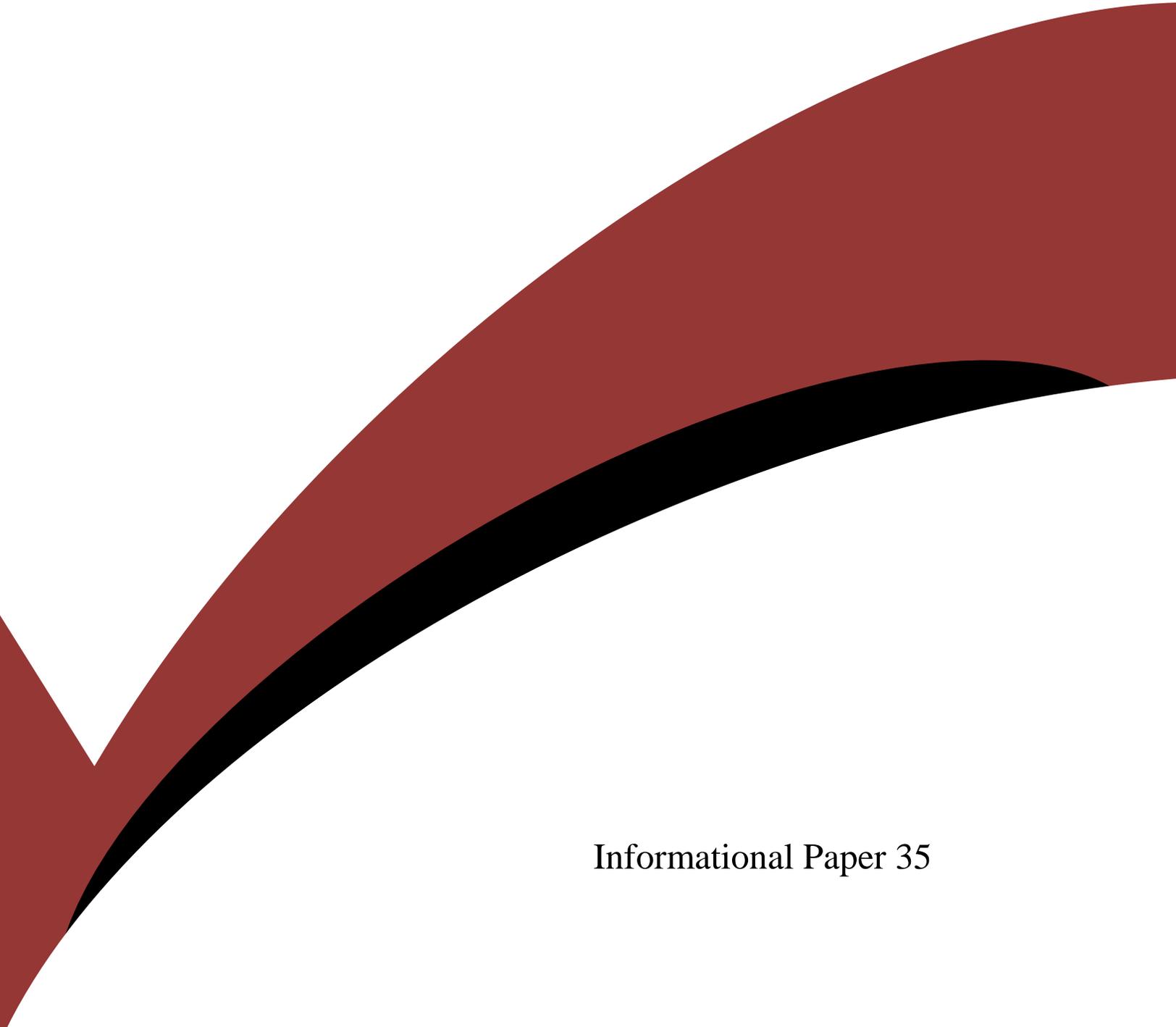


Public Libraries



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Public Libraries

Public library services in Wisconsin are primarily provided by local units of government such as municipalities and counties, although the state plays a major role in ensuring coordination and resource sharing among libraries. The Department of Public Instruction (DPI), through its Division for Libraries and Technology, is responsible for statewide library development, resource sharing, and administering state aid to public library systems, which are organizations that coordinate library development and resource sharing among libraries in a specific geographic region.

This paper provides information on library services, with a special emphasis on public library systems. The first section describes how library services are organized and administered. The second section discusses how public libraries are financed. The final section examines the formula used to distribute state aid to public library systems. This paper does not address libraries in elementary and secondary schools or institutions of higher education.

Organization and Administration

Municipal and County Libraries

Local governments plan for and provide library services. Currently, such services are provided by: (a) municipal libraries; (b) joint libraries, which are libraries operated by two or more municipalities or a county and one or more municipalities; (c) consolidated county libraries; or (d) county library services, which are library services provided by the county or under contract. There are currently 383 municipal and county library service organizations. County govern-

ments may contract for access to public libraries by residents who live outside the primary service jurisdiction of a public library organization. In 2013, counties extended library services to 1,510,000 people in this manner.

By statute, countywide library services can be provided on a consolidated basis, where each library in the county is a branch of a main county library. Counties organized in this manner have one countywide library board, which governs all libraries. There are currently eight consolidated county libraries, including: Adams, Brown, Door, Florence, La Crosse, Marathon, Marinette, and Portage Counties. By contrast, in other counties, libraries are not branches of a main county library but are independent, each with its own governing board. Although they are self-governing, libraries in other counties do coordinate borrowing and sharing of resources. County residents may borrow materials from any library in the county.

Most library services are provided by municipal libraries, which are governed by local library boards and receive funding from municipal governments. Local services may also be provided through contracts between municipal libraries and other library organizations. Where there are no municipal libraries, county governments provide library services or contract for such services.

Library Systems

Public library systems were created by the Legislature in 1971 to improve and extend public library services, promote resource sharing among libraries, and increase access to library materials and services by the state's residents. Serving a specific geographic region, each system provides special services and programs not offered by mu-

nicipal and county libraries. Library systems receive state aids for coordination and supplementation of services beyond what could be provided by local and county funds.

The first four public library systems in Wisconsin began operating in 1973. Currently, there are 17 library systems serving all 72 counties and every state resident. These systems are shown in Appendix 1. Library systems do not oversee the administration of local libraries, which remain autonomous in regard to local services and operations. Although not required to do so, all local units of government that provide library services participate in a library system.

Library systems may be organized on a single-county or multi-county basis. The territory within the system must serve a population of at least 100,000. If, due to the withdrawal or realignment of participating counties, a system has fewer than three participating counties and a population under 200,000, then the remaining system members must realign with an existing system within two years from the date of the decrease in population. Two public library systems may merge with the approval of each system board and the county boards of the participating counties. Further, no new system may be established unless it serves a population of at least 200,000, and there cannot be more than 17 systems.

Single-county consolidated systems have seven or nine board members appointed by the county board. Single-county federated systems have governing boards consisting of seven members. Members are nominated by the county executive or by the county chairperson in a county without a county executive and approved by the county board.

Multi-county systems must be federated systems, which are systems made up of multiple independent libraries that are not branches of a centralized library. A multi-county system is consid-

ered a joint agency of all participating counties but constitutes a separate legal entity for purposes of having exclusive custody and control of all system funds, holding title to and disposing of property, constructing, enlarging and improving buildings, making contracts, and suing and being sued. Single-county systems, which may be consolidated or federated, are considered a county agency. A federated public library system located within a single county with a population of 500,000 or more constitutes a separate legal entity solely for the purposes of having custody and control of all system funds, making contracts, and providing employee benefits.

In multi-county federated systems, governing boards have 15 to 20 members. The members are nominated by the county executive in each county in the system or by the county board chairperson in each county without a county executive and approved by each county board in the system. Members are appointed in proportion to population distribution with at least one system board member from each county. The system board membership may exceed 20 if the county boards, acting jointly, decide that at least two members on the board shall represent each county in the system. All system board members serve staggered, three-year terms.

In order for counties and municipalities to participate in library systems, they must meet specific statutory requirements. Counties participating in federated systems must maintain a plan of library service. Under the law in effect prior to 2011-12, each county within a system was required to maintain its financial support for library services at a level not lower than the average of the previous three years, excluding capital costs. However, under 2011 Act 32, the maintenance of effort requirements for counties and municipalities were repealed. Each county must demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the Division for Libraries and Technology, its ability to provide adequate funding to implement its library service plan. The plan for library service must provide

for services, including full access to libraries, to county residents living outside municipalities with library services, and provide for reimbursement of public libraries for access by residents of those municipalities.

Under 2005 Act 420, the plan may require that municipalities operating libraries also compensate other municipalities, if their residents use public libraries in those other municipalities. The plan's compensation cannot exceed the actual costs, as defined by DPI under administrative rules.

A municipal, county or joint library may participate in a system if it: (a) is located in a county that participates in a public library system; (b) is authorized by its municipal governing body or county board to participate in the system; (c) enters into a written agreement to participate in system activities, including interlibrary loan of materials with other system libraries, and provides the same library services to any system resident that are provided to residents of the municipality or county that established the library; (d) employs a DPI-certified head librarian whose employment requires that he or she be present in the library for at least 10 hours of work of each week the library is open to the public; (e) beginning in 2008, annually is open to the public an average of at least 20 hours each week or, if in existence in June, 2006, is open the number of hours each week that the library was open in 2005, whichever is fewer; and (f) beginning in 2008, annually spends at least \$2,500 on library materials.

In order to facilitate state residents' access to library services, all public libraries are required to honor valid borrowers' cards from libraries in adjacent systems (with the exception of the Milwaukee County Federated Library System). However, a public library may refuse to provide services to residents of adjacent systems if the total amount of the reimbursement received by the library for the preceding year from the adjacent system, and from counties and municipali-

ties in that system, is less than the cost incurred by the public library in providing the service. The first 500 loans are not included in the cost calculation. Should a library refuse to honor the valid cards of borrowers from an adjacent system, annual meetings between representatives of the systems involved must be held to discuss the resulting lack of services and the cost of providing such services.

In an effort to enhance the research and reference capacity of member libraries, each system must contract with the member library with the largest annual operating budget to serve as the system resource library. The resource library must have a collection of at least 100,000 volumes, be open to the public at least 50 hours each week, and employ at least one permanent full-time reference librarian with a master's degree in library science. If no library in the system meets these requirements, systems must enter into a supplementary contract with an academic library in the system or a resource library in an adjacent system.

Division for Libraries and Technology

The statutory duties of the Division for Libraries and Technology are to: (a) provide continuing education programs for librarians; (b) provide assistance to libraries in personnel recruiting; (c) provide professional and technical services; (d) prepare statistical reports on statewide library service; (e) designate a librarian to coordinate the activities of state depository libraries; (f) establish library standards; (g) certify public librarians; (h) approve the establishment of library systems; (i) provide resources for libraries and lifelong learning service to supplement those of other types of libraries in the state; (j) implement programs and policies as directed by the State Superintendent; (k) distribute state library aids; and (l) assist the Council on Library and Network Development in the preparation of Council reports. In addition, the Division must: (a) review a system if at least 30% of the libraries

in participating municipalities, which include at least 30% of the population of all participating municipalities, state that the public library system did not adequately meet the needs of libraries participating in the system; and (b) prepare an advisory plan for such a library system suggesting how the system can adequately meet the needs of its participating libraries, if the Division determines that the public library system previously failed to do so. While the Division also has additional duties unrelated to library services, currently there are a total of 20.73 full-time equivalent positions that are directly responsible for library services.

The statutory duties of the State Superintendent related to libraries are to: (a) assist with the development of school library services; (b) ensure public libraries serve all state citizens; (c) promote resource sharing among libraries and related agencies; (d) coordinate library services for institutional residents, the physically and mentally handicapped, the socio-economically disadvantaged, and racial and ethnic minorities; (e) act as agent of receipt for federal library grants; (f) contract for the provision of library services to the blind and physically handicapped and other specialized library materials; (g) maintain a statewide library holdings database; (h) contract for service with libraries and other resource providers in and outside the state to provide specialized library materials not available from the state Resources for Libraries and Lifelong Learning service; (i) establish procedures for the administrative operation of the Division for Libraries and Technology; and (j) disseminate information regarding continuing education available for librarians and related professionals.

In order to fulfill several of these requirements, the Division contracts with four entities that provide specialized library services statewide. First, the Cooperative Children's Book Center, housed in the University of Wisconsin-Madison School of Education, obtains and reviews children's publications and provides an op-

portunity for school and public librarians to review these materials prior to purchasing them. Second, as statutorily required, the Wisconsin Talking Book and Braille Library, housed in the Milwaukee Public Library, provides a collection of specialized materials such as large-print, braille, digital, and "talking" books and other materials. Third, WiLS (formerly Wisconsin Library Services) is a nonprofit organization that provides automated library services, primarily an online nationwide cataloging service, to public and school libraries. Fourth, the Division contracts with the Milwaukee Public Library to provide statewide interlibrary loan of its collection.

According to statute, the Division must also operate the Resources for Libraries and Lifelong Learning service, located in Madison, which acts as a clearinghouse for interlibrary loan requests forwarded from other libraries, locating the requested materials in libraries throughout Wisconsin or in other states. The Service also supplements the collections and resources of all types of libraries in the state by maintaining its own collection of specialized and unique materials and providing reference assistance to patrons and librarians statewide on questions that require sophisticated research techniques and reference sources. The Division has also developed online resource sharing tools, including WISCAT and BadgerLink.

Financing

Table 1 shows data on operating income that was reported for calendar year 2013 by public libraries and library systems in the state.

Municipal funds support the costs of providing basic library services at a municipal library to residents who pay taxes for library services. These funds are generally used for construction and maintenance of facilities, personnel, pur-

Table 1: 2013 Operating Income for Public Library Services

	Amount (In Millions)	Percent
Municipal funds	\$150.6	58.5%
County funds	59.4	23.1
State aid to public library systems	15.0	5.8
Federal grants	1.7	0.7
Contract income	2.4	0.9
Endowments, gifts and other income	<u>28.4</u>	<u>11.0</u>
Total	\$257.5	100.0%

chase of materials of all kinds, and support of circulation, reference, and other programming as determined by a locally-appointed library board.

A county board may provide funds to individual municipal libraries or to public library systems.

County funds are most commonly used to provide library service or access to it for county residents not residing in a municipality that operates its own library. Counties often reimburse existing libraries for use by nonresidents or they may directly provide bookmobile service, books-by-mail service, or any other service as determined by the county library board or county board.

While the statutes define a clear role for counties with respect to organizing and establishing a system, and require that counties support library services financially, prior to 1997 Act 150, the statutes did not stipulate the level of support that counties must provide to libraries.

1997 Act 150 created the provision that beginning in 2001, each county (except Milwaukee County) is required to make payments to each public library in the county, if the county does not maintain a consolidated public library for the county and contains residents of municipalities that do not maintain a municipal or joint library.

Under 2005 Act 420, these payments must

also be made to each public library in an adjacent county (except Milwaukee County). 2013 Act 157 amended the statutes to also require payments if the adjacent county maintains a consolidated public library, under the condition that the consolidated public library provides a notice no later than April 1 to each library from which it is requesting payment. If a consolidated public library requests payment from adjacent counties, then that consolidated library must also provide payment to public libraries in adjacent counties according to the formula below.

The payments must be made by March 1 of each year, and must equal 70% of the cost of providing loans to those county residents, computed as follows: (a) divide the total operational expenditures of the library during the calendar year for which the loans are reported, not including capital expenditures or expenditure of federal funds, by the total number of loans made by the public library during the calendar year for which the loans are reported; and (b) multiply the result by the number of loans, in the calendar year loans are reported, made to residents of the county who are not residents of a municipality that maintains a municipal or joint library or to residents of the county who are not residents of a municipality that contains a branch of the consolidated library. Under 1997 Act 150, a county may voluntarily provide aid to public libraries in excess of the amount required by statute.

By July 1 of each year, each public library lying in whole or in part in a county must report to the county clerk on the following: (a) the number of loans of material made by the library during the prior calendar year to residents of the county who are not residents of a municipality that maintains a municipal or joint library; and (b) the total number of loans of material made by the library during the previous calendar year.

State funds, which are provided with segregated (SEG) revenues from the universal service fund (USF), go directly to public library systems

and are intended to fund system services required by statute. Such services include interlibrary loan, reference referral, consulting, continuing education, services to users with special needs, resource library services, collection development, and multi-type library cooperation. However, there is no requirement that state aid be used exclusively for statutorily required services. System boards have the authority to develop programs that meet area needs and to support these programs with state funds. The USF receives its funding through assessments on annual gross operating revenues from intrastate telecommunications providers. Telecommunications providers are allowed to fully recover their share of assessment costs for these expenditures through a "pass-through" adjustment applied to subscribers' local exchange service rates.

Prior to 2003 Act 33 (the 2003-05 biennial state budget), public library aids were fully funded with general purpose revenue (GPR). Under Act 33, a supplemental public library aid appropriation was created, funded with USF moneys. Public library systems were funded from a combination of the two appropriations through 2008-09. Under 2009 Act 28 (the 2009-11 biennial state budget), the GPR appropriation was deleted and the SEG appropriation was increased, becoming the sole funding source for state aid to library systems.

Federal grants, including the Library Services and Technology Act, are used for a variety of purposes including automation, wireless Internet access for the public, collection development, literacy services to special user groups such as senior citizens with disabilities, and special projects, such as creating digital copies of historical materials for statewide use.

Other income includes state grants other than system aids, service contracts with Milwaukee Public Library, gifts, donations, interest, fines for overdue materials, other fees, state and local carryover funds, and all other sources of income not

identified above.

Library systems rely primarily on state aid and county funds. Systems also receive funding from federal grants, contract income, and other sources such as interest earnings, gifts, grants, and endowment income. Contract monies are most often paid by other systems or the counties for providing services such as access to library services. Total library funding by library system is summarized in Table 2 for calendar year 2013. The table includes funding received by library systems as well as municipal, county, and other funding received by the underlying libraries in each system, based on annual statistics compiled by DPI.

State Aid to Library Systems

Service Requirements

In order to be eligible for state aid, public library systems are required to meet the following service standards:

1. Agree to provide access by any resident of the system area to the library services of any participating library on the same terms that they are provided to the residents of the municipality or county that established the library. Limited exceptions are provided for certain group programs and for providing remote access to a library's electronic database only to a library's residents. Also agree to provide interlibrary loans among all participating libraries;
2. Backup reference, information, and interlibrary loan services from the system-designated resource library;
3. Referral or routing of reference and interlibrary loan requests from libraries within the system to libraries within and outside the system;

Table 2: Library Funding by System (Calendar Year 2013)

System	Municipal	County	Adjacent Counties	State Aid*	Federal Aid	Contract Income	Other Income	Total Income
Arrowhead	\$5,774,220	\$1,038,500	\$88,141	\$438,605	\$30,497	\$2,374	\$393,041	\$7,765,378
Eastern Shores	6,589,229	1,733,469	73,317	578,545	19,080	12,163	1,891,639	10,897,442
Indianhead	10,163,781	5,163,320	184,086	1,125,114	63,954	108,218	3,031,081	19,839,554
Kenosha County	4,959,289	1,396,718	20,300	398,675	31,961	0	1,100,464	7,907,407
Lakeshores	4,580,006	3,837,145	71,912	637,716	23,969	30,537	717,740	9,899,025
Manitowoc-Calumet	2,529,631	1,534,053	37,874	312,113	12,663	0	585,870	5,012,204
Mid-Wisconsin	7,129,491	3,455,756	680,061	754,421	27,001	0	2,103,568	14,150,298
Milwaukee	34,153,596	66,650	0	2,677,006	812,803	106,585	4,051,098	41,867,738
Nicolet	1,251,434	10,375,784	237,857	1,069,413	70,237	4,585	1,174,635	14,183,945
Northern Waters	3,124,445	1,694,541	15,919	529,104	188,423	16,384	1,141,190	6,710,006
Outagamie-Waupaca	6,229,566	2,558,590	312,763	607,514	72,162	1,010,105	954,114	11,744,814
South Central	29,545,846	9,218,927	402,135	2,057,367	175,830	1,510,074	4,732,221	47,642,400
Southwest Wisconsin	2,682,505	1,175,378	32,851	363,341	39,891	27,855	597,126	4,918,947
Waukesha	13,637,065	2,930,604	413,309	958,636	37,785	0	673,133	18,650,532
Winding Rivers	7,150,351	3,213,031	61,239	767,701	33,229	5,040	1,666,567	12,897,158
Winnefox	7,957,474	4,239,590	119,399	885,885	25,499	302,185	1,979,206	15,509,238
Wisconsin Valley	3,171,658	5,782,642	24,876	851,944	41,288	51,425	1,587,319	11,511,152
<i>Adjustments for payments Between systems**</i>			<u>-2,776,039</u>			<u>-836,618</u>		<u>-3,612,657</u>
Total	\$150,629,587	\$59,414,698	\$0	\$15,013,100	\$1,706,272	\$2,350,912	\$28,380,012	\$257,494,581
Percent of Total	58.50%	23.07%		5.83%	0.66%	0.91%	11.02%	100.00%

* State aid paid in 2012-13 for calendar year 2013 operations.

** Represents funds paid by one system to another system, which are duplicative revenues.

4. In-service training for participating library personnel and trustees;

5. Electronic delivery of information and physical delivery of library materials to participating libraries;

6. Service agreements with all adjacent library systems;

7. Professional consultant services to participating public libraries;

8. Service programs designed to meet the needs of participating public libraries and the residents of the system area, as determined by the system board after consultation with participating libraries;

9. Promotion and facilitation of the use of library services to users with special needs;

10. Cooperation and continuous planning with other types of libraries in the system area, such as college, university, and private facilities;

11. Planning with the Division for Libraries and Technology, participating public libraries, and other types of libraries in the area in regard to library technology and the sharing of resources. A written plan for library technology and the sharing of resources must be filed with the Division every five years.

In addition, if a system reimburses participating public libraries for the cost of providing inter-library borrowing services, the reimbursement cannot exceed the actual costs to that library, as determined under DPI administrative rules.

The specific services each system provides are based on particular system-wide needs and vary between systems.

State Aid Formula

The formula that determines the amount of

state aid paid to each library system is determined as follows: (a) determine the percentage change in the total amount appropriated for public libraries between the previous fiscal year and the current fiscal year; (b) multiply the amount of state aid received by the system in the previous fiscal year by the sum of 1.0 and the result of (a).

Current law specifies that the formula will change, however, beginning in the fiscal year in which the total state aid appropriation equals at least 11.25% of the total operating expenditures for public libraries from local and county sources in the previous calendar year. The state aid amount of \$15,013,100 in 2014-15 represents approximately 7.0% of total operating expenses from county and local sources in 2014. Appendix 2 presents a sample aid calculation for this pending formula.

Table 3 shows the 2014-15 state aid payments (payable for calendar year 2015 operations based on the percentage change in the appropriation from 2013-14 to 2014-15) for each of the 17 public library systems.

Until 1992-93, the amount appropriated for library system aids was targeted, by statute, at 13% of the total operating expenditures from local and county sources for public library services in the preceding year. Because the actual percentage repeatedly fell below the 13% target, the 1993-95 budget repealed the target.

However, DPI is required to include in its biennial budget submission a request for funding for library services equal to 13% of the total operating expenditures from local and county sources in the calendar year immediately preceding the calendar year for which aid would be paid. The amount must include a recommendation for state aid for public libraries and recommendations for the funding of other public library services, as determined in conjunction with libraries and systems. The Department's 2015-17 biennial budget request includes a request for

**Table 3: State Aid to Public Library Systems
(Fiscal Year 2014-15)**

System	2013-14 State Aid	Approp. Factor*	2014-15 State Aid
Arrowhead	\$438,605	1.00000	\$438,605
Eastern Shores	578,545		578,545
Indianhead	1,125,114		1,125,114
Kenosha County	398,675		398,675
Lakeshores	637,716		637,716
Manitowoc-Calumet	312,113	<i>(factor</i>	312,113
Mid-Wisconsin	754,421	<i>is the</i>	754,421
Milwaukee	2,677,006	<i>same</i>	2,677,006
Nicolet	1,069,413	<i>for all</i>	1,069,413
Northern Waters	529,104	<i>systems)</i>	529,104
Outagamie-Waupaca	607,514		607,514
South Central	2,057,367		2,057,367
Southwest Wisconsin	363,341		363,341
Waukesha	958,636		958,636
Winding Rivers	767,701		767,701
Winnefox	885,885		885,885
Wisconsin Valley	<u>851,944</u>		<u>851,944</u>
Total	\$15,013,100		\$15,013,100

*The appropriation factor is the sum of 1.0 and the percent change, expressed as a decimal, in the total appropriation from one year to the next. There is no change in the appropriation from 2013-14 to 2014-15.

funding of state aid equal to 13% of total operating expenditures, which would represent an increase of \$13,879,500 SEG in 2015-16 and \$14,168,400 SEG in 2016-17 over base funding of \$15,013,100 SEG in 2014-15. The Governor makes the final decisions on what agency budget requests are included in the executive budget bill introduced for consideration by the Legislature.

Table 4 indicates the level of state aid for public library systems between 2004-05 and 2014-15.

Table 4: Public Library System Aid

Fiscal Year	Aid to Public Library Systems	Percent Change Over Prior Year
2004-05	\$14,196,700	0.0%
2005-06	14,908,600	5.0
2006-07	15,521,200	4.1
2007-08	16,138,000	4.0
2008-09	16,783,500	4.0
2009-10	16,165,400	-3.7
2010-11	16,681,200	3.2
2011-12	15,013,100	-10.0
2012-13	15,013,100	0.0
2013-14	15,013,100	0.0
2014-15	15,013,100	0.0

APPENDIX 1

Wisconsin Public Library Systems -- 2014

System	Member Counties
Arrowhead Library System	Rock
Eastern Shores Library System	Ozaukee, Sheboygan
Indianhead Federated Library System	Barron, Chippewa, Dunn, Eau Claire, Pepin, Pierce, Polk, Price, Rusk, St. Croix
Kenosha County Library System	Kenosha
Lakeshores Library System	Racine, Walworth
Manitowoc-Calumet Library System	Calumet, Manitowoc
Mid-Wisconsin Federated Library System	Dodge, Jefferson, Washington, City of Whitewater
Milwaukee County Federated Library System	Milwaukee
Nicolet Federated Library System	Brown, Door, Florence, Kewaunee, Marinette, Menominee, Oconto, Shawano
Northern Waters Library Service	Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Iron, Sawyer, Vilas, Washburn
Outagamie Waupaca Library System	Outagamie, Waupaca
South Central Library System	Adams, Columbia, Dane, Green, Portage, Sauk, Wood
Southwest Wisconsin Library System	Crawford, Grant, Iowa, Lafayette, Richland
Waukesha County Federated Library System	Waukesha
Winding Rivers Library System	Buffalo, Jackson, Juneau, La Crosse, Monroe, Trempealeau, Vernon
Winnefox Library System	Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Marquette, Waushara, Winnebago
Wisconsin Valley Library Service	Clark, Forest, Langlade, Lincoln, Marathon, Oneida, Taylor

APPENDIX 2

Aid Calculation Once State Funding Equals at Least 11.25% of Operation Expenditures

Sample Aid Calculation

Beginning in the fiscal year in which the total state aid appropriation equals at least 11.25% of the total operating expenditures for public libraries from local and county sources in the previous calendar year, the state aid formula for public libraries changes. The following sample calculation uses hypothetical data to calculate an example of the aid for System A.

- A. Determine System A's percentage of total state population ($160,300 / 5,742,700 = 2.7914\%$)
- B. Multiply the total public libraries appropriation by 0.85 ($\$24,230,400 \times 0.85 = \$20,595,840$)
- C. Multiply the results of A and B ($0.027914 \times \$20,595,840 = \$574,906$)
- D. Determine System A's percentage of total state geographical area ($720 \text{ square miles} / 54,314 \text{ square miles} = 1.3256\%$)
- E. Multiply the total public libraries appropriation by 0.075 ($\$24,230,400 \times 0.075 = \$1,817,280$)
- F. Multiply the results of E and D ($\$1,817,280 \times 0.013256 = \$24,090$)
- G. Determine System A's percentage of statewide aid paid under subchapter 1 of Chapter 79* ($\$36,503,935 / \$963,521,400 = 3.7886\%$)
- H. Multiply the results of G and E ($\$1,817,280 \times 0.037886 = \$68,849$)
- I. Sum the results of C, F, and H to determine System A's total state aid ($\$574,906 + \$24,090 + \$68,849 = \$667,845$)

Therefore, Library System A would have received \$667,845 in state aid had this formula been in place after the total state aid appropriation had been at least 11.25% of operating expenditures in a prior year.

*Includes aids paid to municipalities and counties in the system as a percentage of the total amounts paid under the county and municipal aid, public utility aid, expenditure restraint, and computer aid programs.