

REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE

ON THE

CALIFORNIA LIBRARY LITERACY

AND

ENGLISH ACQUISITION SERVICES PROGRAM

OF THE

CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Gavin Newsom, Governor

CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY
Greg Lucas, State Librarian

The report covers the 2017-2018 fiscal year

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Additional copies of this report can be obtained at <http://libraryliteracy.org/>

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

More than a quarter of a million adult Californians and their families have become stronger readers through California Library Literacy Services.

Californians served through this program are usually the lowest level, hardest-to-reach learners; those who haven't succeeded in a classroom environment. During the 2017-2018 fiscal year, literacy services were provided in 44 counties in 105 of the state's 184 public library jurisdictions. Over 16,000 Californians received tutoring. Of these, 47 percent were Latinx, 68 percent were women, and 63 percent were over 40 years of age.

Trained volunteer tutors provide adult learners in California Library Literacy Services programs with one-on-one or small group instruction based on each individual's pace and goals. Services are provided confidentially in the non-threatening library environment—crucial qualities in supporting adults who don't have the skills to attend and succeed in traditional classroom-based programs. Meaningful relationships develop from the tutor-learner partnerships, and in many cases the volunteer's experience is almost as transformative as the learner's.

The need for adult literacy programs in California is significant and ongoing:

- More than 36 million adults in the United States cannot read, write, or do basic math above a third-grade level.
- Low literacy costs the United States *at least* \$225 billion each year in non-productivity in the workforce, crime, and loss of tax revenue due to unemployment.
- Some \$232 billion in annual health care costs is linked to low adult literacy skills.
- Forty-three percent of adults with the lowest literacy levels live in poverty.

That's one reason 68 percent of literacy programs have long student waiting lists. Less than 10 percent of the adults in need of reading help in the United States are receiving services.¹

A key reason California's library literacy programs succeed is because they are provided through the safe and welcoming environment of the public library. They focus on helping learners achieve their personal goals as family members, workers, community members, and lifelong learners. And they address the full spectrum of skills that are now considered to represent literacy: "listening, speaking, reading, writing, numeracy and using everyday technology to communicate information."²

¹ https://prolitteracy.org/Portals/0/pdf/PL_AdultLitFacts_US_flyer.pdf?ver=2016-05-06-145137-067

² <https://www.nala.ie/literacy>

During the 2017-2018 fiscal year:

- 105 library jurisdictions, comprising 821 of California's 1,120 libraries, provided services to adult learners and their families.
- 16,439 learners received tutoring.
- 8,198 volunteer tutors and 1,604 other volunteers supported these local programs.
- \$20 million worth of volunteer hours were contributed.³
- \$22.6 million in local funds matched the state's \$4.8 million investment.
- 958 community agencies partnered with a library literacy program.
- 78 percent of the learners who set at least one goal for themselves achieved their goal, including:
 - 76 percent successfully read a book, newspaper, or magazine
 - 90 percent got a library card
 - 64 percent read a medicine label
 - 76 percent shared a book with a child or family member
 - 78 percent accessed community services and resources

Libraries are in a unique position to provide literacy services. Library core values include equity of access and lifelong learning, their doors are open, they are community anchors, and they provide a distinct set of resources including location, space, information, and dedicated and knowledgeable staff.⁴

California Library Literacy Services provides excellent value for the learner, the taxpayer, the legislature, the community, and the library.

Teach someone to read and they'll get a higher-paying job simply because they can take a written test. When they land a higher-paying job, the government pays less to take care of that Californian—and their family. A Californian with a higher-paying job also pays more taxes to support public services, including investment in programs to increase the number of strong readers.

While nearly 16,500 low literate adults received tutoring in the 2017-2018 fiscal year, 89 of the 105 California Library Literacy Services programs had waiting lists. All told, there weren't enough volunteers and resources to help 2,570 Californians who came to this state's libraries eager to learn to read.

Libraries also receive multiple requests to help low-literate English language learners in



³ The value of volunteer time was calculated using data from Independent Sector, which draws on data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. 669,331 hours x \$29.95 = \$20,046,463: https://independentsector.org/resource/vovt_details/

⁴ Literacy for All: Adult literacy through Libraries. (ALA, 2019)

their communities, a category of learner currently not covered by the library literacy services program.

With additional funding for core adult literacy services and new funding to support the needs of English-language learners, California's library literacy programs could reach more families, help support more learners, and contribute more effectively to increasing literacy levels in California.

THE VALUE OF CALIFORNIA LIBRARY LITERACY SERVICES

In the 2017-2018 fiscal year, 105 of the state's 184 public library jurisdictions provided California Library Literacy Services programs. Across the state, adults enrolled in these programs mastered a variety of skills and achieved goals that helped them succeed in their roles as family members, workers, community members, and lifelong learners.⁵

- 105 library jurisdictions, comprising 821 libraries, provided services to adult learners and their families.
- 16,439 learners received tutoring.
- 8,198 volunteer tutors and 1,604 other volunteers supported the program.
- \$20 million worth of volunteer hours were contributed.⁶
- \$22.6 million in local funds matched the state's \$4.8 million investment.
- 958 community agencies partnered with a library literacy program.
- 78 percent of the learners who set at least one goal for themselves achieved their goal, including:
 - 76 percent successfully read a book, newspaper, or magazine
 - 90 percent got a library card
 - 64 percent read a medicine label
 - 76 percent shared a book with a child or family member
 - 78 percent access community services and resources
- 89 California Library Literacy Services programs had waiting lists
- 2,570 people were waiting for services in California Library Literacy Services programs.

Public library literacy programs are a key part of the array of adult education opportunities provided in California. They often reach and engage learners who are not served by other agencies because they are easy to access and support learners in comfortable, information-rich, supportive environments where new readers can flourish and achieve their literacy goals.

Staff and volunteers in library literacy programs typically work with adults with the lowest level of skills who have not succeeded in the classroom environment. They provide one-on-one and small group tutoring that is learner-driven, family-oriented, community- and volunteer-focused, and inclusive. They recognize the value that adult learners bring to

⁵ An infographic showing the goals achieved by adult learners in California Library Literacy Services in 2017-2018 is included as appendix...

⁶ The value of volunteer time was calculated using data from Independent Sector, which draws on data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. 669,331 hours x \$29.95 = \$20,046,463: https://independentsector.org/resource/vovt_details/

literacy services as active participants, and often recruit learners to work as program volunteers and staff or ambassadors for their libraries and their literacy programs.

Staff and volunteers provide library literacy services using a unique, learner-centered, planning and evaluation framework, titled "Roles and Goals." The framework empowers learners by helping them select and work toward personal goals that are relevant, have value, and help them achieve success in their major life roles as community members, workers, family members, and life-long learners.

At the core of the "Roles and Goals" framework is a belief that literacy "involves listening, speaking, reading, writing, numeracy and using everyday technology to communicate information,"⁷ and that literacy is "understanding, evaluating, using and engaging with written text to participate in society, to achieve one's goals and to develop one's knowledge and potential."⁸

The goals included in the "Roles and Goals" framework range from learning the alphabet to reading a book, sending an email, searching the Internet, interviewing for a job, paying bills, accessing community services, reading a medicine label, and helping a child with homework. Together with their tutor, learners select one or more goals from the framework or develop their own goal.



Many programs provide additional leadership training for learners through an Adult Learner Leadership Institute which is funded by the State Library using federal Library Services and Technology Act funds. The Institute is offered regionally three times a year and supports learners in developing self-confidence along with organization, communication, public speaking, and other leadership skills.

Increasing a person's literacy benefits the individual, their family, and the wider community. Nationally:

- 1.5 million people with the lowest levels of literacy are incarcerated. A 1 percent increase in the high school completion rate of all men ages 20-60 would save the US as much as \$1.4 billion per year in reduced costs from crime.
- A mother's reading skill is the greatest determinant of her child's academic success.
- A 1 percent increase in average literacy rates yields a 1.5 percent permanent increase in the GDP or a \$2.3 billion dollar increase.⁹

⁷ <https://www.nala.ie/literacy>

⁸ <https://nces.ed.gov/pubs2016/2016040.pdf>

⁹ Literacy for All: Adult literacy through Libraries. (ALA, 2019)

Carlsbad City Library

One of our learners ... always had to rely on his wife to read. His wife has been diagnosed with a memory disorder, so the learner has assumed the role of caregiver. One day, he came into our library and announced that he "surprised even himself." His wife was unable to understand her medications, and he said that he picked up the bottle and was able to read the label and help his wife. In addition, he reported that he can now go to a restaurant and order what he wants, and not what everyone else is having. Finally, he has become an avid library user and has read over 300 books in our collection.

FAMILY LITERACY

In July 2018, California Library Literacy Services received a \$2.5 million annual increase in funding for family literacy. With this money, library literacy programs will expand their existing family-directed programs, establish new programs, and extend services to more families.

Previously, local literacy programs could use state and local funds to support family literacy efforts. The state did not specifically earmark money for this purpose.

Children whose parents have low literacy levels have a 72 percent chance of being at the lowest reading levels themselves. These children are more likely to get poor grades, display behavioral problems, have high absentee rates, repeat school years, or drop out.¹⁰

In California, in 2017, 69 percent of California's fourth graders were below proficient in reading and in math.¹¹ On the 2017 National Assessment of Educational Progress reading scale, which ranges from 0 to 500, the average score of fourth-grade students in California was 215—lower than the average score of 221 for public school students in the nation. The average score of eighth-grade students in California was 263—also lower than the average score of 265 for public school students in the nation.¹²

During the 2017-2018 fiscal year, 38 library literacy programs used some of their California Library Literacy Services funds to provide family literacy services to 1,595 families comprising 3,007 children.

The new funding will continue existing programs and allow new ones to begin that help adult learners in selecting age-appropriate books for their children as well as books on parenting, childcare, health, and nutrition. Free books will be provided to enable

¹⁰ https://proliteration.org/Portals/0/pdf/PL_AdultLitFacts_US_flyer.pdf?ver=2016-05-06-145137-067

¹¹ <https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5116-fourth-grade-reading-achievement-levels?loc=6&loct=2#detailed/2/6/false/871,573,36,867,38,18,16,14,13/1185,1186,1187,1188/11560>

¹² <https://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/subject/publications/stt2017/pdf/2018039CA8.pdf>

families to develop home libraries and learners will receive guidance in how to read to their children and engage in activities that foster a love of reading. Library literacy programs also offer family literacy activities that included the whole family, such as storytimes, and games, music, and concept learning activities.

The interventions provided by California Library Literacy Services improve a child's chance of success. Starting in the 2018-2019 fiscal year, these interventions will increase as a result of dedicated funds for family literacy.

Research has shown that the single most significant factor influencing a child's early educational success is an introduction to reading and being read to at home prior to beginning school. When adults read to children and they discuss story content, ask open-ended questions about story events, explain the meaning of words, and point out features of print, they promote increased language development, comprehension of story content, knowledge of story structure, and a better understanding of language—all of which lead to literacy success.¹³



With the added investment in family literacy, library literacy staff and volunteers look forward to increasing their impact on California's families.

Lincoln Public Library

Early on one of our learners admitted that he has only read aloud to two people in his life, his wife and me. About two months ago, this learner came to me excited and teary eyed. When I asked what the matter was, he replied, "This weekend, I got to read a book to my grandson for the first time!" His hard work and dedication to the program allowed him to connect with his grandson on a level that he was unable to do before.

¹³ <https://ferstreaders.org/resources/fifty-top-literacy-statistics>

San Bernardino County Library

We have an older learner who wanted to write a letter to his wife. While in the program, the learner's wife was briefly hospitalized. Not only was the learner able to write his love letter to his wife while she recovered, he was also able to navigate the hospital and visit her by reading the hospital signs.

OTHER LIBRARY LITERACY SERVICES

Like family literacy, Mobile Library Literacy Services and English Language and Literacy Intensive Services were created by the state and once had dedicated funding streams. Now, the programs remain as "options" that local literacy programs can invest in using both state and local dollars.

MOBILE LIBRARY LITERACY SERVICES

Seven local library literacy programs use state and local funds to help provide literacy services to underserved community members.

Mobile Library Literacy Services' vehicles provide literacy programming to families with children ages 0-5 in organizations and communities such as low-income housing developments, migrant camps, local day care centers, Head Start programs, and recreation centers. Staff and volunteers model reading behaviors for parents and caregivers, as well as lend and give away books so learning can continue in the home and help children develop positive experiences with books prior to entering school.

While not nearly as hands-on as the one-on-one tutoring of library literacy services, the state's seven Mobile Library Literacy Services programs served 30,461 people, including 9,959 parents and caregivers and 20,502 children, and made 1,651 site visits to community locations during the 2017-2018 fiscal year.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERACY INTENSIVE SERVICES

The state also does not provide a specific revenue stream for English Language and Literacy Intensive services. However, 10 libraries elect to use their California Library Literacy Services funds to work with schools to improve the literacy skills and test scores of California schoolchildren who struggle to learn English.

English Language and Literacy Intensive programs complement the education children receive at school and include a variety of fun, library-based experiences such as educational games, field-trips, storytimes, homework help and other activities. The programs also:

- Connect parents with English-as-a-Second Language programs to support their own acquisition of English;

- Help parents become actively involved in the formal and informal education of their children;
- Introduce children and their parents to a variety of children's literature; and
- Help acquaint families – many of whom are new to the U.S. – with the public library and other local resources.

In the 2017-2018 fiscal year, the 10 California Library Literacy Services programs that provided English Language and Literacy Intensive programs, served 1,564 children and 500 parents and caregivers.

ENGLISH-AS-A-SECOND-LANGUAGE SERVICES

Libraries consistently report demand for English-as-a-Second-Language services but California Library Literacy Services funding cannot be spent on English-as-a-Second-Language tutoring. The demand is known because local libraries report to the State Library the number of English Language learners they serve using local funds.

During the 2017-2018 fiscal year, 50 libraries who participate in the California Library Literacy Services program used local funds to provide English-as-a-Second Language programs for 5,274 adults whose first languages were (most commonly) Spanish, Chinese, Vietnamese, Korean, Tagalog, and Hmong.

With additional state funding, public libraries could apply their successful adult learner-focused, outcome-based tutoring model to offer English-as-a-Second Language services and increasing the number of adults who receive English-as-a-Second Language literacy support in California.

Santa Barbara Public Library

For the first time, my learner read a full page of a difficult article and was able to answer all the questions I asked her about it. She began to get emotional and hugged me, crying. She revealed that years before she had been in a psychologically abusive relationship and that her ex-husband had always called her stupid because of her limited education and inability to read. This achievement caused all those emotions to come rushing back, but with the realization that those days were finally behind her. Literacy has given her a renewed confidence in herself and her future.

PARTNERSHIPS AND PROGRAMMING

California Library Literacy Services succeed in large part because of the partnerships that staff and volunteers create within and beyond the library.

In the 2017-2018 fiscal year, library literacy programs partnered with 258 community agencies to deliver literacy services. These agencies included adult schools and community colleges, Head Starts and other early learning organizations, homeless

shelters and housing authorities, jails and juvenile justice departments, faith-based organizations, local businesses, and non-profit organizations.

Library literacy programs and their partners shared space, provided resources and instruction to one another's communities, and where needed, provided supportive referrals to one another's services.

Statewide, libraries are partners with California's network of adult education providers because of the role library literacy services play in helping adults with low literacy levels develop the reading and writing skills to benefit from adult and community college education or reach other personal employment, community or family goals. However, different jurisdictions report differing levels of communication and cooperation with their local adult education providers.

Within the library literacy community, program coordinators participate in regional networks, where they share training opportunities and exchange effective practices and ideas.

Literacy coordinators collaborate with local library staff to provide programming that supports and enhances the work of the library literacy program. For example:

- **Career Online High School:** Enables students to earn high school diplomas through the library while gaining real-world career skills.
- **Early Learning for Families:** Enhances library staff skills in serving young children ages 0-5, their families and their caregivers.
- **Harwood Public Innovation for California's Public Libraries:** Supports librarians in deepening their impact and increasing their relevance in the communities they serve.
- **Leamos @ the Library:** Offers an online Spanish language literacy course.
- **Lunch at the Library:** Provides summer meals and enrichment programs for children in communities where at least 50 percent of children and teens are eligible to receive free or reduced price school lunches.
- **Summer @ Your Library:** Helps libraries provide high-quality summer reading programs for the whole family.

Library directors report that their literacy programs bring new families to the library, strengthen community relations and enrich and enhance the portfolio of services provided by the library to the community.

Camarena Memorial Library

During the last year, we have seen an increase in the number of learners who become regular library users and bring their family members to the library. It is wonderful to see these new families participating in regular library programming. The interactions we have with our learners help us reach new audiences and also grows our reach with their friends and families, as they share their experiences. The library is ready to serve all, and warmly welcomes the literacy tutors and learners in!

Mariposa County Library

This Adult Literacy program is valuable because it teaches the student how to learn; how to listen, how to be motivated, how to look at different kinds of text and the confidence to ask questions. The Mariposa County Literacy Program helps learning become a welcomed skill; not a chore to be dreaded. The program is the most used and the most consistent literacy program in Mariposa County. We reach deep into the community with the help of Human Services, Safe Families and the many non-profits who aid the homeless. The Program is professionally managed by caring individuals who understand the unique needs of Adult Literacy students. Great care is taken in matching students with the best possible tutors. Our tutors are creative and dedicated and our students learn.

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

California Reading Readiness Council

Creating a California Reading Readiness Council charged with increasing reading skills among all Californians would better coordinate statewide – and national – efforts to create stronger readers.

Such a council would marshal existing reading and literacy resources more strategically and could be tasked with developing an action plan that, over the next decade, cuts the number of non-readers and low-literacy Californians in half and ensure every child achieves at least a 3rd grade reading level.

Membership in the council should include representatives from school districts and county offices of education; English as a Second Language providers; Adult Education Community; relevant state agencies such as the Department of Education, the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, the Department of Social Services, the Employment Development Department and the State Library.

Other representatives should include: literacy and early learning related organizations, such as First 5, ProLiteracy, First Book, the Campaign for Grade-Level Reading, Reach Out and Read and the United Way; volunteer agencies and literacy and reading-

related foundations, such as Americorps, the David and Lucile Packard Foundation, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and Dollar General Literacy Foundation as well as community colleges, public libraries and universities.

Funds for English-As-A-Second-Language

Reduced funding in community colleges and in K-12 Adult Schools during the past decade has lessened class offerings in English-as-a-Second-Language across the state. Between July 1, 2009 and June 30, 2013, there was a 49 percent decrease in English-as-a-Second-Language enrollment in California. Enrollment has begun to increase in recent years, but services do not meet the need. The 2015 Adult Education Regional Planning report states that *insufficient availability of adult education programs* is a key issued that must be addressed. The same document reports that:

“Districts do not all have aggregate wait lists but the situation in Los Angeles is illustrative. According to the Los Angeles Unified School District, the state’s largest provider of adult education services, between August and October 2014 a total of 4,560 individuals were waitlisted for English-as-a-Second-Language services.”^{14 15}

As noted earlier in this report, local library literacy programs routinely receive requests for English-as-a-Second-Language tutoring that they don’t have the capacity to offer. Providers of English-as-a-Second-Language courses in classroom settings, like community colleges and adult education systems, also can’t meet demand.



Improved measurement of outcomes

Purchasing or developing a single reporting software for use by all California Library Literacy Services programs to track data and manage volunteers would provide a more comprehensive -- and accurate – display of outcomes.

For local literacy programs, staff time is freed up to work with learners, develop community partners and conduct outreach. Literacy coordinators are equipped with not only data from their own program but comparative data from other jurisdictions, an aid in local decision-making and a tool in gauging program impact.

¹⁴ http://californiacommunitycolleges.cccco.edu/Portals/0/FlipBooks/2015-Adult-Education/2015_AB86_AdultEducation_ADA.pdf

¹⁵ It should be noted that this need was not met even prior to 2008.

Similarly, state oversight becomes more efficient because of consistent data that can be easily aggregated, used to assess program results, and allow more precise targeting of programs that need the most support.

Glendora Library and Cultural Center

One learner successfully earned her High School diploma while concurrently learning to read, write and spell. She was chosen to deliver the graduation address because of her compelling story and determination! In her speech, she dedicated her diploma to her tutor, because "she was always there, always diligent and never said "no". Our learner earned a scholarship which she is applying toward Phlebotomy Certification classes. She states, "I found out through this process that I'm a strong woman. Anything I can put my mind to, I can do it."

APPENDIX A: Outcomes

The difference that California's Library Literacy Services make in the lives of the adults they serve is measured in part by California's unique Roles and Goals tool.

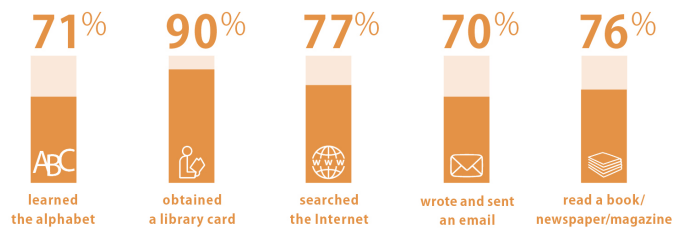


2017/18

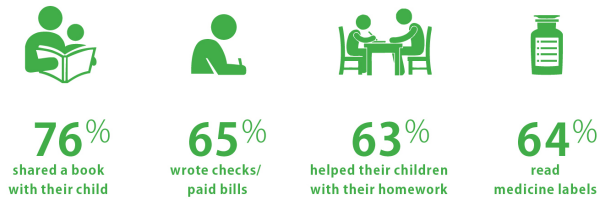
CLLS OUTCOMES:

GOALS REACHED BY ADULT STUDENTS

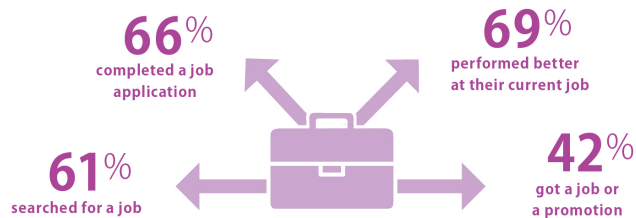
LIFE SKILLS



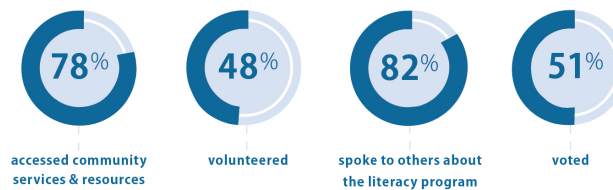
FAMILY



EMPLOYMENT



CITIZEN



* Results are based on 14,317 adults reporting over the 12-month period. The figures here represent the percentages of those who set each goal who also met that goal.

APPENDIX B: Financial Awards

2017-2018 Fiscal Year | CLLS Awards

Library Literacy Program	Adult Literacy	Family Literacy	ELLI	MLLS	Grant Total
Alameda County Library	√				140,579
Alameda Free Library	√				37,173
Altadena Library District	√				22,649
Amador County Library	√				30,755
Anaheim Public Library	√				18,000
Azusa City Library	√				18,985
Beaumont District Library	√				22,996
Benicia Public Library	√	√			21,992
Berkeley Public Library	√	√			57,852
Beverly Hills Public Library	√				32,155
Brawley Public Library	√	√		√	25,784
Burbank Public Library	√				30,788
Butte County Library	√			√	32,981
Calaveras County Library	√				26,301
Camarena Memorial Library (Calexico)	√				24,152
Carlsbad City Library	√				54,907
Chula Vista Public Library	√				28,376
Colton Public Library*	√	√	√		18,000
Colusa County Free Library	√	√		√	22,352
Commerce Public Library	√		√		28,773
Contra Costa County Library	√	√			76,466
Corona Public Library	√				29,647
Covina Public Library	√				32,614
Del Norte County Library	√	√			20,800
Downey City Library	√				38,996
Escondido Public Library	√	√			46,757
Fresno County Library	√	√		√	57,849
Glendora Public Library	√				25,838
Hayward Public Library	√	√			56,318
Hemet Public Library*	√				18,000
Humboldt County Library	√	√			32,662
Huntington Beach Library	√		√		57,441
Imperial County Free Library	√				26,124
Imperial Public Library†	√				18,000
Lake County Library	√	√	√		29,004
Livermore Public Library	√				39,622
Lodi Public Library	√				34,619
Lompoc Public Library	√				25,191
Los Angeles Public Library	√	√			171,176
Menlo Park Public Library	√				44,922

2017-2018 Fiscal Year | CLLS Awards

Library Literacy Program	Adult Literacy	Family Literacy	ELLI	MLLS	Grant Total
Merced County Library	√				42,418
Monrovia Public Library	√				32,194
Monterey County Free Libraries	√	√		√	44,981
Monterey Park (Bruggemeyer)	√	√	√		35,387
Napa County Library	√				44,298
National City Public Library	√				46,740
Nevada County Library	√				19,800
Newport Beach Public Library	√				41,459
Oakland Public Library	√	√			64,202
Oceanside Public Library	√				27,388
Orange County Public Library	√	√			82,895
Placer County Library	√				38,012
Pleasanton Public Library	√				38,337
Plumas County Library	√	√	√		70,069
Porterville Public Library	√		√		24,645
Rancho Cucamonga Public Library	√				23,200
Redwood City Public Library	√	√	√		170,133
Richmond Public Library	√				105,956
Riverside County Library*	√				25,830
Riverside Public Library	√	√			25,409
Roseville Public Library	√				30,523
Sacramento Public Library	√				58,770
Salinas Public Library	√	√			80,806
San Benito County Free Library	√				22,175
San Bernardino County Library	√				100,793
San Bernardino Public Library	√	√	√		59,163
San Diego County Library	√				48,507
San Diego Public Library	√	√			100,914
San Francisco Public Library	√				61,711
San Jose Public Library	√	√			90,672
San Leandro Comm. Library	√	√			39,710
San Luis Obispo City-County	√				61,969
San Mateo County Library	√				53,126
San Mateo Public Library	√	√			39,509
Santa Barbara Public Library	√				42,436
Santa Clara City Library	√	√			47,596
Santa Clara County Library District	√	√			53,523
Santa Fe Springs City Library	√		√		30,971
Santa Maria Public Library	√				33,850
Santa Paula (Blanchard) Community Library	√	√			30,063
Shasta Public Libraries	√				31,500

2017-2018 Fiscal Year | CLLS Awards

Library Literacy Program	Adult Literacy	Family Literacy	ELLI	MLLS	Grant Total
Siskiyou County Library*	√				18,000
Solano County Library	√	√			72,920
Sonoma County Library	√	√			45,471
South San Francisco Library	√	√	√	√	64,056
Stanislaus County Library	√	√			227,751
Stockton/San Joaquin Co. Lib.	√	√		√	31,116
Sutter County Library	√	√			33,034
Tulare County Library	√	√			63,132
Tuolumne County Library	√				24,583
Upland Public Library	√	√			28,324
Ventura County L.S.A.	√				48,758
Watsonville Public Library	√	√			40,459
Willows Public Library ¹	√	√			31,486
Woodland Public Library	√	√			51,909
Yolo County Library	√	√			27,365
Continuing Grants Total					4,507,600
New Libraries					
Libraries in the 3rd year					
A. K. Smiley Public Library (Redlands)	√				52,000
Camarillo Public Library	√				28,400
Glendale Public Library	√				57,000
Mariposa County Library	√				18,000
Placentia Library District					30,000
Libraries in the 2nd year					
Lassen Library District	√	√			23,000
Lincoln Public Library	√	√			25,000
Orange Public Library	√				41,000
Santa Monica Public Library	√				38,000
New Libraries Total					312,400
GRAND TOTAL					4,820,000

* Any library who raised less than \$18,000 in local funds will not receive a dollar percentage for local funds raised in addition to the base.

¹ Library cooperating with Willows is Orland Free Library. Orland has a family literacy program.