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# COUNTY LAW LIBRARIES—THE STEPCCHILD OF OKLAHOMA'S LEGAL COMMUNITY\*

## I. INTRODUCTION

The county law library in Oklahoma is the stepchild of the legal community. Each county has one, but no one wants to be responsible for it. The local bar is not interested, the judges are too busy, and the court clerks are unprepared to give the supervision necessary for an adequate law library. Consequently, over one-half million dollars of public funds in 1977 (see Appendix A) was spent on a system which has very few rules and no assurances of the sufficiency of its service. The scope of this article is to examine the minimum standards for a county law library and current library conditions in Oklahoma. As will be seen, very few counties in Oklahoma have adequate library facilities, collections, or budgets to meet the daily needs of Oklahoma's lawyers.

## II. STATUTORY PROVISIONS

In 1936 the Oklahoma legislature provided for the creation and operation of county law libraries.<sup>1</sup> The Oklahoma statutes authorize a county law library for each county for free use by the judiciary, bar, and county inhabitants.<sup>2</sup> In each county a five member Board of Law Library Trustees manages the library. The Board consists of two judges from the district, the district attorney, and two members of the county bar association.<sup>3</sup> The Board has the power to hire a librarian, to purchase books, journals, publications, and other personal property, and to draw and order payment for any authorized liabilities and expenditures.<sup>4</sup>

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1. Act of December 15, 1936, ch. 35, §§ 1-15, 1936 Okla. Sess. Laws 217. Almost three-fourths of the states have county law library legislation. Bysiewicz, *Facts And Figures On County Law Libraries In The Country And Specifically In Connecticut*, 43 CONN. B.J. 134 (1969) [hereinafter cited as Bysiewicz].

2. Establishment of a library is not mandatory but once established the library must follow the standards set forth. See OKLA. STAT. tit. 20, §§ 1201, 1225 (Supp. 1978). All counties in Oklahoma have some form of law library.

3. OKLA. STAT. tit. 20, § 1204 (Supp. 1978).

4. OKLA. STAT. tit. 20, § 1208 (Supp. 1978).

The statutes require the filing of financial and inventory reports with the Administrative Director of the Courts and the State Examiner and Inspector.<sup>5</sup> Unless otherwise provided by the Board of Trustees, the Court Clerk serves as library custodian, making all required reports as well as servicing the volumes and maintaining the inventory.<sup>6</sup> Counties having a population in excess of 300,000 are also authorized to use library funds to pay the annual dues of the librarian in the American Association of Law Librarians (AALL) and the necessary expenses for the librarian to attend the annual convention of the AALL.<sup>7</sup>

Oklahoma finances its county law library system by a combination of filing fees and supplements from the court fund.<sup>8</sup> In 1936 the legislature provided that \$1.00 from the filing fee of every civil action was to be set aside into a law library fund for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a library.<sup>9</sup> In 1947 the legislature provided for appropriations from the court fund. Counties having a population of 45,000 to 170,000 (according to the 1940 census) could, by majority vote of the Board, supplement the law library fund by 5% of all accruals to the court fund. Counties smaller than 45,000 population were allowed 10% of the court fund. A \$4,000 limit was put on the transfer to the law library fund, with the additional requirement that the court fund maintain a \$3,000 balance.<sup>10</sup>

In 1975 the allotment to the Law Library Fund was increased to \$2.00 for each noncriminal case except small claims.<sup>11</sup> In 1976 this allotment was increased again, setting aside \$3.00 from all noncriminal filings except small claims for the Law Library Fund.<sup>12</sup> In 1971 the appropriation was raised to a \$6,000 limit for all counties.<sup>13</sup>

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5. The financial report must show all receipts and disbursements, and the inventory report must account for all property, additions, and losses. OKLA. STAT. tit. 20, § 1210 (Supp. 1978).

6. OKLA. STAT. tit. 20, § 1221 (Supp. 1978).

7. OKLA. STAT. tit. 20, § 1220 (Supp. 1978).

8. The court fund is a fund in the county treasury made up of all fees, fines, and forfeitures collected by the court clerk and is used in defraying the expenses of holding court. OKLA. STAT. tit. 20, § 1301 (Supp. 1978).

9. Act of December 15, 1936, ch. 35, § 3, 1936 Okla. Sess. Laws 217 (codified at OKLA. STAT. tit. 20, §§ 1201-1214 (1971)).

10. Act of May 16, 1947, ch. 18, § 3, 1947 Okla. Sess. Laws 214 (codified at OKLA. STAT. tit. 20, § 1217 (1971)).

11. Act of April 5, 1975, ch. 55, § 1202, 1975 Okla. Sess. Laws 77 (codified at OKLA. STAT. tit. 20, § 1202 (Supp. 1978)).

12. Act of June 17, 1976, ch. 253, § 1202, 1976 Okla. Sess. Laws 483 (codified at OKLA. STAT. tit. 20, § 1202 (Supp. 1978)).

13. Act of May 28, 1971, ch. 176, § 1217, 1971 Okla. Sess. Laws 485 (codified at OKLA. STAT. tit. 20, § 1217 (Supp. 1978)).

### III. COUNTY POPULATION AND LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT

Oklahoma is a predominantly rural state. Of its seventy-seven counties, seventy-three (95%) have populations of less than 60,000.<sup>14</sup> The rural counties have an average population density of twenty-two per square mile over 66,000 square miles. This average includes a low density of 2.2 in Cimarron County in the Oklahoma panhandle.

Oklahoma has four urban counties: Cleveland, Comanche, Oklahoma, and Tulsa. Forty-four percent of Oklahoma's 2.5 million people live in these four counties (3% of the state's land area). These urban counties have an average population density of 525 per square mile including a high density of 751.4 in Oklahoma County.

The population breakdown shows twenty-one counties (27.3%) with a population of less than 10,000; twenty-three counties (29.9%) with 10,000 to 20,000 population; and fifteen counties (19.5%) with 20,000 to 30,000 population. Above the 30,000 population level, the number of counties drastically declines with seven counties (9.1%) with 30,000 to 40,000; four counties (5.2%) with 40,000 to 50,000; three counties (3.9%) with 50,000 to 60,000; and four counties (5.2%) with over 60,000.

Lawyer populations in Oklahoma follow similar patterns.<sup>15</sup> Twenty-three counties (29.9%) have fewer than ten attorneys, and twenty-five counties (32.5%) have ten to nineteen attorneys. Thus 62% of Oklahoma counties have fewer than twenty attorneys. At the top of the scale, two counties (2.6%) have 100 to 199 attorneys and three counties (3.7%) have 200 or more.<sup>16</sup>

The county population directly influences the number of that county's attorneys and judges as well as the volume of local practice and litigation. Library development, therefore, is directly related to county population.<sup>17</sup> In Oklahoma, lawyer population and volume count in county law libraries is directly related to total county population.<sup>18</sup>

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14. U.S. DEP'T OF COMMERCE, COUNTY AND CITY DATA BOOK, A STATISTICAL ABSTRACT SUPPLEMENT 378-80 (1972). All data on general population is taken from this source.

15. Statistics for lawyer population were derived from OKLAHOMA LEGAL DIRECTORY (1976).

16. Muskogee and Washington Counties have 100 to 199 attorneys each, and Cleveland, Oklahoma, and Tulsa Counties have over 200 attorneys each.

17. Jurkins, *Development of the County Law Library*, 62 L. LIB. J. 140 (1969) [hereinafter cited as Jurkins].

18. The following chart relates county population to lawyer population and county law library volume count:

The translation of volume count into actual sets of material gives some idea of what could be included in collections of 3,000 volumes or more.<sup>19</sup>

Annual budget, space requirements, and amount of litigation should be considered in determining a minimum collection for county law libraries. Appendixes C and D contain the author's suggested criteria for minimum collections based on county population.

Some law materials are available in microform (microfilm and microfiche) and should be considered by county law libraries.<sup>20</sup> The advantages of microforms are reduced cost and space savings.

County Population	Number of Counties	Median Lawyer Population	Approximate Average/Median Volumes in Collection
less than 10,000	21 (27.3%)	under 10	2700/2200
10,000 - 19,999	23 (29.9%)	10 - 19	4103/3477
20,000 - 29,999	15 (19.5%)	20 - 29	6546/6759
30,000 - 39,999	7 (9.1%)	40 - 99	7758/7725
40,000 - 49,999	4 (5.2%)	40 - 99	6300/6300
50,000 - 59,999	3 (3.9%)	40 - 99	10,076/11,000
60,000 and over	4 (5.2%)	200 or more	12,696/10,200

19. For example a collection of approximately 3,000 volumes could potentially contain:

#### Oklahoma Materials

OKLAHOMA STATUTES ANNOTATED	64 volumes
OKLAHOMA DIGEST	37 volumes
VERNON'S OKLAHOMA FORMS	11 volumes

#### Federal Materials

UNITED STATES CODE ANNOTATED	148 volumes
SUPREME COURT REPORTER	114 volumes
FEDERAL REPORTER	299 volumes
FEDERAL REPORTER, 2d	569 volumes
FEDERAL SUPPLEMENT	443 volumes
FEDERAL RULES DECISIONS	76 volumes

#### General Law

PACIFIC REPORTER	300 volumes
PACIFIC REPORTER	575 volumes
PACIFIC DIGEST	67 volumes
AMERICAN LAW REPORTS, 2d (including Digest and Later Case Service)	128 volumes
AMERICAN LAW REPORTS, 3d	85 volumes

Total 2916 volumes

20. Microfilm is a fine grain, high resolution film in roll form which is greatly reduced in size from the original. Microfiche is a sheet of microfilm containing multiple micro images in a grid pattern. *See* M. WALLACE & J. POMERANTZ, *THE PRIVATE LAW FIRM LIBRARY* (1977) [hereinafter cited as WALLACE & POMERANTZ].

Microforms cost much less than the corresponding books and require less than five percent of the space.<sup>21</sup> West Publishing Company has the first series of the *National Reporter System* and the first 150 books of the *Federal Reporter* available on microfiche. The cost is roughly twenty-five to fifty percent of the price of the books.<sup>22</sup>

Facilities are important to the function of the library and should not be overlooked. A card catalog and a borrowing record are essentials to every library. The lighting, ventilation, and heat should be adequate to insure comfort in all weather conditions.<sup>23</sup> Photocopy and telephone facilities should be in a convenient but not distracting location. Shelf space for a minimum of ten years growth should be available at a maximum shelving of four volumes to a linear foot.<sup>24</sup>

The seating capacity needed is generally thought to be five percent of the county attorney population.<sup>25</sup> Table space recommended per person ranges from six to ten square feet.<sup>26</sup> Carrels or individual tables are preferred over multiple seating areas. Noise is minimized, and it is thought that library patrons prefer some degree of isolation from other users.<sup>27</sup>

Books and card catalogs must be kept up to date or a major part of the value of the library is lost. Thus, every library needs a librarian to be responsible for the growth and care of the library, to provide procedures for use, to make recommendations for expenditures, and to aid in research.

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21. This percentage is based on a comparison of the shelf space required for the West series and their microfilm equivalents.

22. The publisher's prices for the reporters available in microform are as follows:

ATLANTIC (1st) .....	\$1,300.00
NORTHEAST (1st).....	1,300.00
SOUTHEAST (1st) .....	1,300.00
SOUTHERN (1st).....	1,300.00
FEDERAL (150 volumes).....	1,950.00
NORTHWEST (1st) .....	1,950.00
PACIFIC (1st) .....	1,950.00
SOUTHWEST (1st).....	1,950.00

These prices may be compared favorably with the publisher's prices for the same or similar works in traditional book form listed in Appendixes C and D.

An additional expense involved in the use of microforms is the cost of a reader, approximately \$550. A reader-copier is also available for approximately \$2700 which allows the reproduction of any page at normal size in addition to its reader function.

23. Bysiewicz, *supra* note 1, at 139.

24. *Id.* at 140.

25. *Id.*; Jurkins, *supra* note 17, at 145.

26. Bysiewicz, *supra* note 1, at 140; WALLACE & POMERANTZ, *supra* note 20, at 172.

27. WALLACE & POMERANTZ, *supra* note 20, at 171.

The current purchase price of the minimum collection for a small county library is \$29,398, and yearly upkeep is \$1,672 (see Appendix C). Other necessary expenditures, including a part-time librarian (as a minimum to keep the collection updated), copy machinery upkeep, equipment purchases and replacements, shelf additions, and allowances for collection increases, total an additional \$4,000.<sup>28</sup> Therefore, a small county library needs an annual budget of approximately \$6,000 to maintain the minimum collection of approximately 2200 books (see Appendix C).

Of the forty-eight counties in Oklahoma with fewer than twenty attorneys, only ten have disbursements of \$6,000 or more.<sup>29</sup> Thirty-eight counties (79.2%) do not maintain a budget necessary for a minimum county law library collection (see Appendixes A and E). Fourteen counties (29.2%) with a lawyer population of fewer than twenty do not have 2200 volumes in the county law library (see Appendix B).

A greater number of small counties in Oklahoma meet the minimum volume requirements (65%) (see Appendixes B and C) than meet the minimum budget requirements (20.8%) (see Appendixes A and E). This comparison seems to indicate that, while the requisite collection may be present in some libraries, the annual necessities such as book updating, copy machinery, collection increases, and part-time librarian wages are being neglected. These inadequacies can severely limit the value of the library.

The purchase price of the minimum collection for a county with twenty or more lawyers is \$107,654, and yearly upkeep is \$6,253 (see Appendix D). Other necessary expenditures<sup>30</sup> increase the needed annual budget to \$14,000 to maintain the library, assuming the collection contains the basic books. The number of books in the minimum collection for larger counties is approximately 8,400 (see Appendix D).

Only five of the thirty-four counties (14.7%) in Oklahoma with twenty or more attorneys have budgets of \$14,000. The remaining twenty-nine counties do not have budgets sufficient to maintain the suggested materials for large collections. Three of these twenty-nine counties do not have a budget sufficient to maintain the small county

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28. This figure is the author's estimate.

29. Budget and collection data are based on the information available in the Annual Report of each county. See note 5 *supra* and accompanying text; Appendixes A, B, and E *infra*.

30. Other necessary expenditures are enumerated in the discussion on small county libraries. The \$14,000 budget estimate includes collection upkeep of \$6,253 with the remainder to cover items discussed above. It is estimated that the cost of these items will as much as double the cost for smaller libraries, reflecting primarily the larger collection. See note 28 *supra* and accompanying text.

collection (see Appendixes A and E). Fourteen of the thirty-four larger county libraries do not have the 8,400 volumes necessary for a minimum collection (see Appendix B).

In large counties, as in small counties, a greater number of libraries fail to meet the minimum budget than fail to contain the minimum number of books. This indicates that while the books may be present in some libraries, the necessary yearly services are being neglected. (See Appendix E for a disbursement summary per county lawyer population.)

As previously stated, the amount allotted to the law library fund was initially set at \$1 per civil case and was increased to \$2 in 1975 for each noncriminal case except small claims. The amount was increased to \$3 in 1976.<sup>31</sup> The presumed intention of the legislature was to increase the funds available for the library to keep up with inflation as well as to increase the usefulness of the county law library by adding to the collection, facilities, and services. But a comparison of the 1974 budgets (\$1 per case plus court fund transfer) to the 1977 budgets (\$3 per case plus court fund transfer) shows that funds in one-third of the counties did not increase despite the legislative change, and in fact decreased (with the decrease ranging from \$94.58 to \$4066.46).<sup>32</sup> The

31. See notes 8-12 *supra* and accompanying text.

32. The changes in county budgets between 1974 and 1977 as indicated by the Annual Reports are illustrated by the following table.

Adair	+ 1991.00	Leflore	+ 524.00
Alfalfa	- 2513.00	Lincoln	—
Atoka	- 673.35	Logan	+ 1731.16
Beaver	—	Love	+ 718.00
Beckham	+ 1143.00	Major	- 587.00
Blaine	+ 24.67	Marshall	+ 1944.42
Bryan	- 1899.00	Mayes	+ 1347.00
Caddo	- 1310.71	McClain	- 248.00
Canadian	—	McCurtain	+ 6345.00
Carter	+ 2105.00	McIntosh	- 1093.66
Cherokee	+ 204.00	Murray	- 2039.00
Chotaw	+ 229.00	Muskogee	- 803.66
Cimarron	- 666.00	Noble	+ 1303.00
Cleveland	+ 5416.00	Nowata	+ 1590.00
Coal	- 94.58	Okfuskee	—
Comanche	+12013.00	Oklahoma	+ 5500.26
Cotton	—	Okmulgee	+ 2468.00
Craig	+ 25.00	Osage	+ 150.00
Creek	—	Ottawa	- 1332.00
Custer	- 2086.90	Pawnee	- 4066.46
Delaware	+ 509.06	Payne	+ 2288.0
Dewey	+ 135.75	Pittsburg	—
Ellis	+ 589.00	Pontotoc	- 185.00
Garfield	- 1764.12	Pottawatomie	—
Garvin	—	Pushmataha	—
Grady	- 1004.72		



only explanation for the lack of budget increase is that, in spite of the increased revenue from filings, transfers from the court fund authorized by the Board of Trustees decreased.

#### IV. PRESENT LIBRARY CONDITIONS

The author visited five county law libraries, randomly selected on the basis of convenience, to look at the facilities and the upkeep. While the visits were not extensive, several observations can be made that do not appear in the financial data. Some libraries did not have adequate heat or ventilation. Most did not have card catalogs or lending records. Seating space was sometimes limited to one table and a few chairs. Copy machines were rarely available, and some libraries were up to four years behind in updating pocket parts. Few libraries had shelf space for growth, and books were often stacked on the floor or left in mailing boxes.

Forty attorneys who graduated from The University of Tulsa College of Law in the past seven years and who are practicing in rural areas were contacted by letter and asked their views of the law libraries in their respective counties.<sup>33</sup> The basic tenor of the replies indicated that the local bar would rely more on the county library if the library had more to offer.

Based on the replies, these rural lawyers use the county law library very little. Their estimates ranged from three times a year to twice a week. Several attorneys indicated that they have often traveled for

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Grant	+ 6414.00	Roger Mills	+ 78.00
Greer	+ 576.00	Rogers	+ 3060.00
Harmon	+ 967.07	Seminole	+ 3323.00
Harper	- 784.00	Sequoyah	—
Haskell	- 338.00	Stephens	+ 1083.25
Hughes	+ 2377.48	Texas	- 2012.00
Jackson	+ 3277.75	Tillman	+ 1643.00
Jefferson	+ 2355.00	Tulsa	+ 31775.00
Johnston	+ 4475.00	Wagoner	—
Kay	+ 2769.00	Washita	+ 778.00
Kingfisher	- 930.00	Woods	- 2295.00
Kiowa	- 2493.00	Woodward	+ 2030.00
Latimer	—	Washington	+ 5457.00

— information not available

For the 1974 and 1977 budgets by county, see Appendix A, *infra*.

33. Fifteen attorneys responded. While the results are not conclusive, it is submitted that they are indicative of current problems, particularly when coupled with the author's observations.

over an hour to reach a law school or the state law library, indicating that they were willing to go to great effort to use an adequate collection.

The complaints fell into two areas: the facilities and the collection itself. Lack of a single location for the books hampers research. Books are sometimes placed in several locations. When one of these is the Office of the County Commissioners, research opportunities are restricted. Other locations include the main courtroom and shelves that have been constructed in courthouse hallways. A frequent complaint concerned the hours of availability of the collection. The libraries are often inaccessible during evenings and weekends when lawyers may be forced to do much of their research. Collections which are not current and have not been enlarged to keep up with the widening scope of material necessary to the legal profession lose much of their usefulness.

What alternatives are available to the substantial number of attorneys in the state who do not have an adequate legal collection provided for them by the county law library? Aside from the obvious, practicing law without adequate legal tools, Oklahoma lawyers can utilize three alternatives to compensate for what the counties lack.

First, rural lawyers can rely on their private libraries. Responses from rural lawyers indicate a basic skeleton collection owned by most firms: *Oklahoma Statutes Annotated*, *Oklahoma Digest*, *Oklahoma Decisions*, *Vernon's Oklahoma Forms*, *American Jurisprudence Legal Forms 2d*, and *American Jurisprudence Pleadings and Practice Forms*. Several attorneys admitted a complete lack of federal materials.

With the rising high cost of legal books and their upkeep, it is not feasible for one lawyer or a small rural law firm to own a minimum collection necessary to practice law adequately. Further, many areas of the law, such as oil and gas, the Uniform Commercial Code, and taxation, cannot be properly litigated without specialized reporting services.

Second, rural attorneys can travel to the nearest large collection. The major collections in Oklahoma are located at the state's three law schools in Tulsa, Oklahoma City, and Norman, and at the State Capital in Oklahoma City. These major law libraries form a northeast to southwest diagonal through the state, leaving the far northwestern and southeastern counties a great distance from a major Oklahoma collection.

Excluding Tulsa, Oklahoma, and Cleveland counties, only fifteen counties (20%) are fifty miles or closer to a major collection. Twenty-one counties (28%) are 100 to 150 miles from a major collection, and

nine counties (12%) are over 150 miles from a major library. The counties farthest from a major law library are in the panhandle: Beaver, 256 miles; Texas, 264 miles; and Cimarron, 326 miles. The counties in the southeast corner of the state are over 150 miles from a major collection: Pushmataha, 174 miles; Choctaw, 185 miles; McCurtain, 220 miles.<sup>34</sup>

The distance a lawyer will travel to use an adequate law collection changes with individual circumstances. Some lawyers indicated on questionnaires that a trip to the county seat was too far. Others had traveled up to one and a half hours to use a major collection. Very few lawyers, however, can spare the four to eight hour round trip that practitioners in 28% of the counties face if they wish to use a major collection. Therefore, this alternative is not feasible for many Oklahoma attorneys.

The last alternative is use of one of the research services that operate in the state. Three services are currently offering research to attorneys and are located in the Oklahoma City area.<sup>35</sup> The services average from ten to thirty-five research problems per month, and rates vary from \$6.00 to \$7.00 per hour with most problems averaging ten to fifteen hours. Ten day service is standard with rush service available at an increased price. One service reported that most of its business is in the divorce-child custody areas for small firms and single attorneys and in the property and criminal areas for large firms. The majority of the business comes from attorneys in the Oklahoma City area, indicating that the services are not compensating for a statewide lack of adequate law libraries.

## V. CONCLUSION

The county law library system in Oklahoma may be adequate in theory, but in practice it is failing. While the filing fees are determined by the legislature, the Court Fund transfers, which in most counties make up the bulk of the library budget, are left to the discretion of the county governing boards, with no guidance or restrictions. A majority of the counties do not have a budget necessary for the type of library that the county should maintain. An insufficient collection and lack of services and facilities in most counties results in a lack of use by the county bar and, therefore, in the failure of perhaps the most important

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34. For a table of distance by county to a major collection, see Appendix B, *infra*.

35. Data was obtained from telephone conversations with the research services, and advertisements published regularly in the OKLAHOMA BAR ASSOCIATION JOURNAL.

function of the county law library. The legislature must re-evaluate the system and do what law library boards in most counties have been unable to do: provide minimum standards, force adequate spending, and implement a policing system. If the proper legal tools are unavailable in even one county, there cannot be equal justice under the law.

*Melissa DeLacerda*

APPENDIX A. THE 1974 AND 1977 BUDGETS BY COUNTY

	1974	1977		1977	1977		
	Revenue from Cases*	Transfer from Court Fund	Expenditures —Books	Others**	Total Expenditures	Receipts***	Disbursements
Adair	\$ 416.00	\$ 1000.00	\$ 1197.50	\$ —	\$ 1197.50	\$ 3407.00	\$ 3249.00
Alfalfa	248.00	6000.00	7400.35	663.52	8063.87	3735.00	3698.00
Atoka	331.00	2041.35	2600.95	0	2600.95	1699.00	3517.00
Beaver	198.00	4800.00	3248.05	715.00	3963.05	—	—
Beckham	582.00	5500.00	3248.84	300.00	2548.84	7225.00	9203.00
Blaine	362.00	5977.33	3072.10	625.00	3697.10	6364.00	4481.00
Bryan	938.00	6000.00	5049.86	2140.08	7189.94	5039.00	12118.00
Caddo	586.74	6122.97	4562.05	900.00	5462.05	5399.00	7986.00
Canadian	—	—	8249.50	1200.00	9449.50	8999.00	14319.00
Carter	1346.00	2000.00	4839.05	1380.00	6219.05	5451.00	7731.00
Cherokee	752.00	6000.00	4562.79	4095.16	8657.95	6956.00	8267.00
Choctaw	479.00	3791.00	2502.30	625.00	3127.30	4499.00	5548.00
Cimarron	47.00	4000.00	2739.65	325.00	3064.65	3381.00	3617.00
Cleveland	3205.00	3000.00	5326.50	600.00	5926.50	11621.00	12138.00
Coal	173.00	1327.58	1276.60	0	1276.60	1406.00	1629.00
Comanche	2476.00	934.00	11378.04	5311.17	15689.21	15423.00	12752.00
Cotton	187.00	4000.00	3121.30	495.22	3616.52	—	—
Craig	414.00	3000.00	3344.75	846.77	4191.52	3439.00	4589.30
Creek	1584.00	6000.00	10296.01	360.00	10656.01	—	—
Custer	613.00	6691.90	4842.41	6262.54	11104.95	5218.00	9297.00
Delaware	488.00	2824.94	2514.00	0	2514.00	3822.00	—
Dewey	224.00	1067.75	2247.15	0	2247.15	1156.00	1652.00
Ellis	157.00	1010.00	848.00	0	2692.65	—	—
Garfield	1610.00	18393.88	12121.84	3732.02	15853.86	18238.00	17652.00
Garvin	729.00	2000.00	2692.65	0	2692.65	—	—
Grady	1044.00	7413.72	5640.65	1394.05	7034.70	7453.00	10631.00
Grant	177.00	0	2625.90	113.85	2739.75	6591.00	4242.00
Greer	207.00	0	162.50	0	162.50	783.00	1204.00

Harmon	118.00	1510.93	1894.68	0	1894.68	2596.00	1661.00
Harper	120.00	4000.00	3718.30	300.00	4018.30	3336.00	3484.00
Haskell	257.00	3000.00	1559.70	1165.10	2724.80	2919.00	3253.45
Hughes	456.00	3396.52	2613.83	635.16	3248.99	6230.00	5366.00
Jackson	717.00	4637.25	6915.85	600.00	7515.85	8632.00	9220.00
Jefferson	189.00	4000.00	3040.70	600.00	3640.70	6544.00	6105.00
Johnston	228.00	—	649.95	625.05	1275.00	4703.00	3617.00
Kay	1322.00	6000.00	7249.30	716.49	7965.79	10091.00	9499.00
Kingfisher	383.00	6000.00	3990.70	678.80	4669.50	5453.00	5560.00
Kiowa	302.00	6000.00	3884.19	325.00	4209.19	3809.00	5980.00
Latimer	168.00	3960.00	3219.02	354.64	4473.74	—	—
Leflore	655.00	6000.00	3162.90	760.40	3923.30	7179.00	7679.00
Lincoln	—	—	4783.65	—	4783.65	6187.00	7456.00
Logan	622.00	4085.84	5399.20	1175.00	6574.20	6439.00	7506.00
Love	2141.74	—	2894.70	—	2894.70	2859.00	3652.00
Major	229.00	4000.00	3054.35	1154.60	4208.95	3642.00	4018.00
Marshall	312.25	1802.33	2518.85	300.00	2818.85	4059.00	2985.00
Mayes	891.00	6000.00	5926.23	1200.00	7126.23	8238.00	7961.00
McClain	436.00	2100.00	2685.55	80.00	2765.55	2288.00	3398.00
McCurtain	—	3800.00	4771.00	1058.20	5729.20	10145.00	7659.00
McIntosh	431.00	2877.66	3769.51	0	3769.51	2215.00	2848.00
Murray	339.00	5175.00	2344.35	2044.31	4588.66	3475.00	4396.00
Muskogee	1631.00	11213.34	7734.91	5805.41	13541.12	12040.00	17698.00
Noble	197.00	1500.00	1200.05	1533.00	2733.05	3000.00	6399.00
Nowata	250.00	2000.00	3078.15	756.69	3834.84	3840.00	4427.00
Okfuskee	309.00	0	2196.40	0	2196.40	—	—
Oklahoma	40227.00	47172.74	33097.33	26810.88	59908.21	92900.00	82123.00
Oklmulgee	1130.25	4500.00	7748.35	339.28	8087.63	8098.00	7640.00
Osage	897.00	6000.00	2211.55	600.00	2811.55	7047.00	6668.00
Ottawa	2320.00	6000.00	9012.00	177.95	9190.95	6988.00	9590.00
Pawnee	1474.27	8234.69	6133.70	833.90	6967.60	5642.50	7119.30
Payne	1032.00	5568.40	6077.97	0	6077.97	8888.00	9590.00
Pittsburg	—	—	8234.20	—	8234.20	9947.00	12954.00
Pontotoc	788.00	6000.00	9131.75	3208.37	12340.12	6973.00	7754.00
Pottawatomie	—	—	6982.75	1029.41	8012.16	9550.00	10799.33
Pushmataha	—	—	—	—	—	1126.50	2569.25
Roger Mills	105.00	0	474.50	0	474.50	183.00	369.00

	Revenue from Cases*	Transfer from Court Fund	Expenditures —Books	Others**	Total Expendi- tures	Receipts***	Disburse- ments
Rogers	808.00	6628.00	6155.23	1390.20	7545.43	10496.00	12913.00
Seminole	649.00	—	3960.87	3937.73	7718.60	3972.00	8291.00
Sequoyah	763.00	4000.00	3122.50	1421.41	4543.91	—	—
Stephens	1041.00	6070.75	7294.77	600.00	7894.77	8195.00	8574.00
Texas	3791.09	2000.00	5769.89	1904.04	7349.93	3779.00	5780.00
Tillman	263.00	2500.00	2267.95	75.00	2342.95	4397.00	3949.00
Tulsa	24725.35	0	23673.85	17864.56	41538.41	56500.00	55699.00
Wagoner	1261.20	4000.00	1298.63	2752.15	4050.78	—	—
Washington	1112.00	—	3640.03	0	3640.03	6569.00	8026.00
Washita	—	4249.00	2402.75	909.80	3312.55	5027.00	4536.00
Woods	273.00	4000.00	3472.80	0	3472.80	1978.00	5464.00
Woodward	752.00	6000.00	5410.35	688.09	6098.44	8782.00	9629.00

\* \$1.00 per case.

\*\* Other expenditures include salaries, matching F.I.C.A., matching state retirement, insurance, purchase of equipment, and maintenance of the library.

\*\*\* Includes fees from cases (\$3.00 per case), transfers from court fund, proceeds from sale of books, copy work and refunds from book companies.

Data was obtained from the Annual Reports filed with the Administrator of the Courts. The 1974 reports were broken down into the columns shown, while the 1977 reports contained only receipts and disbursements.

Dashes are used when the report was not available from the Administrative Director of the Courts.

## APPENDIX B.

Volumes in County  
LibraryDistance to Major  
Collection

Adair	1614	93—TU
Alfalfa	6500	137—OKC
Atoka	2200	122—OU
Beaver	2689	256—OKC
Beckham	3477	131—OKC
Blaine	7275	70—OKC
Bryan	3513	126—OU
Caddo	6015	55—OU
Canadian	8600	27—OKC
Carter	7500	75—OU
Cherokee	—	65—TU
Choctaw	5699	185—OU
Cimarron	3700	326—OKC
Cleveland	4100	0
Coal	1350	95—OU
Comanche	10,200	75—OU
Cotton	3800	95—OU
Craig	—	65—TU
Creek	—	20—TU
Custer	10,000	91—OKC
Delaware	5162	89—TU
Dewey	2100	149—OKC
Ellis	1700	145—OKC
Garfield	11,500	93—OKC
Garvin	—	43—OU
Grady	6917	35—OU
Grant	2200	112—OKC
Greer	—	133—OU
Harmon	1750	165—OU
Harper	5000	205—OKC
Haskell	1400	90—TU
Hughes	5100	61—OU
Jackson	5000	130—OU
Jefferson	3200	125—OU
Johnston	1339	100—OU
Kay	7600	103—TU
Kingfisher	6600	42—OKC



Kiowa	2500	105—OU
Latimer	—	128—TU
LeFlore	7700	130—TU
Lincoln	5300	41—OKC
Logan	4800	28—OKC
Love	2400	91—OU
Major	4100	105—OKC
Marshall	1780	100—OU
Mayes	7500	47—TU
McClain	—	12—OU
McCurtain	2100	220—OU
McIntosh	3195	91—TU
Murray	1600	60—OU
Muskogee	11,000	55—TU
Noble	2000	60—OKC
Nowata	3900	50—TU
Okfuskee	—	66—OKC
Oklahoma	—	0
Okmulgee	7750	41—TU
Osage	6600	74—TU
Ottawa	7500	89—TU
Pawnee	—	65—TU
Payne	7727	60—OKC
Pittsburg	10,000	75—TU
Pontotoc	—	63—OU
Pottawatomie	—	35—OKC
Pushmataha	1252	174—OKC
Roger Mills	1150	143—OKC
Rogers	3312	29—TU
Seminole	12,000	67—OU
Sequoyah	—	80—TU
Stephens	—	80—OU
Texas	2800	264—OKC
Tillman	2100	125—OU
Tulsa	23,789	0
Wagoner	—	35—TU
Washington	5000	49—TU
Washita	3030	105—OKC
Woods	4500	154—OKC
Woodward	9000	132—OKC

Volume count was obtained from the Annual Reports to the Administrative Director of Courts. Dashes indicate information not available from these counties.

Distances to the nearest major collection were calculated on the approximate distance from the county seat to Tulsa (TU), Norman (OU), or Oklahoma City (OKC) by use of the nearest major road.

## APPENDIX C

Suggested basic collection for a county law library in a county with fewer than 20 attorneys:

	Purchase Price	Annual Upkeep
<b>OKLAHOMA MATERIALS</b>		
<i>Oklahoma Statutes Annotated</i>	\$1024	\$100
<i>Oklahoma Digest</i>	728	85
<i>Vernon's Oklahoma Forms</i>	396	N/A
<i>Oklahoma Probate Law &amp; Practice</i>	72	—
<i>Oklahoma Practice Methods</i>	72	—
<i>Shepard's Citations for Oklahoma</i>	N/A	N/A
<b>FEDERAL MATERIALS</b>		
<i>United States Code Annotated</i>	1440 *	240
or <i>United States Code</i>	(1495) †	(390)
<i>Supreme Court Reporter</i>	1643	200
or <i>Lawyers Edition</i> and	(1500)	N/A
<i>Lawyers Edition, 2d</i>	(1196)‡	(100)
<b>GENERAL LAW</b>		
<i>Pacific Reporter</i> or	3450	—
<i>Oklahoma Reports</i>		
<i>Pacific Reporter, 2d</i> or	6935	200
<i>Oklahoma Reports</i>		
<i>Pacific Digest</i> or	1538	100
<i>Oklahoma Digest</i>		
<i>Pacific Shepards</i>	160	75
<i>American Law Reports Annotated,</i>	5220 **	280
Complete		
<i>American Jurisprudence, Complete</i>	5520 ***	280
<i>Uniform Laws Annotated</i>	404	—
<i>Black's Law Dictionary</i>	16	—
<i>Index to Legal Periodicals</i>	720 ****	60
<i>Oklahoma Bar Association Journal</i>	—	25
<i>Oklahoma Law Review</i>	—	10

<i>Tulsa Law Journal</i>	—	9
<i>Oklahoma City Law Review</i>	—	8
Local Codes & Ordinances	—	—
<i>Webster's Unabridged Dictionary</i>	60	—
Total	\$29,398	\$1,627

\* includes *U.S. Code Congressional & Administrative News*, Federal Tax Regulations & Internal Revenue Acts.

\*\* *2d, 3d, & Federal.*

\*\*\* *1st* not available.

\*\*\*\* bound volumes for 1952-76.

† cost includes 3 years upkeep.

‡ cost includes a *Supreme Court Digest*.

— no cost.

N/A cost not available.

Prices were obtained from the publishers. Prices indicated in parentheses are for alternate selections and are not included in totals.

#### APPENDIX D

Suggested basic collection for a county law library in a county with 20 or more attorneys:

In addition to the basic collection from Appendix C, add:

	Purchase Price	Annual Upkeep
FEDERAL		
<i>United States Code Congressional &amp; Administrative News</i>	price included with USCA	—
<i>Federal Reporter</i>	3210.00	200.00
<i>Federal Reporter, 2d</i>	7102.00	200.00
<i>Federal Supplement</i>	5848.00	200.00
<i>Federal Rules Decisions</i>	1011.50	200.00
<i>United States Supreme Court Digest</i>	1500.00	100.00
<i>West's Federal Practice Digest, 2d</i>	1557.00	100.00
<i>Modern Federal Practice Digest</i>	1382.00	—
<i>Federal Practice &amp; Procedure</i>	468.00	—
<i>Cyclopedia of Federal Procedure, 3d</i>	520.00	179.00
GENERAL		
<i>National Reporter, Remainder of Series</i>	40,512.00	1200.00

<i>Shepard's Citations, Complete</i>	1155.00	612.00
<i>Decennial Digests, 6-8</i>	5634.00	—
<i>General Digest, 4th</i>	300.00	—
<i>Corpus Juris Secundum</i>	2320.00	125.00
<i>Words and Phrases</i>	945.00	67.00
Twenty periodicals of interest to local bar		600.00
<i>UCC Case Digest</i>	325.00	—
<i>UCC Reporting Service</i>	475.00	288.00
<i>CCH Standard Federal Tax Reporter or Prentice Hall Tax Service</i>	456.00	N/A
	591.00	N/A
HORNBOOKS AND TREATISES		
T. Atkinson, <i>Handbook of the Law of Wills and Other Principles of Succession</i> (2d ed. 1953)	14.50	—
G. Bogert, <i>Handbook of the Law of Trusts</i> (4th ed. 1963)	15.50	—
W. Burby, <i>Handbook of the Law of Real Property</i> (3d ed. 1965)	14.50	—
A. Bromberg, <i>Crane &amp; Bromberg on Partnership</i> (1968)	14.50	—
J. Calamari & J. Perillo, <i>The Law of Contracts</i> (2d ed. 1977)	15.00	—
L. Casey, <i>Federal Tax Practice</i> (1955)	200.00	60.00
H. Clark, <i>The Law of Domestic Relations in the United States</i> (1968)	15.50	—
A. Corbin, <i>Corbin on Contracts</i> (one volume ed. 1952)	15.50	—
D. Dobbs, <i>Handbook of the Law of Remedies</i> (1973)	16.50	—
A. Ehrenzweig, <i>A Treatise on the Conflict of Law</i> (1962)	15.00	—
D. Hagman, <i>Urban Planning and Land Development Control Law</i> (1971)	16.95	—
R. Hemingway, <i>The Law of Oil and Gas</i> (1971)	14.50	—
H. Henn, <i>Handbook of the Law of Corporations and Other Business Enterprises</i> (2d ed. 1970)	15.50	—
W. LaFave & A. Scott, Jr., <i>Handbook on Criminal Law</i> (1972)	15.50	—

C. Lowndes, R. Kramer, & J. McCord, <i>Federal Estate and Gift Taxes</i> (2d ed. 1962)	16.50	—
J. MacLachlan, <i>Handbook of the Law of Bankruptcy</i> (1956)	14.50	—
H. McClintock, <i>Handbook of Equity</i> (1936)	13.50	—
C. McCormick, <i>Handbook of the Law of Evidence</i> (2d ed. 1972)	17.95	—
J. Mertens, <i>Mertens Law of Federal Income Taxation</i> (1954)	575.00	450.00
C. Moynihan, <i>Introduction to the Law of Real Property</i> (1962)	9.00	—
G. Osborne, <i>Handbook on the Law of Mortgages</i> (2d ed. 1970)	15.50	—
W. Prosser, <i>Handbook of the Law of Torts</i> (4th ed. 1971)	16.50	—
F. Sander & H. Butman, <i>Tax Aspects of Divorce and Separation</i> (1975)	30.00	—
W. Seavey, <i>Handbook of the Law of Agency</i> (1964)	12.95	—
L. Simes, <i>Handbook of the Law of Future Interests</i> (2d ed. 1966)	13.50	—
L. Simpson, <i>Handbook of the Law of Contracts</i> (2d ed. 1965)	14.50	—
L. Simpson, <i>Handbook of the Law of Suretyship</i> (1950)	13.50	—
L. Sullivan, <i>Handbook of the Law of Antitrust</i> (1977)	16.95	—
J. White & R. Summers, <i>Handbook of the Law Under the Uniform Commercial Code</i> (1972)	16.50	—
C. Wright, <i>Handbook of the Law of Federal Courts</i> (3d ed. 1976)	15.50	—
<b>FORM BOOKS</b>		
<i>Benders Federal Forms, or West Federal Forms</i>	570.00 (276.00)	— —
<i>Benders Forms of Discovery</i>	750.00	—
<i>West Modern Legal Forms, or Nichols Cyclopedia of Legal Forms Annotated</i>	414.00  (375.00)	—  (150.00)
Appendix D Total.....	78,256.30	4,581.00
Appendix C Total .....	29,398.00	1,672.00

Total .....\$107,654.30      \$6,253.00

\* average based on ten law reviews and ten commercial journals

— no cost

N/A cost not available

Prices were obtained from publishers. Prices in parentheses indicate alternate selections and are not included in totals.

#### APPENDIX E

County Attorney Population	1977 Disbursements	Number of Counties
less than 20	under \$2,000	6
	\$2,000-\$4,000	11
	4,000- 6,000	11
	6,000- 8,000	9
	8,000-10,000	2
	over \$10,000	1
20-100	under \$6,000	3
	\$6,000- 8,000	6
	8,000-10,000	7
	10,000-12,000	2
	12,000-14,000	2
	over \$14,000	2
over 100	under \$10,000	1
	\$10,000-15,000	1
	15,000-20,000	1
	50,000-60,000	1
	80,000-90,000	1

Data obtained from the Annual Reports filed with the Administrative Director of the Courts. Budget data was available for sixty-seven counties.

## APPENDIX F

County	Lawyer Population	Volumes in Collection
(21) (27.3%)		(approx.)
1. Alfalfa	10-19	6500
2. Beaver	under 10	2689 *
3. Cimarron	under 10	3700
4. Coal	under 10	1350
5. Cotton	under 10	3800
6. Dewey	under 10	2100
7. Ellis	under 10	1700
8. Grant	under 10	2200
9. Greer	under 10	—
10. Harmon	under 10	1750
11. Harper	under 10	5000
12. Haskell	under 10	1400
13. Jefferson	under 10	3200
14. Johnston	under 10	1339
15. Latimer	under 10	—
16. Love	under 10	2400
17. Major	under 10	4100
18. Marshall	10-19	1780
19. Nowata	under 10	3900
20. Pushmataha	under 10	1252
21. Roger Mills	under 10	1150

County	Lawyer Population	Volumes in Collection
(23) (29.9%)		(approx.)
1. Adair	under 10	1614
2. Atoka	under 10	2200
3. Beckham	10-19	3477
4. Blaine	10-19	7275
5. Choctaw	under 10	5699
6. Craig	10-19	—
7. Delaware	10-19	5162
8. Hughes	10-19	5100
9. Kingfisher	10-19	6600
10. Kiowa	10-19	2500
11. Lincoln	10-19	5300
12. Logan	10-19	4800
13. McClain	10-19	—
14. McIntosh	10-19	3195
15. Murray	10-19	1600
16. Noble	10-19	2000
17. Okfuskee	10-19	—
18. Pawnee	10-19	—
19. Texas	10-19	2800
20. Tillman	10-19	2100
21. Washita	under 10	3030
22. Woods	10-19	4500
23. Woodward	20-29	9000

County	Lawyer Population	Volumes in Collection
(15) (19.5%).		(approx.)
1. Bryan	20-29	3513

2. Caddo	20-29	6015
3. Cherokee	10-19	—
4. Custer	30-39	10,000
5. Garvin	30-39	—
6. Grady	30-39	6917
7. Mayes	10-19	7500
8. McCurtain	10-19	2100
9. Osage	30-39	6600
10. Ottawa	30-39	7500
11. Pontotoc	40-49	—
12. Rogers	20-29	3312
13. Seminole	20-29	12,000
14. Sequoyah	10-19	—
15. Wagoner	10-19	—

County	Lawyer Population	Volumes in Collection
(7) (9.1%)		(approx.)

1. Canadian	30-39	8600
2. Carter	40-49	7500
3. Jackson	20-29	5000
4. LeFlore	20-29	7700
5. Okmulgee	40-99	7750
6. Pittsburg	40-99	10,000
7. Stephens	40-99	—

County	Lawyer Population	Volumes in Collection
(4) (5.2%)		(approx.)

1. Creek	40-99	—
2. Kay	40-99	7600
3. Pottawatomie	40-99	—
4. Washington	100-199	5000

County	Lawyer Population	Volumes in Collection
(3) (3.9%)		(approx.)

1. Garfield	40-99	11,500
2. Muskogee	100-199	11,000
3. Payne	40-99	7727

County	Lawyer Population	Volumes in Collection
(4) (5.2%)		(approx.)

1. Cleveland (81,839)	200 or more	4100
2. Comanche (108,144)	40-99	10,200
3. Oklahoma (526,805)	200 or more	—
4. Tulsa (401,663)	200 or more	23,789

\* 1974 count  
 — information  
 unavailable

The volume count was derived from The Annual Report filed by each county with the Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts in 1977. In some instances the figures do not include all books in the collection due to inadequacies in the Annual Report.