876	32,784	32,125	32,028	31,777	0	0	0	0	0
Kits (Book Club)	136	128	124	124	124	114	29					
Large Print (Fic/NF)	1,512	1228	1,233	1,240	1,246	1,254	1,216					
Total Adult Collection	55,436	54,157	53,053	52,080	51,561	51,670	50,796	0	0	0	0	0

Collection Statistics

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Juvenile Count Fiction												
J Fiction	3,592	3558	3,368	3357	3392	3,353	2,974					
Books to go	232	232	232	232	238	238	237					
Books to go bags	50	50	50	50	50	50	50					
J Graphic Novels	881	902	916	950	968	951	967					
Beginning Readers	1,187	1191	1,161	1167	1170	1,143	1,186					
YA Fiction	1,529	1,583	1,608	1325	1,340	1,344	1,156					
Storage	4	0	0	0	0	0	0					
JE	6,924	6,716	6,444	6,358	6,269	6,132	6,136					
JE-easy	1,333	1,342	1,272	1,274	1,285	1,284	1,306					
Board books	793	788	805	807	819	764	677					
Series paperbacks	1	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Holiday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Language	439	439	439	439	400	393	329					
Total J/YA Fiction	16,965	16,801	16,295	15,959	15,931	15,652	15,018	0	0	0	0	0
Non Fiction												
Ref/Pro/Off	335	335	334	334	334	333	278					
Parents	515	516	518	520	525	526	448					
Teachers	123	124	124	124	124	123	96					
J000-099	74	69	71	71	64	66	65					
J100-199	49	45	47	47	41	46	46					
J200-299	233	190	193	193	162	163	165					
J300-399	987	848	799	799	802	811	699					
J400-499	90	91	90	90	90	90	90					
J500-599	1,555	1,495	1,478	1,481	1,456	1,371	1,215					
J600-699	712	708	710	710	713	713	604					
J700-799	877	872	872	872	874	875	774					
J800-899	365	252	253	253	255	255	208					
J900-999	1,232	1,224	1,227	1,227	1,228	1,228	1,227					
J Bio	832	827	829	828	829	827	827					
YA Non Fiction	303	303	303	245	259	259	267					
Total J/YA Non Fiction	8,282	7,899	7,848	7,794	7,756	7,686	7,009	0	0	0	0	0

Collection Statistics

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Juv Kits	2	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Total J/YA Collection	25,249	24,701	24,144	23,754	23,688	23,339	22,028	0	0	0	0	0
Periodicals (Adult and J)	2,026	2,172	1,919	2,035	2,209	1,882	1,994					
Audio Visual Count												
Audio JY sets	199	199	198	196	150	100	99					
Compact Discs Adult	3,815	3,812	1	0	0	0	0					
Compact Discs Juv	727	727	0	0	0	0	0					
Total Compact Discs	4,542	4,539	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Audio Discs Adult	2,061	1,898	1,794	1,817	1,827	1,842	1,705					
Audio Discs Teaching Company	963	963	963	963	962	962	961					
Audio Discs YA	107	107	107	107	54	41	43					
Audio Disc Juv	681	680	621	596	532	534	434					
Total Audio Discs	3,812	3,648	3,485	3,483	3,375	3,379	3,143	0	0	0	0	0
DVD Adult	4,949	4,132	4,147	4,180	4,205	4,258	4,304					
DVD Teaching Company	373	371	371	371	382	382	407					
DVD Juv	2,045	1,941	1,891	1,894	1,803	1,758	1,758					
Total DVD	7,367	6,444	6,409	6,445	6,390	6,398	6,469	0	0	0	0	0
Total AV	15,920	14,830	10,093	10,124	9,915	9,877	9,711	0	0	0	0	0
1 wk obj (Backpacks, umbrellas)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8					
3 wk obj (gardening kits)	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Thermal Cameras	4	4	4	4	4	4	4					
STEM Resource Hub	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Unassigned	2	1	1	0	0	0	0					
TOTAL PHYSICAL COLLECTION	98,641	95,869	89,218	88,001	87,381	86,776	84,537	0	0	0	0	0
Electronic Records Count												
Overdrive ebooks	13,206	13,285	13,414	13,390	13,518	13,578	13,670					
Overdrive eaudios	4,073	4,121	4,169	4,219	4,296	4,386	4,425					
RBDigital	3,707	32,981	33,493	34,605	34,605	35,313	35,849					
Kanopy	17,279	17,583	17,650	22,901	17,550	23,141	23,448					
Total Electronic Records	38,265	67,970	68,726	75,115	69,969	76,418	77,392	0	0	0	0	0
Total MRSPL Collection	136,906	163,839	157,944	163,116	157,350	163,194	161,929	0	0	0	0	0

Circulation Statistics

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	FY Totals
ADULT COLLECTION													
Non Fiction													
NEW	1,456	1,462	1,275	1,261	1,298	1,049	1,065						8,866
Ref/Pro/Off Ref	8	5	1	5	0	1	1						21
000-099	89	90	72	77	71	74	82						555
100-199	196	172	124	134	170	147	154						1,097
200-299	108	79	101	133	90	95	102						708
300-399	491	430	402	434	388	368	457						2,970
400-499	47	51	37	39	47	31	43						295
500-599	124	102	128	125	128	122	98						827
600-699	589	567	539	455	502	511	638						3,801
700-799	452	360	319	285	344	295	324						2,379
800-899	149	120	128	146	152	135	164						994
900-999	390	325	323	290	346	394	339						2,407
Travel	778	800	609	462	446	383	533						4,011
Biography	185	183	141	146	141	138	191						1,125
Folio	15	17	11	12	6	10	14						85
3 day loan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						0
Total Adult Non Fiction	5,077	4,763	4,210	4,004	4,129	3,753	4,205	0	0	0	0	0	30,141
Fiction													
NEW	1,239	1,199	1,059	1,026	990	964	1,030						7,507
Fiction	2707	2,599	2,225	2,153	1,885	2,010	2,031						15,610
Mystery	806	731	592	615	611	651	668						4,674
SF/Fantasy	438	405	359	307	342	341	346						2,538
Romance	94	109	71	67	95	109	82						0
Graphic Novel (Adult/YA)	412	438	329	250	199	226	200						2,054
Total Adult Fiction	5,696	5,481	4,635	4,418	4,122	4,301	4,357	0	0	0	0	0	33,010
Other													
Book Club Kits	8	9	11	8	2	6	10						54
Large Print (Fic & NF)	269	240	211	201	153	139	195						1,408
Paperbacks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						0
Periodicals (adult, J, YA)	293	266	252	249	262	270	233						1,825
Machine Readable Data (remove line)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						0
Unassigned	1	0	0	0	0	0	0						1
Total Other	571	515	474	458	417	415	438	0	0	0	0	0	3,288
Total Adult Circulation	11,344	10,759	9,319	8,880	8,668	8,469	9,000	0	0	0	0	0	66,439
JUVENILE COLLECTION													
Non-Fiction													
JOff/Ref/Pro	2409	2,176	1,709	1,780	1,537	1,093	1,434						12,138
Parents	1	3	1	1	7	3	2						18
Teachers	65	112	112	74	74	63	77						577
	8	22	10	9	5	4	5						63

Circulation Statistics

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	FY Totals
Jbiography	457	420	308	400	303	184	208						2,280
Total JUV Non-Fiction	2,940	2,733	2,140	2,264	1,926	1,347	1,726	0	0	0	0	0	15,076
Fiction	2647	2,785	2,083	1,704	1,502	1,251	1,158						13,130
J Graphic Novels	1,316	1,333	1,075	1,094	978	833	869						7,498
J-Beg	1,709	1,599	1,353	1,201	1,204	939	1,063						9,068
JE Picture Books	4793	4,829	4,181	4,084	3,583	2,589	3,082						27,141
Books to Go	239	133	148	191	128	88	162						1,089
JE-easy	2,075	1,838	1,619	1,498	1,340	1,138	1,259						10,767
Other (Holiday/Language)													
Holiday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						0
Language	148	115	167	107	92	82	80						791
Board Books	1,071	1,023	826	877	866	645	612						5,920
Series Books	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						0
Total Juv Fiction	13,998	13,655	11,452	10,756	9,693	7,565	8,285	0	0	0	0	0	75,404
Total Juvenile	16,938	16,388	13,592	13,020	11,619	8,912	10,011	0	0	0	0	0	90,480
YOUNG ADULT COLLECTION													
YA Fiction	892	725	410	369	355	363	375						3,489
YA Non Fiction	118	116	73	51	69	72	78						577
Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						0
Total YA	1,010	841	483	420	424	435	453	0	0	0	0	0	4,066
Total Juv + YA	17,948	17,229	14,075	13,440	12,043	9,347	10,464	0	0	0	0	0	94,546
AUDIO VISUAL COLLECTION													
Audiobooks Adult	544	580	448	479	363	390	298						3,102
Audiobooks Juvenile	440	328	192	216	175	146	118						1,615
Audiobooks YA	25	16	11	17	9	14	9						101
Compact Discs Adult	380	435	41	0	0	0	0						856
Compact Discs Juvenile	107	102	12	0	0	0	0						221
DVD Adult	3603	3,565	2,982	2,916	2,705	3,035	2,663						21,469
DVD Juvenile	1684	1,620	1,189	1,094	990	716	785						8,078
Teaching Company sets	211	207	167	196	157	149	166						1,253
JY Audio (Book/CD set)	50	59	93	74	54	15	18						363
Total AV Circulation	7,044	6,912	5,135	4,992	4,453	4,301	3,873	0	0	0	0	0	36,710
Overdrive eBooks	4,923	4,875	4,366	4,129	4,210	4,802	5,029						32,334
RB Digital ebooks	4	2	2	2	5	5	2						22
Total eBook Circulation	4,927	4,877	4,368	4,131	4,215	4,807	5,031	0	0	0	0	0	32,356
Total Freegal Circulation	1,818	1,608	1,734	1,677	1,740	1,845	1,879						12,301
Overdrive eaudiobooks	2,288	2,281	2,178	2,205	2,143	2,342	2,521						15,958
Rbdigital eaudiobooks	71	92	107	166	205	160	162						

Circulation Statistics

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	FY Totals
Patron Statistics													
Employee/Other	168	169	168	170	176	178	179						
City Adult	8,244	8,345	8,415	8,451	8,496	8,532	8,565						
City Senior	1,865	1,887	1,910	1,931	1,953	1,964	1,982						
Total City Adult	10,277	10,401	10,493	10,552	10,625	10,674	10,726	0	0	0	0	0	0
City YA	1,290	1,297	1,316	1,325	1,317	1,316	1,322						
City Juv	1,251	1,247	1,384	1,367	1,358	1,350	1,337						
Total City Juv	2,541	2,544	2,700	2,692	2,675	2,666	2,659	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total City Patrons	12,818	12,945	13,193	13,244	13,300	13,340	13,385	0	0	0	0	0	0
* cleaned up data-- got rid of previous employees and shifted admin cards.													
Out of City Adult	14,214	14,348	14,458	14,535	14,595	14,681	14,756						
Out of City Senior	3,500	3,538	3,585	3,627	3,662	3,695	3,731						
Total Out of City Adult	17,714	17,886	18,043	18,162	18,257	18,376	18,487	0	0	0	0	0	0
Out of City YA	1,153	1,169	1,172	1,167	1,170	1,166	1,174						
Out of City Juvenile	868	863	857	843	834	825	808						
Total Out of City Juv	2,021	2,032	2,029	2,010	2,004	1,991	1,982	0	0	0	0	0	14,069
Total Non City Patrons	19,735	19,918	20,072	20,172	20,261	20,367	20,469	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Registered Patrons	32,553	32,863	33,265	33,416	33,561	33,707	33,854	0	0	0	0	0	0
# New Patrons Added	264	301	411	210	169	157	210						1,722
Gabbie													
Unique Numbers	550	576	552	525	412	380	319						3,314
Successful Renewal	361	382	370	364	260	223	161						2,121
Total Messages Sent/Received	2,613	2,495	2,378	2,430	1,834	1,769	1,492						15,011

	BOOK SALE COLLECTIONS	Book Bags COLLECTIONS
FY2020 BUDGET		
JULY	\$1,166.97	\$22.96
AUGUST	\$1,041.70	\$7.00
SEPTEMBER	\$3,338.70	\$1.00
OCTOBER	\$1,474.44	\$2.00
NOVEMBER	\$810.09	\$2.00
DECEMBER	\$453.66	\$0.00
JANUARY	\$1,117.39	\$2.00
FEBRUARY	\$0.00	\$0.00
MARCH	\$0.00	\$0.00
APRIL	\$0.00	\$0.00
MAY	\$0.00	\$0.00
JUNE	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Book Sale	\$9,402.95	
Total Book Bag Sale	\$36.96	
TOTAL FUNDS RAISED TO DATE	\$9,439.91	

MEMORIALS FY2020

JULY

Misc. Cash Rung in at Register \$41.91

AUGUST

Misc. Cash Rung in at Register \$48.07

SEPTEMBER

Misc. Cash Rung in at Register \$29.64

OCTOBER

Neil Cohen \$250.00

Misc. Cash Rung in at Register \$69.41

NOVEMBER	
Frederick Winter	\$150.00
Misc. Cash Rung in at Register	\$23.41
DECEMBER	
MRSPL Foundation INC	\$4,150.00
Khyati Nayak	\$60.00
Misc. Cash Rung in at Register	\$11.59
JANUARY	
Misc. Cash Rung in at Register	\$112.07
FEBRUARY	
Giant (Bags 4 My Cause and Giving Tag Program	\$13.00
Misc. Cash Rung in at Register	\$0.00
MARCH	
Misc. Cash Rung in at Register	\$0.00
APRIL	
Misc. Cash Rung in at Register	\$0.00
MAY	
Misc. Cash Rung in at Register	\$0.00
JUNE	
Misc. Cash Rung in at Register	\$0.00
MEMORIAL FUNDS RAISED TO DATE	\$4,959.10