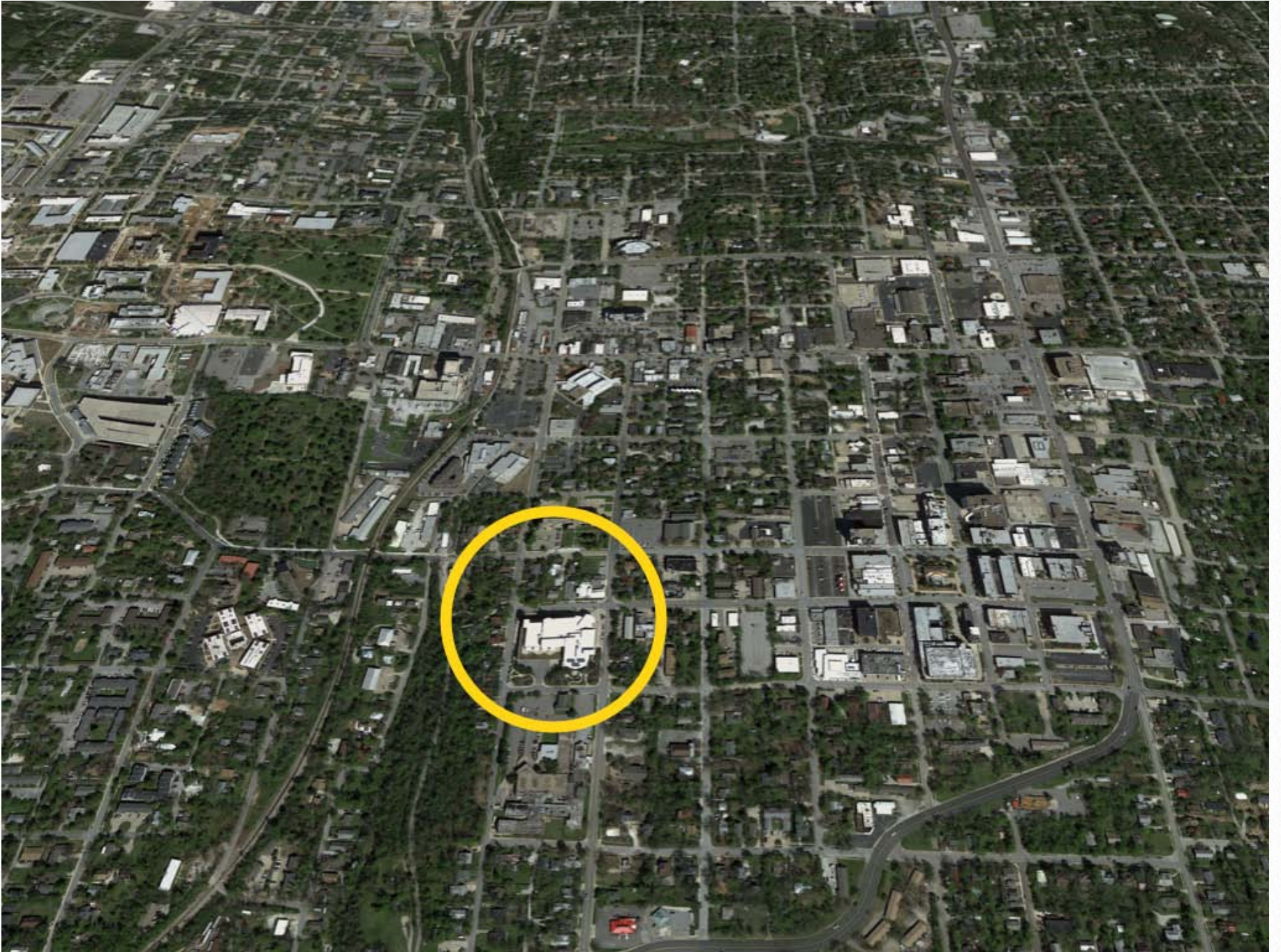


Fayetteville Public Library

2030 Master Plan



Final Draft for Public Review

August 9, 2013

MSR Meyer, Scherer & Rockcastle, Ltd. **LPA** Library Planning Associates.

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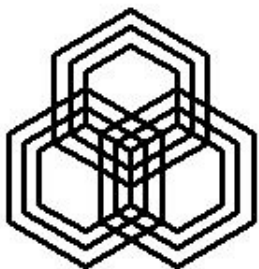
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Mission, Vision and Values Statement

Our Mission

To strengthen our community and empower our citizens through free and public access to knowledge.

Our Vision

To be powerfully relevant and completely accessible.

Our Values

- ▶ Integrity, trust and accountability
- ▶ Creativity, innovation and efficiency
- ▶ Kindness, humor and fun
- ▶ Respect for ourselves and our customers
- ▶ Diversity
- ▶ Welcoming and inspiring experience
- ▶ Safe and clean environment
- ▶ Teamwork and partnerships
- ▶ Quality services
- ▶ Intellectual freedom
- ▶ Lifelong learning
- ▶ Communication, flexibility and open-mindedness

Preface

“Everything I learned in life, I owe to the Library.” — Jim Blair, FPL namesake, and \$3M lead gift for the new library building

Beginning in early March of 2013, MSR and Library Planning Associates were engaged to prepare a Facility Master Plan for the Fayetteville Public Library. This Master Plan will establish recommendations for the library’s physical and service needs through the year 2030.

The report is based on:

- ▶ Annual reports provided by the library to the State of Arkansas from 1992-2012.
- ▶ The *Public Libraries in the United States Survey* held by the Institute of Museum and Library Services.
- ▶ Interviews with the staff, citizens of the community and library officials.
- ▶ National trends in library services, publishing and use.

Standards

For a Master Plan to be realistic and defensible, the recommendations should be founded on data that is reliable and useable. A comparative analysis with peer libraries provides context for assessing the collections and services provided by the Fayetteville Public Library. By placing the library in the context of various peer groups or cohorts, it creates an enhanced understanding of what the subject library’s data and results might mean. The study team used a database maintained by the Institute for Museum and Library Services (IMLS) for this analysis.

The IMLS database was initiated by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) in the U.S. Department of Education. In the late 1980s, recognizing that all state library agencies were mandated by their respective legislatures to gather statistical data from the public libraries in their state, the NCES embarked on a project with the state library data coordinators to standardize the definitions for key data elements, as well as data gathering practices and error checking protocols. With these standardized definitions and practices in place, each state library agency assembled the data from the libraries in their state into a comprehensive state level database. Each state forwarded their database to the NCES and later the IMLS where it was checked and aggregated into a national database of public library statistics. Each year the database is posted on the Internet.

A similar database is maintained by the Public Library Association (PLA). The PLA database offers the advantage of currency – it is released within six months of the end of the reporting year, while the IMLS database is issued roughly two years after the data has been gathered (the delay owing mostly to the extensive error-checking that occurs at the state and then the federal level).

The advantage of the IMLS database is that it is comprehensive. Each year a handful of libraries fall out of the final IMLS report, but the database includes far and away nearly all of the libraries across the country. While the IMLS database usually includes more than 99.9% of the public libraries across the country, the participation rate in

the PLA database typically stands at 15%. Among libraries serving a population of 100,000 or more, the PLA participation rate is more than 60%. Among libraries serving a population of less than 100,000 – which represents 94% of all U.S. public libraries – the PLA participation rate is just 12%. Because of the comprehensiveness of the IMLS database, it is the study team’s preferred resource.

Planning Cycle

Traditionally, library master planning has followed a pattern of assessing facilities on a 20-year cycle. The last Master Plan, conducted in 1998, was the basis for the current 88,000 square foot Blair Library. This study is being conducted five years early (20 years would be 2018) because of the extraordinary success the library has had in matching services with demand. The citizens of Fayetteville are “using the library to death.”

This 20-year cycle recognizes that each generation develops new ways of learning; new tools for accessing library content; and that buildings require, usually, a comprehensive physical reassessment every 20 years. Complicating this traditional planning window is the current, fast pace of change being experienced in the way content is created and accessed. For this reason, this master plan “hedges” on using traditional ratios of seating, collection and computer access. One way of understanding these changes is to look at the major shifts in the way libraries were planned at the beginning of the 20th century and at the end of the century.



Illustration of Technology Shifts in Public Libraries from 1900 to 2013

Disruptive Technologies

These technologies can be viewed as disruptive and / or transformative. In every case, the shift from one technology to another imposes opportunities and burdens on the library. For this reason, it is imperative that the library, in making long-range plans, take the “long view.” This is essential since every new technology will be replaced by an even newer technology. Besides this short cycle of planned obsolescence, libraries are expected by their patrons to be up-to-date—something that is often made difficult by budgets and investments in current technologies. This cycle of change in the technologies that are used to access the content is short and getting shorter. For example, the world’s fastest supercomputer cost \$5 million in 1975. The iPhone 4 has equal performance and cost \$400 in 2013. (The CDC-7600, considered the world’s fastest computer from 1969-1975, cost equivalent to \$32 million in 2013 at an average inflation rate of 4.3 percent per year since launch in 1969.)

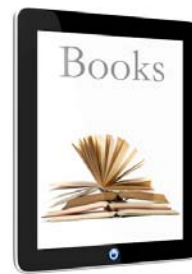
Successful libraries today are ones that truly understand both their users and the services that they need. It is not wise nor sustainable for a library to “wait” until these evolving and potentially disruptive technologies have impacted their libraries. They understand that the library patron has choices. This demands that they position themselves smartly in the new competitive landscape for content access.

400+ Million

Increase in the number of users of intelligent digital assistants like Siri and Google Now in the last five years.

One lesson learned from looking soberly at the forces of change in the library environment is to plan for flexibility. Planning for what we do not know is much more crucial than planning for what we know. There will be new forms of library infrastructure coupled with entirely new forms of learning and community. The forces that will cause large-scale change—demographic shifts, labor force expansion,

urbanization—will shape our communities whether we plan for it or not. These changes will be embedded in the



library’s way of doing business and, once embedded, will create lasting impacts. As the early 20th-century economist Joseph Schumpeter observed, the most significant advances in economies are often accompanied by “creative destruction.”

What Matters

The pace of change in the library can be overwhelming. For example, at the public meetings undertaken as part of the master planning process, several people expressed anxiety about the need to “replace books with technology.” This master plan attempts to provide a balanced set of guidelines for all aspects of library use. We have set out to define the Fayetteville Public Library’s space recommendations based on how the library is used but scale the recommendations to match potential future use as well.

To do this, we have considered:

- ▶ The impact of the Internet on library access and use. The resulting increase in speed, capabilities and capacity, coupled with the decreasing costs of services, will continue to disrupt the library service environment. Demand for speed and, critically, power access will be constant.
- ▶ The increased use of automation. This will enable the library to shift labor from menial and repetitive tasks (such as book return and processing) to more user-focused services. This will impact how space is distributed and allocated. It will also impose a shift in staff accountability, training, and public service methods.
- ▶ A deeper understanding of who uses the library through data mining and collection. This enables the administration to be more nimble in shifting resources to meet patron demands.

- ▶ The transference of information to the cloud. This will enable the library to be the aggregator of community knowledge. It can become the “go-to source” for digital content that is “community centric.” This strategy will help stem the accusations that the “print centric” library of the 20th century is no longer relevant to the needs of the public. This accusation is, in our opinion, misguided.
- ▶ Having the courage to not throw the print-baby out with the bath water. This is crucial for the Fayetteville community. The ever shifting e-book industry will not be resolved soon, in our opinion. For this reason, retention of a strong and deep print collection is central to this master plan. This policy is consistent with the way the patrons use the library and its resources.
- ▶ People meeting people: the next new thing. We believe that the first 20+ years of the Internet was the exploration period. Now that we have a generation of kids who were born after 1984 (acknowledged as the start of the personal computer age), there is a sweeping trend of personal interaction. Kids want to meet friends face to face, study, discuss ideas and make things together.
- ▶ Quiet as a mouse: an essential element of reflective lives. It is our belief that the world is getting more and more hectic, noisy and rushed. The library is an oasis from this. For this reason, we are advocating for a careful balance of active and passive space. Patrons should be able to find a quiet corner to read, think, or simply day-dream. They should also be able to find technology-savvy spaces where they can meet and collaborate with others in person or via distance connection services.
- ▶ Convenience. Despite our best intentions, we are still a personal car dominated culture. While

we feel the library can be a leader in establishing sustainable features that reinforce walking, bicycling, car sharing and use of public transport, it is crucial that the library be accessible and easy to use for all patrons.



This Plan

It is crucial that the staff, public and the library trustees understand the nature of this Master Plan. This document is a broad stroke attempt to define the needs of the library for the next 20 years. It is based on professional experience, data from multiple sources (of varying quality), public, staff and trustee input, historical use patterns defined by annual library reports and the existing conditions. This plan is not a detailed building program that outlines precisely where every single department, shelf and seat should go. Defining this specificity will occur in a subsequent planning phase. We are confident that the established size, expansion strategies and parking requirements are precise enough to enable the inevitable balancing of space for collection, seating, staff and meeting when the next steps begin.

1



FAYETTEVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY

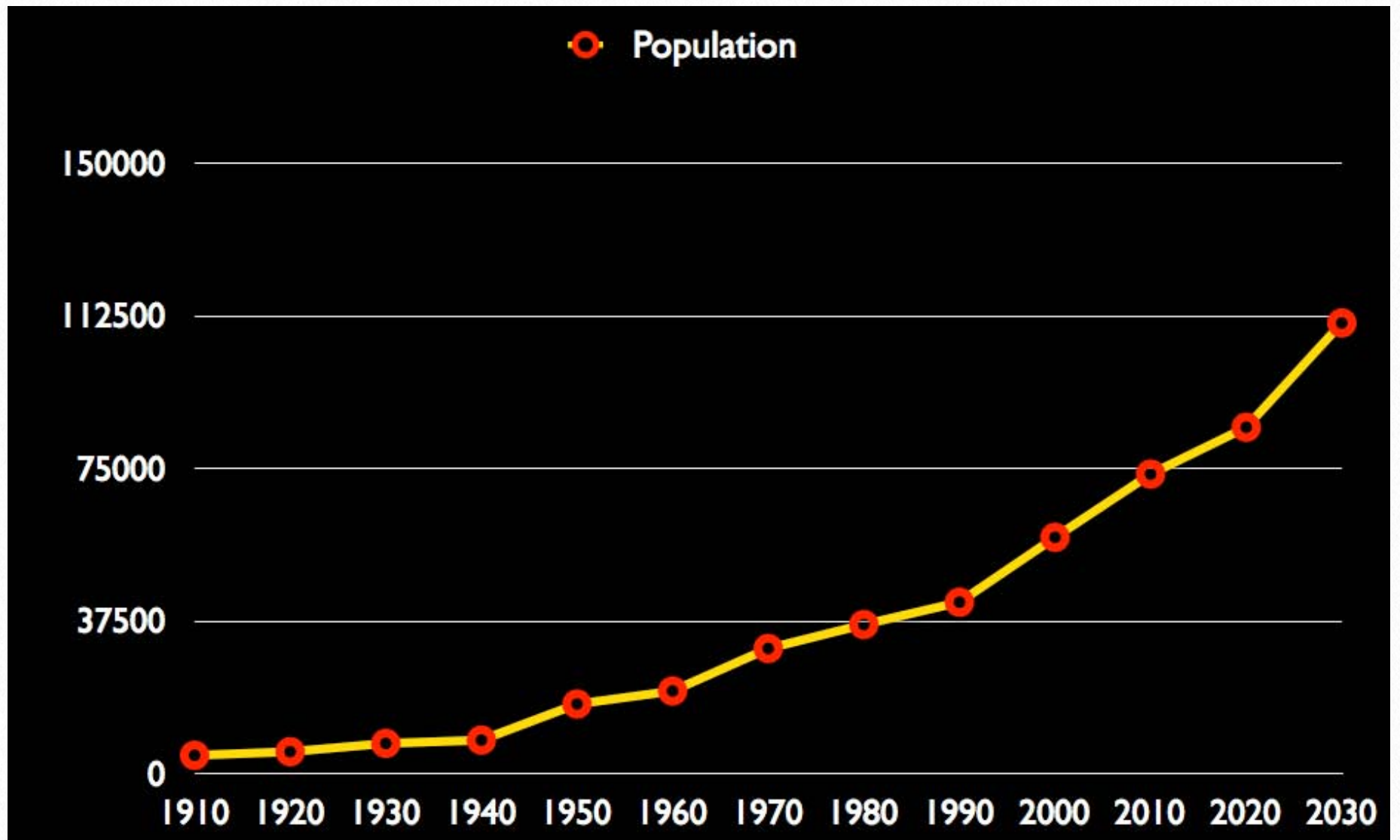
Where Have We Been?

“Reducing the number of books? How can that improve a library?”

– resident speaking at public forum

- 1916 ▶ Library opens in 2 rooms in Court House**
- 1927 ▶ Library closes then reopens at East + Meadow**
- 1933 ▶ State Act 177 allows formation of city libraries**
- 1937 ▶ Library opens in City Administration building**
- 1948 ▶ First tax to support library approved**
- 1955 ▶ City assumes operation; money raised for new library**
- 1962 ▶ Roberta Fulbright Library opens**
- 1965 ▶ Roberta Fulbright Library expanded for Ozarks RLS**
- 1989 ▶ Roberta Fulbright Library expanded**
- 1998 ▶ 20-year Master Plan completed**
- 2004 ▶ 88,000 SF Blair Library Opens**
- 2006 ▶ Library completes update to long-range service plan**
- 2009 ▶ Library completes 5-year facility assessment plan**
- 2013 ▶ 20-year Master Plan updates begins**

The History of the Fayetteville Public Library



The library celebrates its 97th birthday in 2013 and in 3 more years will observe its centennial, commemorating 100 years in operation. Let's rewind to March 1916 to begin the story of the Fayetteville Public Library.

1916: Library Begins

Julia Vaulx (pron. VOSS), a University of Arkansas librarian, is elected president of the Fayetteville Library Association. Julia has a B.A. from the U of A and a Masters from Cornell and is the daughter of the rector at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, one of the oldest churches in Fayetteville and the state of Arkansas.

Miss Florida Read (spelled R-E-A-D) is elected vice-president and knows Andrew Carnegie through her father in Pittsburgh. Four additional women are elected to the

Board of Trustees, but the 12-member advisory board is made up of all men.

They are all passionate about public libraries and the public's access to knowledge, but a bid for a Carnegie grant fails. The young town of 5,000 is simply unwilling to provide either the land or the requisite funds to maintain it.

Undaunted, the women continue and on June 15, 1916, Julie Vaulx and Florida Read, with \$125 from two prominent businessmen, open Fayetteville's first library in two rooms in the basement of the county court house. One hundred and twenty supporters sign the guest book including Mrs. Roberta Fulbright, mother of the future Senator.

Total checkouts that first day are reported at 50 books, and three weeks later, Katie Dotson pays the first library fine of two cents.

By the end of 1916, the library counts 327 members – 6% of the city's population – and collection size is 2,000 items including 500 new books. Total circulation is 4,000 books and magazines. The library's skimpy operating budget is \$804 and the annual fee for members is \$1. They're not yet a free library because non-members need the endorsement of paying members in order to check out books. The Marion Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution commits \$25 to annual funding. In September, the Board names the library the Washington County Public Library, but the name doesn't stick.

In March 1918, the library closes for two weeks because of a smallpox quarantine and six months later in September 1918, the library closes again for an influenza quarantine.

By the winter of 1919, the library is facing a financial crisis. There's talk on the library board of a small mil tax, of canvassing Fayetteville households to contribute \$1 a year and of stopping everyone on the square to solicit those donations. The Fayetteville Democrat, at that time partially owned by Jay Fulbright, states: "Our little public library is perhaps the best civic and educational investment that Fayetteville has."

1922: 500 Paying Patrons

By 1922, the library's collection nears 5,000 items and checkouts are 20,000. The library association has almost 500 paying members and half of Fayetteville's school children are using the library.

The Board issues a statement: "The library has justified its existence in a most remarkable way. But it cannot operate as a free public library unless it has public support. The issue is clear. It must have a tax or close its doors." The effort fails.

The Board considers closing, but changes its mind as financial gifts flow in, including \$35 from the Lewis Brothers and \$100 from the Ku Klux Klan. A "Save the Library" committee is formed, aided by the Chamber of Commerce. The Fayetteville Democrat leads the charge to raise funds and an unholy alliance takes shape. The American Legion, the Masonic Order, Rotary, Women's Clubs, the Methodist and Presbyterian churches and the KKK all pledge to support the library for one month each year. Even the City Council votes to support one month of operations.

1927: Library Closes

In 1927, the library closes. The Fayetteville Democrat comments: "Do you not realize it saves you money to keep boys and girls off the street, busy and out of harm's way? It brings people here and makes business better for you and the real estate men to be able to say we have a well equipped and well supported library. Springdale is going to build a library. Rogers offers to buy the Fayetteville library. Are we not ashamed by these smaller but fast growing neighbors?"

The County Judge wants the courthouse space the library is occupying. New funds are raised following a "mass meeting" and the library reopens in the "little green cottage" on the corner of East and Meadow Street.

In 1931, State Act 177 allows the establishment of city libraries, but the City Council turns down requests to assume responsibility for the library. It's the Great Depression.

The Library begins receiving funding from the Community Chest in 1933.

In 1935, Miss Irene Gallaway, educated at the University of Wisconsin, is hired as head librarian. She's a crackerjack fundraiser.

By 1937, the library moves into the city administration building. The shelves for the new building are milled locally; bookends are devised from bricks covered with linoleum.

Responding to Nazi book burning, the Fayetteville Library joins the Victory Book Campaign, sending thousands of volumes overseas to our service men and women.

The first summer reading program is launched.

1948: Voters Approve Tax

Racial segregation of library use is ended in 1948 and voters approve a county library millage, the first tax support for the library.

The library joins the Washington County Library System in 1950. By 1954, check outs exceed 78,000, and city administration quarters are bulging at the seams. Plus, the long climb up 28 steep steps denies library use to the elderly and disabled. In 1955, Julia Vaulx, Fayetteville Public Library's visionary, dies. She bequeaths \$1,000 to the building fund.

1959: City Takes Over

In 1959, the city of Fayetteville assumes operation of the library. A \$225,000 bond issue for the library is passed by a hefty margin. Property on East Dickson Street, valued at \$35,000, is donated by Gilbert Swanson in memory of Roberta Fulbright, and Warren Seagraves is hired as architect. The Fayetteville Rotary donates \$1,500 for a custom built circulation desk and check outs reach 100,000 books. Summer reading programs, previously segregated, are finally integrated.

1962: Fulbright Library Opens

On June 3, 1962, the Roberta Fulbright Library is dedicated. The building is constructed, furnished, and its grounds landscaped for just over \$300,000.

Senator J. William Fulbright, son of Roberta Fulbright, is in attendance. Dr. E.B. Meriwether, professor of law and speaker on many historic occasions, delivers the dedication speech:

“The purpose of this and all libraries is to make available wisdom and knowledge to its patrons, in order that its patrons can acquire understanding. Understanding of the past; in order to interpret the present. Inspiration from the literature of the masters; the clear cold learning of science; appreciation of the arts. Some will come to kill time and stay to learn a philosophy of life that will sustain them; some will come for entertainment; some because of a hunger for knowledge; many will be driven here by their own consuming ambition—just to learn or to acquire technical skills. Still others to improve their economic status; and some to find peace and rest in its quiet rooms.”

1965: Ozarks System Formed

In 1965, the Ozarks Regional Library System is formed to provide cooperative library services with Rogers and Crawford County and by 1966, the Fulbright Foundation presents the library with funds to buy land for an expansion.

1970: Library Expands

On May 25, 1970, the newly expanded library opens. More non-book items join the collection including LP records, microfilm of census records, and hand tools.

In 1981, the Friends of the Fayetteville Public Library is founded. The organization – which provides invaluable support for the library – celebrates its 25th anniversary in 2006. In 1985, the Grace Keith Genealogical Collection is established.

1992: Fulbright Expands Again

In 1989, the City of Fayetteville purchases the building adjacent to the library, formerly called MedArk, for the purpose of adding it on to the library. In 1992, the newly expanded library—now over 30,000 square feet—is dedicated and opened to the public. It is said to be adequate for the next ten years.

In 1994, a county election to increase library millage is defeated, though within Fayetteville it is overwhelmingly sup-

ported. Lacking sufficient funds, the Fayetteville Public Library closes on Saturdays. You can imagine the controversy. In 1995, the library reopens on Saturdays thanks to supplemental funding from the city council.

Three years later, in 1997, the Friends Bookstore opens to sell used books. Card catalogs are eliminated and the library catalog is moved online. Louise Schaper is hired as director, and an effort to improve library services is undertaken.

1998: 20-year Master Plan

The following year, the Internet is made available to the public and a 20-year master plan is undertaken. A vision for the library as a social and intellectual gathering place emerges.

Between 1999 and 2005, the Fayetteville Public Library Foundation is established, the Ozarks Regional Library System is disbanded and voters approve a 1-cent sales tax to build a new 88,000 square foot library. Meyer, Scherer and Rockcastle LTD of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and Anders Dahlgren of Library Planning Associates in Bloomington, Illinois, are hired to design the building.

Soon after, the FPL Foundation announces a gift of \$3 million for the building project from Jim Blair in memory of his late wife, aunt and mother. Fayetteville votes for its own library millage, thereby separating from the county library system. And, in 2003, check-outs exceed 500,000.

2004: Blair Library Opens

Soon after Blair's gift, Barbara Tyson gives \$2M to fund the Children's Library and the Willard and Pat Walker Charitable Foundation gives \$500,000 to the new building. On October 9, 2004, Blair Library opens on-time and within budget.

In 2005, the Fayetteville Public Library wins the national Library of the Year award, given annually to the top library in the country, ahead of the Seattle Public Library and many other prominent libraries.

In 2006, a millage increase that would ensure the library has predictable, stable funding is defeated by 219 votes. At the same time, the library is receiving praise from outside of our region. The library is named an American Landmark Library by Travel Smart magazine and receives a mention in the New York Times Travel Section.

During that summer, the library celebrates its 90th birthday, and in December 2006, the library receives a silver certification from the U.S. Green Building Council for its use of environmentally-friendly strategies in building and operating the library.

In 2006, the library is open 61 hours per week. Over 550,000 people visit the library, 49,000 attend programs, and 3200 use the library's wireless network. 863,484 items are checked out, 999 programs are provided for children, families, teens and adults, and more than 13,000 items are added to the collection. The library's collection encompasses over 200,000 items, including books, CDs, DVDs, videos, audiotapes, e-books and parenting kits. The library's digital collection includes downloadable audiobooks and over 50 databases covering a wide range of interests including business, music, auto repair and literature – in short, something for everyone.

In the spring of 2007, FPL kicks off The Big Read, a program from the National Endowment for the Arts that encourages cities to read and discuss one book. Fayetteville is one of only 72 cities selected to participate in this program and receives a \$20,000 grant to carry it out.

In 2007, the library begins its 70th summer reading club program with more than 11,200 people participating in June, July and August. In July alone, children check out 32,123 items.

The library receives a National Endowment for the Humanities Challenge Grant for a proposal titled "A Richer World, A Deeper Community" in 2007. It is given to only seven institutions annually and is a 5-year grant with a 3:1 match by NEH. The grant will establish a \$2M Humanities grant to permanently fund materials and programs.

FPL receives an IEEE grant for the Solar Bug Tug program in 2008, a youth component of the national solar boat race hosted in Fayetteville and featured on cover the of Fayetteville, Springdale & Rogers Street Guide, 1st edition, Rand McNally & Company.

In 2009, the library is named Best Library in North West Arkansas by CitiScapes readers' poll; runner up for Best Architecture/Best Building and is selected to serve as one of four case studies in a national study funded by the Institute for Museum and Library Services and conducted by the University of Washington on the social, economic, personal, and professional value of free access to computers at public libraries. Also that year, FPL is one of nine libraries out of 515 nationwide to receive the International City County Management Association Grant for Public Library Innovation (in partnership with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation) for a project entitled "Solar Test Bed."

By 2010, Mayor Lioneld Jordan is named "Political Winner" by Library Journal and Youth Services Manager Lolly Greenwood receives the Ann Lightsey Children's Librarian Award from the Arkansas Library Association. Also, the library is named Best Library in NWA by NWA Media and CitiScapes Metro Monthly readers' polls. A Chamber of Commerce Greenway certification is attained and the library is featured in the Urban Libraries Council publication *Partners for the Future: Public Libraries and Local Governments Creating Sustainable Communities*.

In 2011, FPL's Solar Test Bed Project receives an Environmental Award from Altrusa International of Fayetteville, Inc. and is named Employer of the Year by Life Styles, Inc. One of the highlights that year is being listed as one of the 10 best libraries to tour by USA Today.

2012: New Director Welcomed

In 2012, the Fayetteville Public Library welcomes new Executive Director, David Johnson, back to the library. David previously worked for the library in the late 1990's when the library was located on Dickson St.

Our first-ever gala and film premiere occurs on October 19, showcasing the film, "Up Among the Hills," the story of Fayetteville and dedicated to the memory of "Mr. Fayetteville," the late John Lewis. The film is co-produced by the library with funding from the NEH grant and will be distributed to Fayetteville schools, the Visitor's Center and is available for purchase. More than 500 guests attend "Light Up the Night."

We fulfilled the National Endowment for the Humanities Challenge Grant after five years of work, establishing a \$2 million Humanities endowment.

At the end of 2012, there were almost 1.3 million check-outs of a collection that has 271,204 books and non-print materials plus 5,405 digital or ebooks. This year we have added 26,938 items to the collection. Currently, we have 67,428 patrons, which is 88% of Fayetteville's population. The national and the state of Arkansas average is only

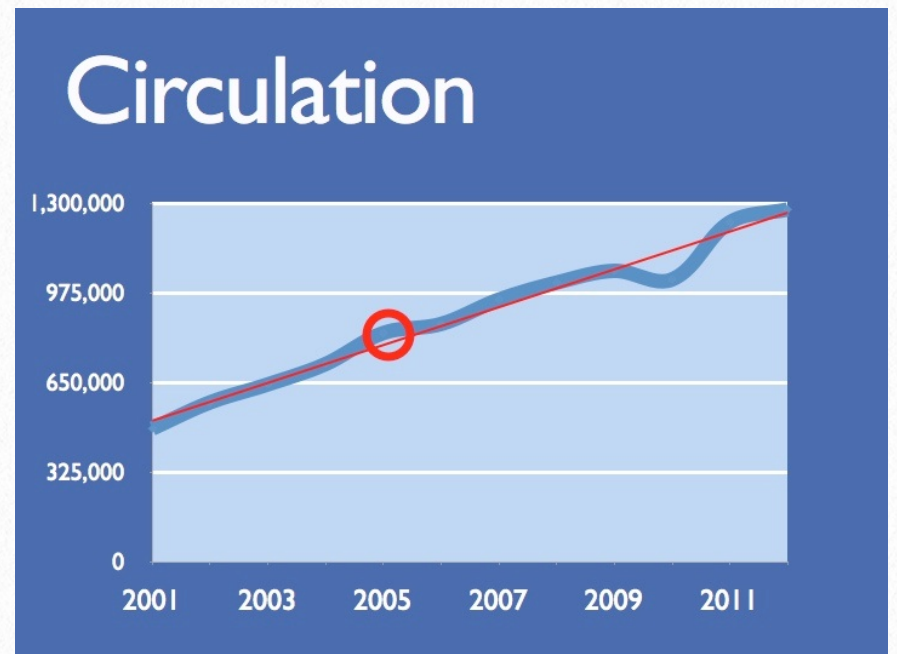


57%! We had 558,870 patron visits, 1,732 library programs, and 67,509 people attending those free programs. 185 individuals joined us as volunteers this year, donating a total of 14,112 hours of their time. Our website usage achieved a staggering 80.9% increase with 1,781,905 unique visits.




Revised 2/27/2013 by the Fayetteville Public Library

Performance

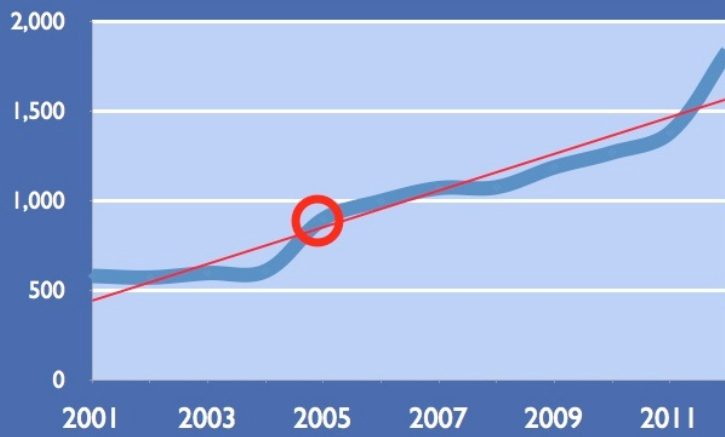
The following graphs illustrate the steady and continuous performance successes of the library since relocating to the Blair Library in 2005.



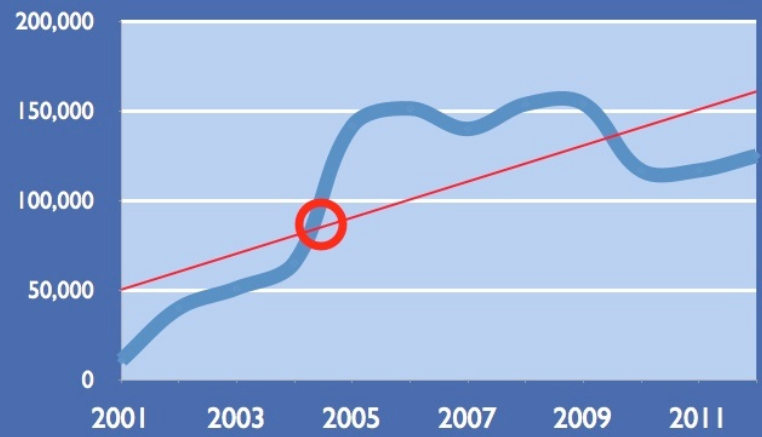
Key for the Following Graphs

-  Opening of Blair Library
-  National Average
-  Fayetteville Public Library

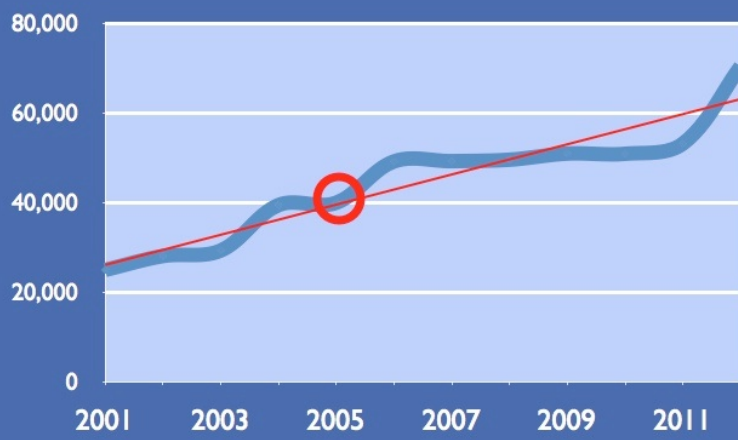
Programs Offered



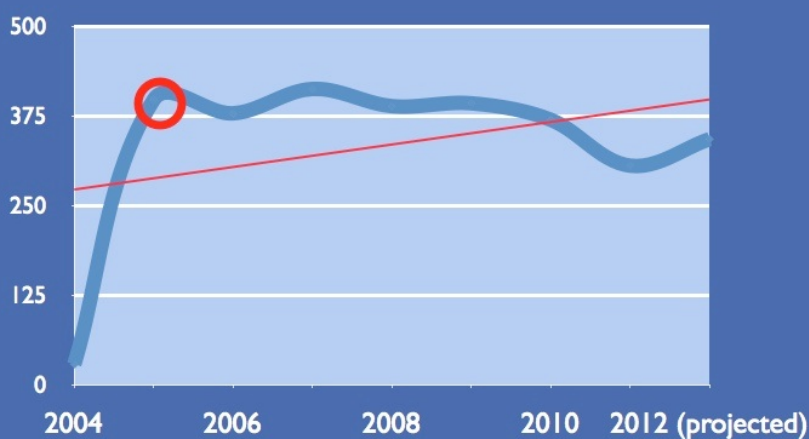
Computer Sessions



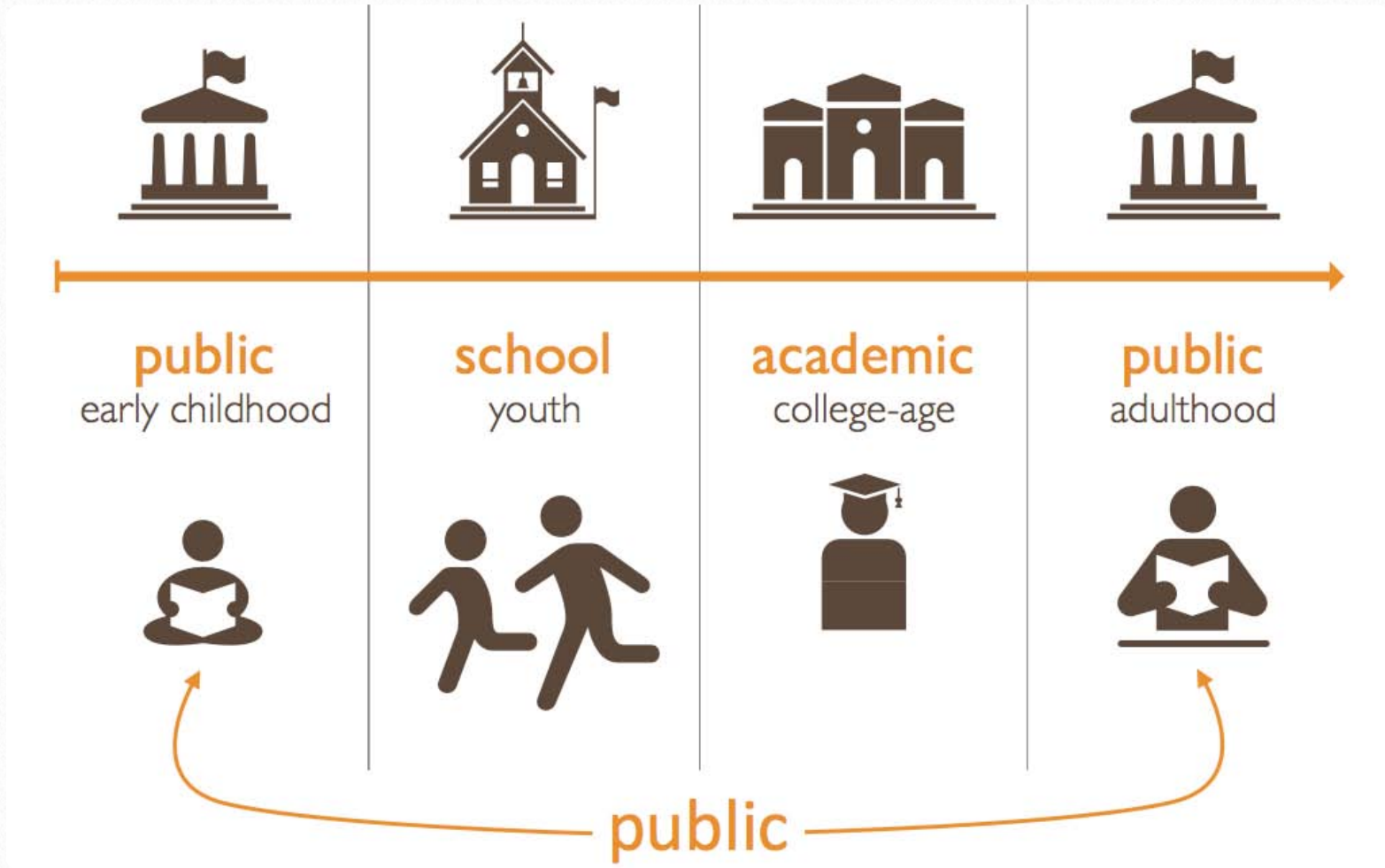
Program Attendance



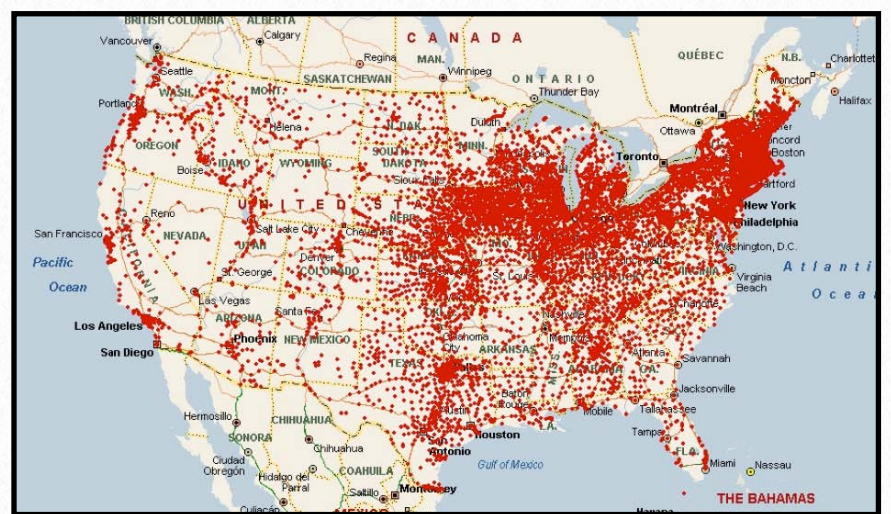
Meeting Room Use



Evolution



According to the American Library Association there are 121,169 libraries of all types in the US. The largest portion of that number can be found in schools: 99,180. There are around 4,000 academic libraries, another 8,000 specialty libraries such as law or medical libraries, 1300 government libraries, including military libraries and 8,951 public libraries housed in over 16,000 buildings. In 2012 nearly 1.5 billion people visited libraries. In Fayetteville there were slightly over 7 visits per capita or over 500,000 visits. This is a 40% higher rate than the national average.



The library has, for decades, served people of all ages. This service mission is, of course, central to how the library has evolved over time. The fact that it is embedded in the continuum of our society explains, at least partially, why there are such divergent opinions about what the future of the Fayetteville Public Library should look like. Unique to similar college towns, FPL attracts both residents and students to the library. This creates use patterns in the library that are multi-generational. While we know that the library has a historically high usage rate compared to other libraries nationally, we also know that the reasons people are coming to the library are rapidly changing. Over 1.2 million books were checked out in 2012 reflecting a rise every year since the Blair Library opened—with a 20% jump in 2011 alone. These increases reflect an interesting trend: a decrease in circulation among adults and an increase among children. While the library was visited by more than 500,000 patrons, annual visits have decreased 2.5% every year since 2008. The number of program offerings doubled from 2004 (614) to 2011 (1,400).

These statistics highlight the conundrum of success. As more and more demand is placed on the library, the administration responds as best it can within the constraints of the budget, staffing and the facility. We believe that this master plan provides a path for the library to evolve gracefully with the needs of its members.



Five Points

There are five points that frame the path to this evolution.

▶ **Context**

This includes the growth of the city, development plans, the advancement of the University of Arkansas, the impact of the climate, the collective community culture and the particular circumstances of the city.

▶ **Constituencies**

Every community has a unique but continually evolving constituency. Fayetteville is no different. It includes the University of Arkansas and its attendant service and support groups: retirees and young families; entrepreneurs and established business owners; and a growing number of families with small children.

▶ **Beliefs and Values**

The citizens have expressed loud and clear that the library is central to their lives. This master plan continues nearly a century of growth by the library to support the community.

▶ **Community Needs**

This master plan establishes the recommended space to provide programs in a safe and appropriate space; store the materials in an easily accessible manner; meet the demands for computer (physical and virtual) access; enable staff to do their job; enable students and others to meet, study and collaborate; and provide distinctive and carefully planned individual areas for separate age groups.

▶ **Community Consensus**

Nothing happens in a democracy unless a majority agrees. This master plan will be the platform to enable a discussion that will lead to a decision about the next chapter in the library's history.

Key Elements of the Approved Strategic Plan

The Fayetteville Public Library will accomplish our purpose through seven strategic initiatives.

I. Programs & Services - We offer inspiring and relevant programs and services that engage the community's curiosity, provide opportunities for education and self-improvement, and serve as the gateway to the library by addressing the diverse needs and interests of our community.

II. Collections - We will build and support collections that inspire the community with the resources they need to explore topics of personal interest and continue to learn throughout their lives.

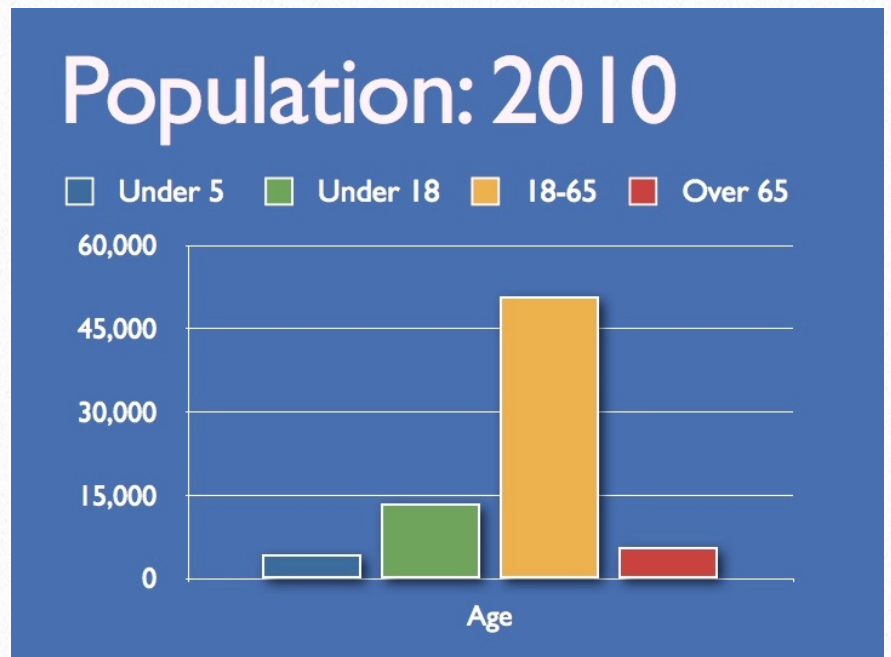
III. Access - We will build and expand the ease and convenience of the library experience through virtual and physical reach to all in the community, reflecting the FPL's welcoming, convening and destination culture.

IV. People - We create and maintain a culture of excellence by supporting and inspiring our staff, boards, and volunteers.

V. Facility - Our consumer-friendly, sustainable facility will be safe, accessible, clean and support the requirements for quality programs, services and collections.

VI. Communication - We maximize ongoing communication to increase awareness of the library and understanding of its value and impact on the community.

VII. Funding - As good stewards of the public trust, we will pursue diverse, sustainable funding.



Census Quick Facts

Population in 2010	73,580
Population in 2012	76,899
Population, % change 4/1/10 - 7/1/12	4.50%
Persons under 5 years,	4,415 6.00%
Persons under 18 years	13,612 18.50%
Persons 18-65	50,814 69.06%
Persons 65 years and over	5,739 7.80%
Female persons	36,569 49.70%
White persons	61,660 83.80%
Black persons	4,415 6.00%
American Indian + Alaska Native persons	809 1.10%
Asian persons + Native Hawaiian	2,428 3.30%
Hispanic or Latin persons	4,709 6.40%
White persons alone, not Hispanic	59,379 80.70%
Foreign born persons	4,341 5.90%
Language other than English spoken at home	6,769 9.20%
High school graduate or higher	67,473 91.70%
Bachelor's degree or higher	32,228 43.80%
Persons below poverty level	17,291 23.50%



Measuring Success

“I’m pretty sure librarians are magical.”
– anonymous patron



Where aesthetic, ethical and other cultural meanings can accrue



Where community and shared or political process benefits can be measured



Where minimal environmental impact (ideally measurable environmental benefits) can be found



Where cost can provide measurable benefits to function, use, and utility



Cultural Performance

The public library can serve as a central hub that offers a broad mix of community services. The cultural services that it offers provide an ethical imperative for local values and identity. Through its choices of cultural offerings, it can foster communication by becoming a repository for information in all forms as equal in value. This can include theater, language arts, story-telling, film and audio. Collectively, these offerings become a showcase for the collective memory of the community. These archives can include genealogy, maps, records of festivals, local history and recorded legacies of local cultural events and people. By building on the deep traditions of Fayetteville, the city's rich history strengthens its "smartness" which, after all springs from smart people. While much of this cultural recording is based in traditional library services, the library should also extend its thinking to include integrating with the farmer's market, partnering with other cultural organizations, providing science fairs, public art exhibits and continuing its strong tradition of literary and cultural programming. These activities, including the cafe, boost the local economy through increased awareness of the role cultural performance plays in the city. Beyond these cultural opportunities, the design of the library energizes the local area through its landscape design, interior-exterior dissolution, and space for spontaneous dialogue amongst its citizens. By fine tuning and seasonally adjusting these cultural programs, the library can be seen as "the place" to go for cultural activities that extend beyond the normal provision of answers and materials. This will extend its visibility, increase public confidence and instill pride—bedrocks to a thriving and important institution.



Social Performance

The way a public library is viewed by the public is both personal and circumstantial. There are as many opinions of the library as there are citizens of the city. This phenomenon places a burden on the library's administration to manage the resources and decide what services to provide. Staff must actively survey and understand the nuances of their patrons' changing needs to stay fine-tuned with them and with the social expectations of the city. The feedback loop and adjustment of programming is not only the right thing to do but also communicates that the library cares. Through this action, barriers between constituents can be eliminated and dialogue increased. Over time, this loop of listening, adjusting and communicating creates a shared history—an essential ingredient to any successful city. Once the community understands this, the library can expand to be seen as a center for entrepreneurs, career change and academic course work. By developing rich offerings, adjusted to the social needs of the community, the public awareness of the importance of the library increases; with increased awareness, the local knowledge economy can grow. Finally, this leads to a civility of place, a library that is welcoming and seen to be a living and adjusting institution with community at its heart. This will keep people coming back for more.



Environmental Performance

The Fayetteville Public Library has established itself as a self-aware and responsible steward of the environment by its everyday self-correcting practices. Not content to rest on its LEEDtm Silver status, it has changed its cleaning practices, adjusted its technology infrastructure, and monitors its consumption and waste. The goal is to minimize the environmental impact on the earth. The library's location at the heart of the city minimizes patron travel and increases the efficiency of service delivery. This eliminates redundancies of services. It is noted, however, that the population shifts and increased access time creates an opportunity in the master plan to study the effectiveness of a branch library. Paramount to this will be to judge the necessity against all of these performance measures. By reducing waste and inefficiencies, the library can leverage the substantial investment made by its citizens initially, and in the on-going support. By keeping the library attractive, efficient and well maintained, it reduces the disuse and degradation caused by neglect. Through its "active learning" imperative, it continually revitalizes itself, maximizes use seasonally and slows down decay and degradation.



Economic Performance

Central to any institution's success is a healthy budget that enables it to deliver exactly what the citizens need for a price they feel is fair. By paying attention to the cultural, social and environmental performances, the library will be able to more accurately assess what is a fair budget and a fair capital request. A fair budget gains support when the level of trust in the community is high—brought on by the library paying attention to the community and delivering on its promises. This provides measurable benefits to the function, use, and utility of the library. The value of the library's services will be real and transparent. By eliminating redundancies and managing the collection carefully, the efficiencies will accrue savings that can be applied to new and tailored services. Besides the operational benefits, the library can help the local community better leverage its budgets by providing informed advice for small businesses, start-ups and community advocacy organizations. This lowers the per-use fees for shared access databases and other services. By acting as the go-between to link local businesses with social, cultural, educational and entertainment resources, the library can be seen as an economic "giver" rather than "taker." By providing the spaces recommended in this master plan, the library can increase the number of service options for local constituents which will increase the number of users and thus maximize the investment. Finally, by expanding the influence of public-private partnerships, new investments of fiscal and intellectual capital will strengthen the local economic performance.

3



FAYETTEVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Service Goals + Space Needs

“The library helps me succeed in school.
I don’t know what I would do without
it.” –Jamie Collins, Fayetteville High
School Honor Student



A direct connection exists between the resource and service inventories a library seeks to house and the amount of space it needs. To oversimplify the equation (all other things being equal), a library will require more floor space if it establishes a service parameter to develop a collection of 250,000 volumes than would be the case if its collection development goal was 100,000 volumes and a library will require more floor space if it seeks to provide 200 reader seats rather than 120.

For the Fayetteville Public Library facilities masterplan, the MSR study team recommends a space needs assessment methodology, the particulars of which are detailed in Chapter 8. In summary, that methodology is organized around seven kinds of floor space that are found in most libraries:

- ▶ Collection space: to house the library's basic print and nonprint collection.
- ▶ Public computing space: to support the inventory of computer network stations the library will provide to accommodate access to electronic information resources.
- ▶ Reader seating space: to provide a variety of comfortable seating for library patrons to use the library's resources in-house.
- ▶ Staff space: to provide staff work stations as needed to support the library's various routines and operations (circulation, technical services, public services, administration, etc.).
- ▶ Programming / meeting space: to accommodate library programming for the general public, meetings of the library board and/or staff, as well as meetings of other community groups.
- ▶ Special use space: to house those pieces of unique library furniture or special library functions that have not been accounted for in previous types of space (e.g., photocopiers, microform readers, a public refreshment area or café, small

group study rooms, gallery / exhibit space, a staff lounge, etc.).

- ▶ Nonassignable space: to house those spaces which must be provided to support a functioning building but cannot be assigned directly to library purposes (e.g., vestibules, restrooms, stairwells, mechanicals, etc.). In certain cases, this space planning model should be adapted to also include a "tailoring" allowance. In addition, sometimes it is appropriate to make "dedicated" allowances to call attention to specific features that planners wish to accommodate within the building.

A library can define service parameters relating to each of these seven types of space. The service parameters can then be converted into an estimate of space needs by applying the unit space allowances as described in Chapter 8.

The space needs assessment methodology defines unit space allowances for the various components of a library's service program. Book collections, for example, may be housed in various settings that can support wider or narrower aisles, taller or lower shelving, more face-out marketing displays or fewer such displays. All of these factors affect the floor space required by the collection. In an "optimum" setting – with generous aisles, lower patron-friendly shelving, and ample marketing and display of the collections – a library will need one square foot for every 8.5 volumes to house. In other settings – with increasingly narrower aisles, taller shelves, and so on – this allowance shifts. A "moderate" allowance for the book collection is one square foot for every 10.5 volumes to house and a "low" allowance is one square foot for every 13.0 volumes to house.

The following chart, "Unit Space Allocations," summarizes the unit space allocations for the various components of a library's service program – optimum, moderate, and low. When these allowances are applied to a library's recommended service parameters, an estimate of the library's space needs can be made ranging from an optimum level to a minimum level. Within this range, a recommended estimate is defined based on expectations of density of housing the library's resources and economies of scale in the eventual building layout.

Based on the definition of optimum systemwide resource and service inventory goals, the space needs methodology described previously can be applied to make an estimate of the future space needs for the Fayetteville Public Library. This discussion is organized around the categories of library space described in the previous space needs assessment methodology and assumes the library will continue to deliver library service by way of a single-facility configuration.

Unit Space Allocations

	SPACE ALLOCATION		
	Opt	Mod	Low
<i>Collection space</i>			
Books -- ___ volumes per square foot	8.5	10.5	13.0
Magazine display -- ___ titles per square foot	1.0	1.0	1.0
Magazine backfiles -- ___ square feet per title per year held	0.5	0.5	0.5
Nonprint -- ___ items per square foot	10.0	12.5	15.0
<i>Computers for public use</i>			
Public network stations -- ___ square feet per terminal	50.0	40.0	35.0
<i>Reader seating space</i>			
___ square feet per reader seat	35.0	32.5	30.0
<i>Staff work space</i>			
___ square feet per work station	150.0	137.5	125.0
<i>Meeting room space</i>			
Auditorium -- ___ square feet per seat + allowance for stage	12.5	12.5	12.5
Program room -- ___ square feet per seat + allowance for stage	10.0	10.0	10.0
Storytime room -- ___ square feet per seat + allowance for stage	15.0	15.0	15.0
Conference room -- ___ square feet per seat + gallery	30.0	30.0	30.0
Computer training room -- ___ square feet per seat + instructor	50.0	50.0	50.0
<i>Special use space allowance</i>			
Calculated as a percentage of gross building area	17.5%	15.0%	12.5%
<i>Nonassignable allowance</i>			
Calculated as a percentage of gross building area	32.5%	30.0%	27.5%
<i>"Tailoring" allowance</i>			
Calculated as a percentage of gross building area	2.5%	5.0%	7.5%
<i>"Dedicated" allowance</i>			
Factored in as needed			

Collections – Books

The 1998 program for the present building described a phase one building of 74,100+ square feet, with a subsequent planned full-build-out of 86,000 square feet. Phase one accommodated a book collection of 240,000 volumes; the full-build-out was programmed to accommodate a collection of 300,000 volumes. According to the 2012 statistics provided to the study team, the library's collection (physical and digital) increased by a net of 12,764. At the end of 2012, there were 265,799 physical items, 5,405 digital items, and 11,239 magazines (physical and digital.) The key question is what kind of collection inventory should the library anticipate providing to meet future user needs?

The trendline analysis discussed more fully in Chapter 6 offers some insight into this question. For example, based on the experience of the cohort of libraries in Arkansas serving 50,000 to 150,000 population, a library that serves 115,000 population (Fayetteville's projected population to the year 2035) would be expected to provide a collection of 217,500 volumes.

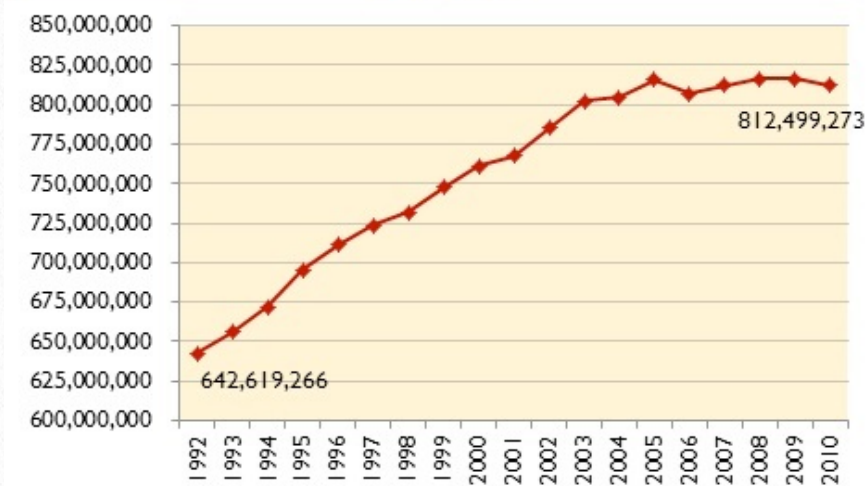
FAYETTEVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY		Volumes held	
COHORT INTERCEPT SUMMARY			
Current	231,952		
	Year 2010 pop	Year 2035 pop	
All libraries in Arkansas	175,000	272,500	
Arkansas libraries serving 50,000 - 150,000 population	172,500	217,500	
All libraries in the region	185,000	290,000	
Regional libraries serving 50,000 - 150,000 population	155,000	200,000	
Libraries nationwide serving 50,000 - 150,000 population	182,500	257,500	
Higher-ed cohort	300,000	360,000	
Higher-ed cohort / 50,000 to 150,000 population	220,000	295,000	
Higher-ed cohort / municipal jurisdiction	260,000	305,000	

As noted in Chapter 6, however, there are concerns that a state-level point of comparison may not provide an effective benchmark in this instance. Library staff and trustees point out that in the context of FPL's state-level peers, Fayetteville is unique by serving as the host to the University of Arkansas. A more suitable framework for this comparison was determined to be cohorts of communities that also serve as hosts to major state-funded institutions of higher education.

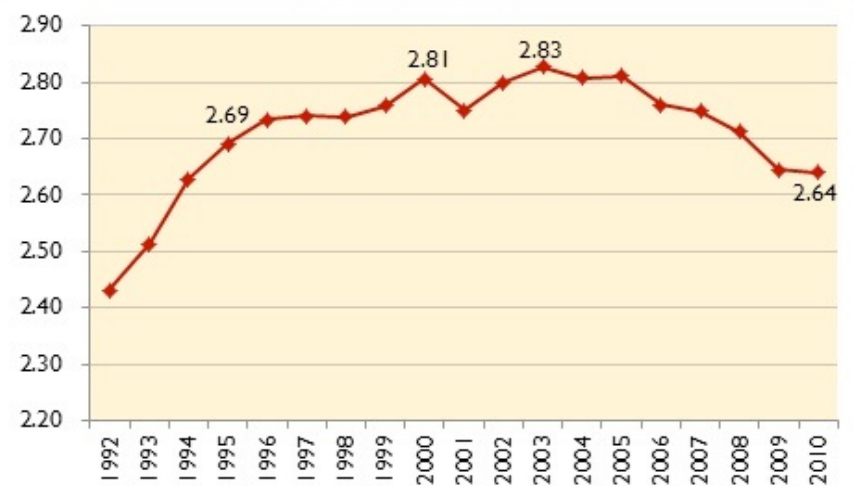
Three such higher ed cohorts were assembled, and as shown in the chart above, based on the experience of these three cohorts, they recommend that a library serving 115,000 population should maintain a print collection of 360,000 volumes, 295,000 volumes, and 305,000 volumes respectively. The average of these three recommendations is 320,000 volumes, and that could be taken as a reasonable starting point for an estimate of future print collection needs for the Fayetteville Public Library.

This forecast should take into account the fact that today, library service is shifting in unprecedented ways. An examination of the national database maintained by the IMLS reveals that the aggregate print inventory in U.S. public libraries increased steadily from 1992 through 2005, growing from 642,000,000+ to 815,000,000+ volumes, an increase of just under 27%. Since 2005, there has been no evidence of continued growth. The combined print inventory of U.S. public libraries reached its peak in 2008 (816,500,000+ volumes) and has decreased every year since.

Volumes held



Volumes held per capita



This change is even more apparent when one considers volumes held per capita. Historically, this measure has increased from year to year, just as total print holdings has increased. That the measure volumes held per capita has increased is an important distinction. One would expect that continued growth in the U.S. population would drive the increases in aggregate print holdings described above. That volumes held per capita has also increased is an indication that at least in the early years of this reporting period, print collections were growing faster than the overall population was growing. This in turn could indicate the increase in demand for these resources.

But this analysis shows that the number of volumes held per capita nationwide peaked in 2000 at 2.81. The rate dropped in 2001, then worked its way back up to 2.83 in 2003. Since 2003, this measure has undergone a small, steady decline.

The reason for these patterns cannot be discerned from this data alone. It's possible that it reflects the libraries' combined response to the rising tide of e-resources. What seems clear, however, is that U.S. public libraries are moderating the rate at which they expand traditional print resources.

With this in mind, the study team recommends that the Fayetteville Public Library plan for a print collection of 300,000. This parameter is based on the average of the cohort intercept summary for the three "higher ed" cohorts, moderated downward from 320,000 to 300,000.

It is also useful to note that the library's acquisition rates correlate with this recommendation. Since moving to its present building, on average the library has increased its print inventory by 4,200 items, or 2.5%. If the net rate of addition is sustained at 4,200 volumes per year, the collection will grow to around 285,000 volumes over the twenty-year planning horizon. If the net rate of addition is sustained at 2.5% per year, the collection will grow to around 327,000 volumes during the same period. An alternate planning model, one that posits a more cautious annual net rate of addition of 2.0% grows the collection to 305,000 volumes. These three scenarios suggest that, based on the library's recent past experience, it's reasonable to expect that the library could develop a print collection of some 300,000 volumes.

Collections – Nonprint

The 1998 building program anticipated a collection of 24,000 nonprint items in phase one of the project, with the full-build-out supporting a collection of 30,000 nonprint items. The current inventory is more than twice that, with 21,000+ audio recordings and 39,300+ video recordings.

The IMLS trendline again offers guidance for consideration of future resource inventory targets. For example, the higher ed cohorts recommend a nonprint collection of 54,000 items, 55,500 items, and 45,000 items respectively. The average of these three recommendations is 51,500 nonprint items. That Fayetteville’s nonprint inventory exceeds these measures reflects the library’s response to an unusual level of demand from the community for nonprint resources.

FAYETTEVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY		Total nonprint held	
COHORT INTERCEPT SUMMARY			
Current	Year 2010 pop	Year 2035 pop	
Current	30,345		
All libraries in Arkansas	14,000	22,000	
Arkansas libraries serving 50,000 - 150,000 population	13,500	14,500	
All libraries in the region	20,000	31,250	
Regional libraries serving 50,000 - 150,000 population	15,000	22,500	
Libraries nationwide serving 50,000 - 150,000 population	23,250	34,500	
Higher-ed cohort	47,500	54,000	
Higher-ed cohort / 50,000 to 150,000 population	36,500	55,500	
Higher-ed cohort / municipal jurisdiction	41,000	45,000	

Another way to think of nonprint holdings is to consider the proportion they represent within the library’s combined inventory. According to FPL’s latest annual report, the nonprint collection accounts for 22.85% of the library’s combined inventory. The three higher ed cohorts in the IMLS trendline analysis recommend a ratio of 12.90%, 15.40% and 12.80% respectively. Again, that Fayetteville’s nonprint collection represents a larger share of its total collection inventory reflects the library’s response to an unusual level of demand from the community for these resources.

Since opening its new building, the library’s nonprint collection has grown at a more rapid rate than its print collection. As a result, the nonprint collection has increased as a share of the library’s total inventory. In 2004, the nonprint collection represented less than 12% of the total in-

ventory. As noted above, last year the nonprint collection represented more than 22% of the total inventory.

FAYETTEVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY		Nonprint percent of total	
COHORT INTERCEPT SUMMARY			
Current	Year 2010 pop	Year 2035 pop	
Current	11.57%		
All libraries in Arkansas	7.40%	7.80%	
Arkansas libraries serving 50,000 - 150,000 population	7.50%	7.50%	
All libraries in the region	8.50%	8.70%	
Regional libraries serving 50,000 - 150,000 population	9.05%	9.90%	
Libraries nationwide serving 50,000 - 150,000 population	10.60%	11.25%	
Higher-ed cohort	13.00%	12.90%	
Higher-ed cohort / 50,000 to 150,000 population	14.00%	15.40%	
Higher-ed cohort / municipal jurisdiction	12.90%	12.80%	

If one were to assume that there will be a moderate continuing increase in the nonprint collection’s share of total inventory – say to 25% – the proposed print inventory of 300,000 volumes would represent 75% of the library’s total inventory, and the nonprint collection should number 100,000 items.

Collections – Magazines

The 1998 program called for a magazine collection of 500 titles in phase one, with an inventory of 500 in the full-build-out as well. The library currently receives 348 titles, down from its peak inventory of 450 in 2010.

The IMLS trendline analysis again offers context for possible future inventory goals for this part of the collection. The average recommendation from the three higher ed cohorts is just under 700 titles. These three cohorts, surely reflecting the impact of the presence of a higher education institution in the community, have been consistently higher in their recommendations than the other cohorts have been. Those other cohorts examined in the trendline study report more modest targets. The experience of the state-level cohort of libraries serving 50,000 to 150,000 population recommends a magazine inventory of 305 titles. The corresponding regional cohort recommends 315 titles. And the corresponding national cohort recommends 525 titles.

As noted elsewhere in this report, the reality surrounding this component of the library’s collection is that in recent years libraries have reduced these holdings. In the trend-

line analysis, most of the cohorts examined report that the current-year trendline is below the historical trendline from the cohort ten years prior. This is a clear indicator that the libraries in these cohorts have as a group been reducing this inventory. The reason for this reduction mostly reflects the growing availability of this literature by electronic means. There is less impetus for a library to expand its physical collection of magazines if the more esoteric articles from that literature can be obtained electronically without maintaining a physical subscription. As a result, physical magazine collections are becoming more and more focused on casual use and browsing. Most libraries do not plan to extend this collection resource.

With this in mind, the study team recommends a status-quo inventory for magazines – 350 titles.

Collections – Storage

The library is in a wonderful position to have high demand for its print and non-print collections. In the context of this study, the high level of user demand points to collection inventory goals that are more assertive than might be found based on the experience of most of the library's peer cohorts. The total number of items to be housed in a collection, however, is just one of the factors that determine how much space that collection will need. Shelving heights and aisle widths also affect how much space a collection will need. The degree to which a library seeks to incorporate cover-out marketing display of the collection into the shelving will affect how many volumes can be housed per shelving unit, which in turn will affect the total area needed for the collection.

A hypothetical situation can be established to explore the impact of these variations. If a collection of 25,000 fiction volumes were housed on full-height, 84" tall shelves using a 36" aisle, the fiction collection would need 1,368 square feet. If the collection used lower, 72" tall shelving, and installed the shelving using a 48" aisle, the collection would need almost 40% more space.

This is important to note because throughout the public input sessions conducted for this study, local residents repeatedly expressed their preference for storing the collection in a convenient accessible manner – with lower shelving and wider aisles, possibly leaving the lower shelf empty (because for many library users, older borrowers in particular, it's difficult to reach down and reach up). In establishing the space need for the library's collections, lower density scenarios should be favored.

When the Blair Library was originally planned, the planning strategy (especially for the CD and DVD collection) was to have high visibility and accessibility. The DVD and CD cases are single level cabinets at waist height. This strategy makes it very easy to browse and scan the collection quickly. However, it produces an exceptionally low density of materials per square feet. Going forward, the planning team recommends higher density storage for the CD and DVD collection even though user-friendliness will be sacrificed to some degree. Over time, it is our belief that non-print media of all types increasingly only be available in downloadable and streaming formats. As this happens, the library's physical inventory for nonprint will start to decrease and the space can be repurposed for alternate uses – more computers for public use, more reader seating, and so on.

Computers for Public Use

Libraries provide computers for public use so that individuals can gain access to content in electronic format. In the 1998 program, the library planned to accommodate 90 computers for public use in the first phase and in the full-build-out. According to the library's 2011 annual report, the library presently provides 121 computers for public use – 95 fixed lab computers, and 26 catalog computers.

The IMLS trendline study provides context for consideration of this important resource. Based on the experience of the three respective higher ed cohorts, inventories of 105 PCs, 101 PCs and 88 PCs are recommended. The average of these three recommendations is 98. In comparison of the current-year and historic trendline, there is notable movement across most of the cohorts. The current-year trendline is placed anywhere between 10% and 20% higher than the historic trendline, indicating that libraries as a group have been actively expanding their inventory of computers for public use.

FAYETTEVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY		PCs for public use	
COHORT INTERCEPT SUMMARY			
Current			104
	Year 2010 pop	Year 2035 pop	
All libraries in Arkansas	58	91	
Arkansas libraries serving 50,000 - 150,000 population	60	84	
All libraries in the region	51	77	
Regional libraries serving 50,000 - 150,000 population	55	73	
Libraries nationwide serving 50,000 - 150,000 population	55	80	
Higher-ed cohort	82	105	
Higher-ed cohort / 50,000 to 150,000 population	70	101	
Higher-ed cohort / municipal jurisdiction	67	88	

FPL's current inventory of 121 machines exceeds these recommendations. Once again, this variation is understood to reflect specific and unique local demands. The large inventory might also be tied to the fact that the Fayetteville Public Library experiences a higher-than-ordinary level of foot traffic entering the building. The IMLS trendline analysis reveals that Fayetteville experiences 9.54 visits per capita. This is a rate that places the library within the upper 10% of both state-level cohorts, the regional cohort of libraries serving 50,000 to 150,000 population, and the national cohort. It places the library within the upper quar-

tile of the three higher ed cohorts. Given this high level of foot traffic, it's understandable that a large portion of those entering the building will at some time want to use a computer, thereby driving the need for a larger inventory of machines.

The following observations are critical to fashioning an estimate for the inventory of public use computers the Fayetteville Public Library should provide:

- ▶ over the last ten years, every peer cohort examined by the study team has been expanding the inventory of computers for public use aggressively, reflecting the broad public demand for access to electronic resources
- ▶ in time, the growing access to handheld and portable laptops and tablets and other devices may moderate the demand for public computer stations, the study team has not yet observed evidence that any slowdown has yet taken hold
- ▶ increasing population growth in the community is expected to generate increased traffic to the library, which in turn is expected to generate increased demand for access to public computers at the library

At this early stage of the facilities planning process, with these factors in mind, the study team believes it is better to err on the side of a generous recommendation for access to electronic information resources. The study team suggests that the library anticipate an increase in this inventory proportionate to the expected population growth of the community the library serves. An increase of roughly 50% produces a recommendation of 180 computers for public use.

Reader Seating

Another critical element in our planning is making a space allowance to accommodate reader seating. In contrast to the conundrum that faces a library in establishing a service inventory goal for computer network terminals for public use – with no accepted formulas available to guide our thinking – there are several formulas and recommendations that can be found for planning reader seating. The typical formula derives a recommendation of X seats needed per 1,000 population, with X decreasing as the total population increases. This reflects an assumption that as a library's overall service population increases the library is able to deliver service with an increasing efficiency owing to increasing economies of scale. Over the years, Library Planning Associates, Inc. and the MSR study team have sought to consolidate those sometimes disparate formulas into a single, "grand unified theory" of public library seating.

In the case of the Fayetteville Public Library, using the conventional formulas, the library's projected service population of 115,000+ produces a recommendation that the library should provide about 2.1 seats per 1,000 population – specifically, 240 reader seats in all. The 1998 program anticipated 207 seats in phase one and 227 seats in the full-build-out.

However, the present seating inventory at the library numbers just under 300 – 35 in the fiction and AV collection, 102 in reference / nonfiction, 20 in magazines, 29 in young adult, and 113 in children's. This suggests that FPL experiences an unusual level of demand for reader seating. This is borne out by the high use levels described in the trend-line analysis (circulation, circulation per capita, visits and visits per capita). With more users entering the library, it stands to reason that an additional allocation of seating is warranted.

In a more routine circumstance, the conventional formulas would recommend an inventory of 194 reader seats for a

library serving Fayetteville's present population (73,500+) and 240 reader seats for a library serving Fayetteville's projected population (115,000) – an increase of 23%. If a similar rate of increase were applied to the library's current seating inventory, it produces a tally of 370 reader seats. This in turn becomes the basis for the study team's recommendation for reader seating.

Note that this tally includes only open, nonassigned, general-use seating. The library will provide other places where individuals can sit, but these will be provided in settings that are dedicated to specific activities. Many of the computers for public use described above will be provided in a seated environment. The small group study rooms also provide seating opportunities and are captured in the calculation of special use space. This reader seating tally includes general lounge seating, seating at four-top reading tables, two-top reading tables, individual reading tables and study carrels.

Staff Work Stations

The space needed to support staff operations relates to the specific nature of those operations. There is not necessarily a correlation between the number of individuals or full-time equivalent staff on a library's payroll and the number of staff work stations that a library may need. Certainly a larger staff will require more space, but the number of staff is not the sole determinant for how many work stations a library will need. Work flow, work loads, efficient work patterns, and patron demands for support can also condition the number of work stations a library needs to provide. The number of work stations in turn determines the amount of space the library will need to support its staff.

The number of staff work areas recommended here for the Fayetteville Public Library – 77 in all – is based on the level of current and projected patron activity at public service desks, the consultant's direct observation of current work routines, the need to provide for additional stations as work loads and work patterns change, and knowledge of conventional library practice. This preliminary inventory of necessary staff work stations has been produced with the support of the library's management staff. The inventory reflects a careful examination of work routines, identifying specific places where a desk or some other kind of defined space should be provided in support of library operations. It is noted that the total number, type and location of all staff desks/offices/workstations will be vetted in the detailed programming phase. It is also noted for the record that the staff have expressed concern that the 77 staff work areas may not be adequate.

Administration

- 1 office for executive director
- 1 office for assistant director (future)
- 1 office for office / administrative manager
- 1 office for accounting & human relations manager
- 1 office for manager of volunteer services

Development & marketing

- 1 office for director of development
- 1 office for marketing manager
- 1 desk / work station for marketing intern
- 1 office for events coordinator (future)
- 1 office/workstation for events coordinator assistant (future)

Information technology

- 1 office for director of IT
- 1 office for systems administrator
- 1 desk / work station for support technician
- 1 diagnostic workbench

Technical services

- 1 office for technical services manager
- 1 office for technical services assistant manager
- 1 desk / work station for receiving
- 1 desk / work station for acquisitions
- 1 desk / work station for tagging
- 3 desk / work stations for volunteers (shared)

Circulation services

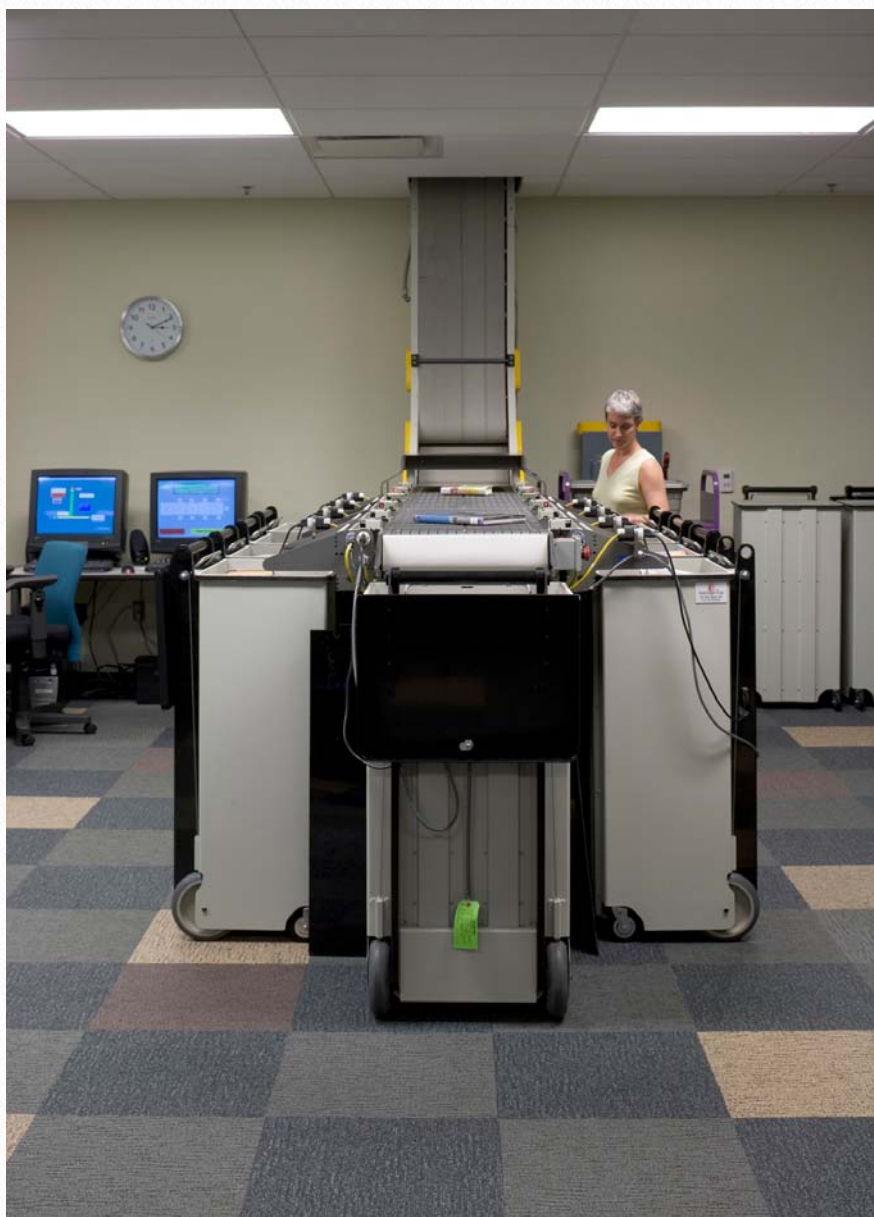
- 1 office for circulation manager
- 1 office for circulation assistant manager
- 6 desks / work stations for general clerical support
- 2 desks / work stations for volunteers
- 1 station for Automated Materials Handling operator
- 6 stations for sorting / shelving
- 1 office / work station for stacks / page manager

Facilities

- 1 office for director of facilities / sustainability
- 1 office for building services manager
- 1 workroom for custodians

Adult services

- 1 office for adult services manager
- 1 office for adult services assistant manager



5 desks / work stations for FT adult services staff
1 desk / work station for PT adult service staff (shared two staff to a desk)
1 desk / work station for digital librarian (future)
1 desk / work station (unspecified future growth)
2 desks / work stations for volunteers

Youth services

1 office for youth services manager
1 office for youth services assistant manager
3 desks / work stations for FT youth services staff
2 desks / work stations for PT youth services staff (shared two staff to a desk)
1 desk / work station (unspecified future growth)
1 desk / work station for processing
2 desks / work stations for volunteers

Public service desks

2 for Welcome desk
2 for Circulation desk
2 for Reference desk
2 for IT help desk
1 for Young adult desk
2 for Youth services desk

Meeting and Programming Spaces

The 1998 program made accommodation for a multi-purpose / program room to seat 150, a conference / board room to seat 16 and a storytime room to seat 60. Soon after the library occupied its new building, it became evident that public demand for these spaces had been underestimated. Specifically, the overflow success of many programs since the library opened leads to a recommendation that the library consider a formal auditorium performance space, with a sloping floor and a fixed stage.

There are no hard and fast rules or formulas defining what kind of meeting and programming spaces a library should provide or how large an audience should be accommodated. Over the span of the study team's experience, however, certain patterns become evident. The kinds of

meeting and program space along with the general scale of those spaces tend to follow a certain progression. Looking to the future, the study team suggests that the following meeting and program spaces be provided:

- ▶ an auditorium to seat 750
- ▶ an enlarged multi-purpose / program room to seat 175 (divisible into at least three smaller rooms)
- ▶ an enlarged children's multi-purpose room to seat 100*
- ▶ a conference / board room to seat 16*
- ▶ a classroom & technical training room to seat 30"

* It is noted that the staff would like to increase the number of spaces for story-time and the board room, etc. The study team agrees that there is pressure to increase the number and capacity of meeting spaces. As such, we will review the balance of space for collections, seating, meetings during the detailed building program phase, and if some of the space allocations for other activities can decrease based on the more exhaustive level of examination applied during programming, additional meeting spaces or larger meeting spaces may be incorporated into the plan. We do not recommend that the total recommend gross area be increased--only reallocated. There is an allowance for special use and tailoring spaces than can also be used to adjust these capacities.

Space Needs of the Fayetteville Public Library's Main Library

The space needs of the Fayetteville Public Library can be estimated using the space needs assessment methodology described elsewhere in this report.

- ▶ To house a collection of 300,000 volumes will require 31,765 square feet at 8.5 volumes per square foot, 25,714 square feet at 10.5 volumes per square foot, or 20,769 square feet at 13.0 volumes per square foot. Note that these allocations assume that 10% of the collection is in circulation at any one point in time.
- ▶ To house a collection of 100,000 nonprint items will require 10,000 square feet at 10.0 items per square foot, 8,000 square feet at 12.5 items per square foot, or 6,667 square feet at 15.0 items per square foot.
- ▶ To house a collection of 350 magazine titles will require 350 square feet for current issue display and 333 square feet for back issue storage (assuming the library will retain 95% of the current titles it receives and store them for a maximum of two years on average).
- ▶ To house 180 computers for public use will require 9,000 square feet at 50.0 square feet per station, 7,200 square feet at 40.0 square feet per station, or 6,300 square feet at 35.0 square feet per station.
- ▶ To accommodate 370 reader seats will require 12,950 square feet at 35.0 square feet per seat, 12,025 square feet at 32.5 square feet per seat, or 11,100 at 30.0 square feet per seat.
- ▶ To accommodate 77 staff work stations will require 11,550 square feet at 150.0 square feet per place, 10,588 square feet at 137.5 square feet per place, or 9,625 square feet at 125.0 square feet per place.
- ▶ An auditorium to seat 750 will require 12,188 square feet at 12.5 square feet per person (with an additional allocation for a stage equal to 30% of the seating area); a multi-purpose / programming room to seat 175 will require 1,950 square feet at 10.0 square feet per person (with an additional allocation for stage / presentation space at the front); a children's multi-purpose room to seat 100 will require 1,575 square feet at 15.0 square feet per person (with an allocation for the presenter at the front of the space); a conference / board room to seat 16 will require 580 square feet (including an allocation for a small gallery or audience); and a classroom & technical training room to seat 30 will require 825 square feet (including an allocation for an instructor at the front of the space).
- ▶ An allocation for special use space can range from 12.5% of the gross area of the building to 17.5% of the gross area of the building, depending on how many related functions planners intend to incorporate into the facility.
- ▶ An allocation for nonassignable space can range from 27.5% of the gross area of the building to 32.5% of the gross area of the building, depending on the size of the building and the nature of the design, among other factors.
- ▶ A "tailoring" allowance can range from 2.5% of the gross area of the building to 7.5% of the gross area of the building, depending on how much leeway planners wish to reserve to meet specific neighborhood needs.
- ▶ Dedicated allowances are variable, depending on input from staff and trustees.

Applying the calculations described above, the space needed to house this resource and service inventory at the Fayetteville Public Library ranges from a low of 129,378 square feet (if one were to apply a minimum allowance uniformly to all aspects of the library) to a high of 222,667 square feet (if one were to apply the most generous allowance uniformly across the board). Within that range, the study team recommends defining the space needs of the library at 168,375 square feet, based on the following assumptions:

- ▶ An optimum, or generous, allowance for the print collection will reserve the maximum opportunity to deploy the collection in a user-centric manner – lower, 72" tall shelving at a maximum, installed on a 48" aisle, with ample opportunities for marketing display scattered through the collection.
- ▶ A moderate allowance for the nonprint collection will reserve some opportunities for marketing display and a user-centric configuration, but also acknowledges that some economies of scale will be achieved in the layout.
- ▶ A moderate allowance for public-use computers anticipates that some economies of scale will be achieved in the layout of 180 computers.
- ▶ A low allowance for reader seating anticipates that there are none of the conditions at play in this instance that would otherwise drive a need for larger allocations for seating (in a research library, for example, carrels are often scaled larger to accommodate longer seat-time by researchers).
- ▶ A moderate allowance for staff work stations anticipates that some economies of scale will be achieved in the layout.
- ▶ A moderate allowance for special use space reserves an ample allowance to support the de-

ployment of small group study spaces, automated materials handling, storage for the technology lending library, and so on.

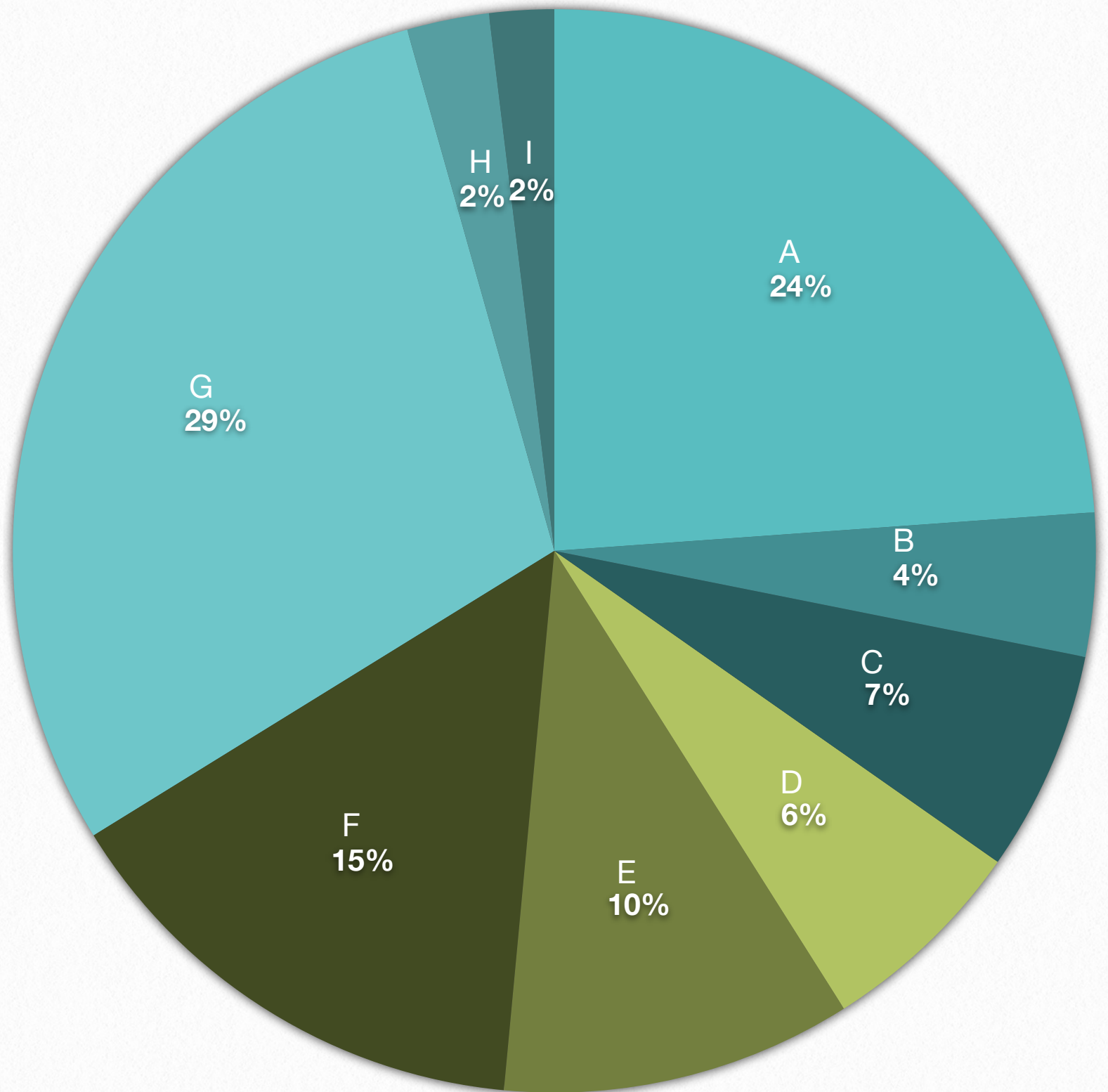
- ▶ A moderate allowance for nonassignable space acknowledges that the building is of such a size that economies of scale will be realized.
- ▶ A low allowance for tailoring assumes that the design will expect to reflect the needs of the entire community.
- ▶ Three dedicated allowances are made, including an allowance to support the library's café, changing / traveling exhibits and art display and another to support maker spaces or content creation labs.

Applying these specific parameters produces a space needs estimate of 168,373 square feet, rounded to 168,000 gross square feet.

Space Needs

	Space	Area	%
A	Collection Space	40,447	24.02%
B	Public Network Stations	7,200	4.28%
C	Reader Seating Space	11,100	6.59%
D	Staff Work Space	10,588	6.29%
E	Meeting Room Space	17,093	10.15%
	Subtotal	86,427	
F	Special Use Space	24,693	14.67%
G	Nonassignable Space	49,387	
H	Tailoring Space	4,116	2.44%
I	Dedicated Allowances	3,750	2.23%

Fayetteville Public Library Space Needs Chart



- A: Collection
- B: Public Network Stations
- C: Reader Seating Space
- D: Staff Work Space
- E: Meeting Room Space
- F: Special Use Space
- G: Nonassignable Space
- H: "Tailoring" Allowance
- I: Dedicated Allowances

Fayetteville Public Library Space Needs Summary (A-E)

				Units	SPACE ALLOCATION			
A. Collection space					Optimal	Moderate	Low	Recommend
Books	(NOTE: 10% in circulation)							
Opt:	@	10.0	vol / sq.ft.	300,000	31,765			31,765
Mod:	@	11.5	vol / sq.ft.	300,000		25,714		
Low:	@	13.0	vol / sq.ft.	300,000			20,769	
Nonprint								
Opt:	@	10.0	items / sq.ft.	100,000	10,000			
Mod:	@	12.5	items / sq.ft.	100,000		8,000		8,000
Low:	@	15.0	items / sq.ft.	100,000			6,667	
Periodical display								
	@	1.0	titles per sq.ft.	350	350	350	350	350
Periodical backfiles								
	@	0.5	sq.ft. / title pe 2.0 yrs retained	333	0	0	333	333
B. Public network stations								
Opt:	@	50.0	sq.ft. / terminal	180	9,000			
Mod:	@	40.0	sq.ft. / terminal	180		0		7,200
Low:	@	35.0	sq.ft. / terminal	180			6,300	
C. Reader seating space								
Opt:	@	35.0	sq.ft. / seat	370	12,950			
Mod:	@	32.5	sq.ft. / seat	370		0		
Low:	@	30.0	sq.ft. / seat	370			11,100	0
D. Staff work space								
Opt:	@	150.0	sq.ft. / station	77	11,550			
Mod:	@	137.5	sq.ft. / station	77		0		10,588
Low:	@	125.0	sq.ft. / station	77			0	
E. Meeting room space								
Auditorium								
	@	12.5	sq.ft. per seat (+ stage)	750	12,188	12,188	12,188	12,188
Multi-purpose room 1								
	@	10.0	sq.ft. per seat (+ speakers area)	175	1,950	1,950	1,950	1,950
Storytime room 1								
	@	15.0	sq.ft. per seat + 75 sq.ft.	100	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,550
Conference / board room								
	@	30.0	sq.ft. per seat + 10 gallery	16	580	580	580	580
Classroom								
	@	25.0	sq.ft. per seat + instructor	30	825	825	825	825
SUBTOTAL (A+B+C+D+E)					93,040	81,302	72,236	86,427

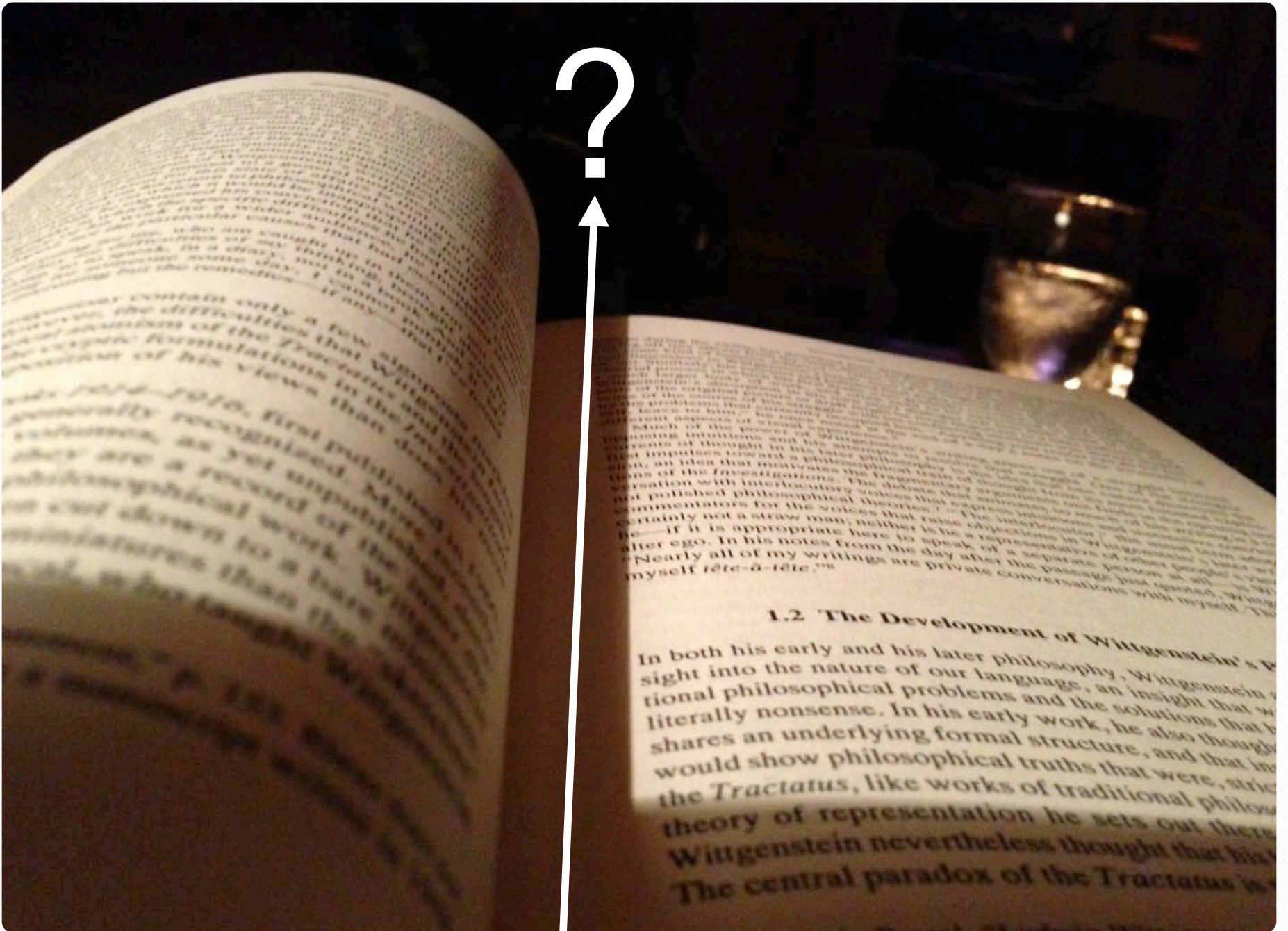
Fayetteville Public Library Space Needs Summary (F-I)

F. Special use space (calculated against SUBTOTAL)				Optimal	Moderate	Low	Recommended
Opt:	@	17.5%	of gross building area	38,310			
Mod:	@	15.0%	of gross building area		24,391		24,693
Low:	@	12.5%	of gross building area			15,703	
G. Nonassignable space (calculated against SUBTOTAL)							
Opt:	@	32.5%	of gross building area	71,148			
Mod:	@	30.0%	of gross building area		48,781		49,387
Low:	@	27.5%	of gross building area			34,548	
H. "Tailoring" allowance (calculated against SUBTOTAL)							
Opt:	@	7.5%	of gross building area	16,419			
Mod:	@	5.0%	of gross building area		8,130		
Low:	@	2.5%	of gross building area			3,141	4,116
I. Dedicated allowances							
			Café	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
			Exhibit / art display	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
			Maker spaces / content creation labs	750	750	750	750
GROSS BUILDING AREA				222,667	166,354	129,378	168,373



Facility Expansion

"I use the FPL because it has the information I want, it is the center of our community and I can always find a friend to visit and the staff is always helpful." – Dan Ferritor, retired Chancellor of the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville



The current library has 88,000 gross square feet. This master plan is recommending that this be increased by 80,000 gross square feet. This increase, as discussed elsewhere in the report, accounts for the phenomenal success of the library services and the increased demand for meeting, collaboration and programming space. In fact, nearly 11%

of the total space will be dedicated to these functions. The increase also accounts for the public demand for print materials and non-print materials. In other words, the citizens of Fayetteville are "loving the library to death" -- to quote the director, David Johnson.

Parking

Besides space for the collection, seating, meeting and staff, additional parking will be required. Currently the library has approximately 220 spaces located within the parking structure located below the library. These 220 spaces represent about 2.5 cars per 1,000 square feet. The total number car parking spaces originally contemplated during the initial programming phase was 4 cars per 1,000 square feet. This would have resulted in 352 car parking spaces or 132 more spaces than actually built. The primary reasons the library chose to decrease the number of spaces were:

▶ City Planning

During the public discussions, it became very clear that the city and library administration wanted to reinforce a goal of sustainable development less dependent on on-demand car parking. During the planning it was determined that the University of Arkansas transit bus, mobility vans and service vehicles from churches and other living facilities would stop outside the library's front door. There was also a concerted effort to reinforce the notion of less dependence on the passenger car by reducing the recommended 4 spaces per 1,000 SF. This was a “declarative” statement of faith that cars use would decrease by placing the library in the center of the city. At the same time, there was discussion of a structured public parking facility near the town square.

In addition, the public process included considerable discussion about the impact of the library on neighborhood traffic and available street car parking spaces. As part of the planning and project scope, additional street parking was created to the north on Mountain Street and to the west on West Avenue. Residents were rightly concerned that if there were too few parking spaces

then patrons and staff would “consume” on-street parking spaces.

▶ Limitation of Soil Conditions

The sub-soil conditions (bedrock at approximately 25 feet below the entry elevation) limited the economic depth that the building could be placed. It was decided that the library did not want to invest more than \$35,000 per car to extend the rock excavation to permit another level of parking.

▶ Environmental

One major factor in deciding to build the parking below the library was the desire to eliminate (or reduce) the amount of surface parking and drives. These contribute to the city's ambient temperature since they are heat-sinks. This meant, for all practical purposes, that there would be no surface parking.

Since the library has opened, as evidenced by the circulation, attendance at programs and the gate count, it is clear that the success of the library has resulted, at peak times, in parking not being available. While it is never advisable to build for the highest demand (churches rarely build for Easter Sunday), we are recommending that the total parking count for the 168,000 gross square feet be increased as follows:

Current Parking at 2.5 per 1,000 SF (88 X 2.5)	220
Additional Parking at 4.0 per 1,000 SF (80 X 4.0)	<u>320</u>
Total Parking Recommendation	540

This increase to 4.0 per 1,000 SF for the additional 80,000 gross square feet will account for the increased percentage of space dedicated to programming. The blended rate will be 3.2 car parking spaces per 1,000 gross square feet. No street parking is included in this calculation.

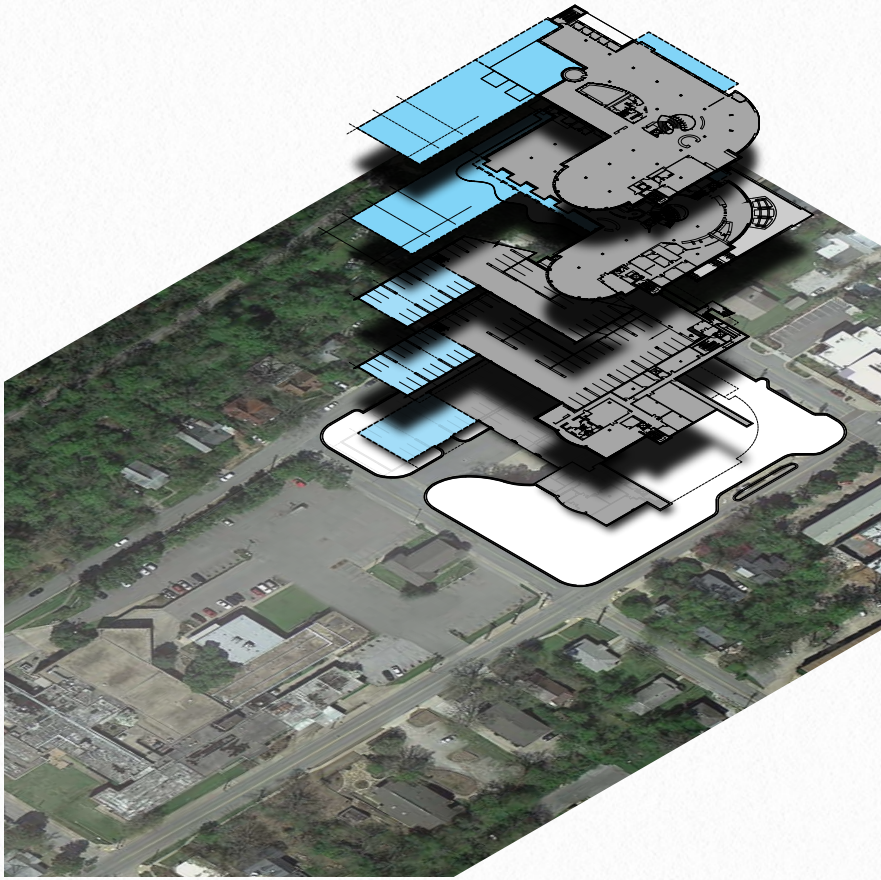
Existing Library Expansion

Besides space for the collection, seating, meeting and staff, additional parking will be required. The original library was planned for a modest expansion. The diagrams below illustrate the areas that were

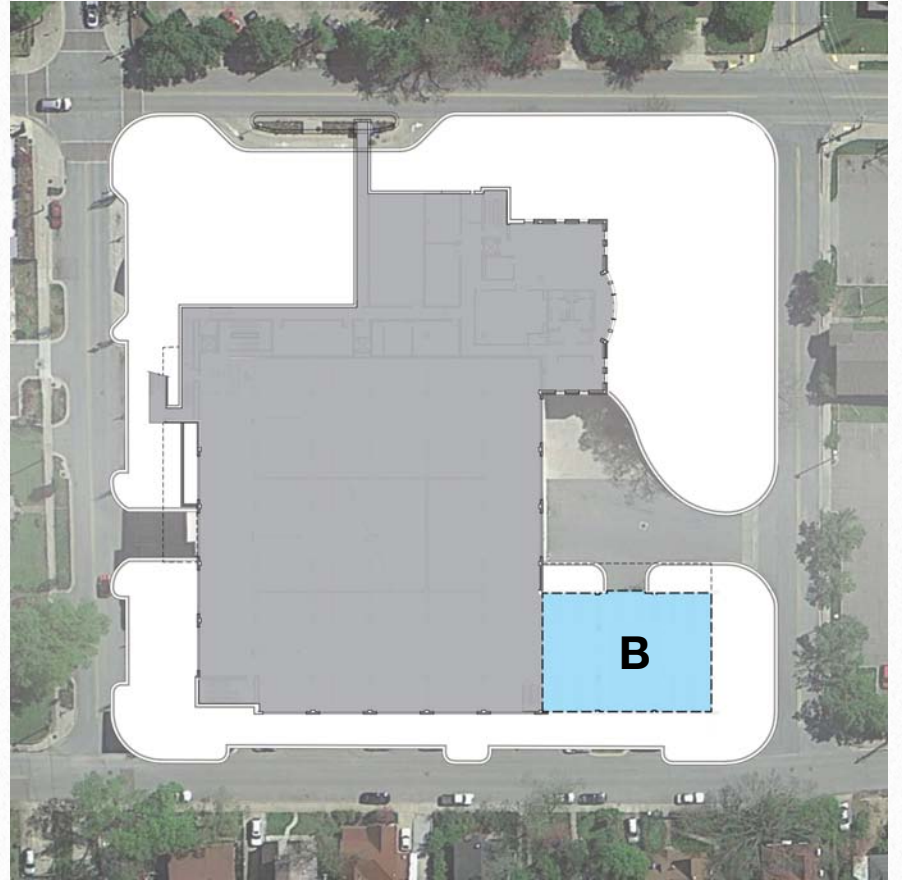
planned for future expansion. These diagrams are for expansion only on the existing site and were planned when the library was designed.

Parking Expansion

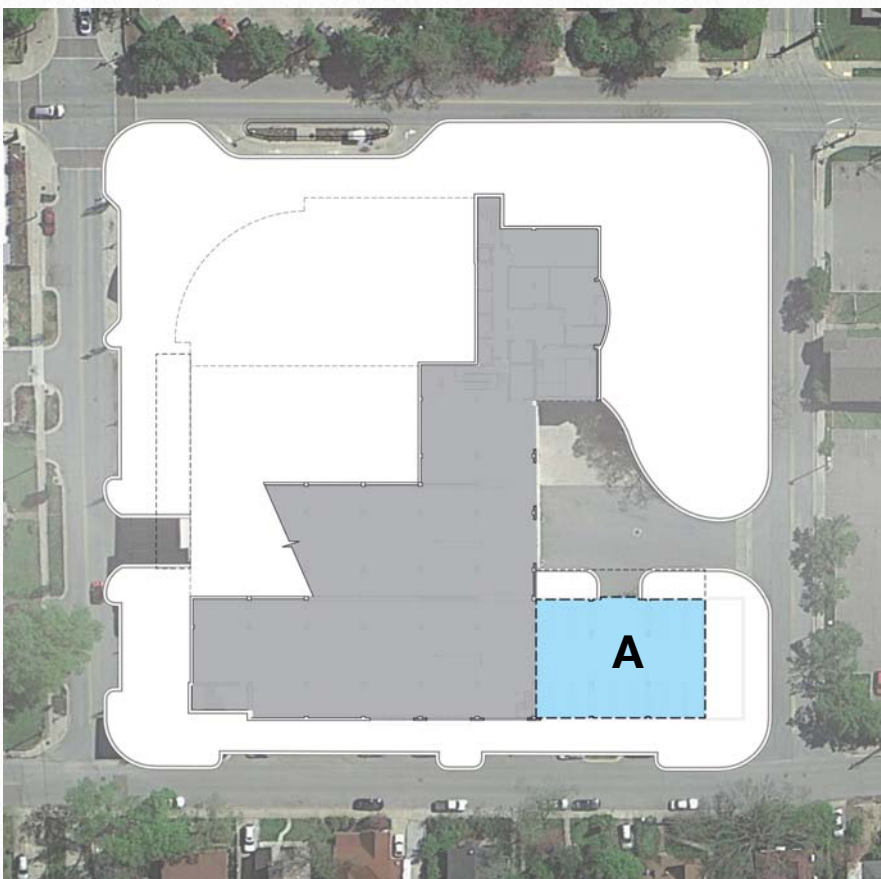
Areas **A**, **B** and **C** would include space for 54 additional cars.



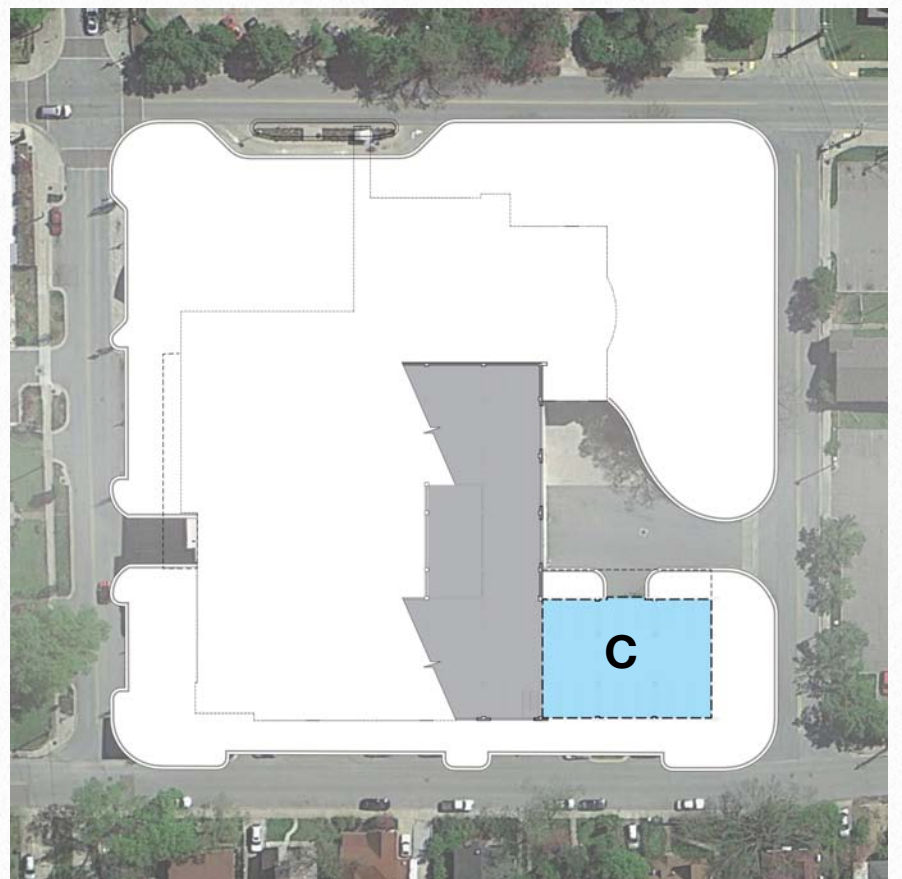
Axon of Library Levels



Parking Level 2



Parking Level 1



Parking Level 3

Library Expansion Level 300

A Additional space for expanding the meeting and story-time rooms.

B Expansion of the children’s area

C Expansion of children’s areas, young adult and/or other library services

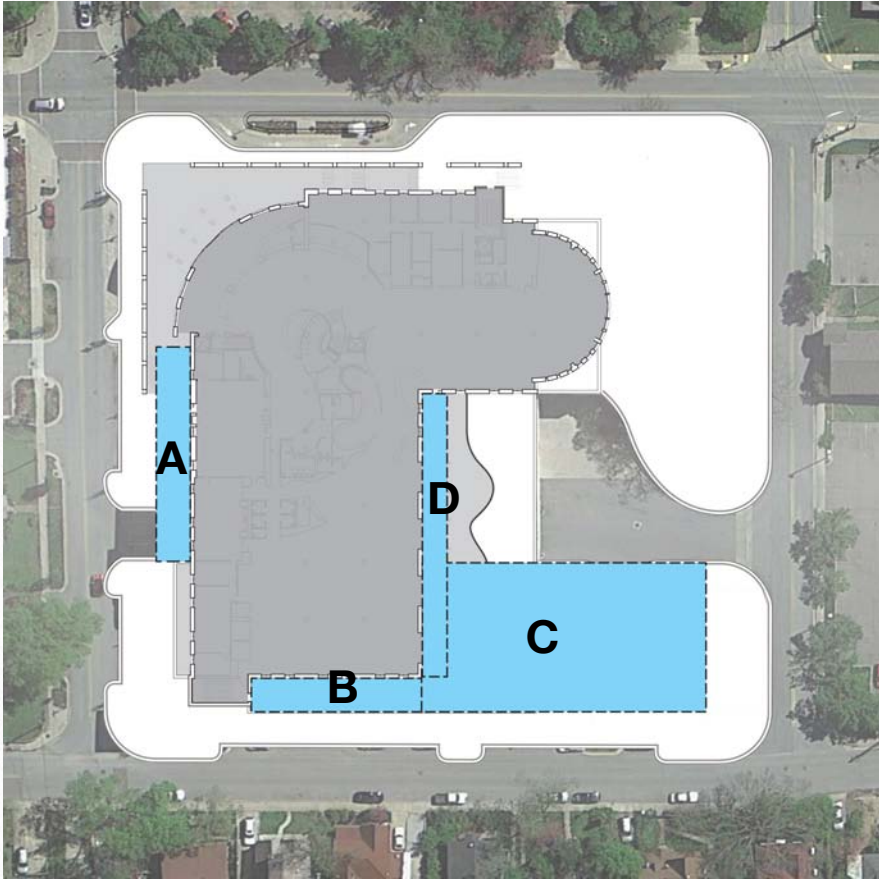
D Possible infilling of the reading nooks/bay windows on the south side of the children’s room for enclosed connection to **C** in the event this is deemed a non-children’s area.

Library Expansion Level 400

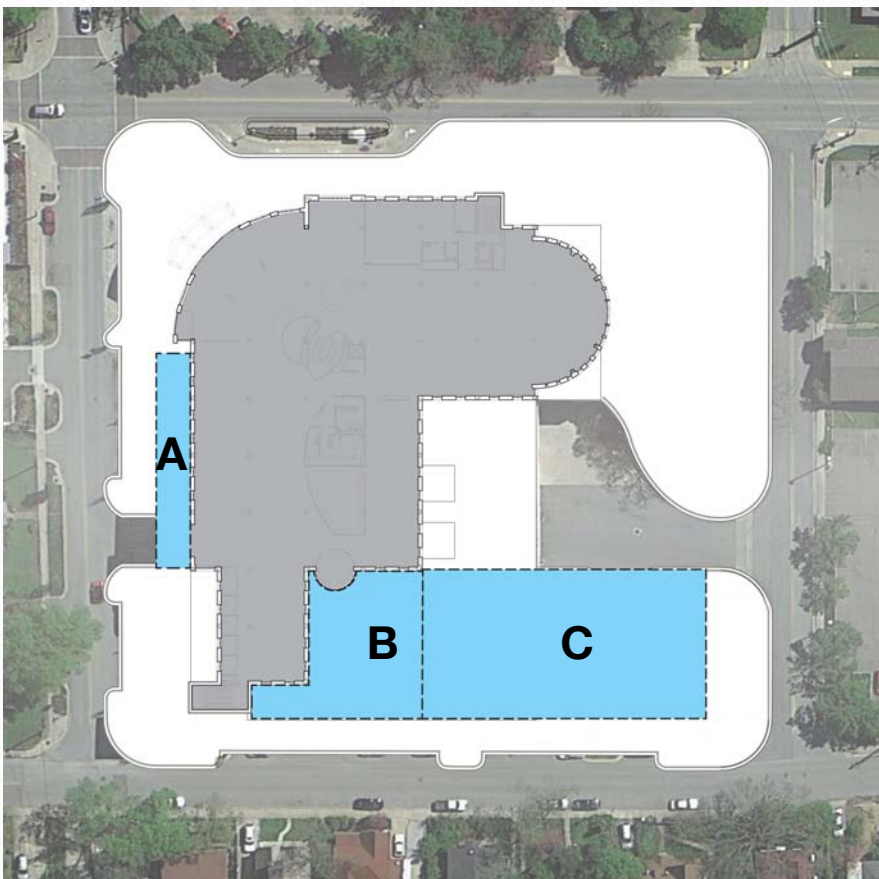
A Additional space for Adult Services

B Expansion for quiet study and reading room

C Adult Services



Library Level 300



Library Level 400

Level	Key	Area
300	A	2,540
	B	1,530
	C	10,760
	D	1,975
Subtotal		16,805
400	A	2,540
	B	5,070
	C	11,700
Subtotal		19,310
Total Area		36,115
Existing Library		88,000
Total Possible Area		124,115
Expansion %		141%

Expanding the Library

As part of this master plan, the Library Board of Trustees instructed the planners to investigate how much of the adjacent land would be needed to accommodate the recommended expansion. In addition, this plan recommends that the library consider including additional land to enable future generations to expand the library should it be necessary. As seen below, we are recommending that Parcel A be the minimum amount of land the library acquires. This allowance includes a 20'-0" setback on the southern edge of Parcel A. It is noted that the recommended increase, shown below, is conservative and should be studied in relationship to expanding the library through additional branch libraries.

Square Feet for Library Services

Current Library Building	88,000
Additional Area	80,000

Existing Library Space 88,000

Recommended Total Library Service Area 80,000

Total Expanded Library 168,000

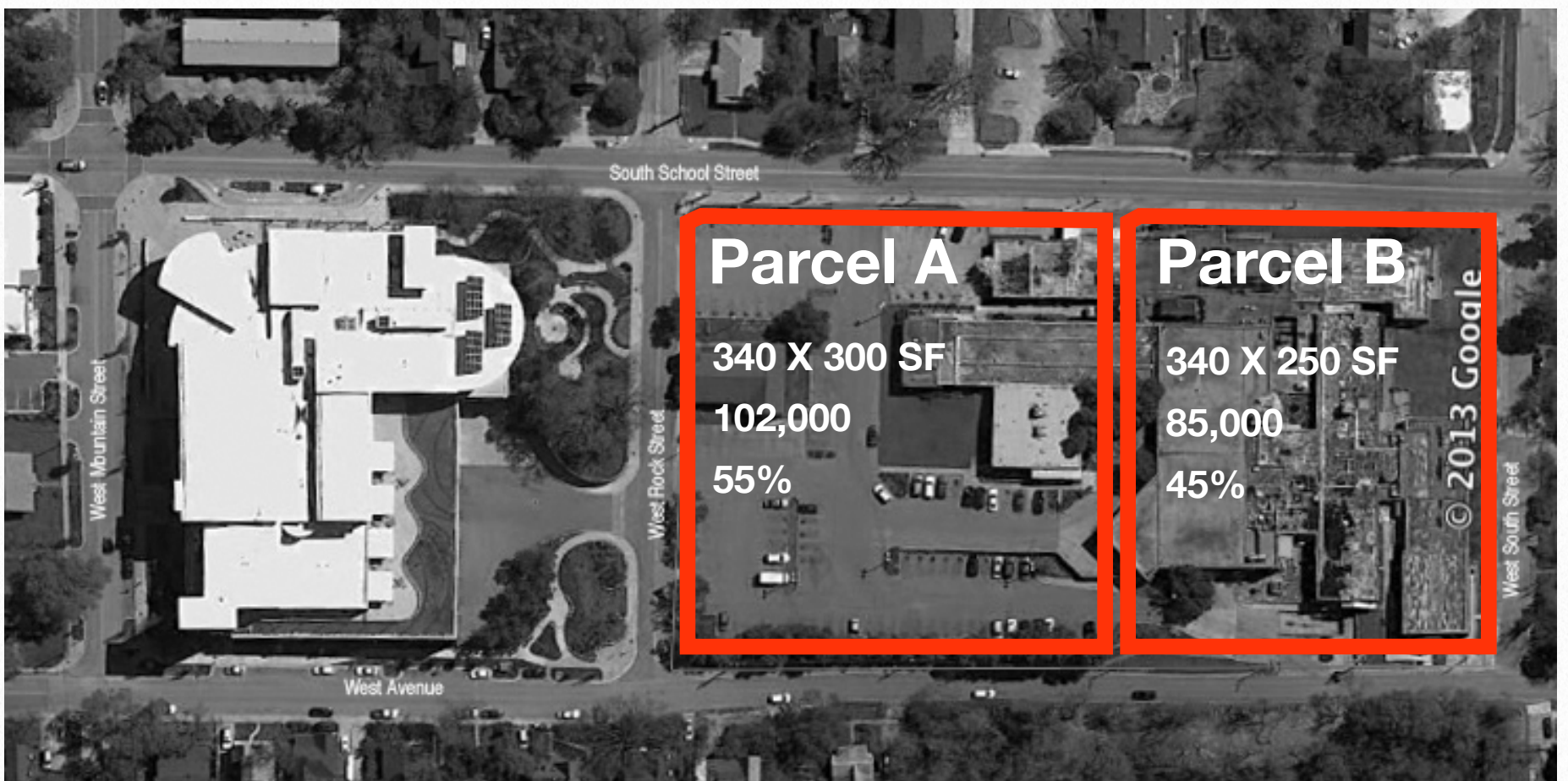
Future Expansion at 25% of the total gross 42,000

Total Area 210,000

Parking Count for Expansion and Future Growth

Current Library Parking Spaces	207
Additional Parking Spaces	373

Total Parking Spaces Planned 580



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Site Issues

Highlighted below are issues that will be considered in the next phase of the site planning.

▶ **A. Access**

One consideration is the use of West Rock Street as a library access road only. Other issues include cross-traffic on West Rock.

▶ **B. Topography**

From the Northeast corner of the library site to the Southwest corner of the hospital site, there is a 72 foot difference in grade. Diagonally across the library site the land falls 44 feet. The hospital site falls 32 feet.

▶ **C. Scale**

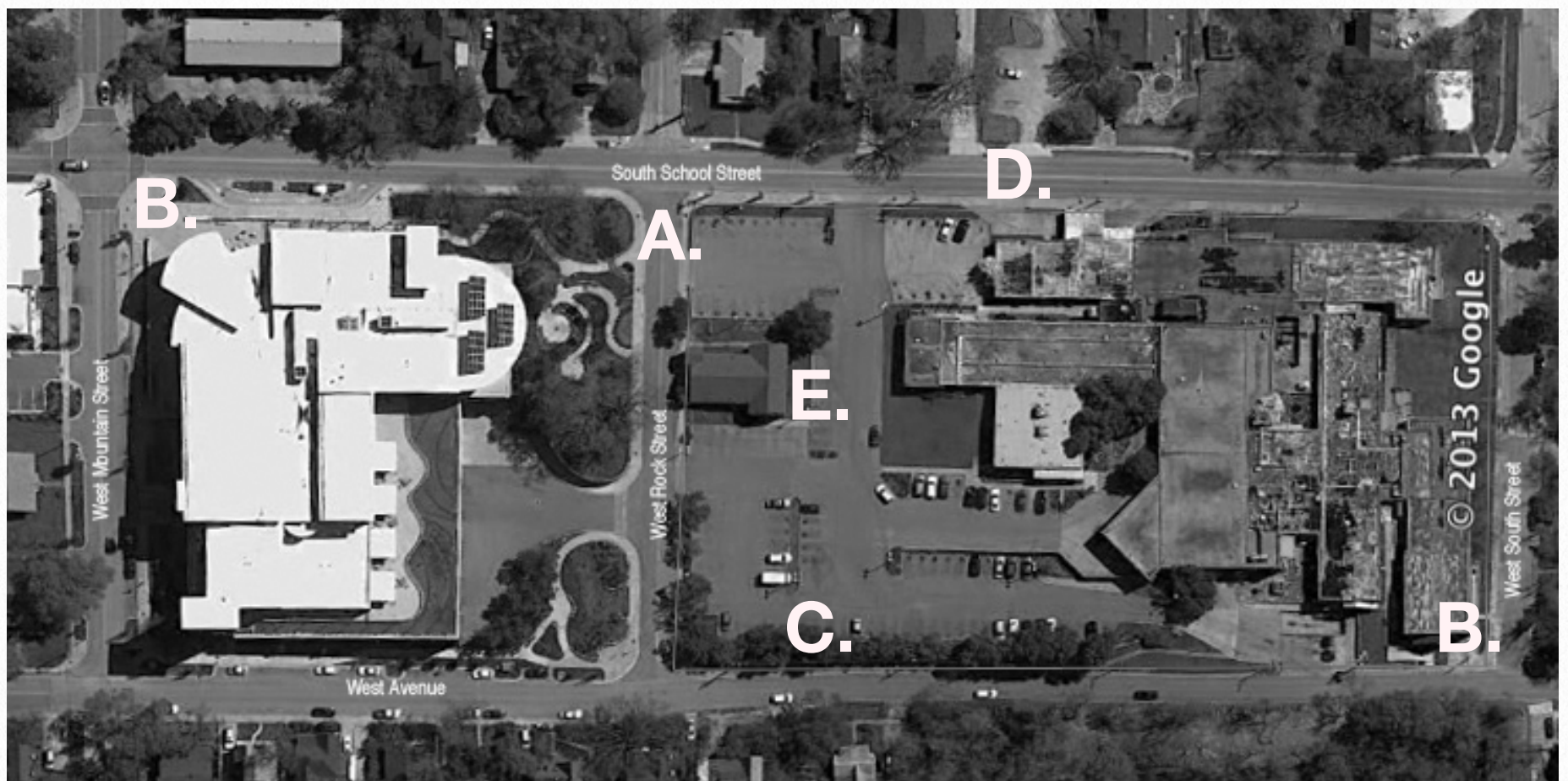
The single family residential houses along West Avenue are low in scale. Respecting their relationship to the expansion will be a critical design issue.

▶ **D. South School Street**

South School Street is a major north south connector between Highway 71 and Dickson Street. The City of Fayetteville, along with the University of Arkansas Community Design Center, will be conducting a study, funded in part by the NEA, to create a “Complete Street” connecting the library with the Walton Arts Center. This study will explore an arts-themed contiguous sidewalk connector. It will complement the \$20 million planned enhancement of the Walton Arts Center located 3 city blocks to the north.

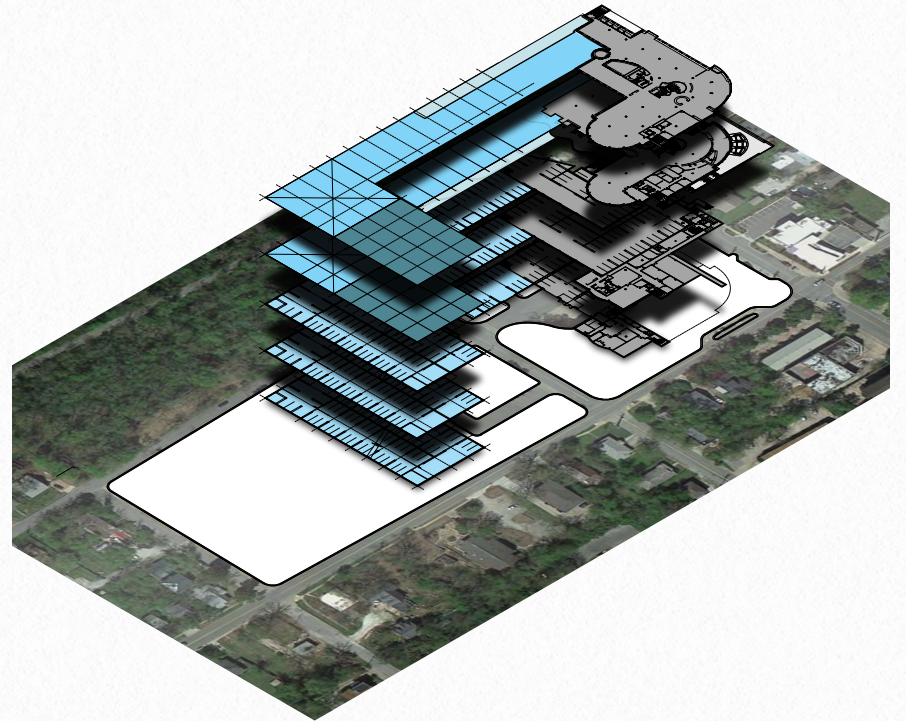
▶ **E. Environmental**

The design should incorporate on-site storm water management, solar collection and reinforce the livable city issues of walking, bicycling and use of public transportation. During the public listening sessions, the issue of lack of transportation for youth was raised on several occasions. The library should consider integrated transit opportunities--even if they are many years in the future.



Expansion Strategy

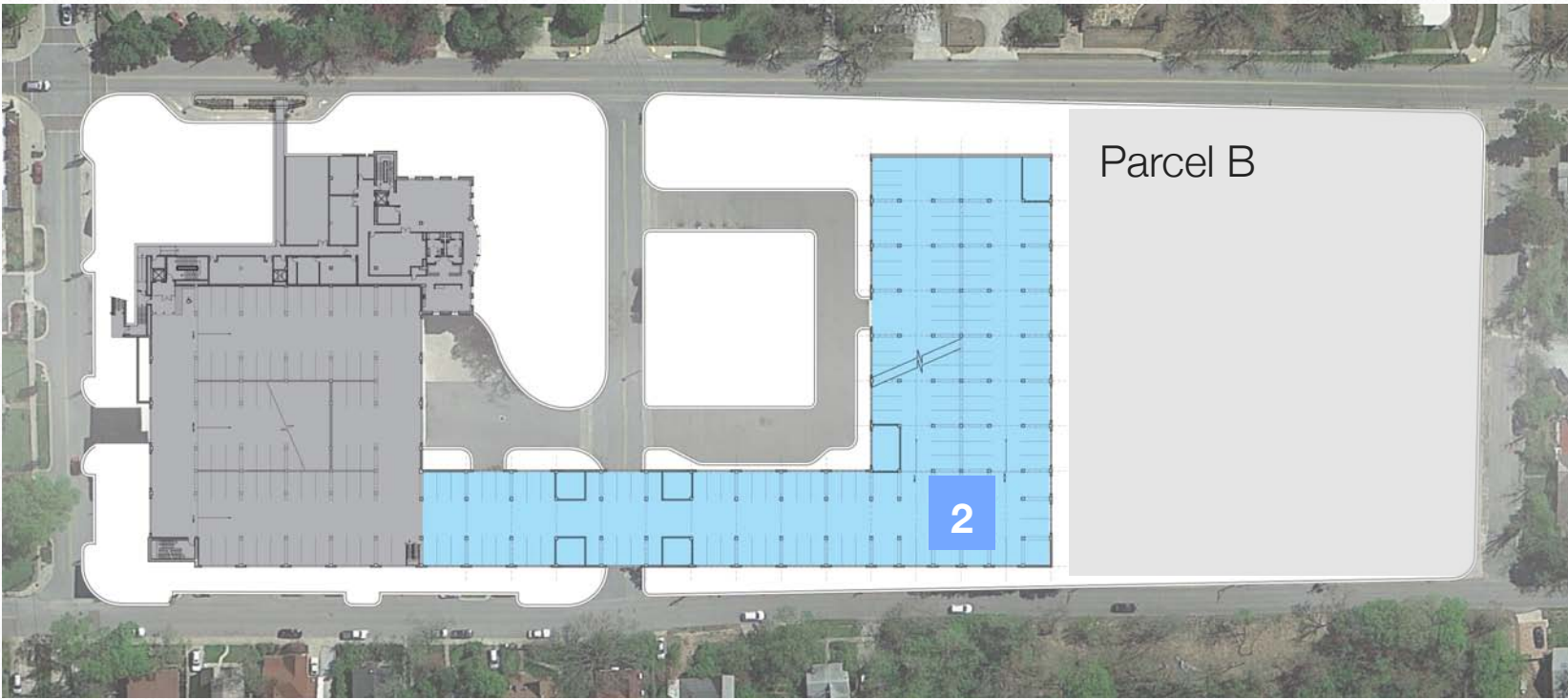
Shown in these diagrams is one strategy for expanding the library to the south. It would require acquiring all or up to 55% of the Washington Regional Medical Center property. Any expansion strategy will first require the completion of the complete building program, site due diligence (survey, soil testing, Phase I environmental assessment, etc.) This strategy also maximizes the potential of the planned expansion on the existing site--including parking access from West Mountain Street and West Rock Street; logical flow of traffic; potential use of the 750 seat multipurpose space outside of library hours; retention of major landscaping except for the southeast corner of the existing site; potential for a 24 hour library digital “bridge”; and the ability to remain open during construction. During the detail planning phase we will align the gross areas. Assuming that this recommended strategy is sound, the following table illustrates the square footage and parking.



Parking for All Levels (Existing and Expansion)		Level	Parking
Existing Parking		1-3	207
Expansion Parking		1	87
Expansion Parking		2	137
Expansion Parking		3	137
Entry Surface Parking			12
		Total Parking	580
		Total Parking Planned	540
Building Area			Square Feet
Existing Library	All Levels		88,000
Existing Library Expansion (see pages 45-46)	300		16,805
Expansion (south of South Rock Street)	300		28,198
Existing Library	400		19,310
Expansion (south of South Rock Street)	400		30,065
		Grand Total	182,378
		Area Programmed in the Master Plan for 20-year planning window	168,000
		Expansion Area on Level 300 + 400 (Key 6 in plan diagram)	35,942
		Area Programmed in the Master Plan for 50-year planning window	218,320



Level 1



Level 2



Level 3



Level
300



Level
400

Key

- 1 Parking and entry vestibule to upper level multipurpose hall and library space
- 2 Parking: contiguous from existing library level 2 (note that the parking crosses over Rock)
- 3 Parking: contiguous from existing library level 2
- 4 Library Square (passenger drop-off, programming and landscape plaza)
- 5 Multipurpose Hall (level 300 and 400; on level 400 are controls, storage and fly-loft)
- 6 Expansion space (can be used as upper level plaza and program space)
- 7 Library Bridge (children's area expansion, new young adults and "maker space")
- 8 Digital Bridge and Connector to existing library level 400

5



FAYETTEVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Branch Library

“I use the research services of the Fayetteville Public Library extensively – without them I couldn’t do my work.” – J.B. Hogan, local historian



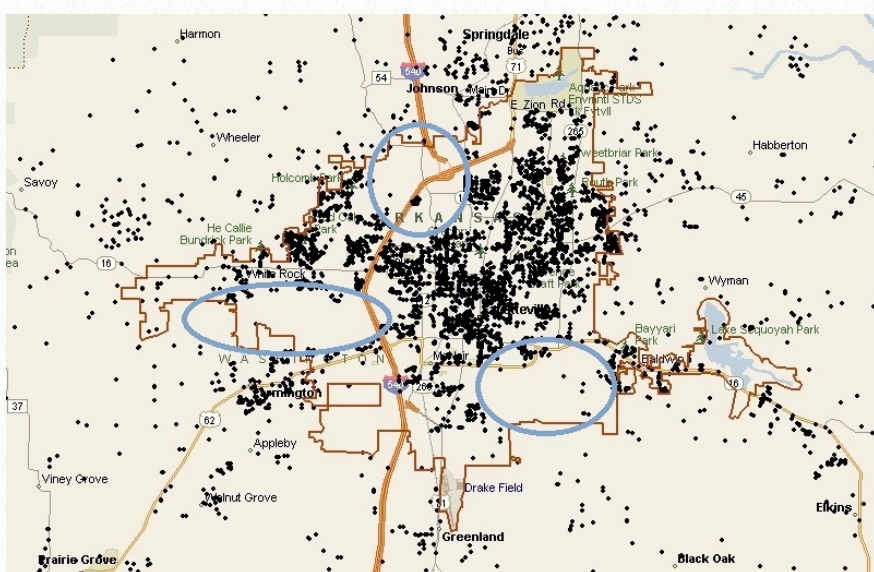
The question of whether to offer branch service has been on the agenda of the Fayetteville Public Library for several years. The question was in the background when MSR and LPA completed program planning and design work for the current main library in the late 1990s / early 2000s. It was again in the background when LPA worked with the

library in 2006 on an update to FPL’s long range service plan. In both instances, studies determined that branching was a possibility, but that the time was not yet right to take that step.

Whether or not the city of Fayetteville has reached the size and geographic distribution to justify adding a branch library has been raised by the Board of Trustees, the staff and the public. This master plan is based on meeting the needs of a community of 115,000 in the year 2030. However, as noted in other parts of this report, there are indications drawn from mapping studies that there may now be areas of the community that do not have sufficiently convenient access to the downtown building. And the trend-line analysis provides a clear indication that adopting a multi-facility service configuration would not be a choice that is out of the ordinary. However, given the complexity of this issue, this report is not recommending what the library “should” do; it is establishing options for what it “could” do. Further debate and analysis will have to be done to make the definitive recommendation.

Still, local planners must consider whether there is in fact a need for access to service outside the main library, whether that access should take the form of a branch or some other non-traditional service strategy, and, if a branch is the best solution, what kind of branch is called for.

The following map illustrates those areas that could be considered to be underserved:



Key

- Individuals who checked out a book
- Underserved areas

Rationales for Establishing a Branch Library Service Model

Conventionally, some combination of four factors will motivate a library to consider implementing a branch service scenario.

▶ Basic physical access

As a library’s service jurisdiction grows and expands, it can reach a point where it is no longer sufficiently convenient for patrons residing in one sector of the service area or another to reach the library within a reasonable period of time. Either the geographic distance becomes too great, or the population density reaches a point that traffic levels interfere with convenient physical access to the main/central library. This is the most fundamental reason for offering branch service.

▶ Geographic barriers

A geographic condition within the service area may impose an obstacle or hardship on travel within the jurisdiction that impedes access within a reasonable period of time. Imagine a service area divided by a river that has only one bridge connecting the two sides. The limited path of access from one side to the other may raise access times beyond a reasonable level. For example, the Des Plaines Valley Library District (Lockport IL) has long maintained multiple facilities in large part because the service area is divided by the Des Plaines River, and there is only one bridge that links the east and west sides of the district. Separate facilities are maintained on each side of the river.

▶ Political conditions

A district library or a county library, for example, may be comprised of multiple municipal entities, each of which may clamor for its own library location as a reflection of its unique local identity. When the Fountaindale Public Library District

(Bolingbrook IL) was formed, combining parts of Bolingbrook and Romeoville, advocates pressing for the establishment of a referendum maintained that residents of Romeoville would not support the vote if there were to be a single library in Bolingbrook, and residents of Bolingbrook would not vote for the measure if a single facility were to be placed in Romeoville to serve the entire district. So two “co-equal” facilities were proposed, one in each population center. The referendum passed.

▶ **Site constraints**

As a library grows, it may encounter limitations at its present site. There may be political or other reasons why the library cannot contemplate relocating, in which case one or more branch library facilities could be developed and resources that would otherwise be housed at the “main” library could be housed in the branches. By “off-loading” collections and other services or features into branches, the space needs of the “main” library would be reduced.

Traditional Branch Service Models

There are limitless variations on the theme of branch service models. Choices vary depending on whether the service profile at the branch will mirror the full range of services offered at the main library or whether the branch will offer only selected services. At a branch bank, for example, one does not necessarily expect to be able to apply for a home mortgage; that’s a service available only at the bank’s main facility. Important choices need to be made regarding how deep and exhaustive the collection resource needs to be, how large a computing capability needs to be offered, how many reader seats to provide and what kind of meeting / programming space to support effectively. One needs to consider all of the factors that comprise the preceding discussion of service inventories and space needs at the main library building.

And there is no “right” answer. Different communities will approach branch service from differing perspectives. Many times, a library will initiate branch services using a smaller, more modest service profile, with the idea that the service profile will be expanded if community demands so warrant.

As a way of offering examples, a summary of three alternate service inventories and space needs is provided here.

Full-Service Branch

A full-service branch anchors the traditional end of the spectrum of branch service models. This type of branch could be defined as one that seeks to mirror, albeit on a smaller scale, the full range of services available at the main library. The collection would be substantial – a strong core collection replicated from the holdings of the main library and complemented with additional selections to reflect community interests. There would be a full range of public service support, probably focusing on the traditional triad of public service emphases – circulation, adult services, and children’s services. Programming would be a strong component of the service profile at a full-service branch.

A full-service branch would likely support some variation on the following inventory of services and resources:

- ▶ a book collection of 30,000 to 40,000 volumes
- ▶ a nonprint collection of 8,400 to 11,250 items (based on the print inventory range and maintaining a ratio of 22% of the collection as nonprint)
- ▶ 30 computers for public use
- ▶ 60 reader seats
- ▶ 17 staff work stations
- ▶ a multipurpose program room to seat 80 to 100
- ▶ a separate storytime room to seat 30 to 40

Applying the same space allocation parameters that were used to estimate the space needs for FPL’s downtown library, a full-service branch supporting these resource and service parameters would require 24,500 square feet.

Digital Branch

A digital branch anchors the other end of the branch service model spectrum. This branch model assumes minimal on-site collection resources – a lean, responsive collection, balanced by heavy electronic connections to the resources at the central library and through a gateway at the central library to digital information resources in remote locations.

A digital branch would have a much smaller collection: between 10,000 and 12,000 volumes, including a selection to fulfill current neighborhood interests.



These lean resources would be backed up with direct electronic access to resources at the main library. Instead of duplicating certain collection resources at the branch, there might be an original at the main library which could be copied and faxed to the branch in response to a patron question.

A digital branch would have fewer reader seats because the purpose of this type of branch is not to encourage long-term studies (the central library would meet that need) but quick in-and-out infograbs. A digital branch would have minimal or no meeting space.

Staff work stations in a digital branch would focus on a circulation function and little else. There may well be no public service desk for reference or children's, as it would operate largely as a self-service kind of facility. Additional staff support for reference services might come via two-way interactive video. Reference staff would be stationed at a central library and patrons at a branch in need of assistance might communicate with reference staff through a two-way interactive connection.

Because of its reliance on electronic access and digital information resources to complement the more narrow print collection, a digital branch devotes a larger proportion of its gross area to space for terminals and the like. Needless to say, this overall vision of branch services produces a much smaller facility. As shown in the summary chart at the end of this section, the space needs of a digital branch are roughly 8,400 square feet.

Hybrid Branch

A “hybrid” or middle-of-the-road branch occupies a place between these two ends of the spectrum. Where the full-service branch seeks to provide on-site access to every title in the Wilson catalogs plus a suitable range of neighborhood-specific titles, and the digital branch seeks to provide on-site access to about half of the titles in the Wilson catalogs and little else, the hybrid branch would provide on-site access to all, or nearly all, of the recommended titles in the Wilson catalogs, with the possibility of a small allocation of the collection to respond to neighborhood and area-specific interests. The print collection at a hybrid branch would total about 25,000 volumes.

Reader seating provided on-site falls in between the other two models. Where the full-service branch provides a small-to-medium-sized meeting room and a children’s sto-

rytime room and maybe even a small conference room, and the digital branch maybe provides a children’s storytime room (or else a small meeting room that is used predominantly as a storytime room), this branch would definitely provide a small multipurpose room.

As shown in the summary chart on the following page, the space needs of a hybrid branch are about 13,400 square feet. This includes sufficient staffing for Information Technology to offer a tech help desk and to trouble shoot this technology intensive branch option.

Branch Services Needs Space Summary

	Full-service	Digital	Hybrid
Collections			
Books	40,000	10,000	25,000
Magazines	60	20	40
Nonprint	11,250	2,800	7,000
Public PCs	30	40	20
Seating	60	20	40
Staff work spaces	17	7	6
Meeting room			
Multi-purpose	90	optional	50
Conference	optional	optional	optional
Storytime	35	optional	optional
Space need (sq.ft.)	24,500	8,400	13,400

Impact on Main Library Space Needs

Typically, initiating a branch library service configuration does not impact the service goals and space needs at a main library directly, because resources to be assigned to the branch are not usually shifted item for item from the main. If a library were to create a full-service branch with a collection of 40,000 volumes, the collection to be housed at the main would not usually be decreased by 40,000 volumes. In this example, there would be a notable decrease in the capacity of the main to meet the demands of those who use that facility.

Instead, planners would make an adjustment to the system-wide resource goal to account for redundancies that would be created by the new branch. Certain core materials would need to be duplicated between the two facilities, or else the overall depth of the collection would be reduced and its ability to meet user needs limited.

If FPL were to implement a full-service branch, with a collection of 40,000 volumes and 11,250 nonprint items, it might increase the system-wide collection goal to 320,000 volumes and 90,000 nonprint items to make an accommodation for items that need to be duplicated between the two facilities. Then 40,000 volumes and 11,250 nonprint items would be deployed to the branch, leaving 280,000 volumes and 78,750 nonprint items at the main library.

Some resource and service inventory elements at the main library would be subject to little or no adjustment with the introduction of a branch. The auditorium proposed for the main library, for example, would not likely be changed in any way by the development of new, added meeting and program space at the branch. Small group study rooms accommodated in the allocation for special use space at the main library would not likely be adjusted in any way.

Nontraditional Branch Library Service Models

An important development that has occurred since the Fayetteville Public Library last studied branch library deployment is the availability of “non-traditional” branch or extension service models. These include remote delivery lockers and “Redbox” delivery dispensers. Both of these strategies offer an increased degree of access to library collections without the operating cost loads imposed by traditional branch strategies.

Remote Delivery Lockers

For many years, some libraries have chosen to distribute through their communities places where patrons may return library materials. These take the form of free-standing materials return boxes. They are often located in shopping areas or local government offices, and allow patrons to return materials without having to travel all the way to the main library. Periodically – usually once a day – a library staff member visits each remote return and retrieves the materials returned there over the past 24 hours.

The newer wrinkle in this model involves a product introduced to the library market since the library’s last examination of branch services – remote delivery lockers. This product is a bank of small lockers, each about the size of a large post office box. When a patron places a hold or reserve on an item, the patron can request that when the item comes in it be delivered via one of these lockers. Staff checks out the requested item to the patron, delivers it to the locker bank, places it in locker X, and uses a keypad to program that locker with the patron’s code (a library card number or a PIN). The patron can then go to the locker installation at his or her convenience, enter their code on the keypad, whereupon the corresponding locker will open and the patron can pick up the reserve. Most often this kind of locker is installed in combination with remote materials returns, so that staff can conveniently service both at once.

Obviously, this combination allows patrons the convenience of receiving and returning library materials without necessarily having to go to the library proper. Moreover, depending on the location of the installation, this strategy can offer patrons the further convenience of being able to access their reserves and returns beyond the library's regular hours of operation. A remote delivery locker / library materials return combination provided in an exterior installation would offer patrons the convenience of 24/7 access.

“Redbox” Dispensers



Even more recently, commercial DVD dispensers – “Redbox” dispensers – have started to appear in many neighborhoods and communities. These devices maintain a collection of several hundred to a couple thousand DVDs, Blu-ray discs and music CDs in a high-density storage environment. Customers can browse the inventory on a touchscreen, make a selection, and charge the rental with a swipe of a credit or debit card. The internal workings of the device deliver the requested item in a delivery chute, and the customer is on his or her way. The discs are returned to the same location.

In the last couple years, this technology has been adapted to the library market. Companies such as MK Sorting Systems and Evanced, among others, are offering similar devices to libraries. At present, these devices fall into two broad categories:

- ▶ The first type is modeled closely on the “Redbox” model and limited to disc-based formats. The advantage to limiting the dispenser’s inventory to disc-only formats is a uniform size of material across the dispenser’s inventory, allowing a higher-density storage capacity.
- ▶ The second type offers a variation not limited to disc-based formats. In this dispenser, the storage mechanism is organized around a series of internal trays, each tray housing one item in the collection. As long as the item fits within the physical bounds of the tray (say 7" x 10") it can be stored and dispensed by the unit, whether it is a book or a DVD or audiobook or whatever. This type of unit does not enjoy the same kind of high density capacity of the first type, but obviously enjoys the advantage of flexibility and will not be threatened with obsolescence in the face of changing format availability.

Some of the devices coming to market can be used to deliver holds and reserves. Staff can place a reserve in slot X in the dispenser and program that slot with the patron’s ID number. When the patron enters that number or swipes their library card, the item in slot X is delivered to the patron. Typically, this capability is found in the dispensers that are not limited as to format.

Some of these devices can also be set up to allow patrons to make general returns at a dispenser location. A certain portion of the internal slots can be set aside and reserved to accommodate returns of library material that comes from the main library. With these capabilities, an automat / dispenser can also perform the same functions as the remote delivery lockers / materials return boxes described above. Again, typically, this capability is found in the dispensers that are not limited as to format.

Obviously, these dispensers offer the advantage of allowing patrons to browse through a selected collection of library holdings. Granted, the collection is rather limited, depending on the size of the installation (most installations of these devices begin with a starter unit and can be expanded with add-on units to increase overall capacity), but the flexibility to browse even a small collection is a significant advance over remote delivery lockers / material return boxes.

6



FAYETTEVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Mapping Studies

“FPL has a rich collection of films and the best collection of foreign films in town. I continue to be amazed. And entertained!”
– David Lewis, movie buff



Mapping studies provide insight into the relative accessibility of the downtown library, a factor that plays into whether the library should consider developing a branch or alternate satellite access strategy.

A. Drive-Time Mapping

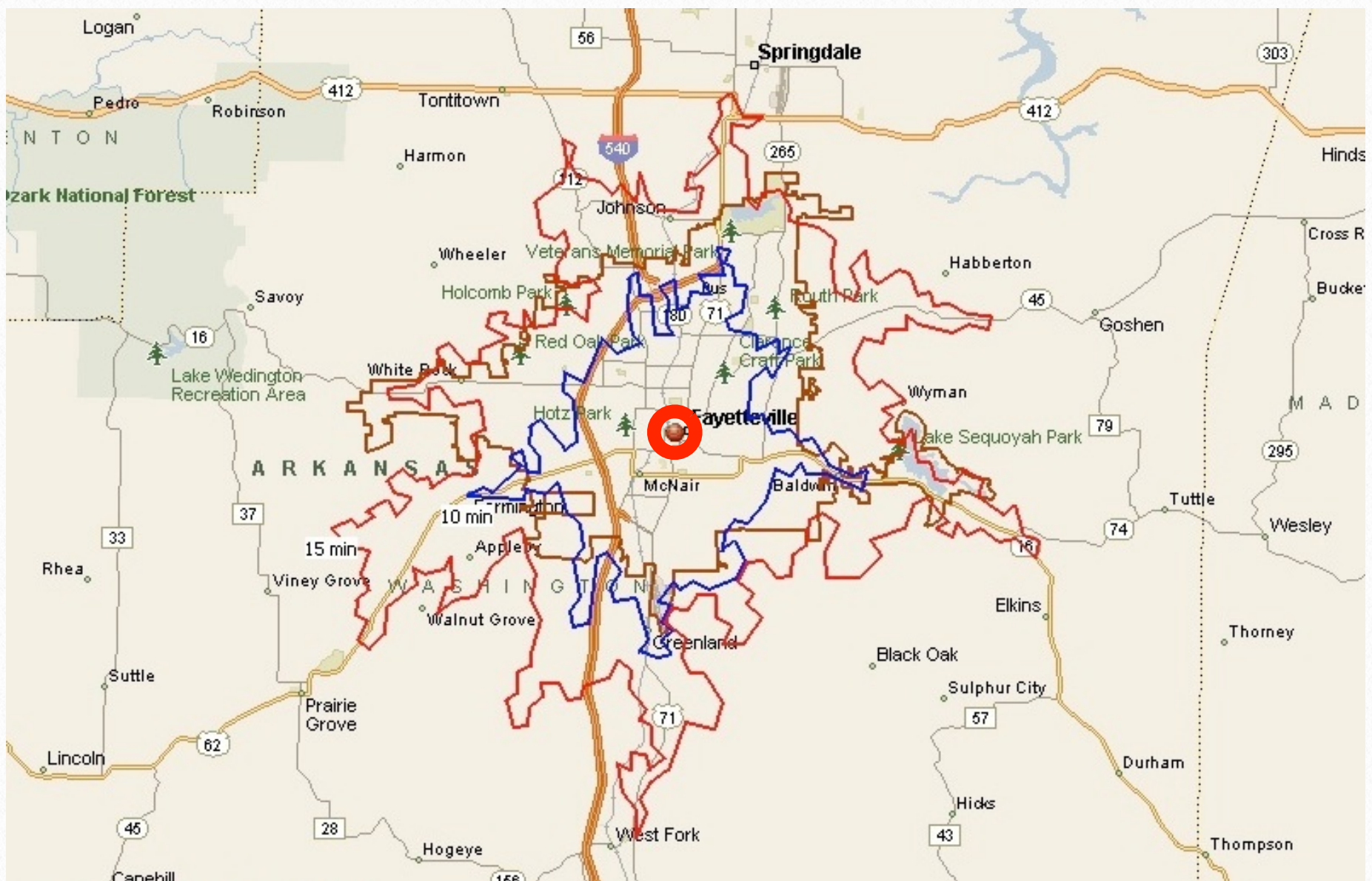
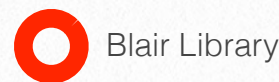
Using *Microsoft Streets & Trips* a simple drive-time map was created. This map illustrates a 10-minute drive-time (in blue) and a 15 minute drive-time (in red). The city limits of Fayetteville are noted with a brown line.

The 10- and 15-minute parameters are intended to bracket a “reasonable” degree of access, correlating “reasonable access” with a real-time travel distance of roughly 15 minutes. There are, of course, no authoritative standards that define the point when access as measured by drive-time becomes excessive. A 15 minute window was defined as “reasonable” by the study team.

Be aware that the radius illustrates actual drive times and that the door-to-door trip would also include the user’s

transit from home / office to the car and from the car to the library’s front door. Thus, the 10 minute drive-time radius describes a trip that might range from 12 to 15 minutes and the 15 minute drive-time radius describes a trip that might range from 17 or 18 minutes to 20 minutes. Also note that the radius estimates travel time by car. Results would vary for travel by bus or bicycle.

Note that the 10 minute drive-time radius (representing roughly 15 minutes transit time) leaves some notable parts of the library’s primary jurisdiction on the outside – areas to the north and west, mostly. If 15 minutes is taken to represent a “reasonable” degree of access to the physical library downtown, then some parts of the community appear to not have “reasonable” access to library service.

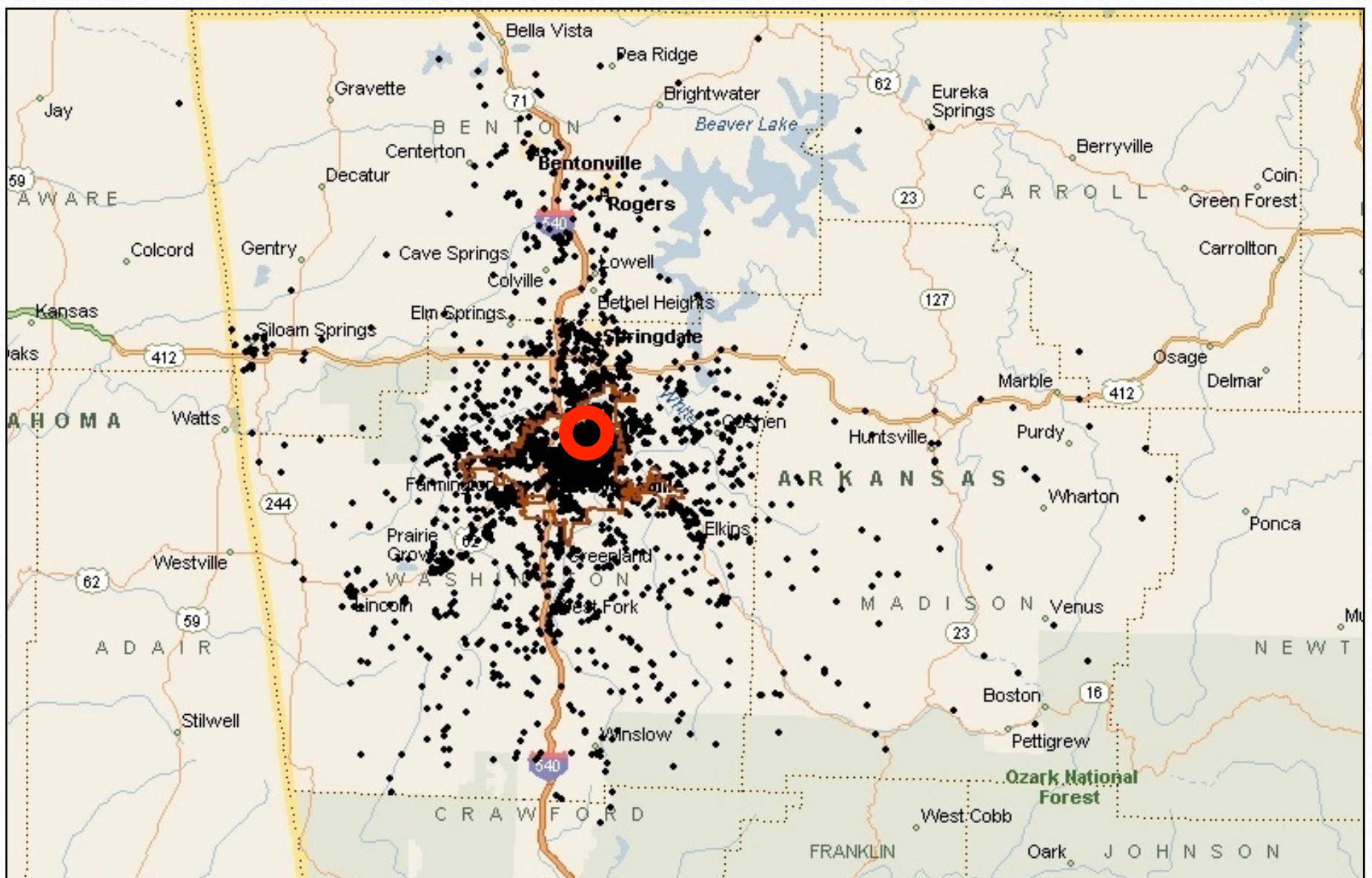
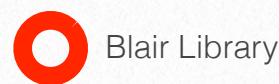


B. Circulation Mapping

FPL staff provided four databases of circulation records for analysis. The four databases were drawn from the first week of each of the four quarters of 2012, thus capturing seasonal variations in use patterns throughout the entire year. Each database included the street address, city, state, and zip associated with each circulation transaction recorded during the sample week. To sustain users' privacy, the individual names associated with each transaction and the record of what was borrowed was not included. The addresses were geo-coded and an electronic push-pin map was created to examine the distribution of users throughout the area.


The results are presented at two scales.

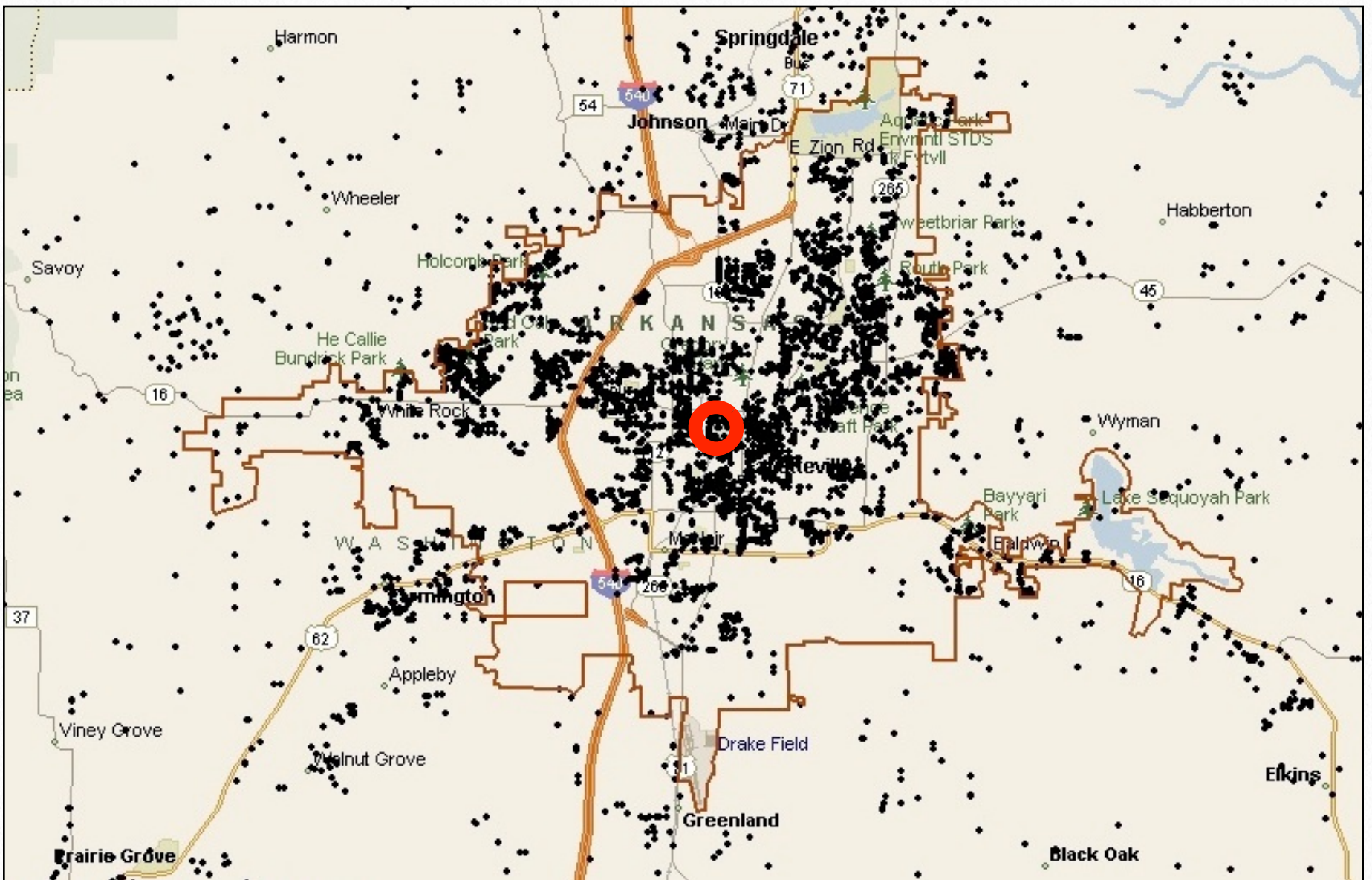
The first circulation mapping study is drawn at a scale set to capture the four counties in the northwest corner of the state. The map illustrates the broad extent of FPL's draw. As might be expected, the heaviest use comes from those closest to the library – in Fayetteville proper – but users come to the library from across the four-county area. And, actually, beyond – some transactions were recorded with borrowers from Oklahoma, Mississippi, and surrounding states.



The second circulation mapping study presents the same data, but at a closer zoom – capturing the city limits of Fayetteville and the immediate surrounding area. This provides a clearer picture of the distribution of user activity across the library's primary service jurisdiction. It shows areas that register little or no borrowing. Use / access becomes more scattered across the southern end of the library's jurisdiction. Another apparent void occurs to the west, and another to the northwest. The reason for these voids cannot be determined from the maps presented here. It could be, for example, that a void is a commercial or industrial zone, an area that would not ordinarily support registered borrowers. At the very south end of the

city, for example, is the local airport, an area that shows no borrowers. Or it could be that the voids are created by access issues – perhaps residents in these areas find it too difficult to get to the library's downtown location, which might suggest the need for a branch or some other remote access strategy.

 Blair Library



7



FAYETTEVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Trendlines

“As I walk into the Fayetteville Public Library, I always feel a warm sense of community and a sense of pride for the opportunities offered to all who enter.” Rhonda Dillard, lifelong library cardholder



Introduction

This chapter summarizes a comparative benchmark analysis (or trendline analysis) for the Fayetteville Public Library. The intent of the examination is to provide context. It's useful to know, for example, that the library circulates 1.0

million items per year, but that information assumes one meaning if a selected group of similar libraries mostly circulates 500,000 items a year, and it assumes a different meaning if that selected group of libraries happened to circulate, say, 2.5 million items per year. By exploring FPL in the context of various groups of “peer” libraries, we hope

to gain an understanding of the broader library service context in which FPL operates. That, in turn, supports establishment of a broad-based, system-wide goal for service development regarding collection inventories, use levels, and so on. This kind of system-wide goal will become an important foundation for the strategic facilities plan.

The Data Source

The data for this analysis is drawn from a database maintained by the Institute for Museum and Library Services (IMLS). It is one of the two notable databases of public library statistics, the other being a database maintained by the Public Library Association (PLA).

Each of these resources offers advantages and each offers disadvantages.

The advantage of the IMLS database is comprehensiveness. It is meant to include all of the public libraries in the country. Some years, the IMLS database may fall a bit short of that goal, but for the most part, it does include reports from all public libraries across the country. The IMLS database is developed in concert with the state library agencies across the country and builds on the mandate each state library agency has to gather such statistical information. The mandate requiring each public library to make a report to their state agency each year provides powerful leverage in insuring the comprehensiveness that sets the IMLS database apart.

In the late 1980s, the National Center for Education Statistics in the U.S. Department of Education initiated discussions with the data coordinators from the state library agencies, and together they embarked on a project to standardize selected data collection methods for public library annual report forms. The state agencies agreed to collect several dozen data elements using consistent definitions and methods. State agencies are free to gather additional information from the public libraries in their state as they wish but the federal data elements have been stan-

dardized. By the early 1990s, the data collection protocols had become sufficiently practiced to allow reliable use of this resource. About five years ago, the assembly and maintenance of the database was transferred from the NCES to the IMLS.)

The disadvantage of the IMLS database is its relative lack of currency. As annual reports are received at the state library agency, the state completes a round of error-checking before forwarding the cumulative state database to the IMLS. At the IMLS, there's another round of error-checking before the state databases are compiled into a grand, national database, which is eventually posted on the web. This process takes time – about two years – and the most recent data available through the IMLS is for the 2010 reporting year.

The advantage of the PLA database – the Public Library Data Service – is currency. At the end of the calendar year, PLA distributes its survey form asking libraries to volunteer to participate in their survey. Responses are received and tabulated, and at the following summer's ALA annual conference, the report is made public. The data is extremely timely.

The disadvantage of the PLA database is sketchiness. Participation is voluntary, and each year roughly 15% of U.S. public libraries contribute. Participation rates are much higher among larger libraries, in part because the PLA database grew out of a similar project that had been managed for years by the Urban Libraries Council. The participation rate among libraries serving more than 1,000,000 is 96%; among libraries serving 500,000 to 999,999, it's 86%; among libraries serving 250,000 to 499,999, it's 73%; among libraries serving 100,000 to 249,999, it's 50%; and so on. Libraries serving 100,000 population or less represent 94% of the public libraries in the U.S., but their participation rate in the PLA survey is only 12%. Because of the comprehensiveness of the IMLS database, it is the study team's preferred resource.

Even though the IMLS data is not entirely up to date, the fact is that entire cohort groups don't change substantially from year to year. An individual library in the group or an outlier can report a notable change from the preceding year, but as a group, the cohort is likely to change only incrementally. So the IMLS data, especially with regard to the calculation of "measures of the middle" (normative measures like the median and the average), may not be an exact reflection of what's happening today, but it won't be too far off. Still, one must keep in mind that the data used in this analysis is from the 2010 reporting year.

Eight Cohorts

For this analysis, eight peer cohorts were sampled from the IMLS database. A full list of the libraries included in each cohort can be found in section 12, "Cohort Groups for Peer Comparison."

Two cohorts were drawn from a state-level sample, one that included all of the libraries in the state, the other that included just those libraries in the state serving between 50,000 and 150,000 population.

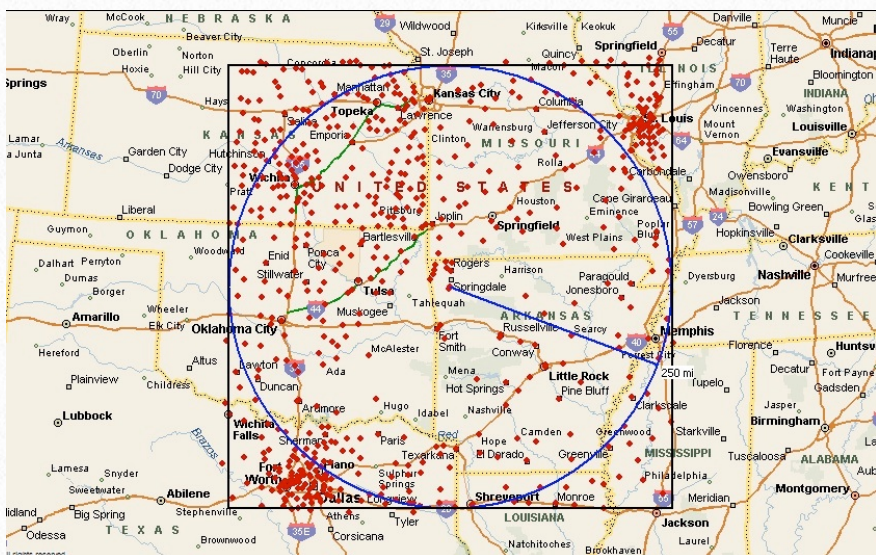
The all-state cohort is considered a "comprehensive" sample, and may be more interesting from a clinical perspective than from the perspective of its utility. The reason being that the comprehensive cohorts do include all the public libraries in a given area, and many of those libraries will not bear much semblance to the subject library. The all-state cohort includes libraries that serve about 1,000 people (the smallest is the Jim G. Ferguson Searcy County Library, population 1,313) on up to the Central Arkansas Library System (population 311,250).

The second cohort is a sub-set of the first and attempts to address the utility issue by excluding libraries that are notably smaller or larger than the subject library. The population range of 50,000 to 150,000 served is intended to bracket Fayetteville's current population (73,580) and its year 2035 projected population (115,000). The concern

that arises with the use of a more narrowly defined cohort is that the cohort may become too small to support meaningful analysis. In this case, the targeted state-level cohort includes 20 libraries, which provides just a sufficient number to subject to examination.

Two cohorts were drawn from a broader regional area. The effort here is to extend the sampling a little differently, to include libraries from the subject library's home state and from some of the surrounding states, but without traveling too far afield.

"Region" was defined as being within a 250-mile radius. The IMLS database logs latitude and longitude for each library in the dataset, and these data elements may be used to define region. These data elements cannot, however, define region strictly as a radius distance. Instead, these databits can filter out all the libraries east of A longitude, and west of B longitude, north of X latitude and south of Y – producing not a circular region but a squarish region. The following map shows the area captured by a 250-mile radius around Fayetteville (the blue circle). The black square is drawn to correspond with the maximum N-S latitude and the maximum E-W longitude of the blue circle and establishes the bounds of the "region" based on latitude and longitude. Obviously, the area bounded by the square includes some libraries that fall beyond the strict limits of the 250-mile radius, but for simplicity of communication, the sample group drawn from the region bounded by the black square will be considered as having come from within a 250-mile radius.



The regional cohorts assembled for this examination included all of the public libraries in the region and a narrower group that included just those libraries serving 50,000 to 150,000 population.

The same issues arise here as were evident with the state-level cohorts. The “comprehensive” regional cohort ranges from the Randall Public Library in Randall, Kansas (population 70) to the Dallas Public Library (population 1,299,543). The experience of these very small and very large libraries introduces into the comprehensive cohorts a variability that makes them interesting, albeit of a rather limited utility for comparative purposes.

The targeted regional cohort includes 59 libraries.

One cohort was drawn at a national level – public libraries nationwide serving 50,000 to 150,000 population.

Three more cohorts were created for review, all of which were variation on a “higher-ed” cohort. The study team has worked with Fayetteville Public Library on previous studies – in the late 1990s for planning and design of the Blair Library, and in 2006 to develop and update the library’s long-range plan – and in both of those instances, staff and trustees expressed concern over the applicability of any of the “conventional” cohorts (the state-level cohorts, the regional cohorts, and the targeted national cohort). Specifically, staff and trustees were concerned that

the presence of the University of Arkansas in the community created special local conditions, and they were wary of making comparisons with any of the study team’s “conventional” cohorts. In response to this concern, as part of the 1998 needs assessment study, the study team brainstormed with library managers to develop a list of communities between the Rockies and the Appalachians (thereby excluding the two coasts) that also played host to a major state-funded university.

For the current study, a similar effort was approached somewhat more rigorously. The map below highlights states that were selected from which to draw these cohorts. The states covered roughly the Mississippi River drainage basin, extending roughly from the Rockies to the Appalachians.



All of the state-funded universities and schools in those 24 states were identified, as were the public libraries serving those communities. This group of 44 public libraries came to be the “higher ed” cohort.

This group ranged from 10,571 served (Vermillion Public Library in South Dakota) to 2,257,926 served (Houston Public Library), and so was subject to the same concerns of applicability that were raised with the other “comprehensive” cohorts.

In response to that concern, a sub-set of the full “higher ed” cohort was drawn, narrowing the group to those libraries serving a 50,000 to 150,000 population. While this group was considered more homogenous, it is a small group – including just 16 libraries – and so analysis of this cohort must proceed with care.

Another concern was that many of the libraries in the full “higher ed” cohort are established to serve a county, multi-county, or regional jurisdiction and that the obligation to serve a broader jurisdiction would skew comparisons with Fayetteville. In response to that concern, the full cohort was further sorted to include only those libraries established to serve a city jurisdiction. This group was also rather small – with 20 libraries. And it includes a wide range of population served, from Vermillion to Houston. A further narrowing of this cohort to include only libraries serving 50,000 to 150,000 would span just 10 libraries, a group too small to subject to review.

In summary, the following cohorts were created for this review:

- ▶ all public libraries in Arkansas (n=57)
- ▶ public libraries in Arkansas serving between 50,000 and 150,000 population (n=20)
- ▶ all public libraries in the region (n=745)
- ▶ public libraries in the region serving 50,000 to 150,000 population (n=59)
- ▶ public libraries nationwide serving 50,000 to 150,000 population (n=740)
- ▶ the full “higher ed” cohort (n=44)
- ▶ libraries in the higher ed cohort serving 50,000 to 150,000 population (n=16)
- ▶ libraries in the higher ed cohort serving a municipal jurisdiction (n=20)

As these cohorts were examined, all produced some results of interest, but the cohorts that came to offer the most germane point of comparison were the three “higher ed” cohorts.

Twelve Data Elements

The examination focused on seven data elements that relate closely to collection inventories:

- ▶ volumes held
- ▶ audio recordings held
- ▶ video recordings held
- ▶ combined nonprint holdings
- ▶ nonprint holdings as a percent of holdings
- ▶ magazine titles received
- ▶ public use computers provided

Four data elements relating to use levels were studied:

- ▶ annual circulation
- ▶ circulation per capita
- ▶ annual visits
- ▶ visits per capita

And an additional data element – number of facilities operated – was examined to provide context regarding possible future service configurations for the Fayetteville Public Library.

Presentation of the Data

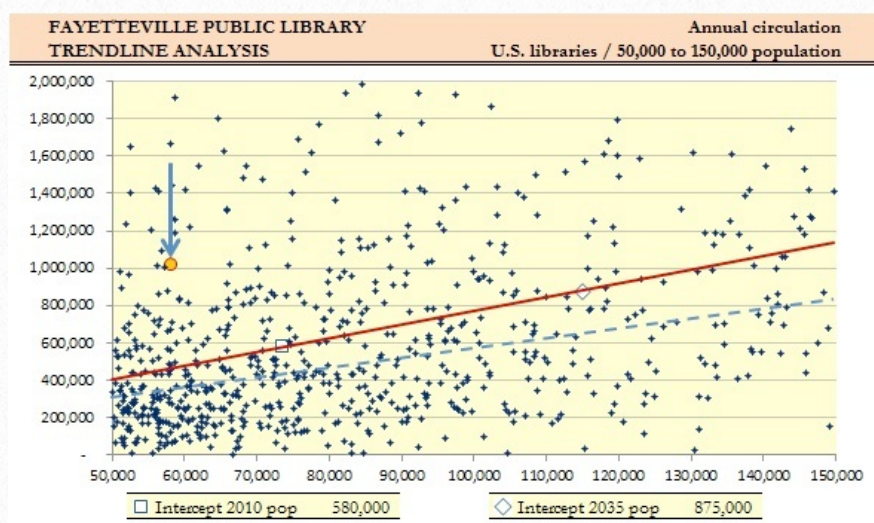
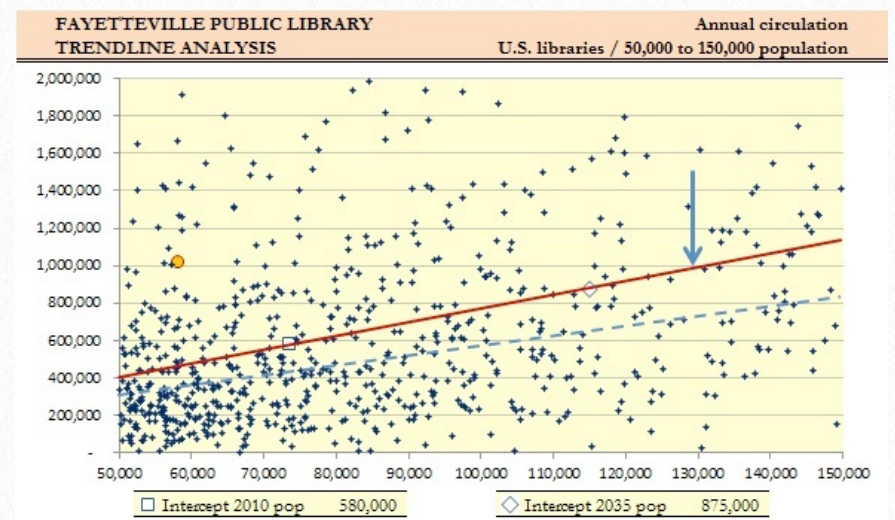
The analysis uses a graph to illustrate the distribution of the data. A simple scatter diagram plots the responses submitted by the libraries in the cohort. Population is plotted along the X-axis, and the data element is plotted along the Y-axis.

The scale on the X-axis is kept constant across the cohorts, showing a range from a low of 50,000 to 150,000 population. Note that this range illustrates all of the cohorts in the selective samples. In the comprehensive samples (all libraries in Arkansas, all libraries in the region, all libraries in the higher ed cohort), the analysis is based on the full cohort, but the chart illustrates just a portion of the total sample set. By keeping the scale on the X-axis consistent, however, comparison from cohort to cohort is facilitated.

The scale on the Y-axis is also kept constant across all cohorts for each measure. This consistency accommodates making comparisons across cohorts. As the trendline rises and falls from one cohort to the next, for example, you understand something about the nature one cohort with regard to the others.

The individual responses in each cohort are plotted as small blue diamonds. The subject library's response is plotted as a large orange disc.

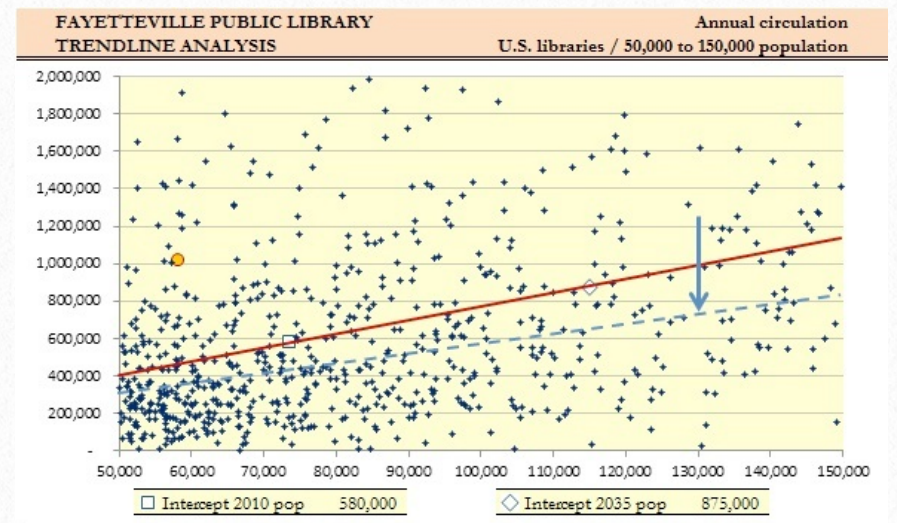
The red line ranging through the data set is a trendline which indicates the "middle" of the data set. It represents the "expected" result given the experience of the cohort in question. Given the experience of the sample of "public libraries nationwide serving 50,000 to 150,000 population," a library serving 90,000 population would be expected to enjoy an annual circulation of about 700,000 – that's the point on the trendline where population served (reading up from the X-axis) and circulation (reading over from the Y-axis) intersect. In this example, the fact that Fayetteville's large orange disc lies above the trendline is an indication that, in comparison with the experience of this particular cohort, FPL circulates materials at an unexpectedly high rate; FPL is very well used in this context.



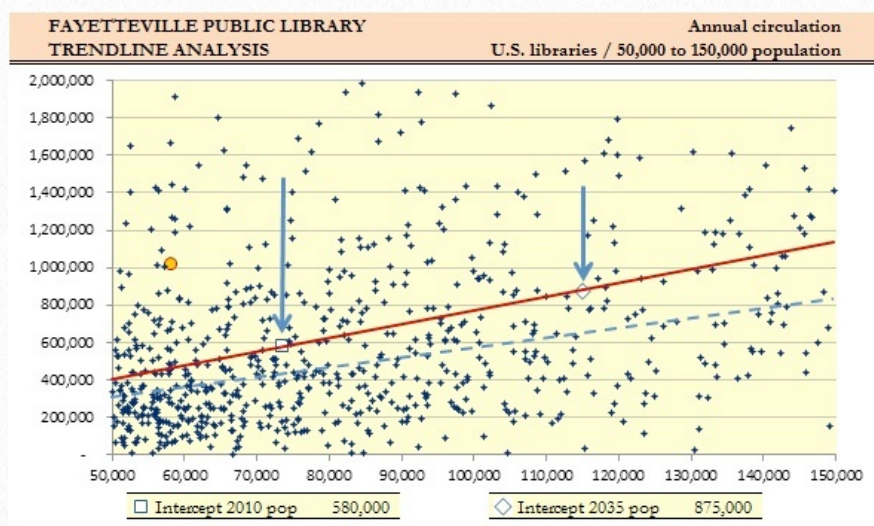
Each chart plots two notable points of intersection with the cohort trendline.

- ▶ A blue square on each chart marks the point where the Fayetteville Public Library's CURRENT service population – 73,580 – intersects with the trendline. The blue square indicates the “expected” result for FPL, given the experience of the cohort in question. In this instance, based on the experience of the cohort “public libraries nationwide serving 50,000 to 150,000 population,” a library serving 73,500+ would be expected to register 580,000 circulations a year. In 2010, FPL reported over 1 million transactions. (Note that the library’s service population in this study is reported as 58,047. This is owing to the fact that the reporting year in question is 2010 and results of the 2010 census were not available until 2011.)
- ▶ A blue diamond on each chart marks the point where the Fayetteville Public Library's PROJECTED service population – 115,000 – intersects with the trendline. The diamond indicates the “expected” result for FPL based on its future service population, and based on the experience of the cohort in question. In this instance, the “expected” result would be 875,000 transactions. Again, FPL already exceeds that “expected” result.

The dotted blue line through each data set is the trendline for the sample group based on the data from ten years earlier. All of these measures and comparisons occur in a fluid setting that changes from year to year. On some measures, the trendline tends to show little variation between the current year and the analysis from ten years prior. On other measures, there’s much more volatility. Providing the corresponding trendline from 10 years ago helps with the interpretation of current-year results. Note that the prior trendline cannot be provided for the regional cohorts, since the IMLS database from 10 years ago did not include latitude and longitude information for each library and so a historical regional sample could not be sorted.



On the following pages we offer the charts from this comparative analysis. They are grouped by data element, then by cohort group.



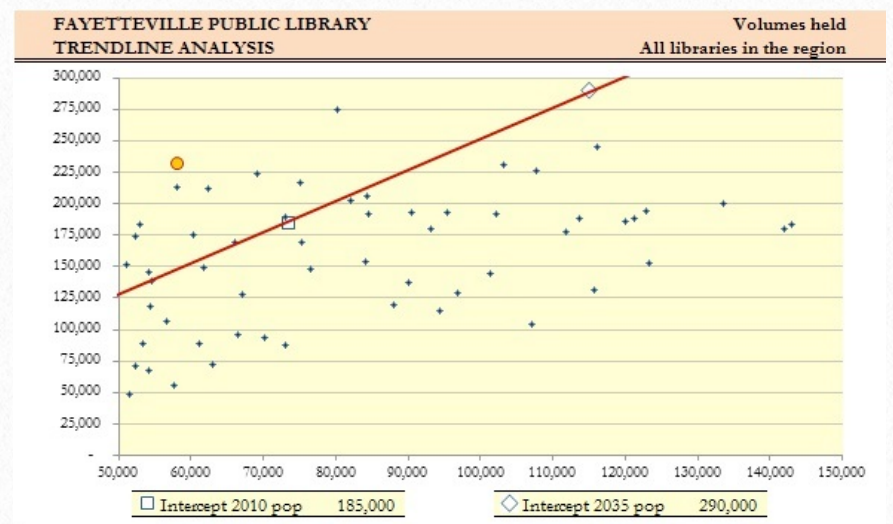
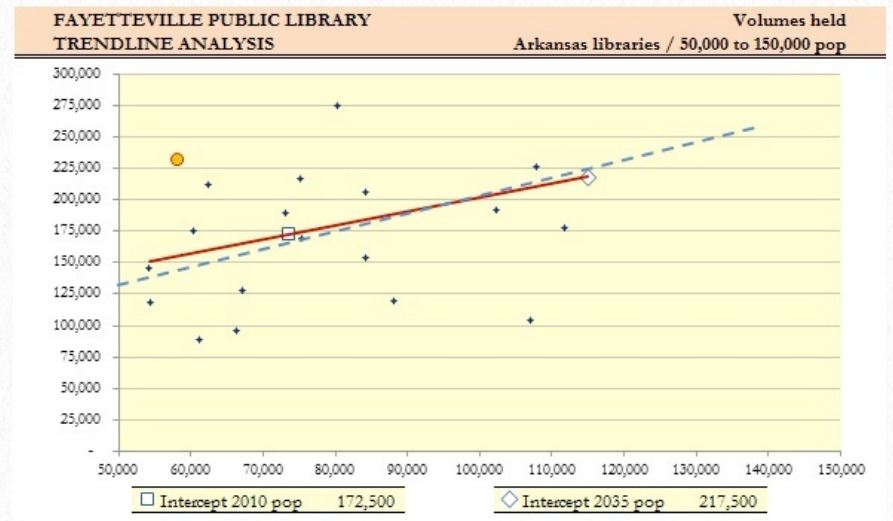
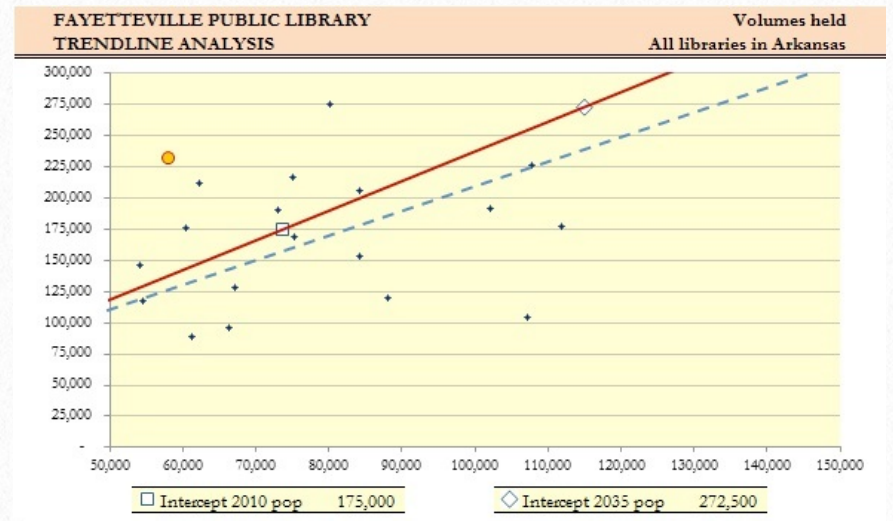
Volumes Held

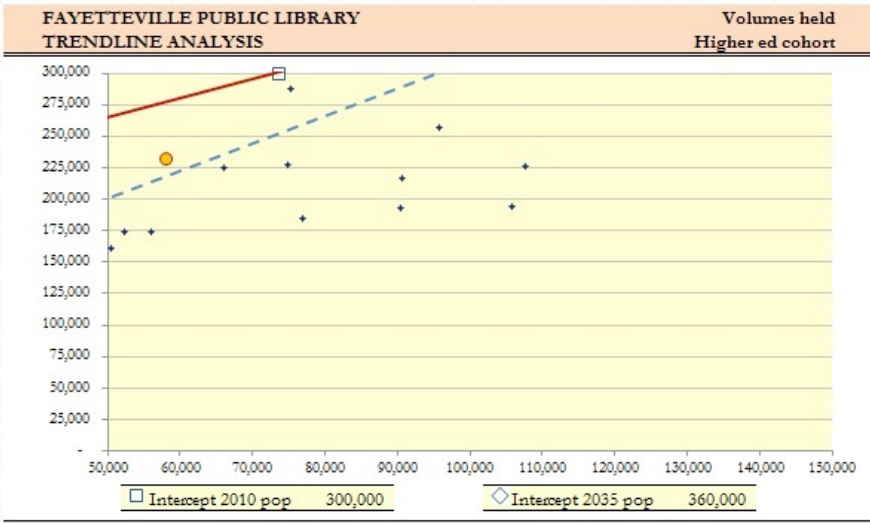
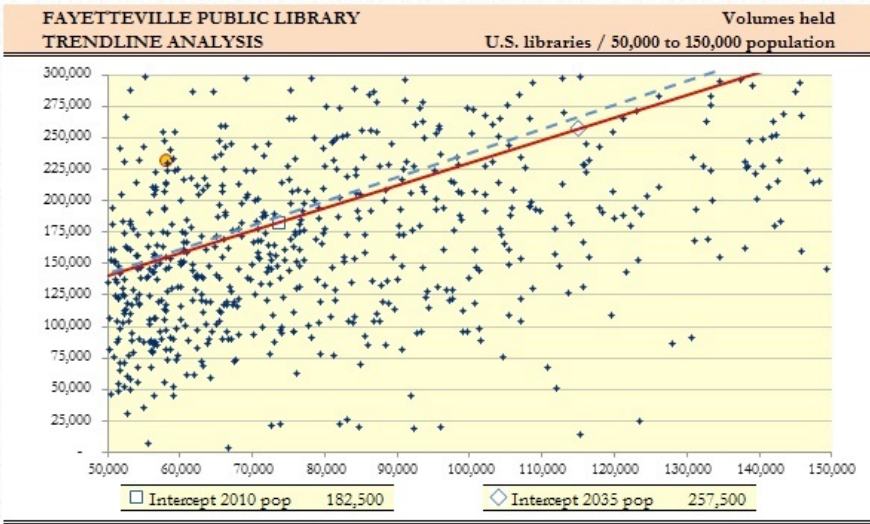
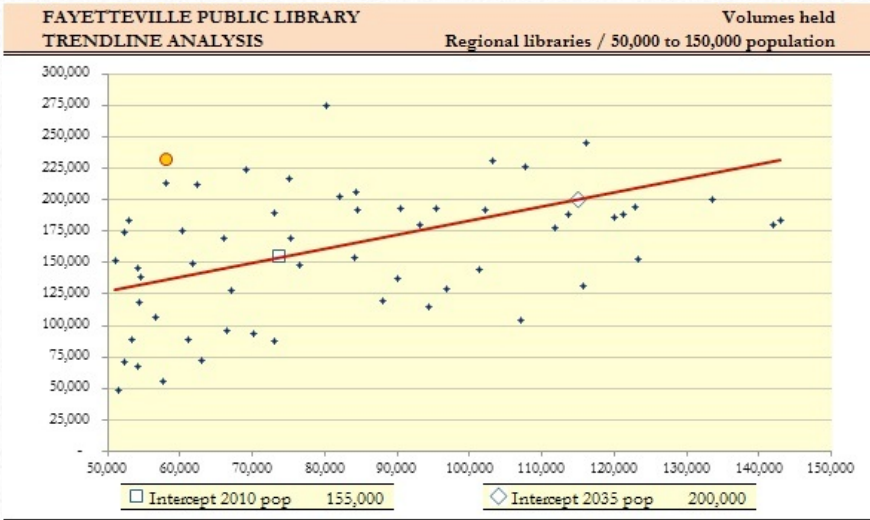
The library's print collection appears to be ample at present. Against six of the eight cohorts, the inventory reported for this analysis (231,900+ volumes) registers above the trendline, in some cases notably so. The only two cohorts where FPL registers below the trendline are the full "higher ed" cohort and the "higher ed" cohort / municipal jurisdiction. In the latter case, FPL today registers just fractions below the "expected" trendline.

The library's current inventory exceeds the "expected" result for the intercept study based on the year 2010 population against six of the eight cohorts. The full "higher ed" cohort recommends a collection of 300,000 volumes based on the library's year 2010 population, and the "higher ed" cohort / municipal recommends 260,000 volumes.

Based on the library's projected year 2035 population, six of the eight cohorts recommend an increase in print holdings. The recommended inventory ranges from 257,500 volumes to 360,000 volumes.

Comparing current-year and historical trendlines, there appears to be some modest growth in print inventories across these cohorts over the last ten years. The two trendlines almost overlay in two cohorts – Arkansas libraries serving 50,000 to 150,000 population and public libraries nationwide serving 50,000 to 150,000 population – indicating that libraries in these cohorts have tended to not grow their print inventories over the last ten years. There is a greater degree of movement (increase) within the full "higher ed" cohort, possibly driven by what would be expected to be a user population with a higher rate of educational attainment than is found in most of the other cohorts.





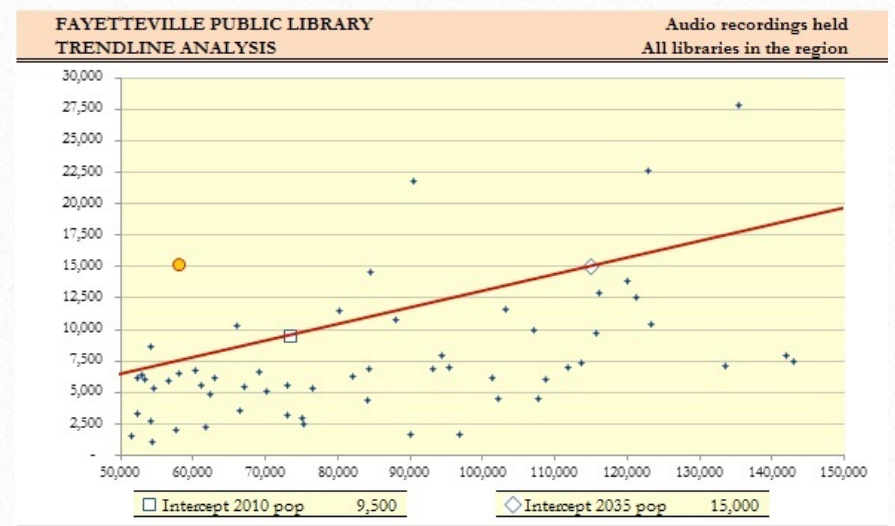
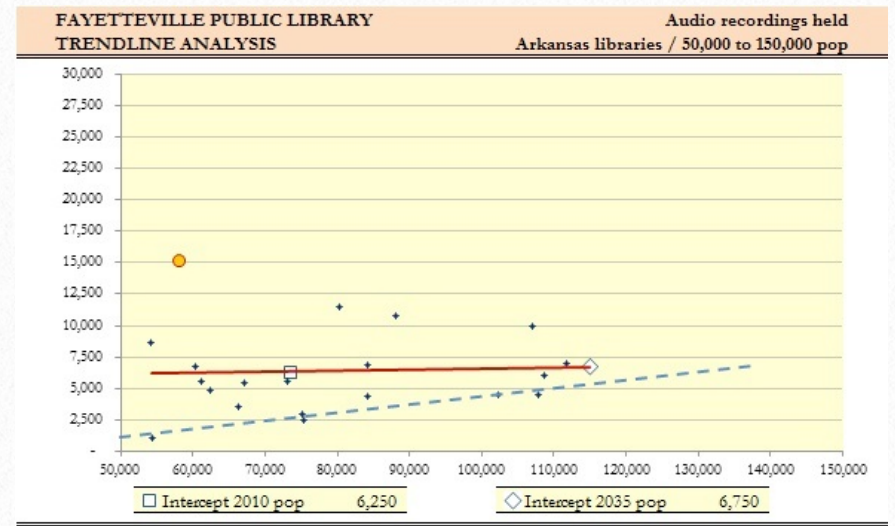
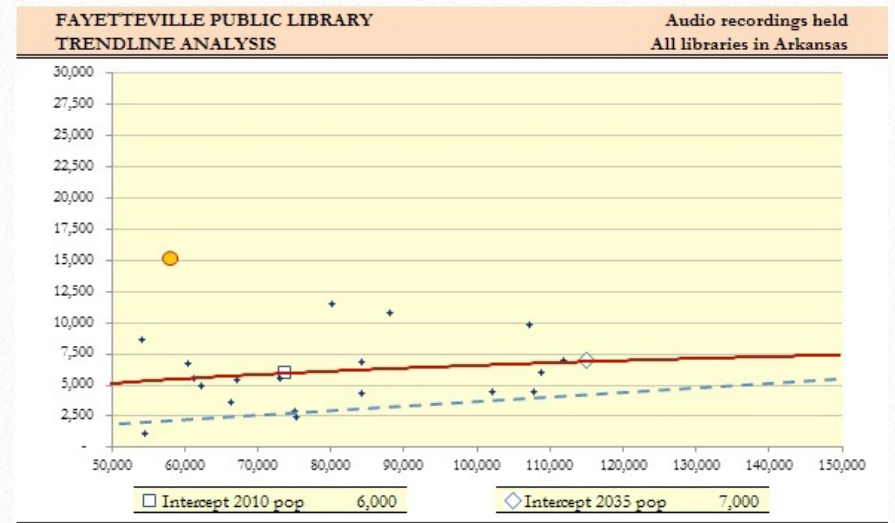
Audio Recordings Held

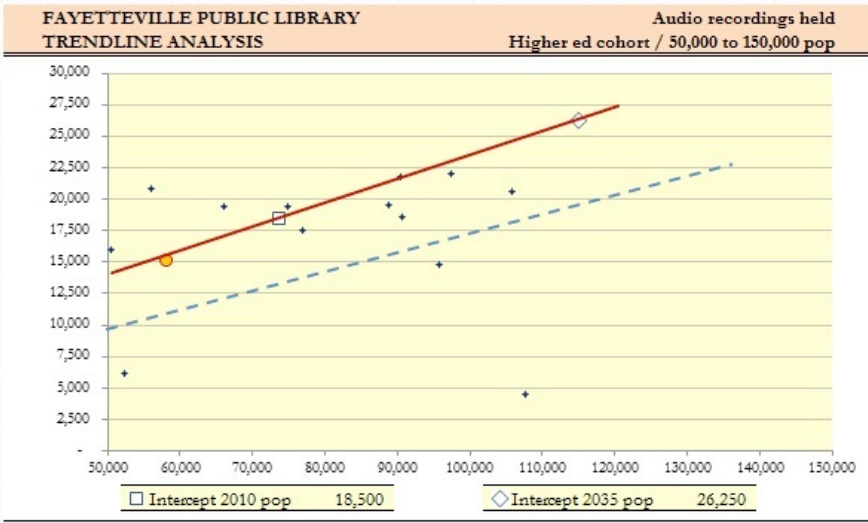
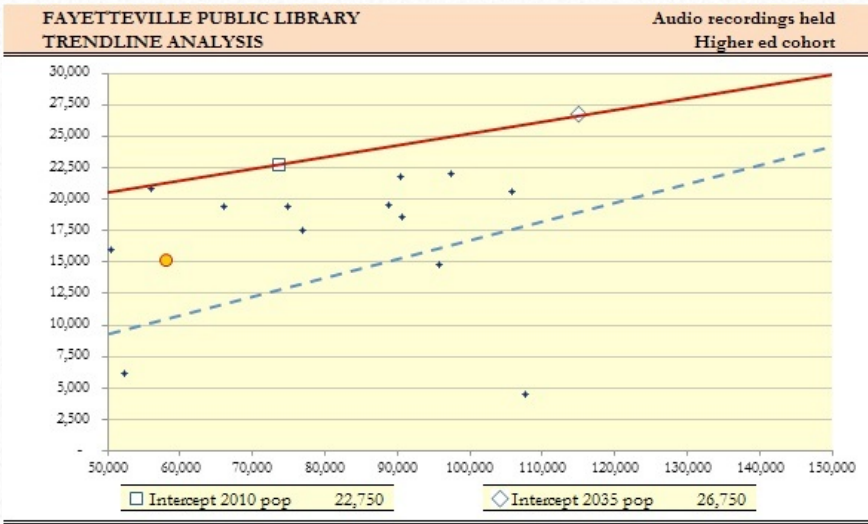
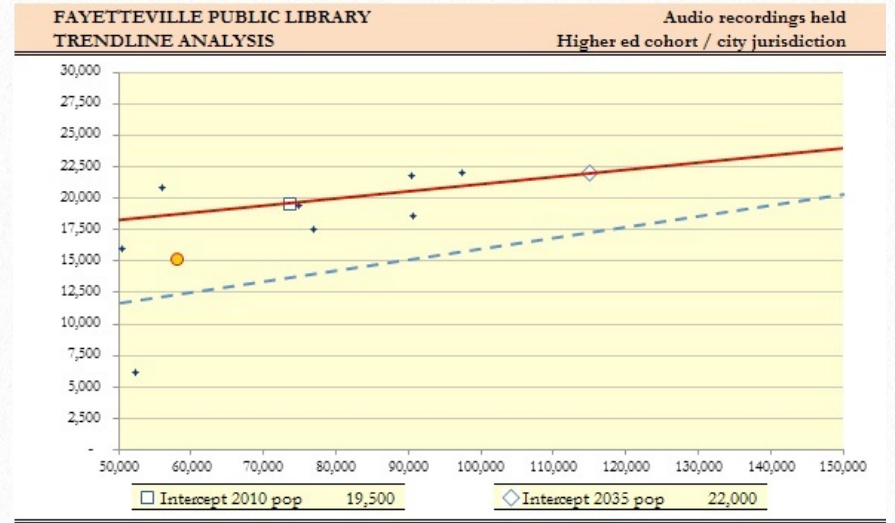
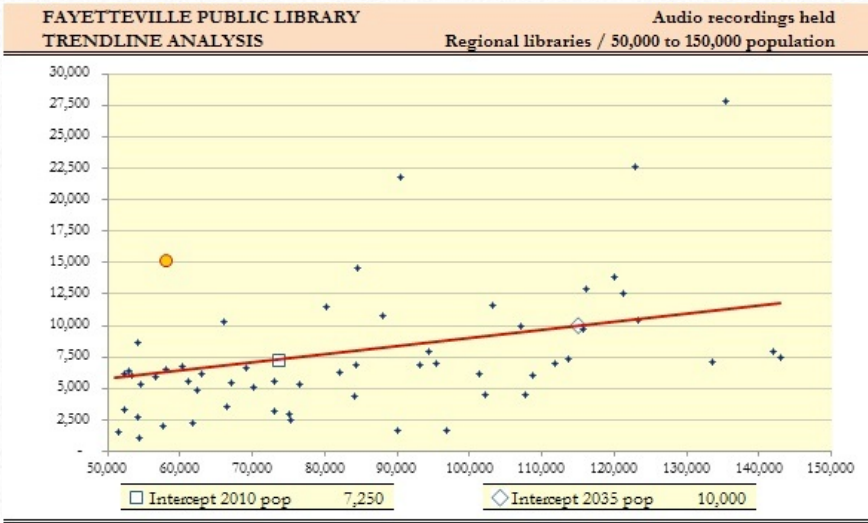
The library's audio collection also appears to be largely ample. Against the regional and national state-level cohorts, the inventory reported for this analysis (15,100+ items) registers above the trendline. Against all three of the "higher ed" cohorts, the library's inventory registers below the trendline, albeit fractionally so against the higher ed / 50,000 to 150,000 population served cohort.

The library's current inventory exceeds the "expected" result for the intercept study based on the year 2010 population against the same five cohorts. The full "higher ed" cohort recommends a collection of 22,750 items based on the library's year 2010 population, the "higher ed" cohort / 50,000 to 150,000 population recommends a collection of 18,500 items, and the "higher ed" cohort / municipal recommends 19,500 items.

The library's current audio inventory exceeds the "expected" result for the library's year 2035 population against four of the cohorts. The cohort of libraries nationwide serving 50,000 to 150,000 population recommends an audio collection of 15,750 items. The three "higher ed" cohorts recommend an audio collection of 26,750 items, 26,250 items, and 22,000 items respectively.

In comparison of current-year and historical trendlines, there is more volatility on this metric than was evident in the print analysis. This indicates that most of these cohorts have been actively expanding audio collections over the last ten years. Interestingly, the two state-level cohorts exhibit the least movement between the historical and current-year trendlines.





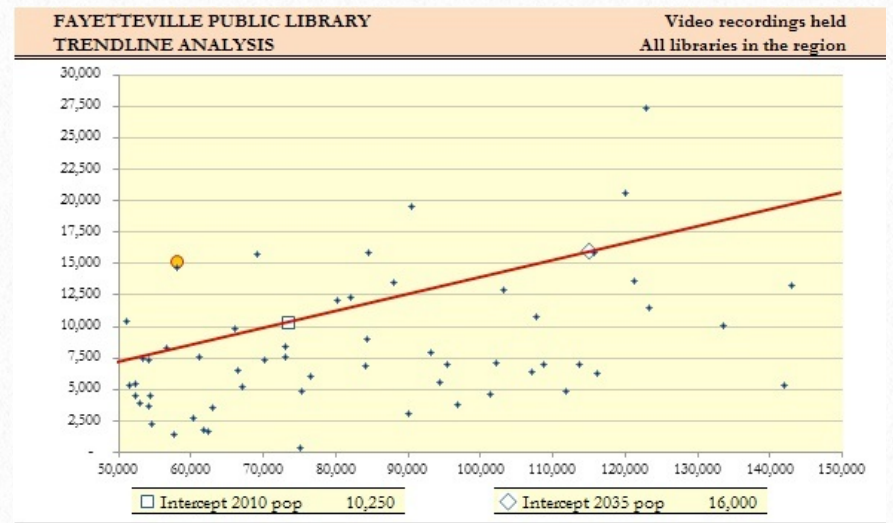
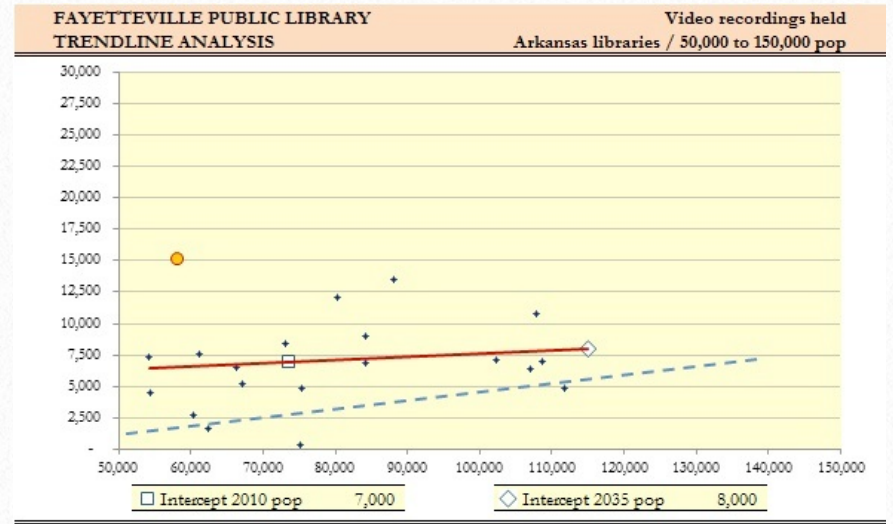
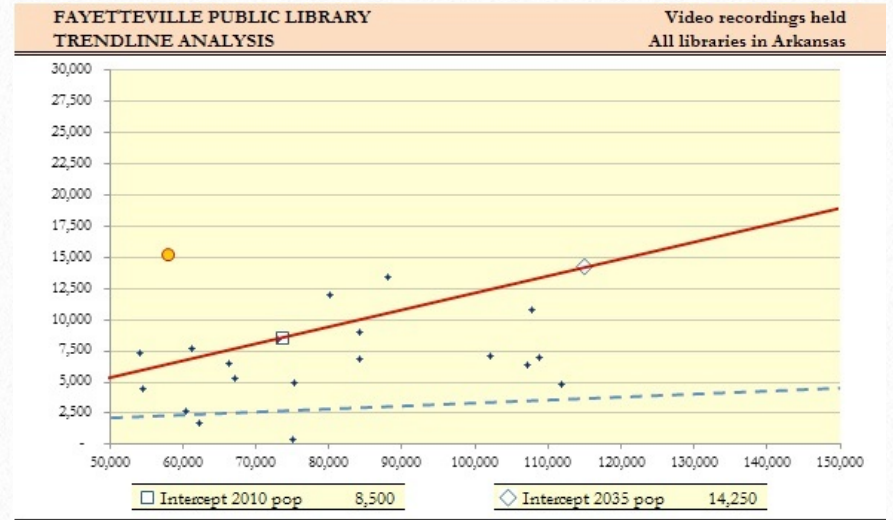
Video Recordings Held

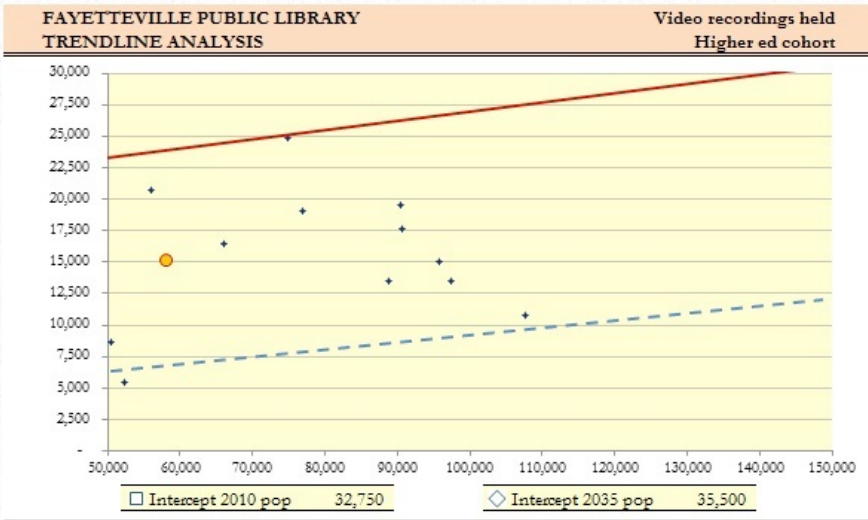
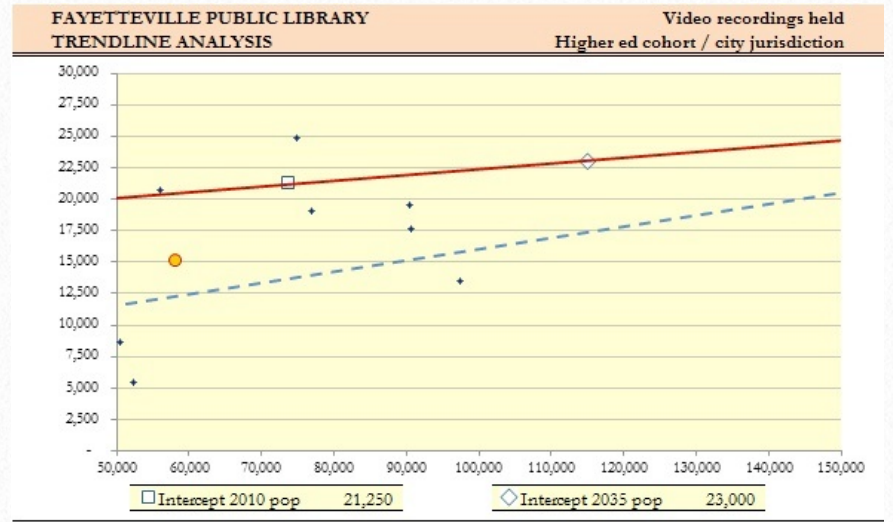
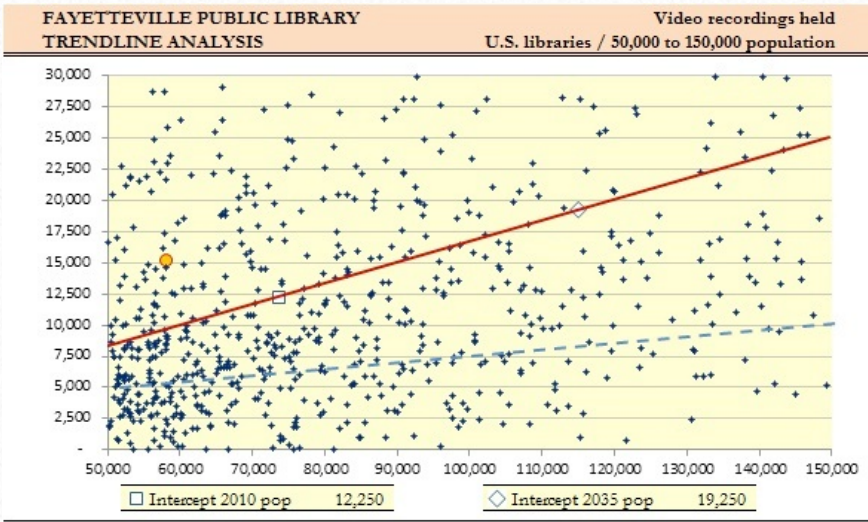
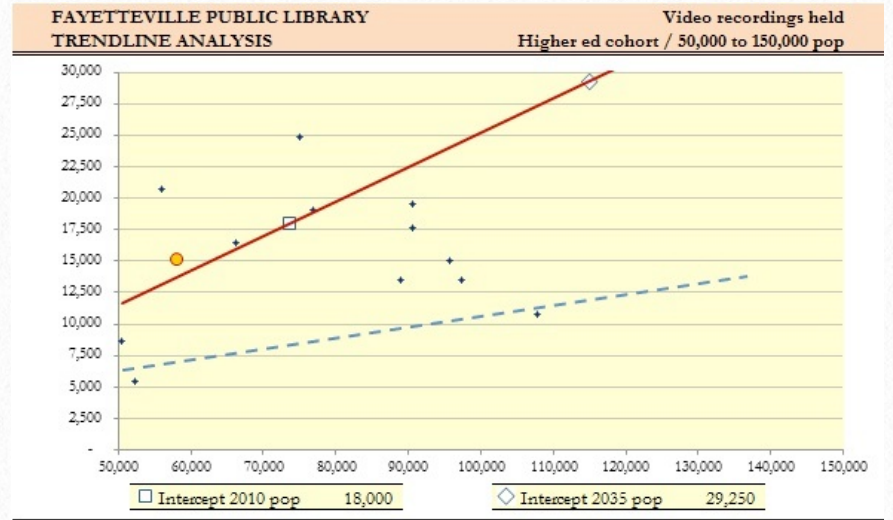
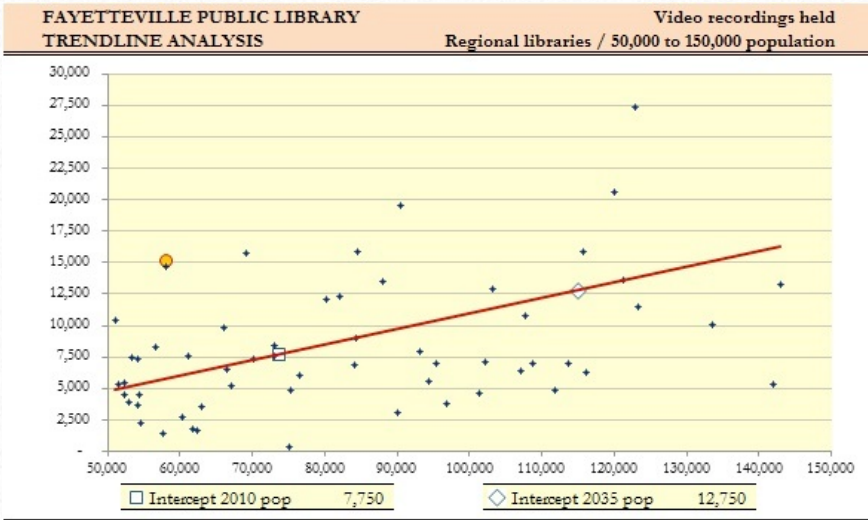
A similar result appears with regard to the library's video collection. Against the state, regional and national-level cohorts, the video inventory reported for this analysis (15,100+) registers above the trendline. Against one of the "higher ed" cohorts – those serving 50,000 to 150,000 population – the library's reported inventory registers above the trendline. Against the remaining two cohorts, the reported inventory registers below the trendline.

The library's current inventory exceeds the "expected" result for the intercept study based on the year 2010 population against the state, regional and national-level cohorts. The full "higher ed" cohort recommends a collection of 32,750 items based on the library's year 2010 population, the "higher ed" cohort / 50,000 to 150,000 population recommends a collection of 18,000 items, and the "higher ed" cohort / municipal recommends 21,250 items.

The library's current audio inventory exceeds the "expected" result for the library's year 2035 population against three of the cohorts. The cohort of all libraries in the region recommends a video inventory of 16,000 items based on the library's year 2035 population. The cohort of libraries nationwide serving 50,000 to 150,000 population recommends 19,250 items. And the three "higher ed" cohorts recommend 35,500 items, 29,250 items and 23,000 items respectively.

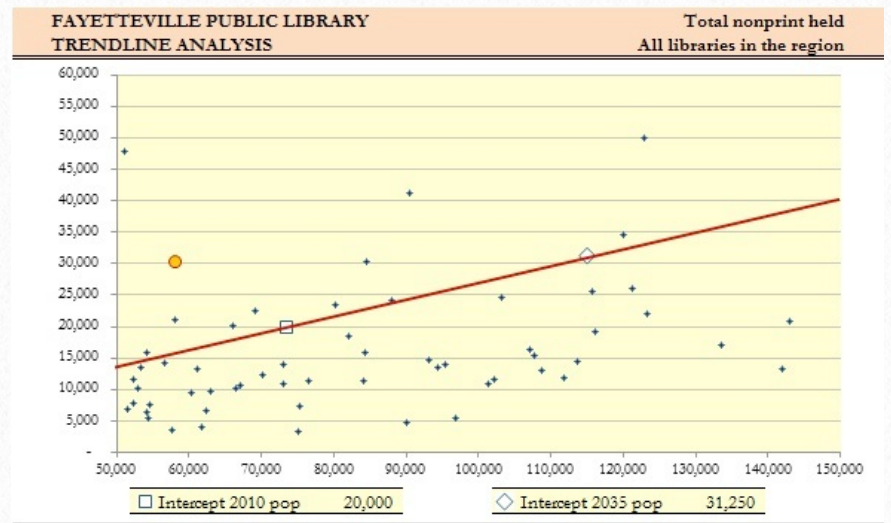
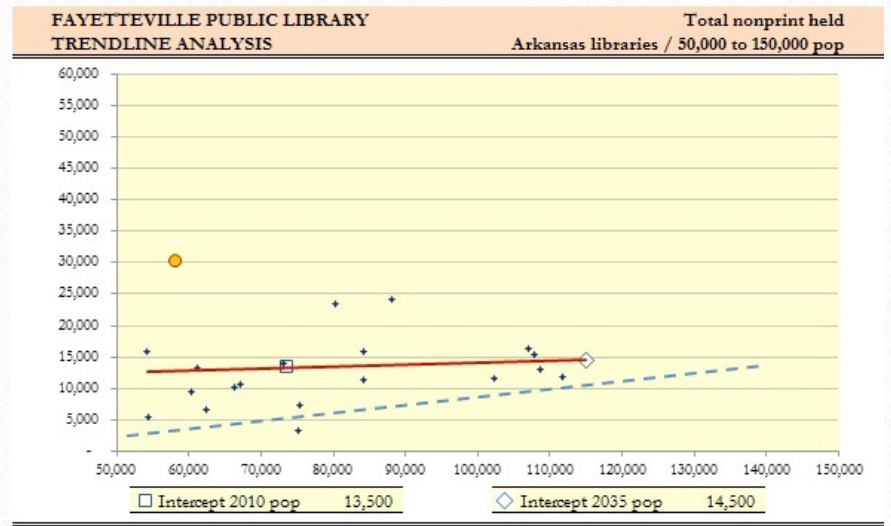
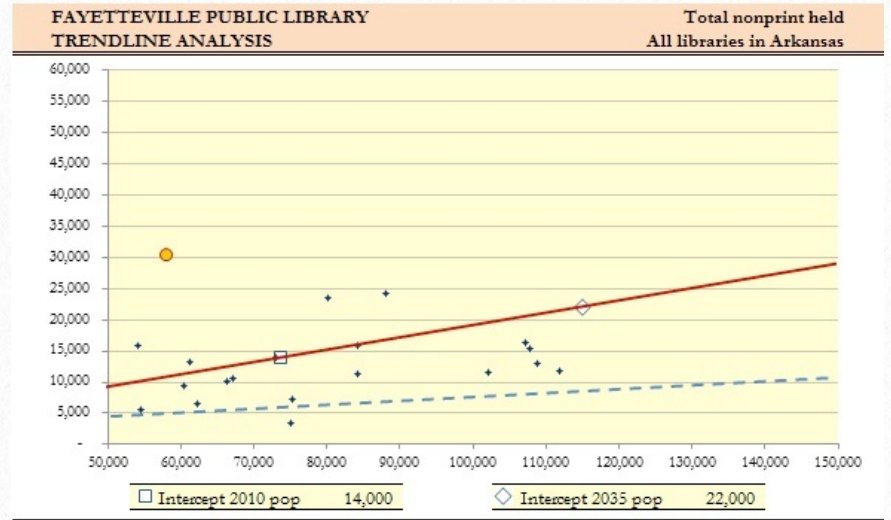
In comparison of current-year and historical trendlines, there is even more volatility on this metric than was evident in the audio analysis. This indicates that most of these cohorts have been actively expanding video collections over the last ten years.

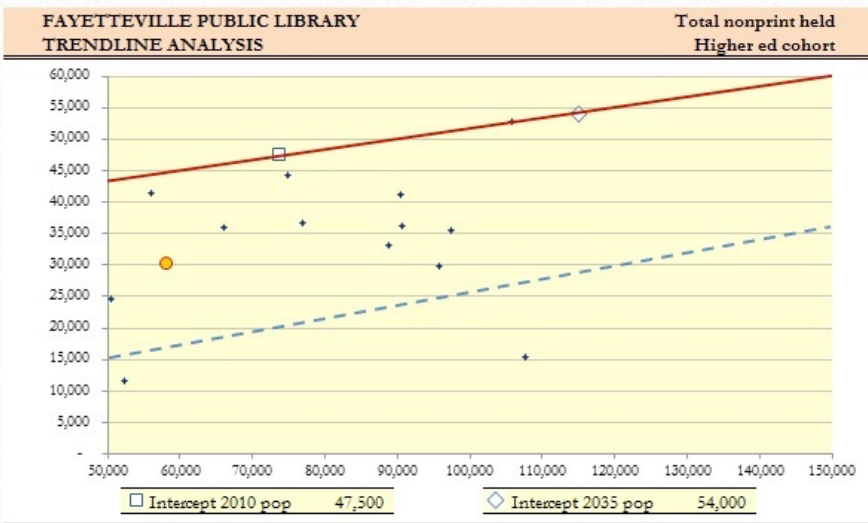
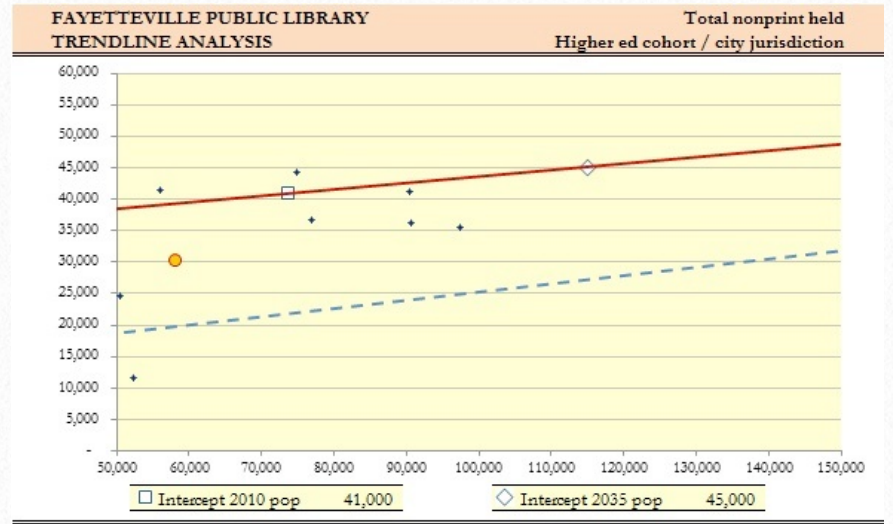
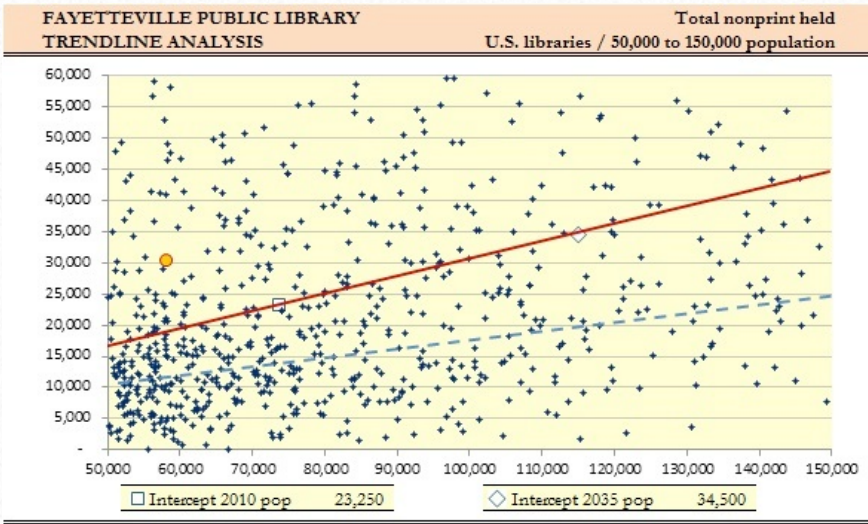
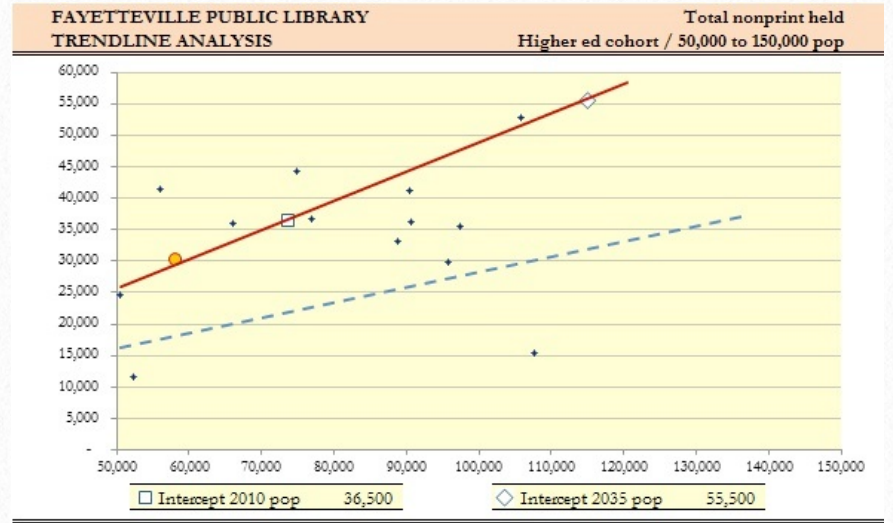
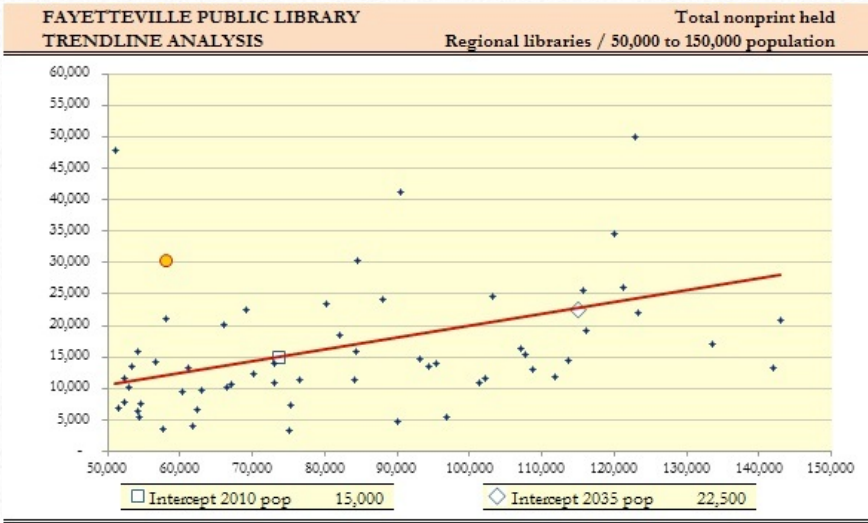




Combined Nonprint Holdings

The results for this metric are almost identical to the results for “video recordings held,” reported above.





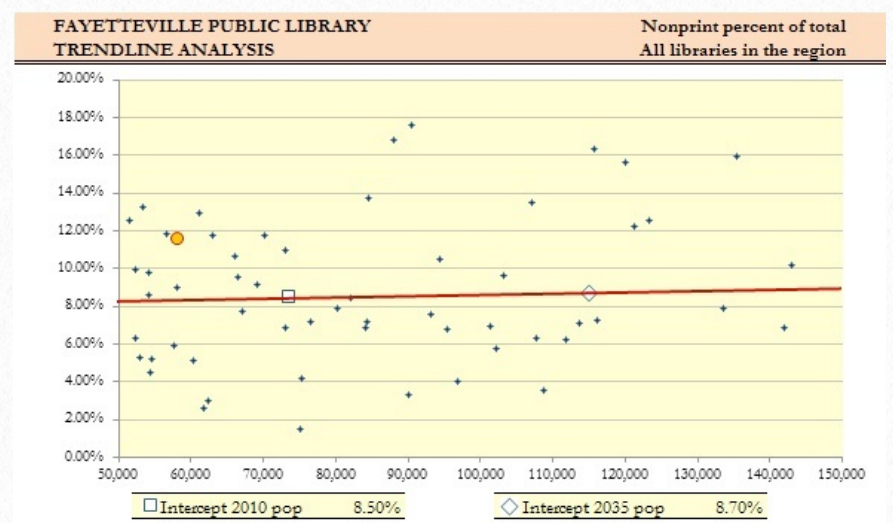
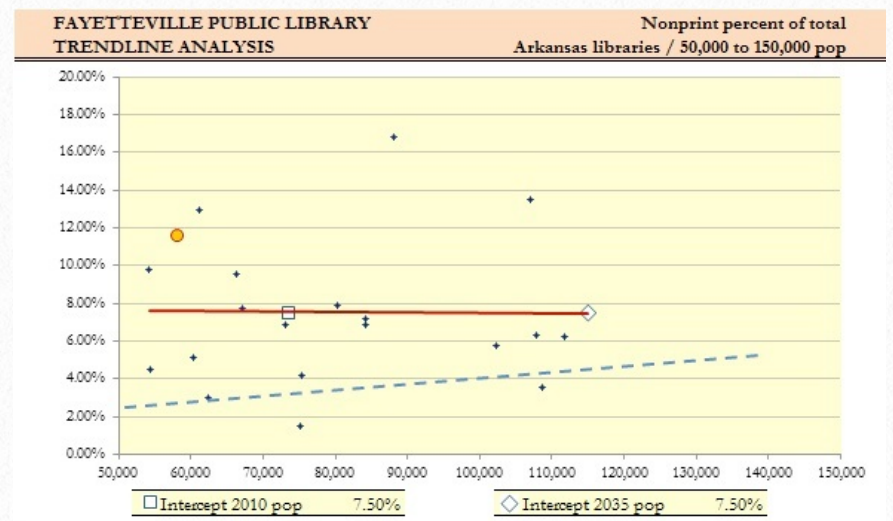
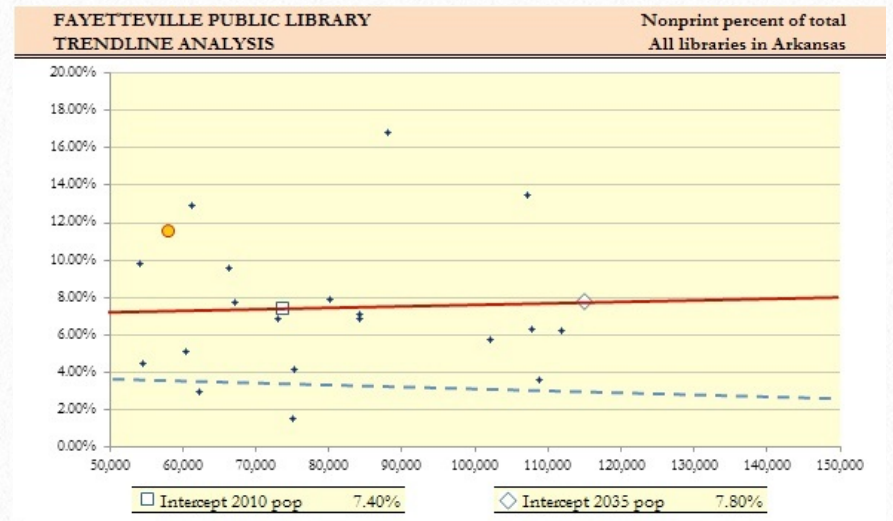
Nonprint Holdings as a Percent of Total Inventory

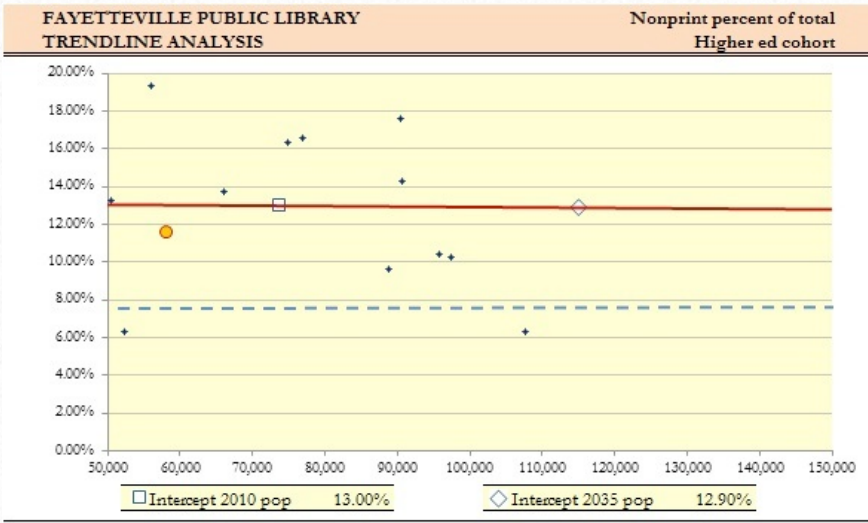
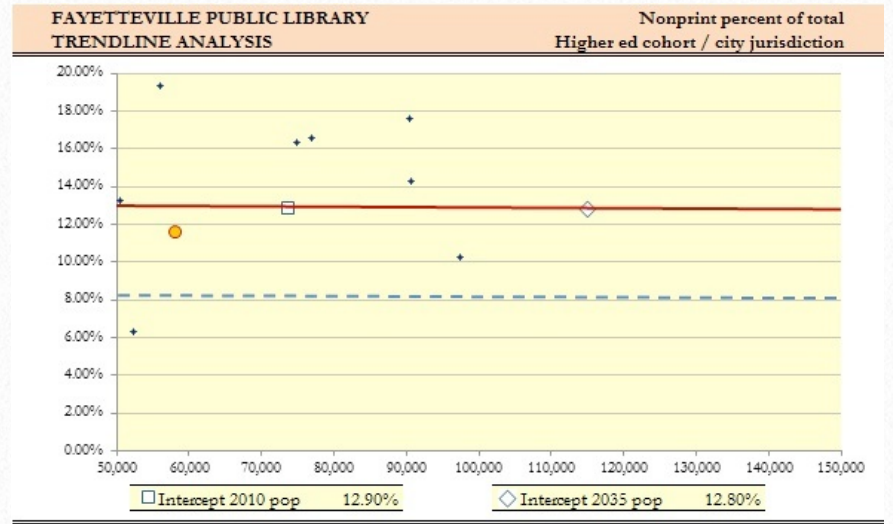
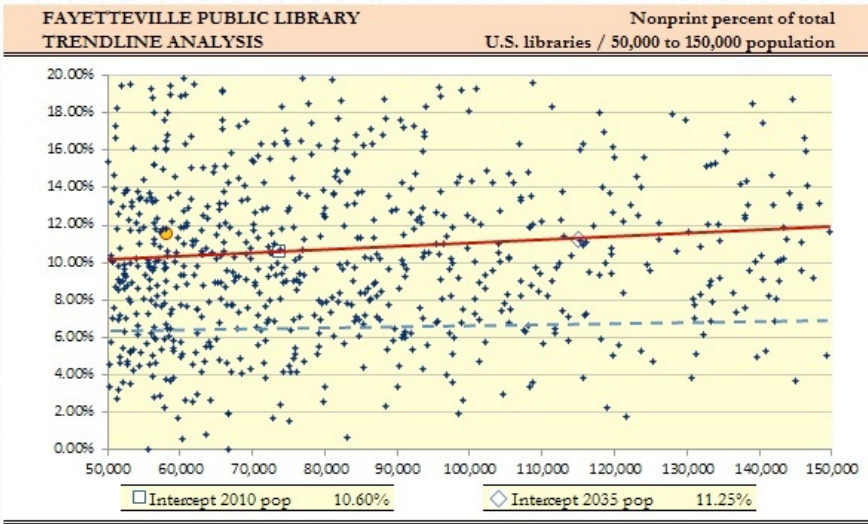
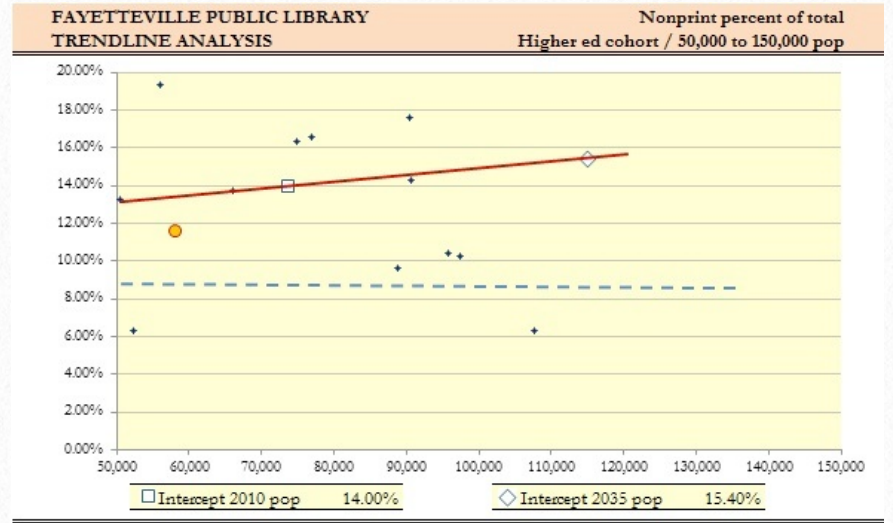
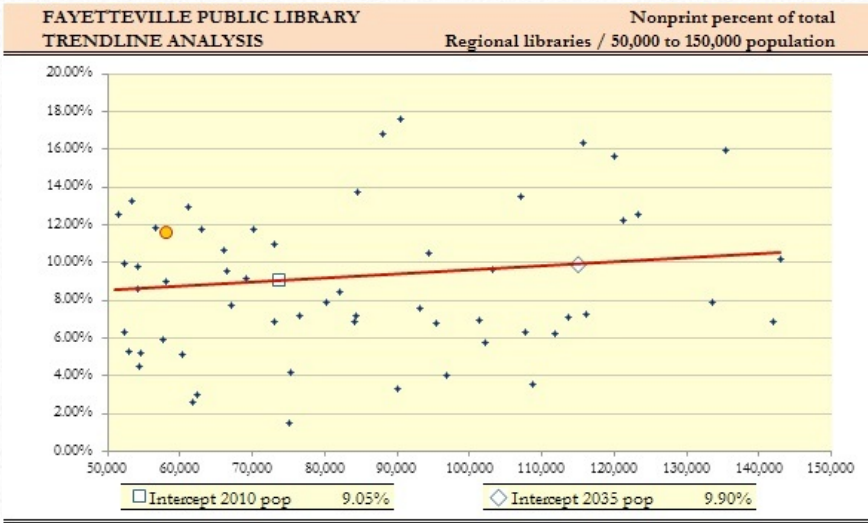
This metric describes the broad character of a library's collection. Measuring the proportion of the library's combined collection that is devoted to nonprint resources is an indicator of how traditional the library is. A low ratio of nonprint holdings indicates the library is largely vested in traditional, print collections while a high ratio indicates the library is more diversified.

On this metric the familiar pattern appears once again. Against the state, regional and national-level cohorts, Fayetteville's current reported ratio – 11.57% – registers above the trendline. It falls below the trendline against the three “higher ed” cohorts.

Against the state, regional and national-level cohorts, the library's ratio exceeds the recommended ratio based on the library's year 2010 population. The same pattern is reflected based on the library's year 2035 population. It is interesting to note that across six of the cohorts, the library's recommended ratio increases as one moves from the library's year 2010 population to its 2035 population. This suggests that as a library increases in population served, it tends to devote a larger share of its overall inventory to nonprint holdings. Against two of the cohorts – the full “higher ed” cohort and the “higher ed” cohort / municipal – the ratio decreases slightly as population served increases.

Comparing current-year and historical trendlines, there is a fair degree of movement across all of the cohorts, indicating that libraries in general have actively expanded their nonprint holdings over the last ten years.





Magazine Titles Received

A different overall impression is created with the examination of this metric. In comparison with the preceding analyses, this metric is distinguished by the fact that in most cases, the historic trendline is above the current-year trendline. Only in the full “higher ed” cohort is the current-year trendline higher than the historical trendline.

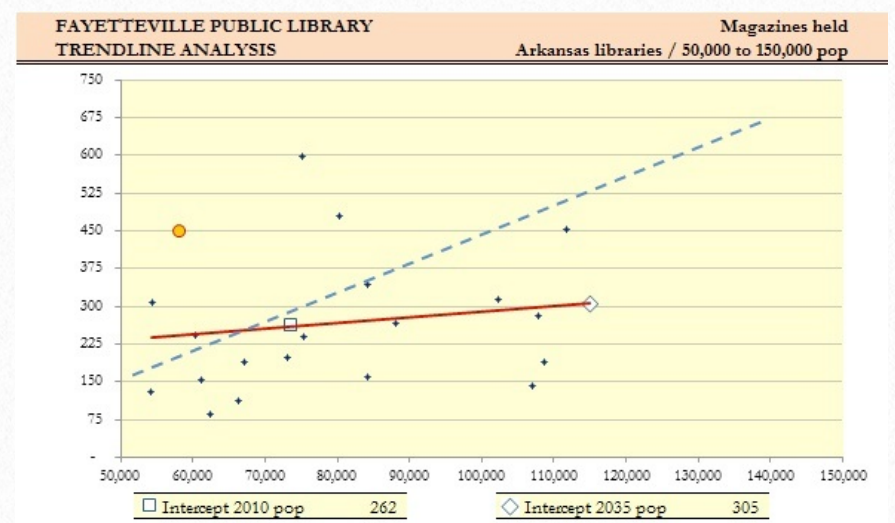
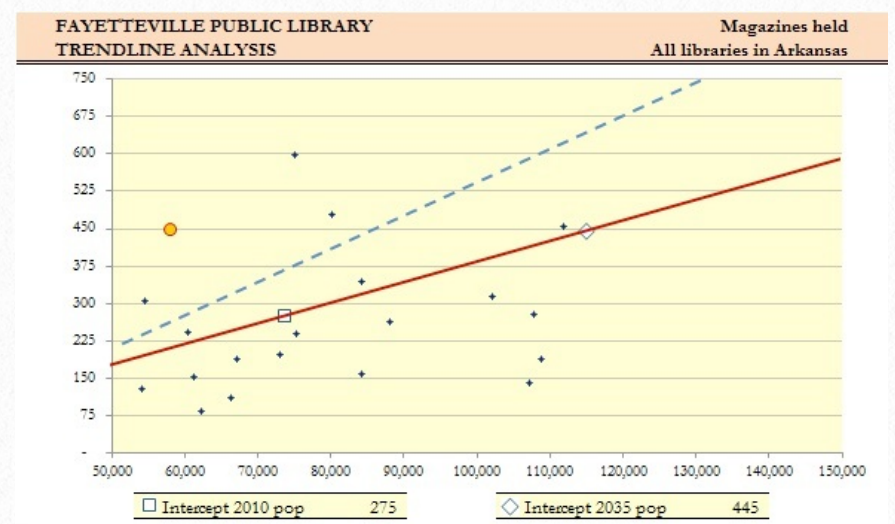
This is clear evidence that public libraries have actively been reducing the scale of their magazine subscription lists over the last decade. As this literature becomes increasingly available in electronic format, libraries are subject to less pressure to expand their physical inventory of magazines. More and more, users who seek specific information in a specific issue of a magazine do so via electronic means. The physical collection of magazines is increasingly a casual-use, browsing collection.

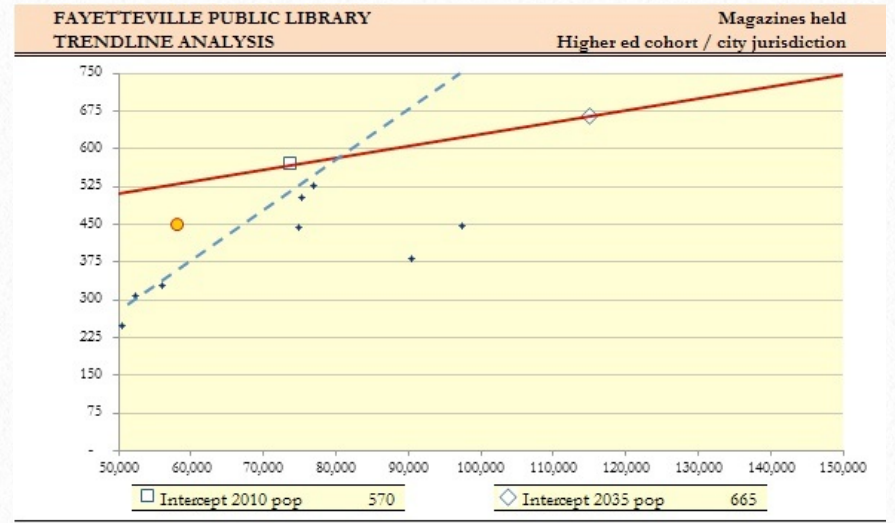
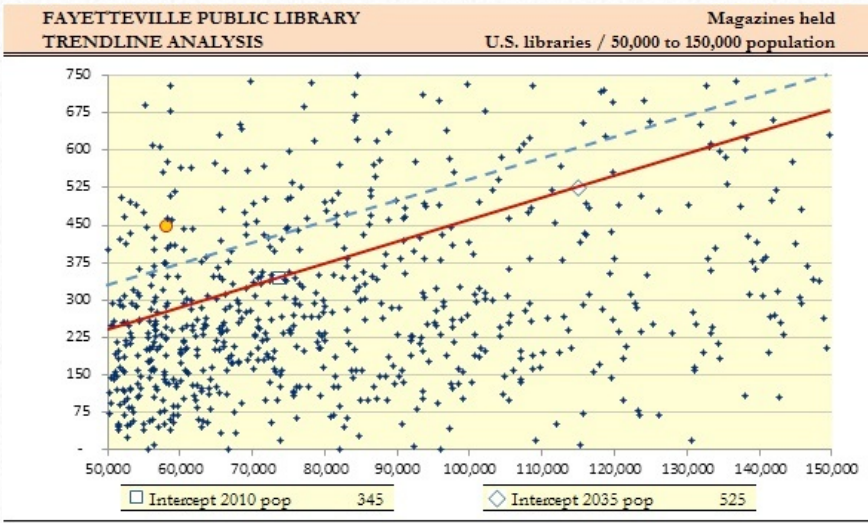
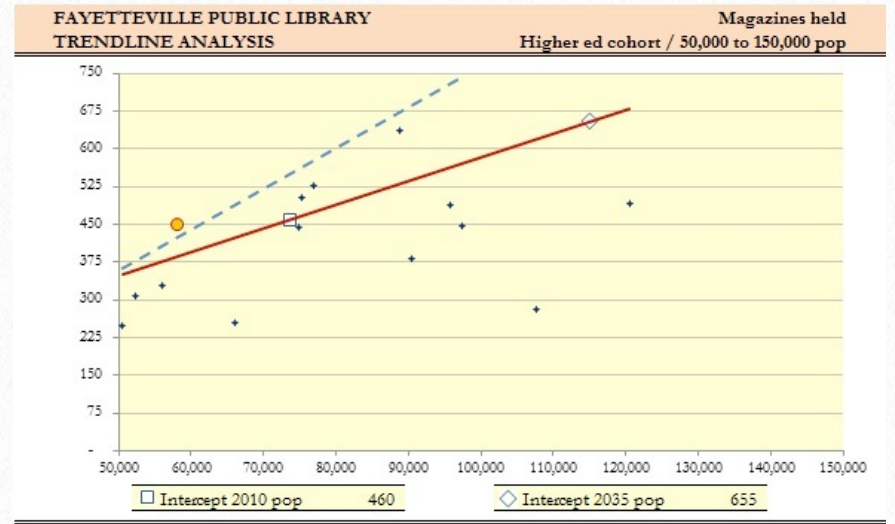
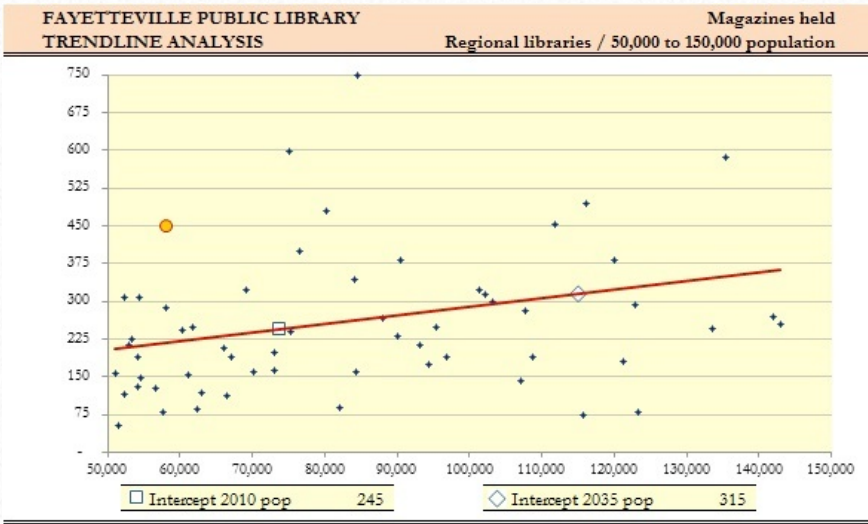
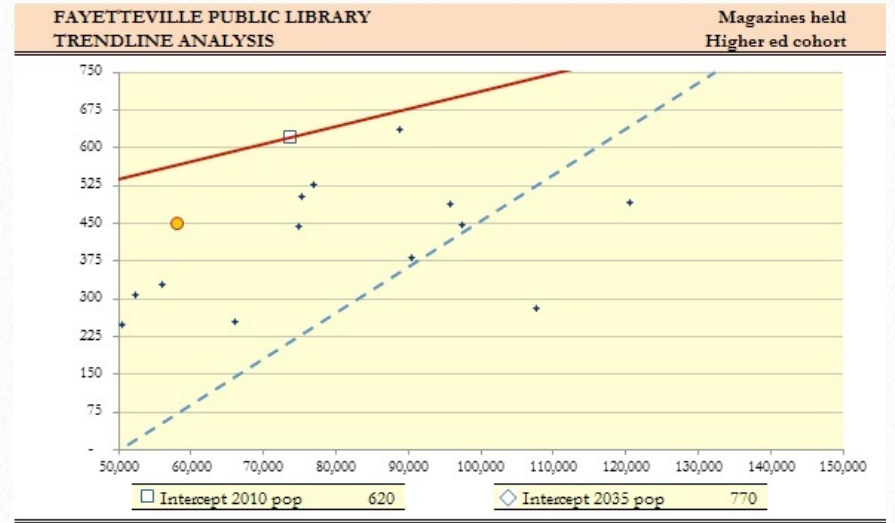
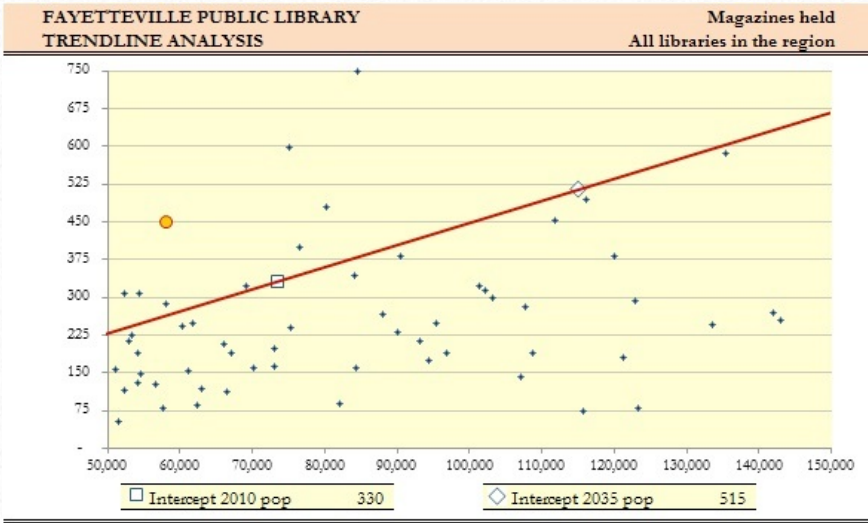
That said, the library’s reported inventory of 450 titles registers above the trendline for the state, regional and national cohorts, and against the “higher ed” cohort / 50,000 to 150,000 population as well. Against the remaining two cohorts, the current reported inventory registers below the trendline. Remember that the IMLS dataset reports for the year 2010; since that time, Fayetteville has reduced its print magazine inventory to 348 titles.

The library’s current reported inventory exceeds the “expected” inventory based on the library’s year 2010 population against the state, regional and national-level cohorts. Based on the library’s year 2010 population, the higher ed cohorts recommend magazine inventories of 620 titles, 460 titles, and 570 titles respectively.

The library’s current reported inventory exceeds the “expected” inventory based on the library’s year 2035 population against four of the eight cohorts. The national cohort recommends a collection of 525 titles, while the higher ed cohorts recommend 770 titles, 655 titles and 665 titles respectively.

Even though some of these cohorts might suggest that the library provide for an expanded collection of magazines in the future, the broad trend is clearly headed in a different direction.





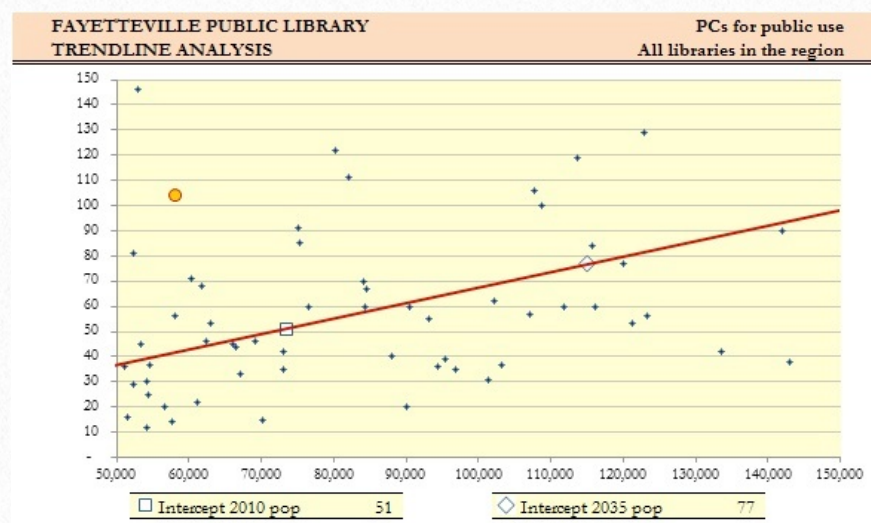
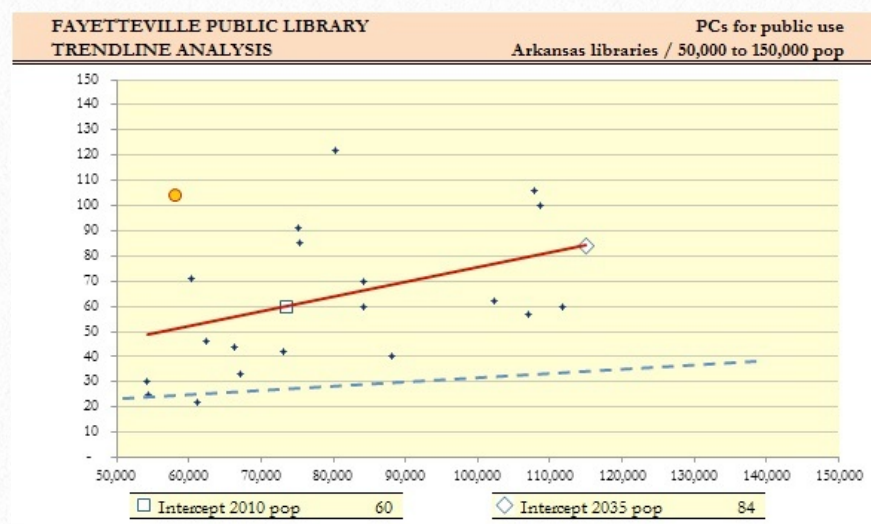
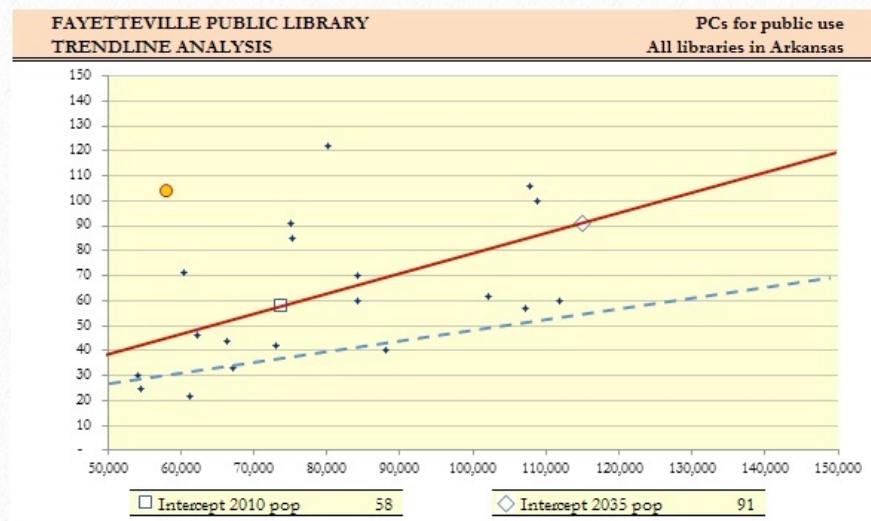
Public Use Computers

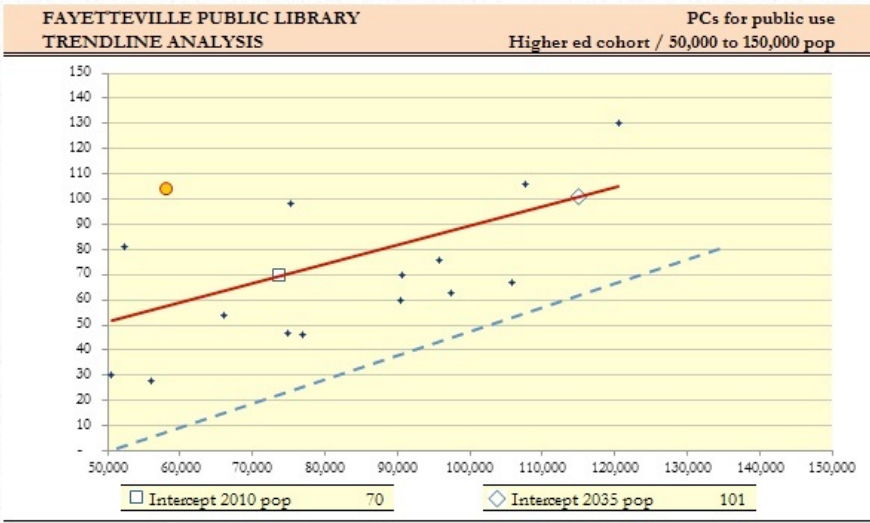
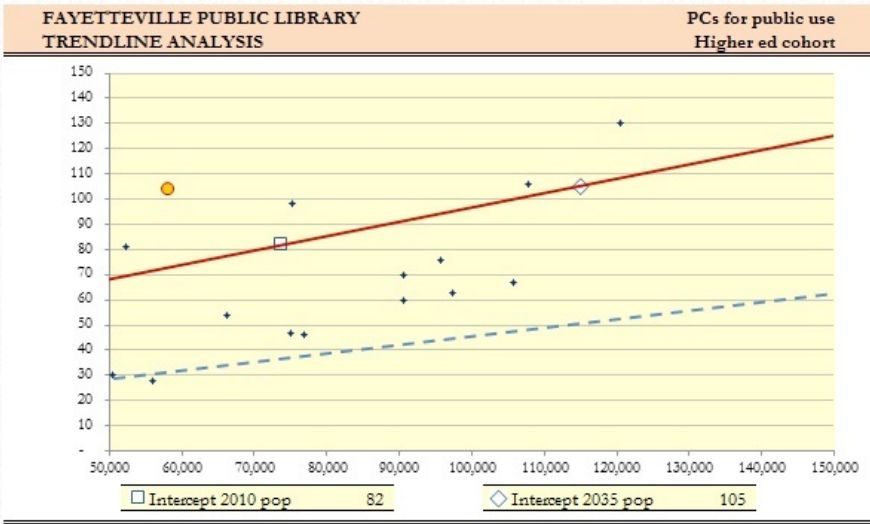
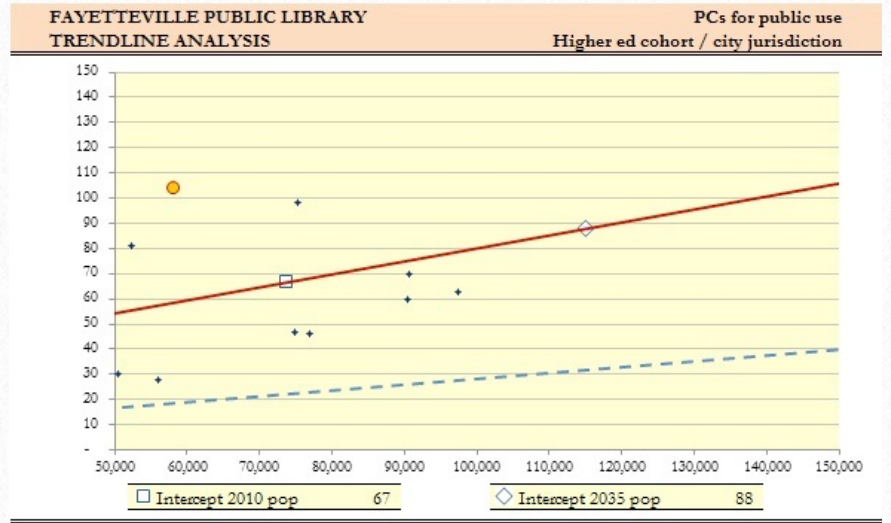
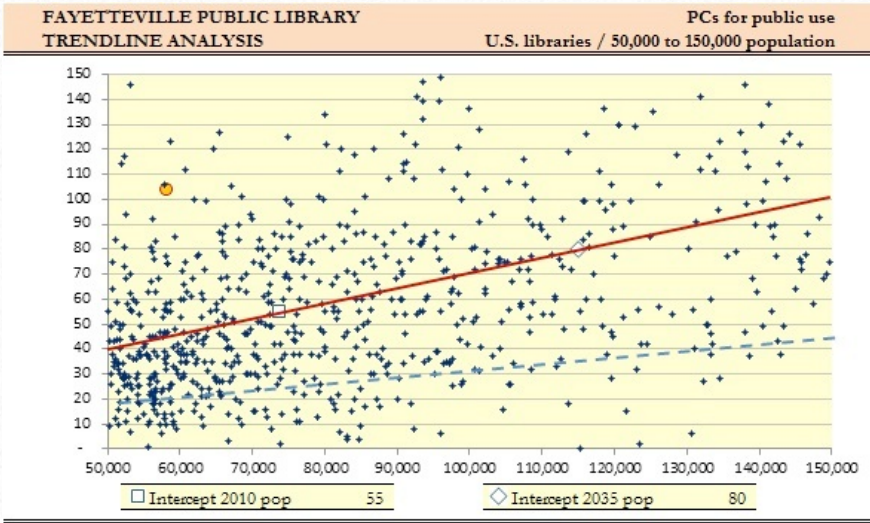
As more and more content is available and delivered electronically, the number of computer stations provided by the library for public use becomes an important measure of access to those resources.

It is important to keep in mind that the data reported here is from 2010. At the end of that year, FPL provided 104 public use computers. The library's annual report for 2011 tallied a significant increase in that inventory – to 164 PCs.

On this metric, the library's reported inventory of 104 computers for public use registers above the trendline against every cohort. The inventory as of the end of 2010 exceeded the recommendation of every cohort based on the library's year 2010 population, as well as seven of the eight cohorts based on the library's year 2035 population.

The library's reported inventory as of the end of 2011 far exceeds all of the cohort recommendations. Through this inventory, the Fayetteville Public Library provides extraordinary access to electronic information resources.





Annual Circulation

By many measures, Fayetteville Public Library is well-used. Against both state cohorts, the library's reported annual circulation (1,025,000+ in 2010) was well above the trendline – two to three times greater than the trendline analysis might suggest. FPL's reported circulation exceeds the "recommended" or "expected" circulation levels from the state level cohorts based on the library's year 2010 and year 2035 population. Similar results are evident in comparison with the regional and national cohorts.

The comparison is mixed against the higher ed cohorts.

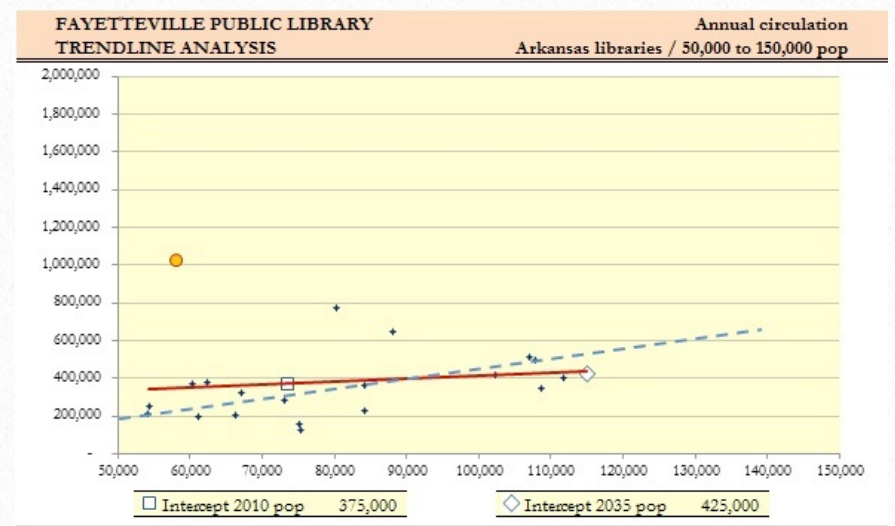
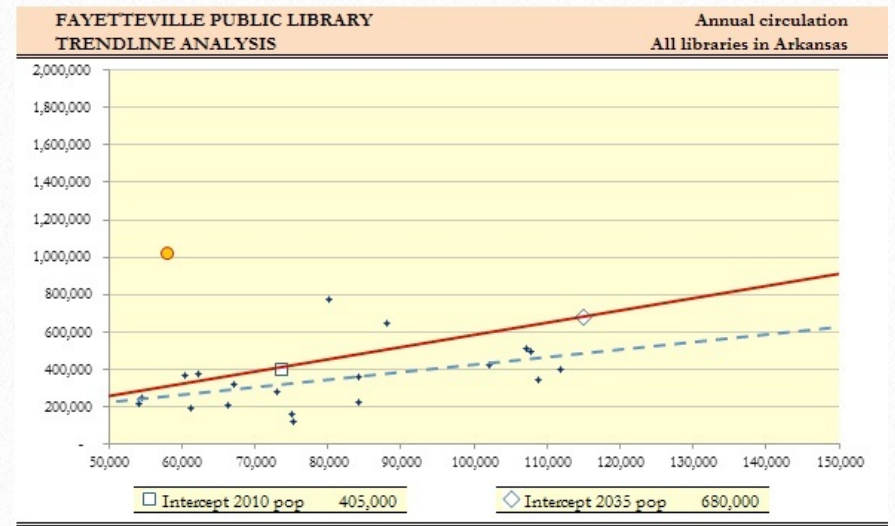
Against the full "higher ed" cohort, the "expected" rate of circulation is just over 1.5 million. Based on the library's year 2010 population, the "expected" rate of circulation is 1.65 million, while the library's year 2035 population should generate an expected 1.85 million transactions based on the experience of this cohort.

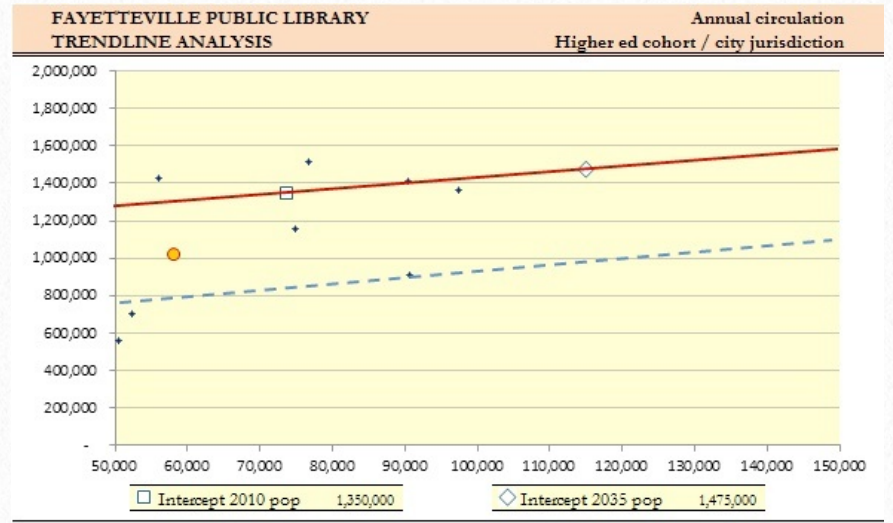
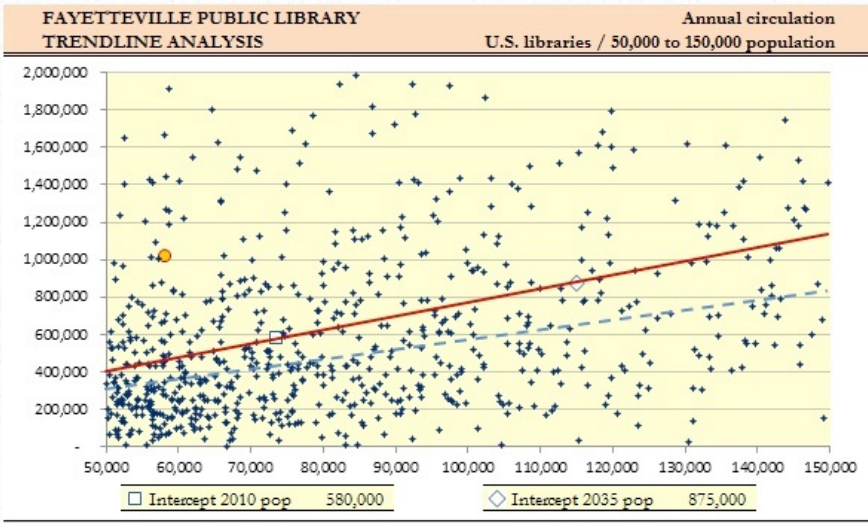
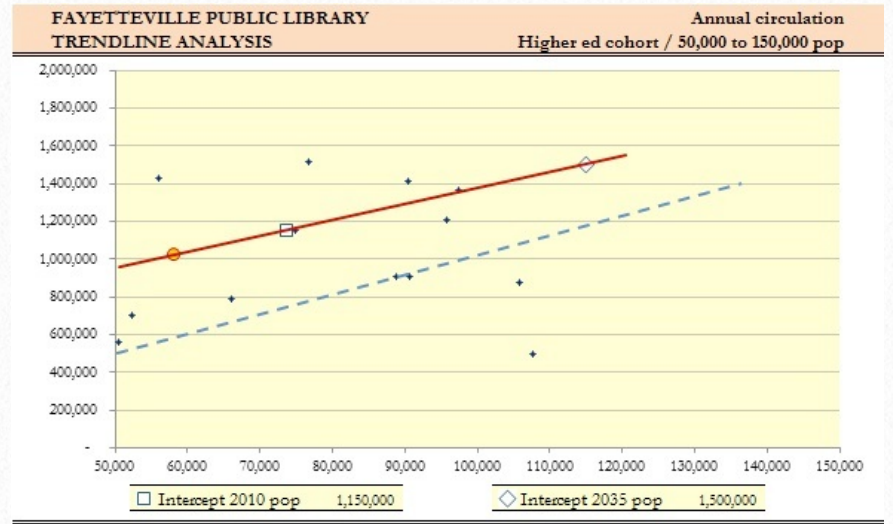
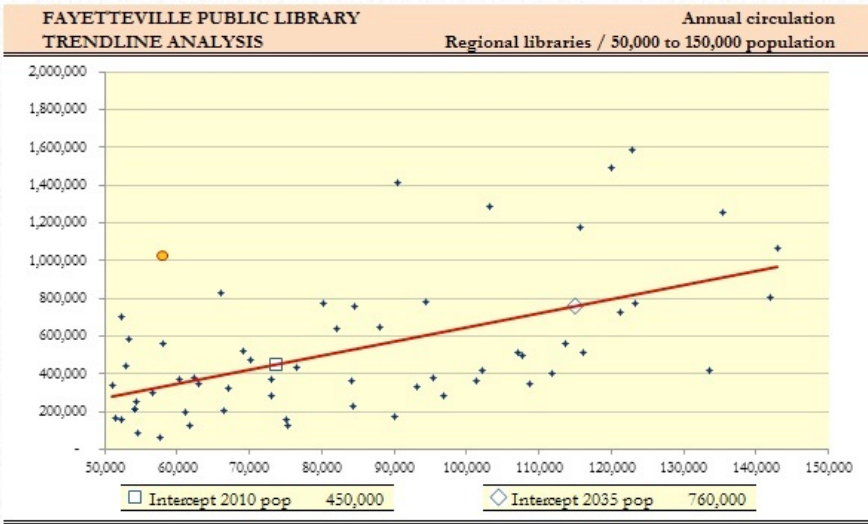
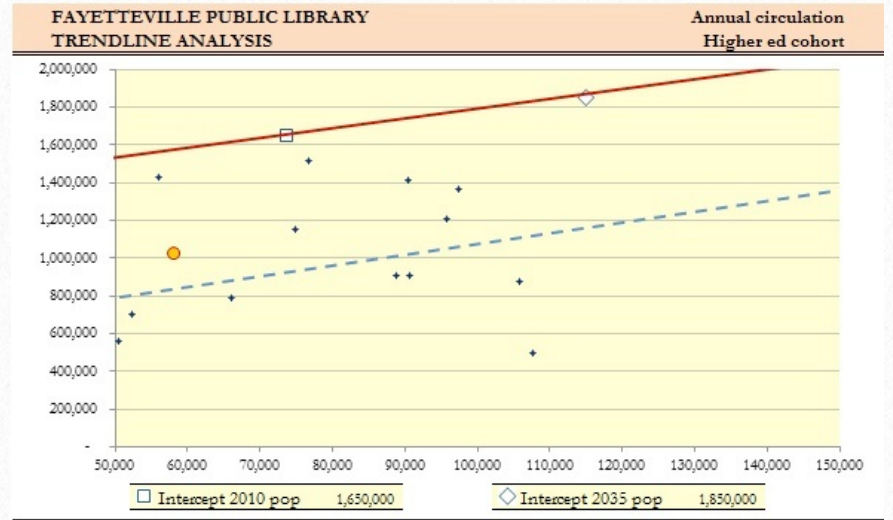
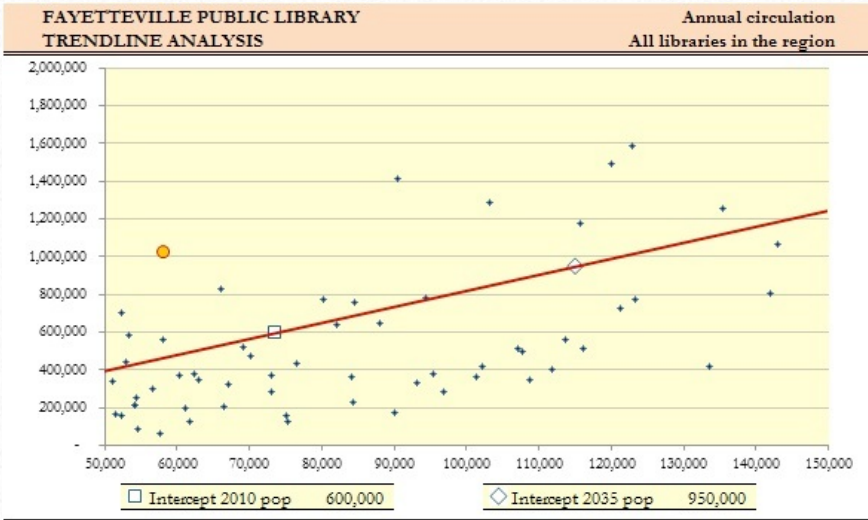
Against the "higher ed" cohort / 50,000 to 150,000 population, the library's reported circulation registers exactly on the trendline. Based on the library's 2010 population, the expected rate of circulation is a little bit higher than the actual level – 1.15 million. Based on the library's 2035 population, the expected rate of circulation is 1.5 million.

Against the "higher ed" cohort / municipal jurisdictions, the library's reported circulation registers below the trendline. Based on the library's year 2010 population, the expected rate of circulation would be 1.35 million. Based on the library's year 2035 population, the expected rate of circulation will be 1.475 million.

The trendline in the three "higher ed" cohorts is placed higher than is the case with the remaining five cohorts. This could allude to the impact of having a major state-funded institution of higher ed in the community.

In comparison of the current-year and historical trendlines, this is a metric that shows notable increases among most cohorts. The lowest degree of increase occurs in the state-level cohorts.





Circulation per Capita

Fayetteville’s high use level is illustrated even more dramatically using the metric “circulation per capita.”

On this metric, against the all-state cohort, FPL’s reported rate of circulation per capita – 17.66 – exceeds the trendline result three-fold. Based on the library’s year 2010 population, this cohort produces an “expected” rate of 5.20 transactions per capita. The same rate results from the library’s year 2035 population. By this measure, FPL is used at an extraordinary rate.

Similar results are observed with the remaining state cohort, the regional cohorts and the national cohort.

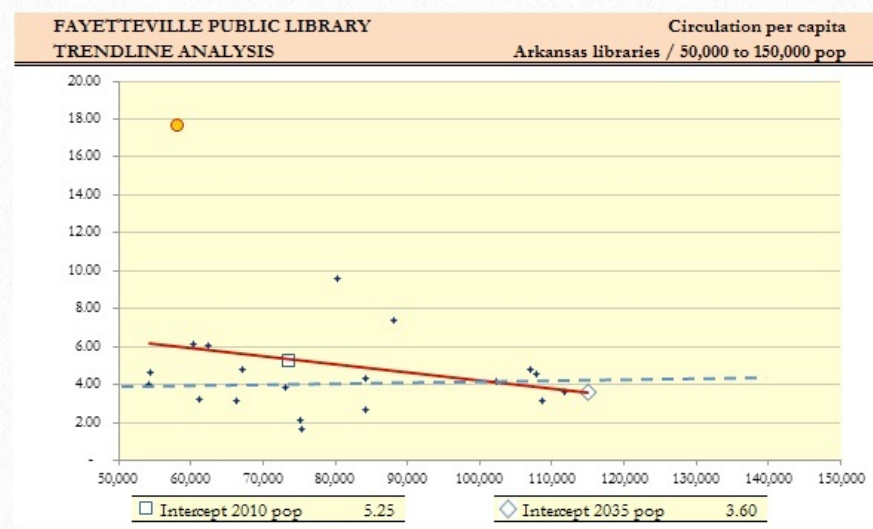
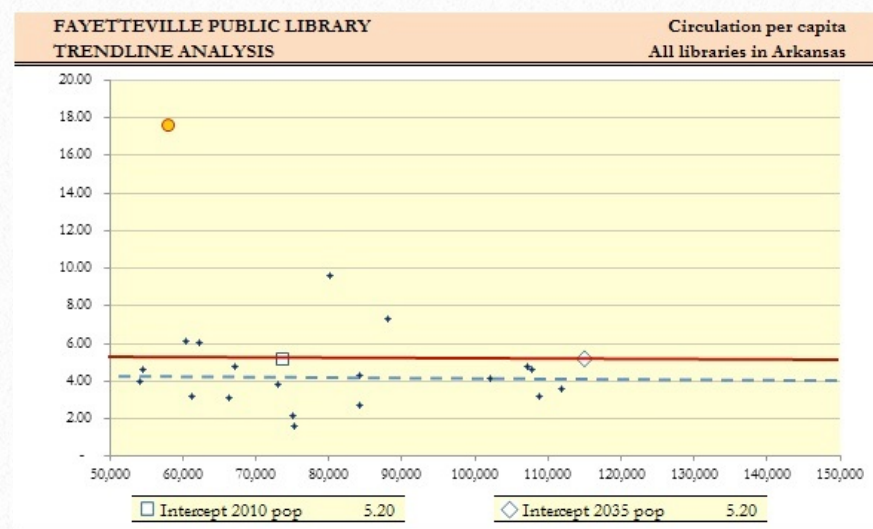
Against the population-delineated state cohort, the expected results based on the year 2010 and year 2035 population are 5.25 and 3.60 respectively.

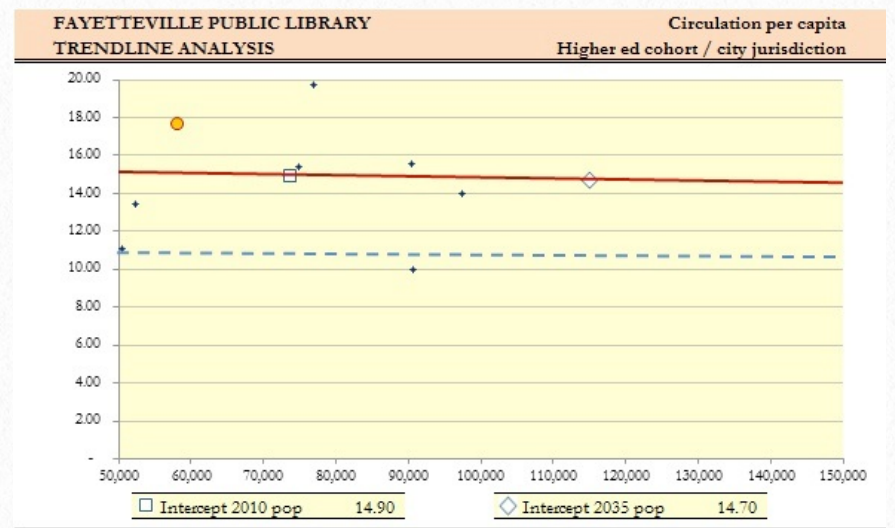
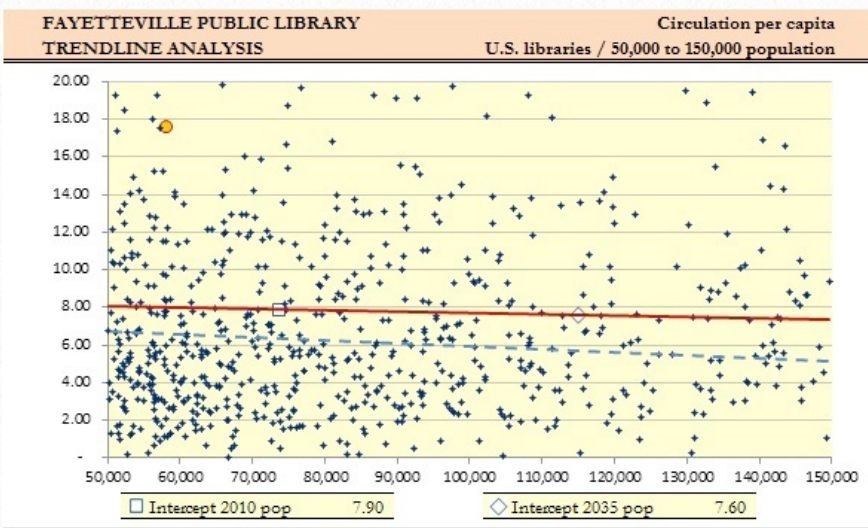
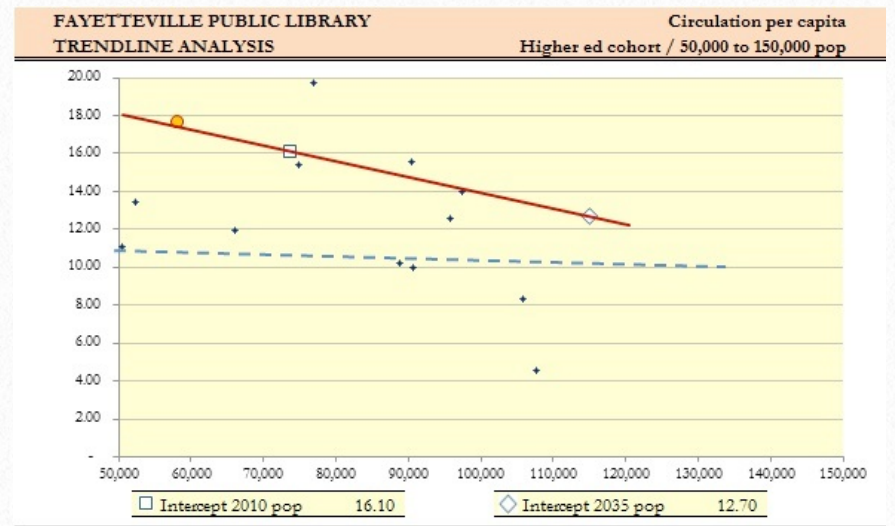
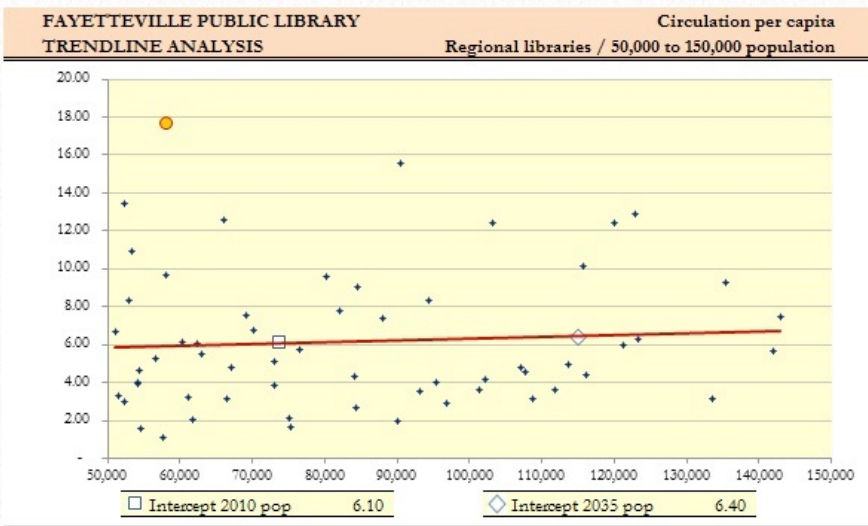
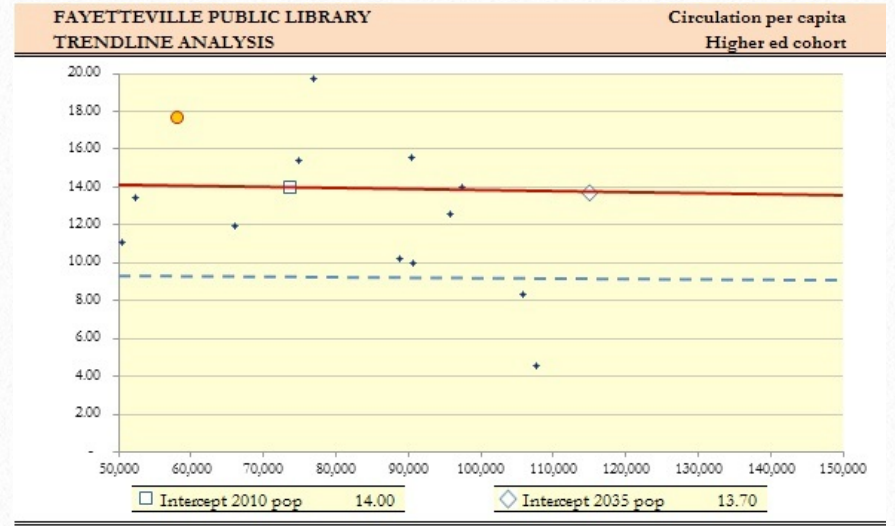
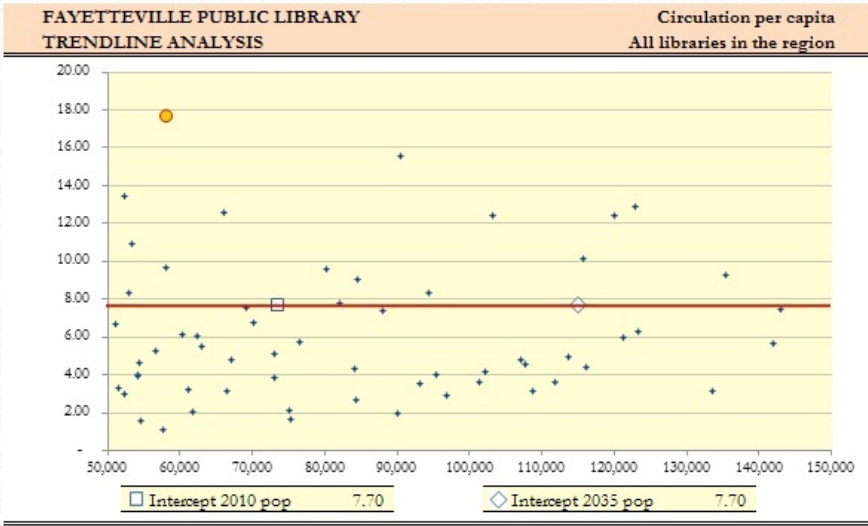
Comparing the all-region trendline against the all-state trendline, one sees that the regional trendline places higher than the state trendline. Presumably libraries located within the region but beyond Arkansas on balance are used at a higher rate per capita, raising this trendline. The same comparison holds between the population-delineated regional and state level cohorts. Still, FPL’s reported circulation per capita is well above either of those “expected” levels.

The national cohort trendline is placed higher still, and even so, FPL’s reported rate of use is more than twice the “expected” rate.

Fayetteville registers above the trendline against the full “higher ed” cohort and the “higher ed” cohort / municipal jurisdictions, and fractionally above the trendline for the “higher ed” cohort / 50,000 to 150,000 population. Given that the library has registered below the trendline for these cohorts for most of the preceding measures, this is a

prime indication of just how heavily used the Fayetteville Public Library is.





Annual Visits

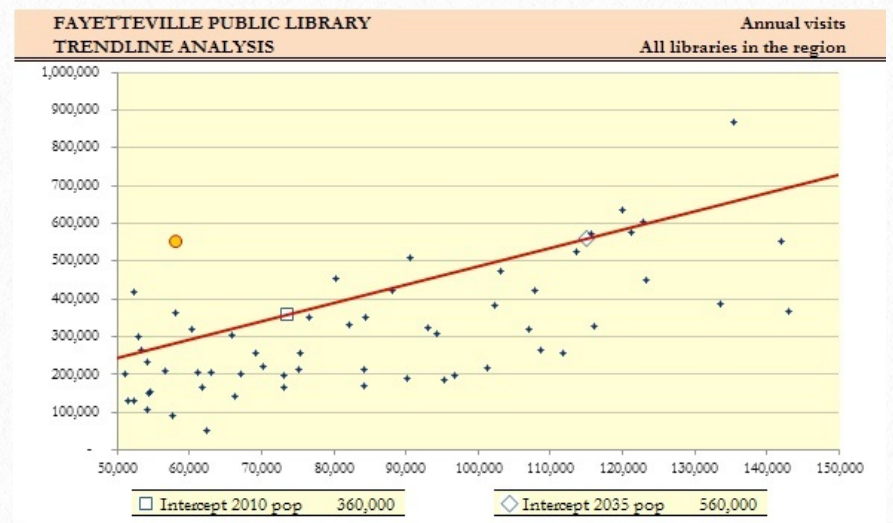
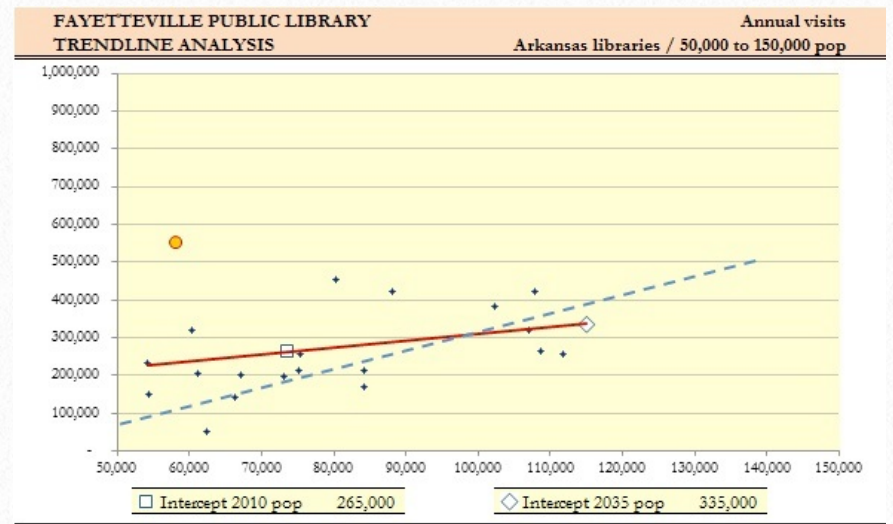
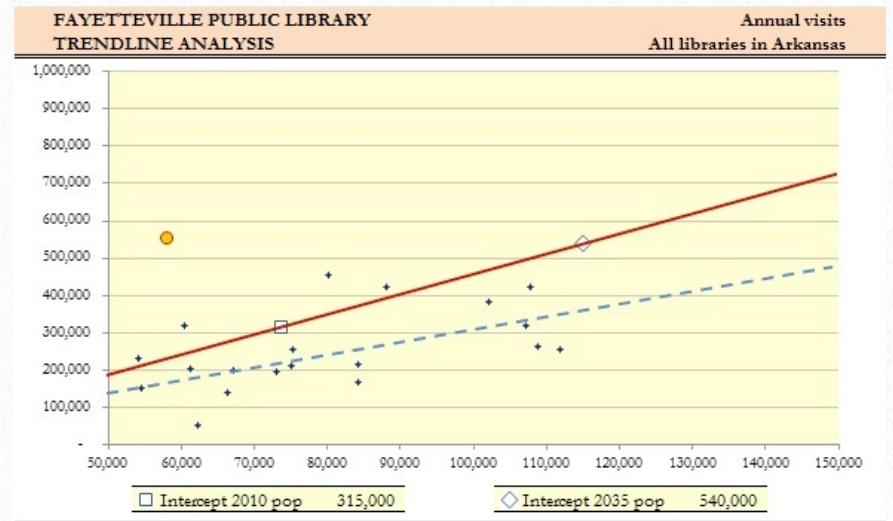
“Annual visits” is another metric that highlights a strong level of use for the library, although not quite as dramatically as was the case with the circulation measures.

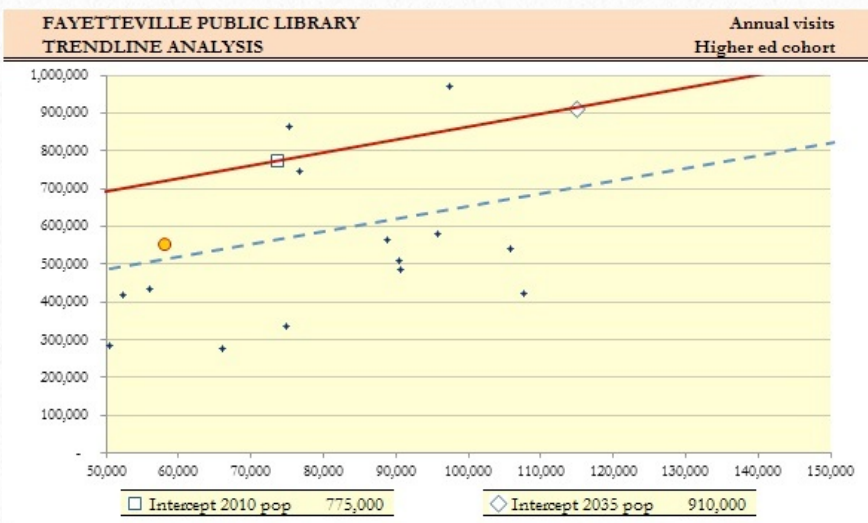
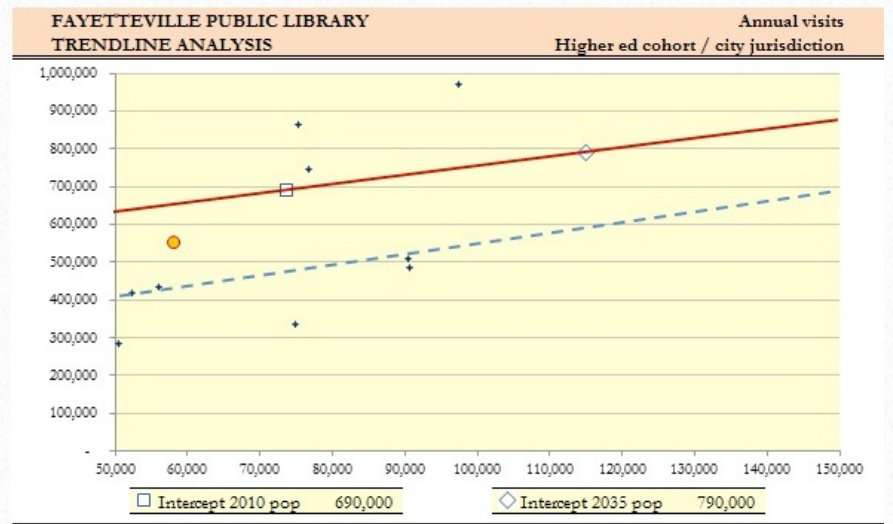
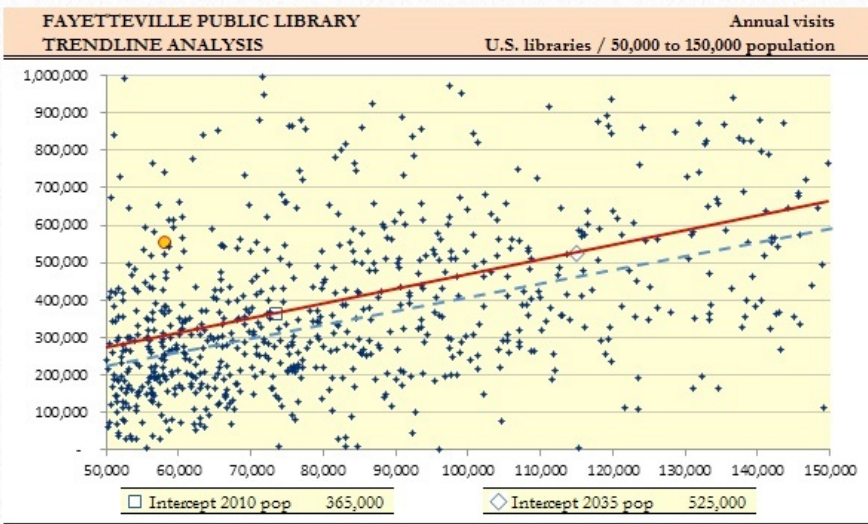
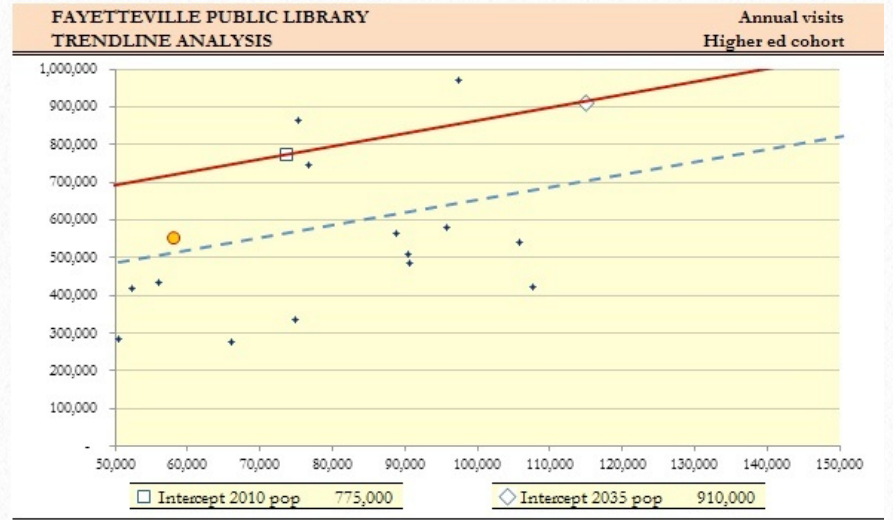
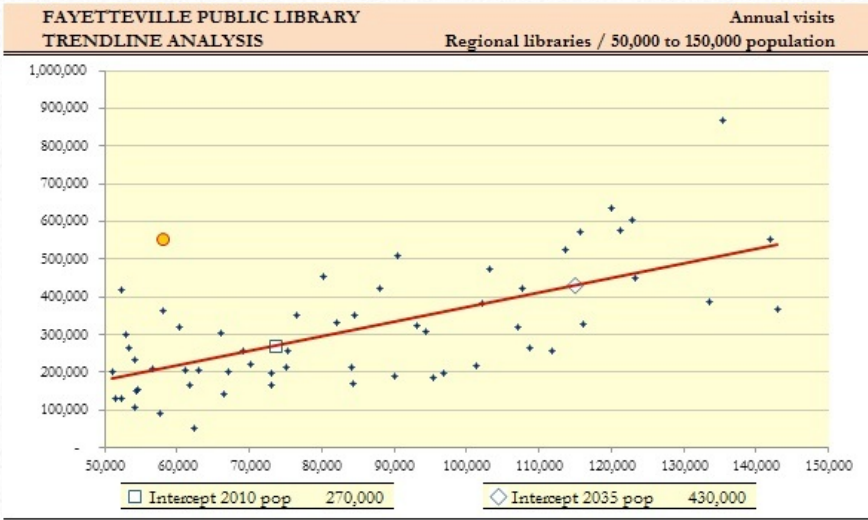
Generally, against both state level cohorts, FPL registers a higher-than-expected rate of visits whether based on the library’s reported population, its year 2010 population or its year 2035 population. The same is true against both regional cohorts and the national cohort.

The library’s reported tally of annual visits – 553,000+ – registers below the trendline against the full higher ed cohort. Based on the library’s year 2010 population, the expected tally of annual visits is 775,000. Based on the library’s year 2035 population, the expected tally of annual visits is 910,000.

The library’s reported tally of annual visits registers above the trendline against the “higher ed” cohort / 50,000 to 150,000 population and above the expected tally based on the library’s year 2010 population. The expected tally of visits based on the library’s year 2035 population is 770,000.

The library’s reported tally of annual visits registers below the trendline against the “higher ed” cohort / municipal jurisdiction. The expected tally of visits based on the library’s year 2010 population is 690,000. The expected tally of visits based on the library’s year 2035 population is 790,000.





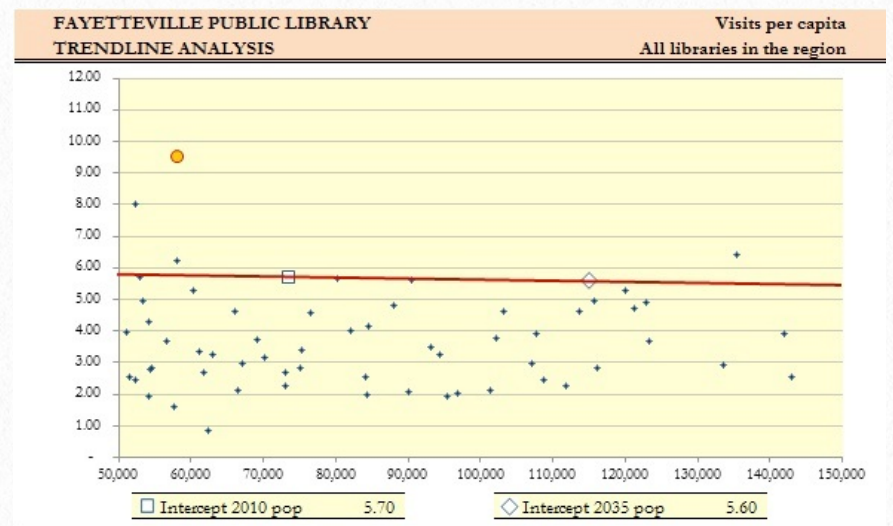
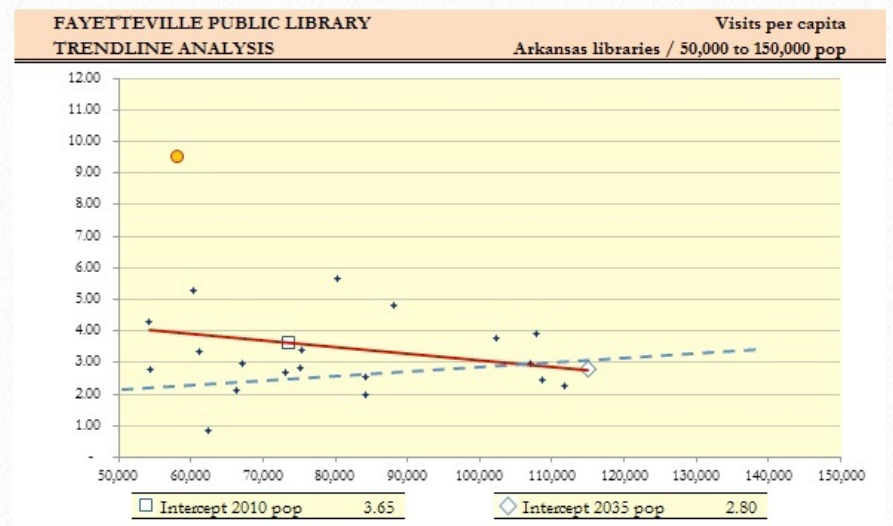
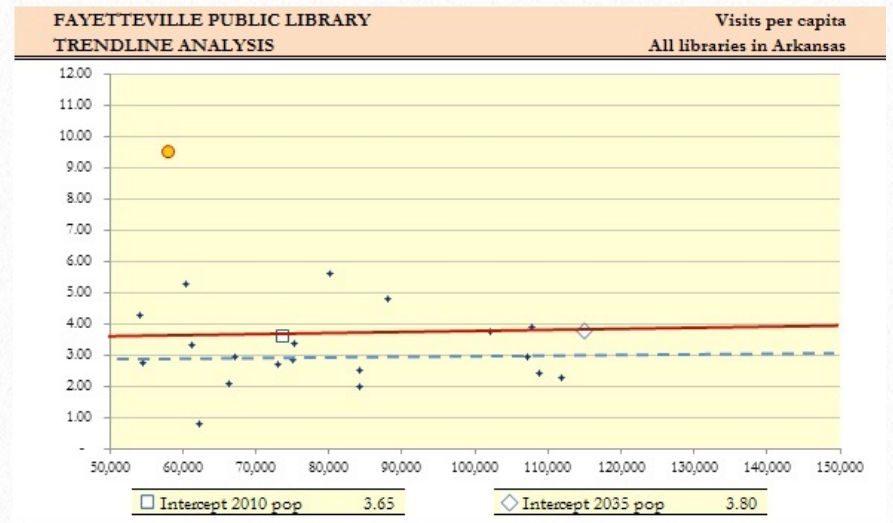
Visits per Capita

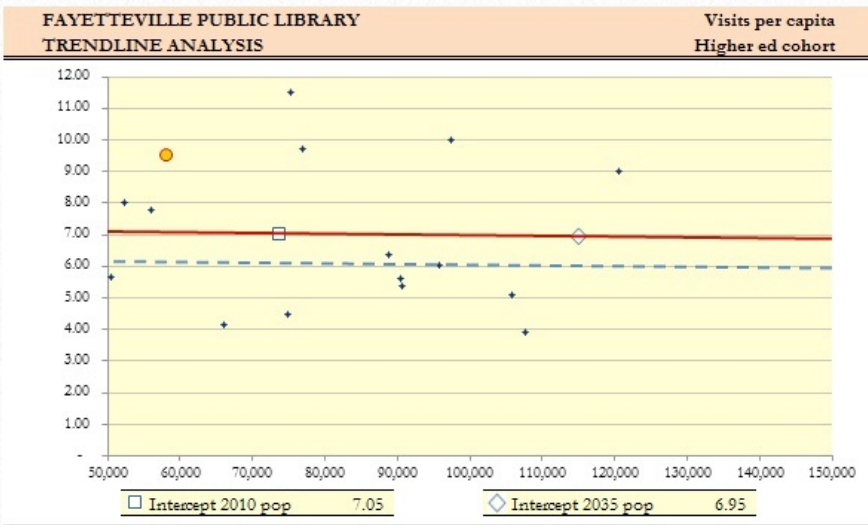
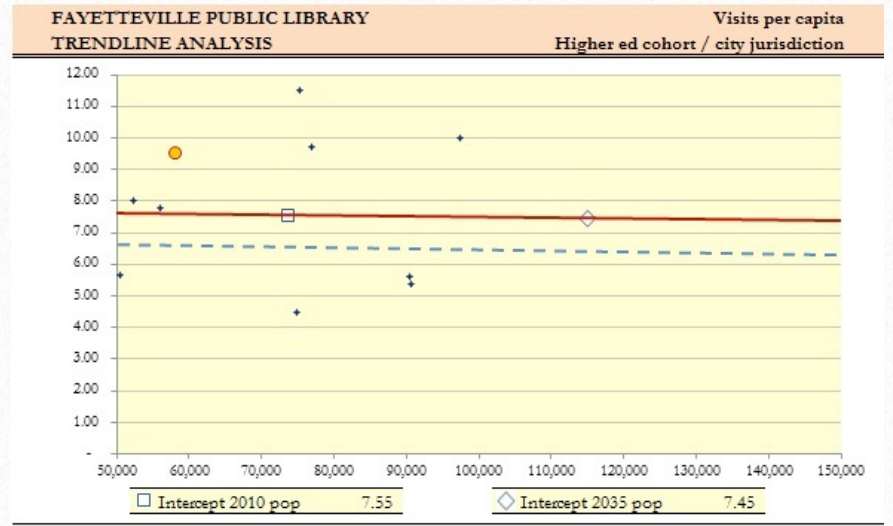
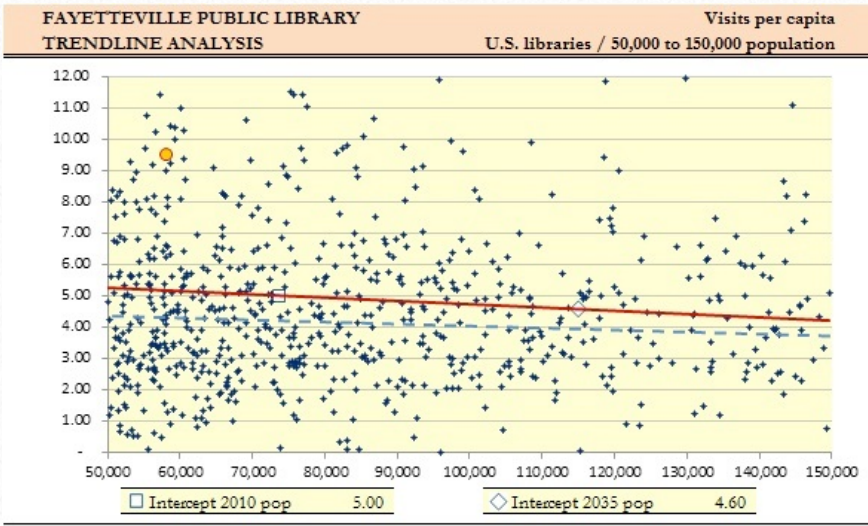
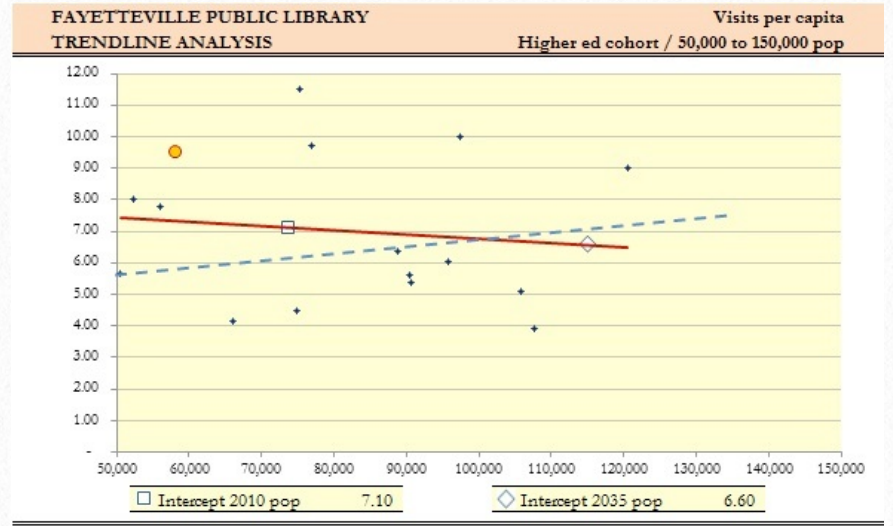
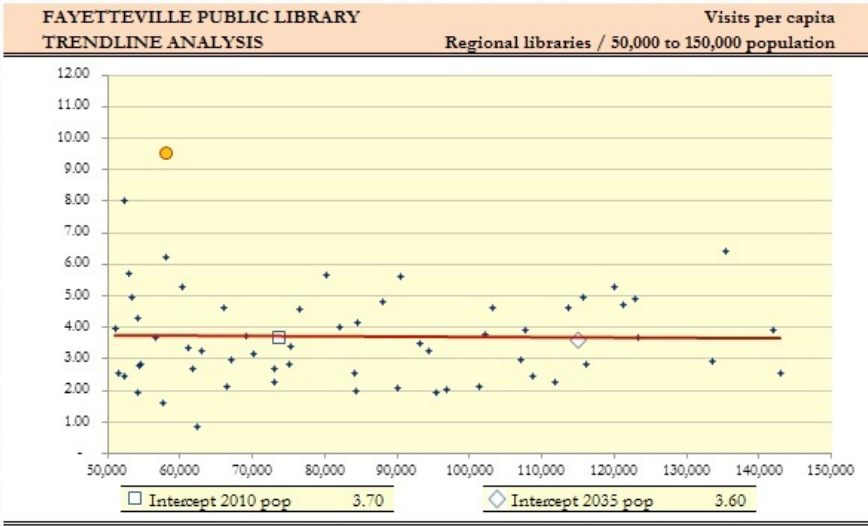
A slightly different picture emerges when the measure is “visits per capita,” but the overall message is that FPL is a very well-used library.

Again, FPL is above the trendline and above the year 2010 and year 2035 “expected” results against both the state, regional, and national-level cohorts.

Against the full “higher ed” cohort, FPL’s rate of visits per capita registers above the trendline. The total tally of visits, on the other hand, registered below the trendline. The outcome on this measure is different because Fayetteville is one of the smaller service populations among the full “higher ed” cohort.

FPL also registers above the trendline against the “higher ed” cohort / 50,000 to 150,000 population and against the “higher ed” cohort / municipal jurisdiction.





Number of Facilities Operated

This is perhaps the most interesting measure of the analysis, given that the Fayetteville Public Library has long been interested in the prospect of developing a multi-facility service configuration. In the study team’s 1998 work with the library, the recommendation regarding branching was to first strengthen the core with an expanded main library before considering the development of one or more branches. In the study team’s 2006 work with the library, the finding regarding branches was that it wasn’t then time to take that step, but that branching would likely be warranted at some point in the future.

Effectively, all eight of the sample cohorts suggest that the library’s present configuration is unusual, or rather that there would be nothing out of the ordinary for the library to operate multiple facilities.

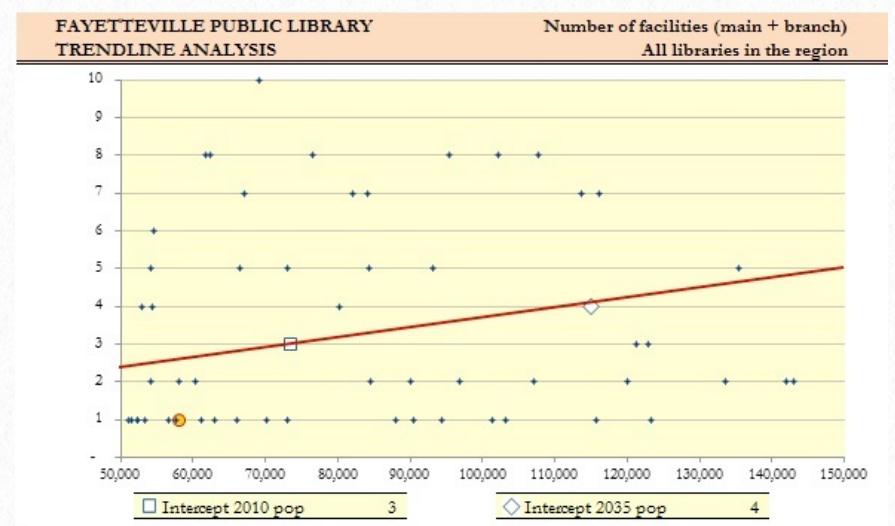
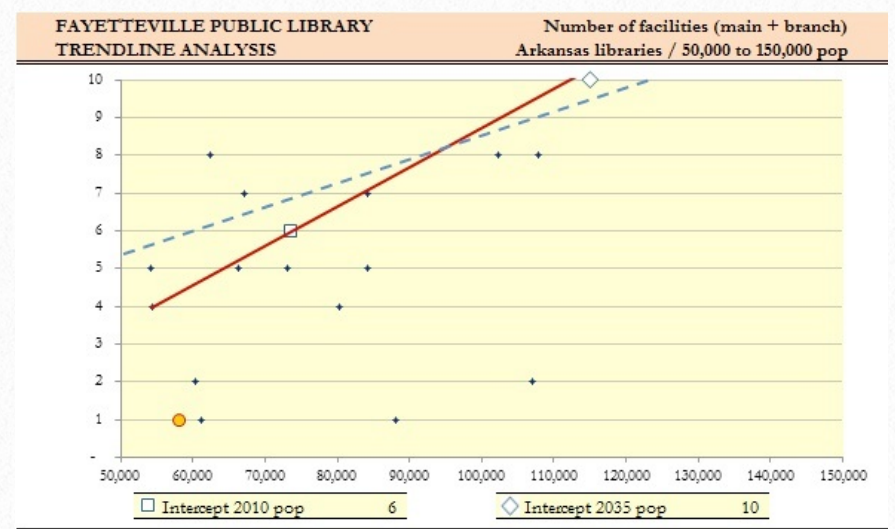
Against the state-level cohorts, the number of facilities the library would be “expected” to operate ranges from five to ten. Against the regional cohorts, the number of facilities ranges from three to five. Against the national cohort, the number of facilities ranges from four to five. And against the “higher ed” cohort, the expected number of facilities ranges from two to four.

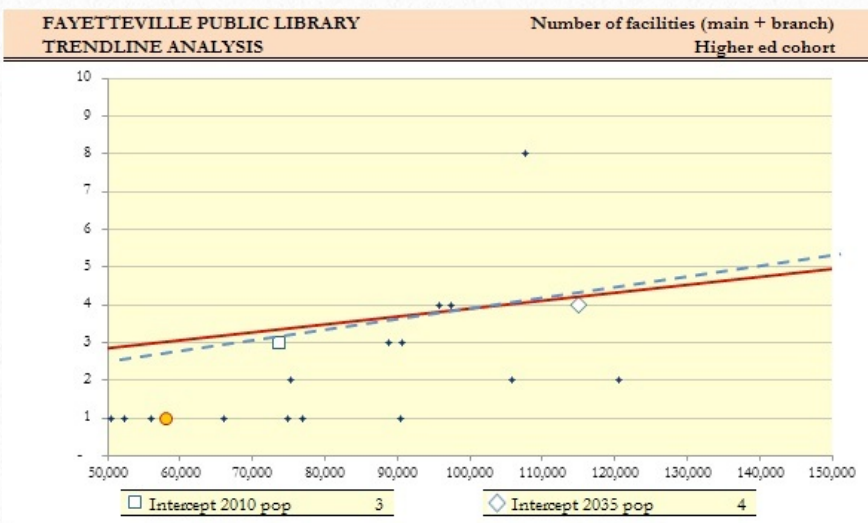
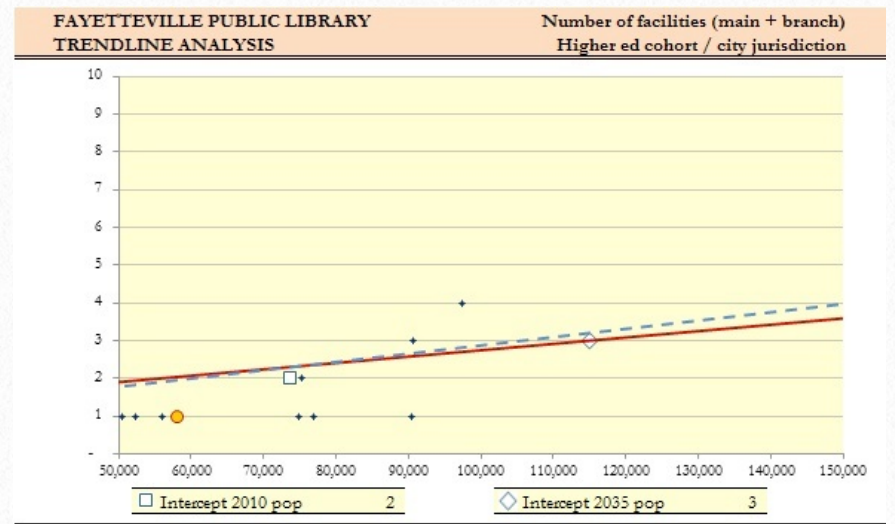
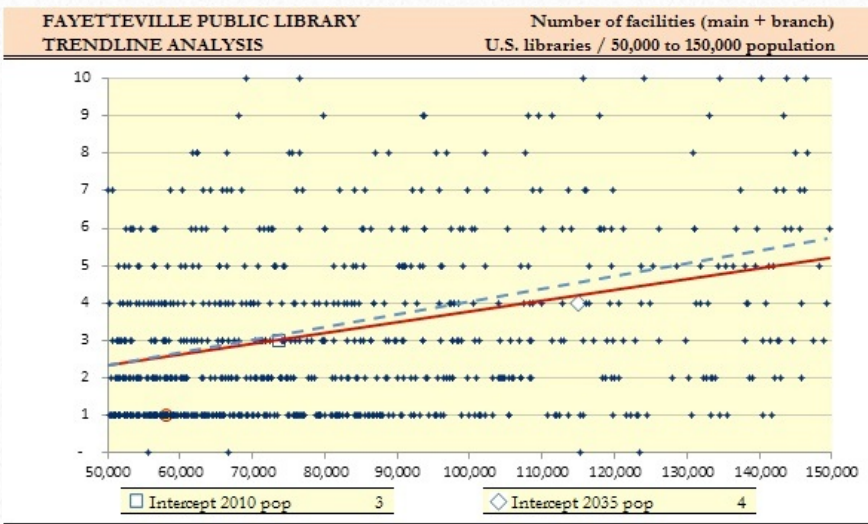
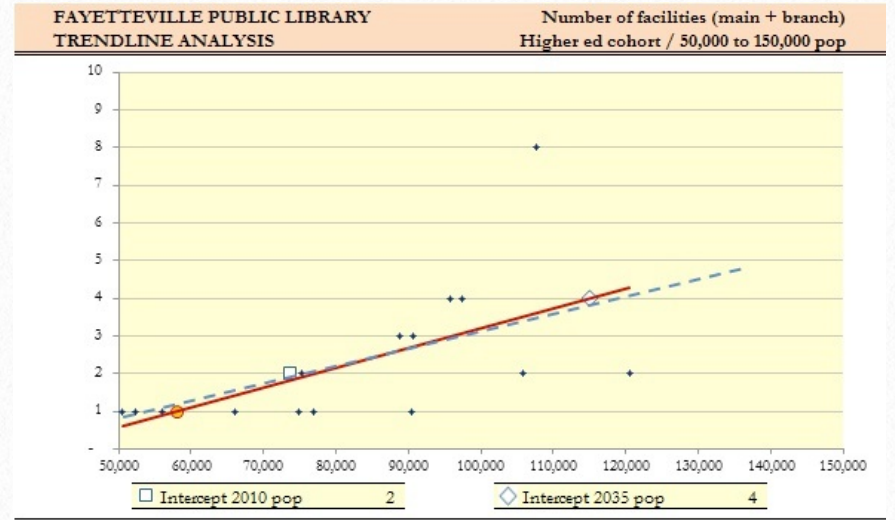
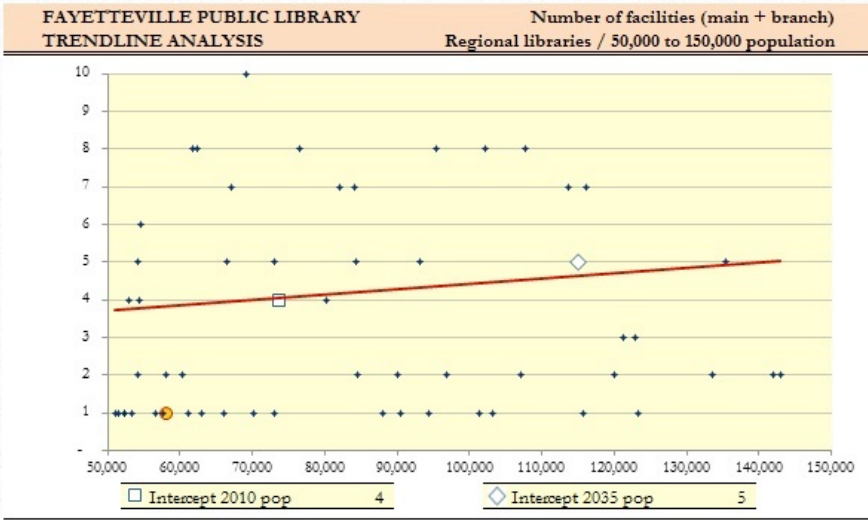
In this instance, it’s important to be aware of the jurisdictional structure of the libraries in the cohort. Within the all-state cohort, for example, 21 of the libraries – more than one-third – operate as county libraries. It’s easy to understand that operating in a larger geographic jurisdiction would prompt a library to use multiple facilities to provide sufficient access to resources. That’s one reason why the trendline in this cohort is as high as it is.

Of the 20 libraries in the population-delimited state cohort, 5 are county libraries. 59 of the 745 libraries in the regional cohort are county libraries. 9 of the 59 libraries in the population-delimited regional cohort are county libraries. 168 of the 740 libraries in the national cohort are

county libraries. 9 of the libraries in the full “higher ed” cohort are county libraries. One of the libraries in the higher ed cohort / 50,000 to 150,000 population is a county library. And, obviously, none of the libraries in the municipal jurisdiction “higher ed” cohort are county libraries.

Even so, this analysis suggests there would be nothing out of the ordinary were the Fayetteville Public Library to adopt a multi-facility service configuration.







Annual Reports

The library's annual reports can be used to track the library's progress over time. This illustrates how service patterns have changed and developed in recent years. This provides a foundation for projecting future resource and service inventory goals for the library.

FPL staff provided the study team with pdfs of the library's annual reports from 2004 to 2011. In 2004, FPL became an administrative entity separate from the Washington County Library System and started to submit annual report data to the Arkansas state library agency. Prior to that, annual report data for Fayetteville was folded into the system's report and was unavailable separately.

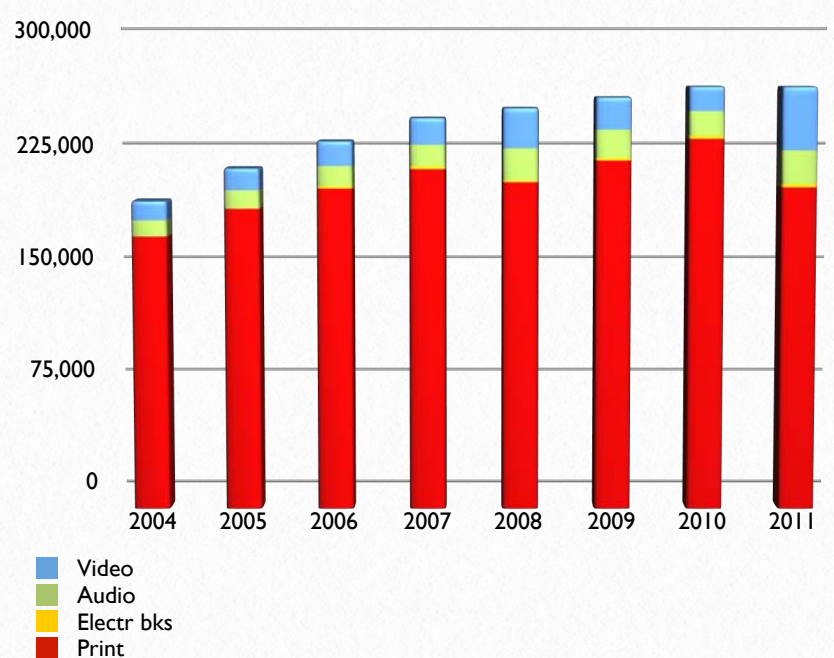
So only a relatively brief period is available for review, but several notable trends emerge.

Note there is one gap in the data reported here. The document conveyed to the study team that the 2009 annual report was in fact a duplicate copy of the 2008 annual report. The corrected data can be input at a later time, but for now, the results presented here for 2009 are estimated by taking the average of 2008 and 2010 – the years preceding and following.

Collection Inventory

The library's collections have grown steadily over the eight years of the reporting period. The state library agency's full annual report tallies inventories in a wide array of categories, including print materials, e-books, audio and video materials, databases, and serial subscriptions (magazines and newspapers). From year to year, certain data elements have been added to the report – the number of database licenses was added in 2006, and in 2010 the state agency started to gather data on the number of downloadable audio and video titles the library makes available (in addition to the physical units in the collection).

The chart on the below illustrates the **growth of the library's inventory** in the four core areas of the collection: print, e-books, audio and video.

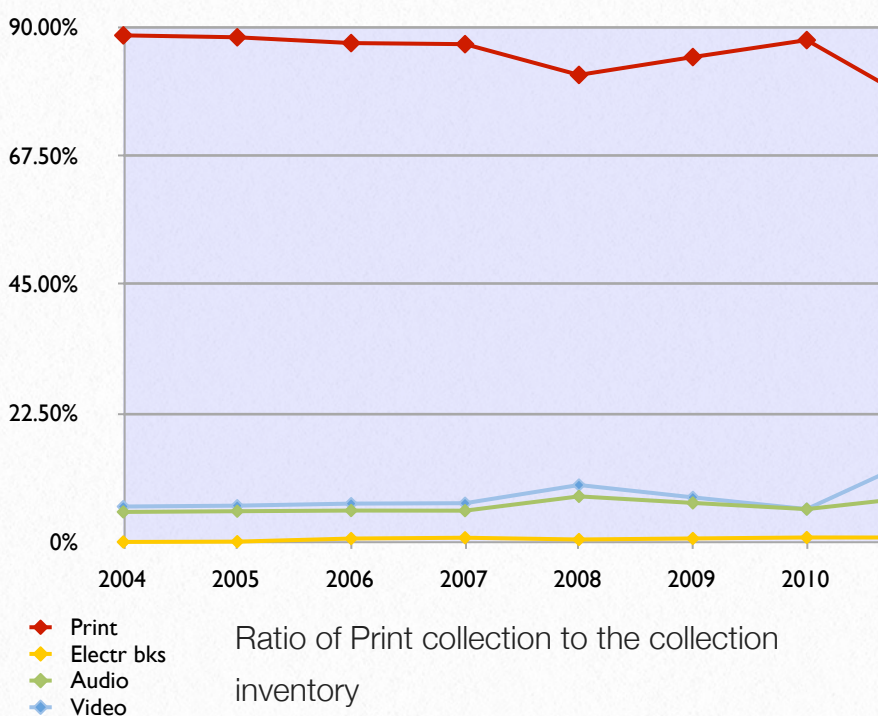


Growth in library inventory

There has been an overall increase in inventory each year except the last reporting year. In the early years of the reporting period the net increase was greater (20,400+ items, 17,000+ items, 14,300+ items). The rate of growth then slowed to roughly 7,000 items net per year. Between 2010 and 2011 the overall collection inventory decreased by about 1,000 items.

Presently, e-books comprise a very small share of the library's total collection inventory – under 1% of the total. Downloadable audio and video resources – as reported since 2010 – represent an even smaller share of the library's overall inventory. Presumably those ratios will shift in years to come.

Nevertheless, the composition of the collection has shifted notably over the eight years. Although the ratio has increased and decreased from year to year, on balance, print material represents a decreasing share of the library's overall inventory. In 2004, print holdings represented just under 90% of the library's overall inventory; by 2011, print materials represented 76% of the inventory. While e-books have grown in share from 0% to a bit under 1%, the real shift has occurred with nonprint – in 2004, audio and video holdings combined for 11% of the library's inventory; by 2011, nonprint combined for 22% of the library's inventory. This pattern is reflected in most other libraries across the country.

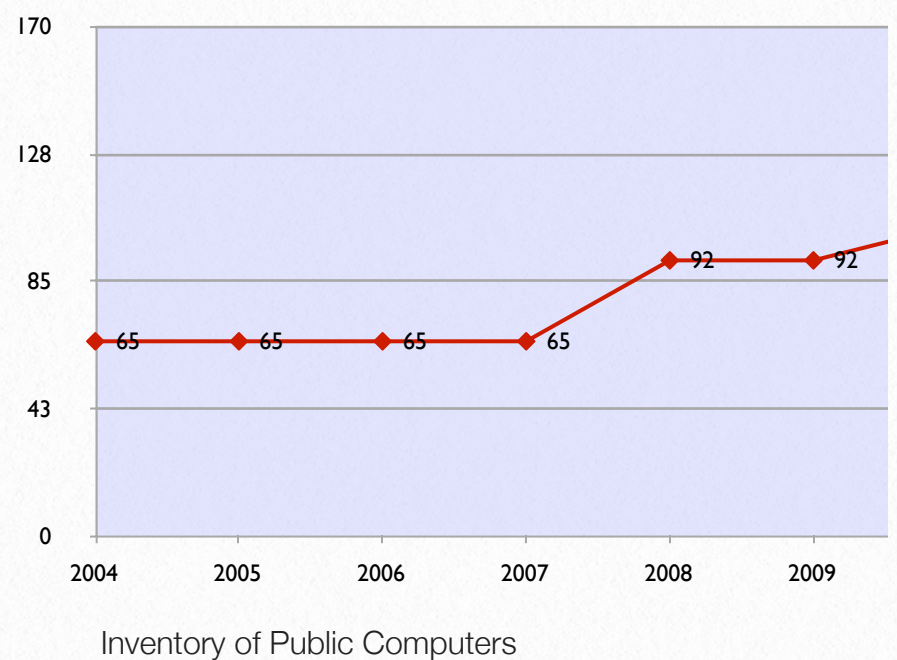


Another shift has occurred within the nonprint collection. Films represent an increasing proportion of that collection. For most of the eight-year reporting period, films have accounted for about 55% of the nonprint inventory, but that ratio jumped in 2011 to 65% as the library completed a major expansion of its nonprint inventory, emphasizing video materials.

Computers for Public Use

The library has rapidly expanded its inventory of computers available for public use. This is a critical measure, as it provides insight into the kind of access FPL offers to the increasingly varied array of e-content with which users need to connect. This inventory is complemented, of course, by users who bring their own Internet-connected devices into the library and tap the library's Wi-Fi network, but today it has become a key component of the library's efforts to connect individuals with the information they need.

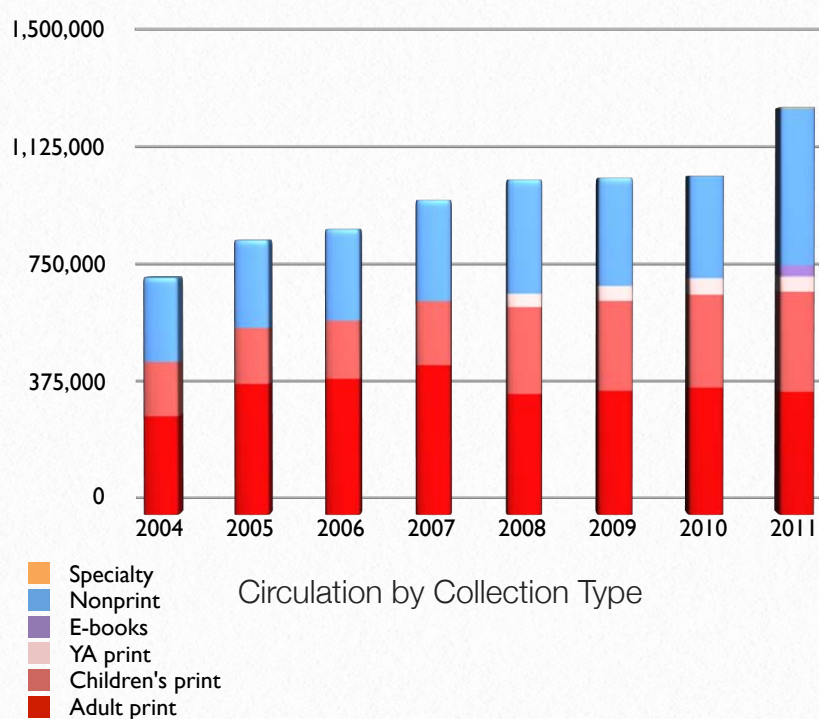
Drawing on the library's annual reports over the last eight years, the inventory of computers for public use has increased more than 2.5-fold.



Use

Use as measured by circulation has increased steadily over the eight year reporting period. As with the collection inventory report, the annual report form has added certain data categories over the years – a separate tally for young adult print materials in 2008 (presumably this activity was folded into either the adult print or children’s print category in prior years), a separate tally for circulation of “specialty items” in 2010, and a separate tally for e-book circulation in 2011.

Circulation has risen every year, on average by more than 73,000 transactions (over 8%) per year. Increases in 2009 and 2010 were notably lower than the increases experienced in preceding years – a mere half a percent over the previous – but in 2011 the library experienced a dramatic 20% increase in use.

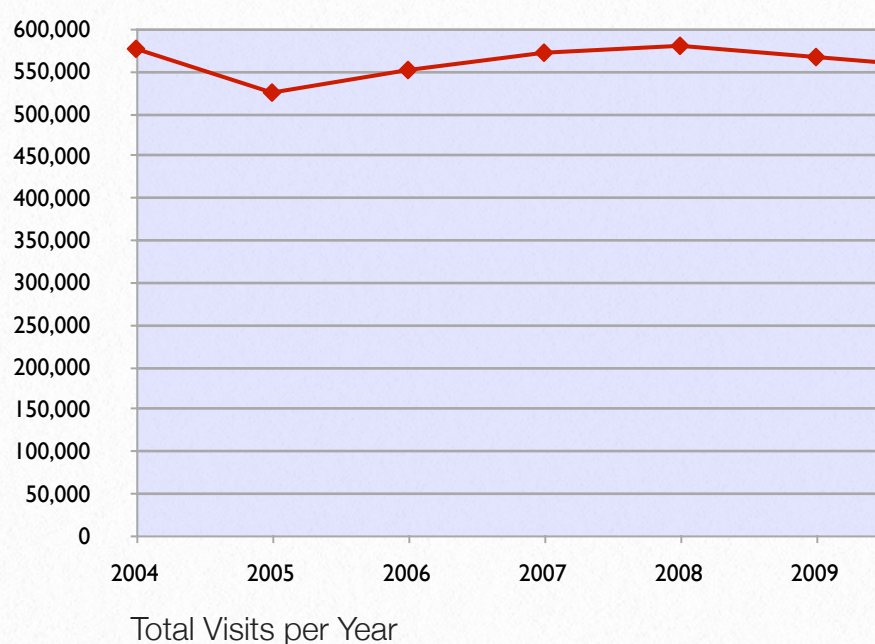


Over the period shown, circulation of adult print materials as a share of total circulation has decreased – from 41% in 2004 to 30% in 2011. Some of that shift appears to be reflected in the separate tally for young adult print circulation introduced in 2008. Adult print circulation as a share of total circulation decreased by 9% that year, while children’s print circulation increased in share and young adult print circulation was registered for the first time, at 4% of total. The study team suspects that prior to 2007, circula-

tion of young adult material was tallied in the adult circulation total.

Circulation of nonprint material as a percent of total circulation increased dramatically between 2010 and 2011, growing from 30% of total circulation to 38% of total circulation. Perhaps this was the users’ enthusiastic response to the library’s notable increase in nonprint inventory from 2010 to 2011.

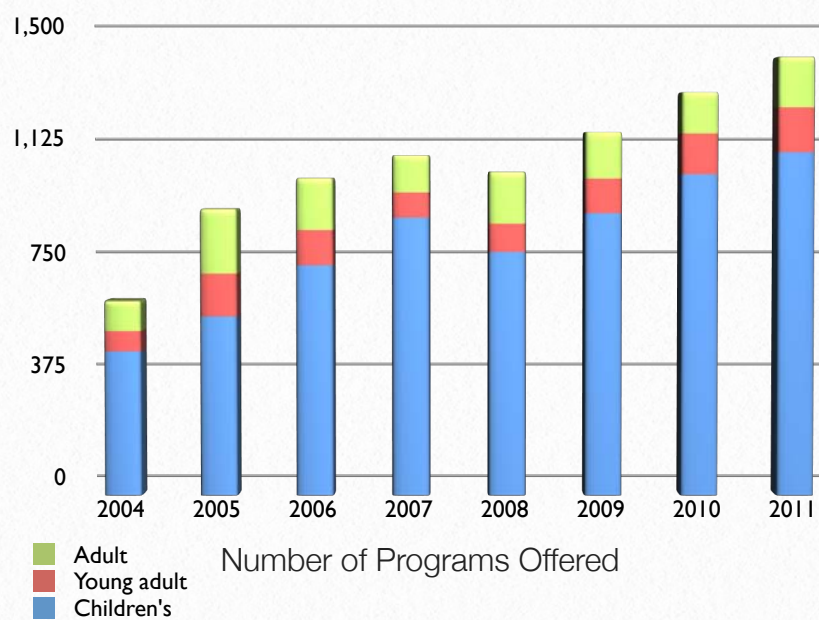
Interestingly, while circulation has trended upward consistently through the eight-year period, the same cannot be said for another important measure of use – total annual visits. Over the period, the average number of visits is 557,000+ per year, with a plus-minus variation of roughly 23,000. Annual visits peaked in 2008 – at 598,000+ – and has decreased by about 2.5% per year every year since.



Program Attendance

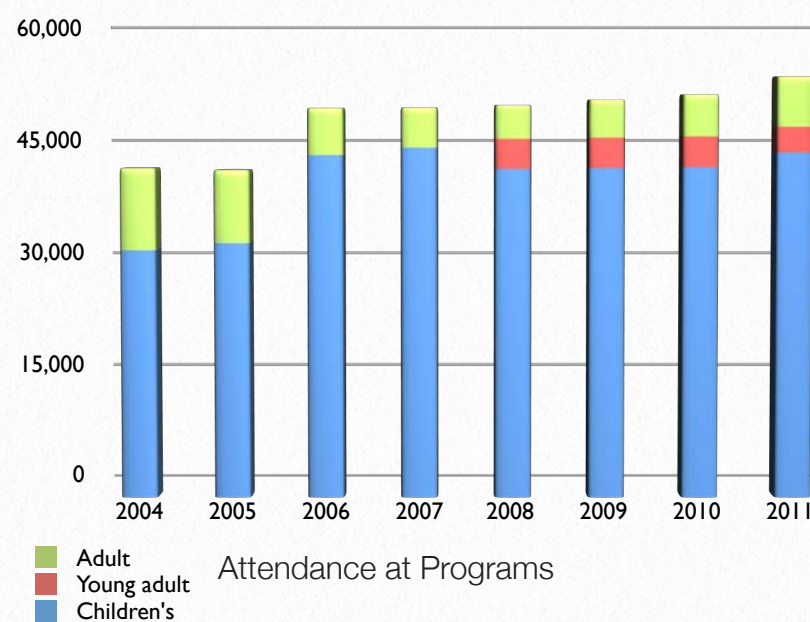
Since the library has occupied its new building, the community has responded overwhelmingly to the library's meeting and program facilities. With this in mind, data on the library's programming efforts is another important element. As with most of the other data categories, the annual report form has adapted data elements from year to year, in this case adding a separate tally for young adult program attendance and young adult programs in 2008. In 2008 a specific tally was also added for adult programs. Prior to 2008, the annual report form reported just children's programs / events and total programs / events, with no specific tally for young adult and adult programs / events. Noting that between 2008 and 2011 young adult programs have represented a bit more than 40% of the combined number of young adult and adult programs, the study team took the liberty of interpolating the number of young adult and adult programs offered in the early years of this reporting period.

The total number of programs has more than doubled over the period, from 614 in 2004 to almost 1,400 in 2011. The number of program events for children have increased at a slightly faster rate than program events for young adults. The number of program events for adults has increased at a slower rate, but still experienced almost a 70% increase in 2011 over the number offered in 2004.



Total program attendance has also increased, although not as rapidly as the number of programs offered, an indication that the library is offering more programs targeted at smaller audiences. Total program attendance grew from 41,500+ in 2004 to 53,200+ in 2011, an increase of 27% (compared with a 100% increase for program events). Attendance at children's programs increased, while annual report data show that attendance at adult program events decreased from 10,300+ in 2004 to 6,300+ in 2011.

Bear in mind that these tallies only address library-sponsored programs and events. The library's community meeting space is also available for use by other community groups, and this represents an additional layer of use that's not captured in these figures.



Summary

On the following pages a summary of the library's essential annual report data is presented. Data elements presented in regular type are drawn directly from the annual report; data elements in italics are produced by combining two or more original data elements. Shaded cells indicate that the state library agency did not gather those data elements in the years noted. Cells highlighted in red or blue type identify missing data elements that have been interpolated by the study team.

Operating Revenue	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
4.1 Local Support	\$2,357	\$2,183	\$2,206	\$2,416	\$2,408	\$2,911	\$3,413	\$3,145
4.2 State Government Revenue	\$49	\$68	\$105	\$112	\$130	\$140	\$150	\$148
4.3 Other Operating Revenue	\$571	\$362	\$633	\$682	\$644	\$418	\$192	\$373
4.4 LSTA Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
4.5 Subtotal-Other Operating Revenue	\$571	\$362	\$633	\$682	\$644	\$418	\$192	\$373
4.6 Federal Government Revenue	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
4.7 Grand Total Operating Revenue (4.1+4.2+4.3+4.4)	\$3,549	\$2,975	\$3,579	\$3,892	\$3,825	\$3,886	\$3,948	\$4,039
Local pct of total	66.42%	73.36%	61.65%	62.09%	62.96%	74.89%	86.46%	77.87%
State pct of total	1.38%	2.27%	2.94%	2.88%	3.39%	3.60%	3.81%	3.66%
Other pct of total	16.10%	12.18%	17.70%	17.52%	16.83%	10.75%	4.87%	9.24%

Operating Expenditures	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Staff Expenditures								
5.1 Salaries and Wages	\$1,116	\$1,252	\$1,360	\$1,680	\$1,727	\$1,709	\$1,692	\$1,766
5.2 Benefits	\$230	\$302	\$284	\$382	\$378	\$408	\$439	\$426
5.3 Total Personnel Expenditures (5.1+5.2)	\$1,346	\$1,555	\$1,644	\$2,062	\$2,105	\$2,118	\$2,131	\$2,192
Collection Expenditures								
5.4 Print Materials Expenditures	\$258	\$223	\$252	\$303	\$316	\$303	\$291	\$277
5.5 Electronic Materials Expenditures	\$8	\$20	\$35	\$49	\$38	\$68	\$99	\$115
5.6 Other Materials Expenditures	\$47	\$42	\$82	\$72	\$74	\$78	\$83	\$75
5.7 Total Collection Expenditures (5.4+5.5+5.6)	\$313	\$285	\$368	\$424	\$427	\$450	\$473	\$467
Other Expenditures								
5.8 Other Operating Expenditures	\$1,750	\$730	\$1,343	\$838	\$592	\$754	\$916	\$1,207
5.9 Total Operating Expenditures (5.3+5.7+5.8)	\$3,408	\$2,570	\$3,357	\$3,325	\$3,124	\$3,322	\$3,520	\$3,865
Staff pct of total	39.48%	60.50%	48.99%	62.02%	67.36%	63.75%	60.53%	56.71%
Collection pct of total	9.18%	11.10%	10.96%	12.76%	13.68%	13.55%	13.44%	12.07%
Print pct of collection	82.50%	78.17%	68.47%	71.47%	73.85%	67.38%	61.54%	59.28%
Electronic pct of collection	2.52%	7.01%	9.47%	11.63%	8.87%	15.21%	20.94%	24.70%
Other pct of collection	14.97%	14.82%	22.33%	16.90%	17.29%	17.41%	17.52%	16.02%

Library Collection	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
7.1 Print Materials	171,104	188,466	201,042	213,113	204,996	218,474	231,952	201,805
7.2 Electronic Books	0	118	1,370	1,800	1,078	1,574	2,069	2,049
7.3 Audio Materials - Physical Units	10,135	11,472	12,651	13,389	20,000	17,583	15,165	21,003
7.4 Audio Materials - Downloadable Titles							1,508	641
7.5 Video Materials - Physical Units	11,960	13,553	15,449	16,582	24,999	20,090	15,180	39,380
7.6 Video Materials - Downloadable Titles							90	98
7.7 Local Licensed Databases			21	14	18	20	21	22
7.8 State Licensed Databases			84	82	82	82	82	82
7.9 Other Licensed Databases			0	0	0	0	0	1
7.10 Total of Licensed Databases	11	9	105	96	100	102	103	105
7.11 Current Print Serial Subscriptions	264	278	341	367	389	420	450	348
7.12 Current Electronic Serial Subscriptions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7.13 Total Library Collection (7.1+7.2+7.3+7.4+7.5+7.6+7.7+7.8+7.9)	193,474	213,896	230,958	245,347	251,562	258,241	266,517	265,429
Print pct of total	88.44%	88.11%	87.05%	86.86%	81.49%	84.60%	87.03%	76.03%
E-books pct of total	0.00%	0.06%	0.59%	0.73%	0.43%	0.61%	0.78%	0.77%
Nonprint (phys) pct of total	11.42%	11.70%	12.17%	12.22%	17.89%	14.59%	11.39%	22.75%
Video pct of nonprint	54.13%	54.16%	54.98%	55.33%	55.55%	53.33%	50.02%	65.22%
Total collection increase		20,422	17,062	14,389	6,215	6,679	8,277	-1,088
Total collection pct incr								

2012 Performance Report

Below are key 2012 performance measures compared to 2011:

Use	2011	2012	Change
Collection			
Collection Size Physical	262,536	265,799	1.24%
Collection Size Digital	2,584	5,405	109.20%
Collection Size w/o Magazines	249,779	254,560	1.90%
Collection Size Magazines Only	12,757	11,239	11.90%
Cardholders			
New Card Registrations	9,152	10,014	9.42%
Visits			
Remote Returns	56,979	56,928	-0.10%
Program Attendees			
Adult Program Attendance	6,360	6,619	4.07%
Teen Program Attendance	3,259	8,943	174.41%
Children's Program Attendance	43,592	51,947	19.17%

Use of Materials	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
8.1 Circulation total for all adult print materials	297,192	395,410	410,791	452,139	364,906	374,620	384,333	371,126
8.2 Circulation total for all juvenile print materials	164,665	169,461	176,239	194,182	263,544	272,548	281,551	303,651
8.3 Circulation total for all Young Adult print materials					40,546	45,317	50,087	45,215
8.4 Subtotal of circulation for print materials for this library	461,857	564,871	587,030	646,321	668,996	692,484	715,971	719,992
8.5 Circulation of E-books from this library								32,779
8.6 Circulation of audio visual materials	256,302	265,822	276,454	305,551	344,634	326,447	308,260	475,698
8.7 Circulation of "specialty items"							821	4,031
8.8 Grand Total Direct Circulation (8.4+8.5+8.6+8.7)	718,159	830,693	863,484	951,872	1,013,630	1,018,931	1,025,052	1,232,500
Adult print pct of total	41.38%	47.60%	47.57%	47.50%	36.00%	36.77%	37.49%	30.11%
Children's print pct of total	22.93%	20.40%	20.41%	20.40%	26.00%	26.75%	27.47%	24.64%
YA print pct of total					4.00%	4.45%	4.89%	3.67%
Nonprint pct of total	35.69%	32.00%	32.02%	32.10%	34.00%	32.04%	30.07%	38.60%
Total incr over prev yr		112,534	32,791	88,388	61,758	5,301	6,122	207,448
Total circ pct incr								
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
8.9 Items Loaned to Other Libraries	251	259	580	2,109	1,492	1,427	1,361	1,014
8.10 Items Borrowed from Other Libraries	1,278	1,449	1,341	1,101	984	912	840	914
8.11 Reference Transactions for this library	52,499	70,857	80,297	74,108	73,720	73,746	73,771	82,675
8.12 Children's Program Attendance	31,314	32,213	43,271	44,221	41,533	41,645	41,757	43,592
8.13 Young Adult Program Attendance					3,792	3,832	3,872	3,259
8.14 Adult Program Attendance	10,344	9,211	5,971	5,082	4,301	4,808	5,315	6,360
8.15 Total Program Attendance (8.12+8.13+8.14)	41,658	41,424	49,275	49,303	49,626	50,285	50,944	53,211
Total attend pct incr								
8.16 Number of Children's Programs	455	565	726	874	766	888	1,010	1,079
8.17 Number of Young Adult Programs	64	135	109	79	89	109	128	141
8.18 Number of Adult Programs	95	202	164	118	164	148	131	160
8.19 Total Number of Programs (8.16+8.17+8.18)	614	902	999	1,071	1,019	1,144	1,269	1,380
Total program pct incr								
Children's as pct of total	74.10%	62.64%	72.67%	81.61%	75.17%	77.62%	79.59%	78.19%
8.20 Total Number of Library Visits	576,773	524,974	551,696	572,185	580,361	567,082	553,802	532,632
Total incr over prev yr								
Total annual visits pct incr								
8.21 Total Number of "Virtual Library Visits"							533,372	510,923
8.22 Registered Borrowers			53,527	61,419	59,400	61,861	64,321	65,084
Electronic Information	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
9.1 Number of Internet Terminals Used by General Pu	65	65	65	65	92	92	104	164
9.2 Number of Uses of Electronic Resources Per Year	65,660	141,753	151,554	140,099	99,248	99,248	381,871	479,065



Library Service Goals and Space Needs – a Planning Model

This chapter outlines a methodology for calculating a library's space needs based on its projected service goals. The methodology is organized around seven standard types of floor space, with an added eighth component to accommodate a "tailoring allowance" and a ninth component for "dedicated allowances."

- ▶ 9.1 Housing the collection
- ▶ 9.2 Housing computers for public use
- ▶ 9.3 Supporting readers using the library
- ▶ 9.4 Supporting staff work routines
- ▶ 9.5 Supporting library program activities and meetings
- ▶ 9.6 Providing for "special use" support functions
- ▶ 9.7 Providing for "nonassignable" support functions
- ▶ 9.8 Tailoring allowances
- ▶ 9.9 Dedicated allowances

Given the establishment of essential service parameters for any library, an estimate of the library's space needs can be developed. This section of the report will detail environmental factors and choices that affect a library's need for space – a decision to employ a 36" aisle in the library's bookstacks versus a 42" aisle, for example – and describe how service goals can be translated into space needs.

When a library presents unusual or extraordinary conditions, this methodology should be adapted to reflect the practical impact of those special conditions. A library wishing to house a large portion of its collection on compact, mobile shelving could reasonably expect to achieve a higher collection density and require less square footage for its collection than would be calculated using this methodology. A library that plans to support long-term / day-long research use might plan on providing all of its seating in oversized study carrels to accommodate the needs of researchers, and could reasonably apply a larger space allocation per reader seat than is recommended here. A library that needs to incorporate a garage could add a special, or dedicated, allocation to this assessment for that feature, to reflect the fact that including a garage would otherwise skew the ordinary calculation of nonassignable space.

9.1 Housing the Collection

The space needed to house a library's collection is determined by the size of the collection and a series of environmental parameters that define the shelving environment, including the type of material to be housed, the height of the shelves, and the width of the aisle.

9.1.1 Books

Library books can be housed in a variety of shelving environments. Some are more space efficient than others, ranging from five volumes per square foot to 30 volumes per square foot, depending on such factors as the type of material being housed, the height of the shelving unit, and the width of the aisle in the bookstacks. Compact shelving units can accommodate even more material in the same amount of space.

An optimum estimate of library shelving capacity is 8.50 volumes per square foot. This supports a setting that allows an aisle of up to 48" – wider than the bare minimum 36" required by the Americans with Disabilities Act. Shelving units will be shorter than might otherwise be found in a library – as low as 72" tall rather than the more traditional heights of 84" or 90" – so that all of the shelving can be more easily reached by all of the library's clientele. Each individual shelf will be planned with a more generous "working capacity" – meaning that more of each shelf will be reserved to accommodate day-to-day shifting and use of the collection, which also makes the stacks easier for patrons to use. There will be ample opportunity to promote face-out marketing display for the collections. In general, this optimum allocation of 8.50 volumes per square foot creates a user-centric shelving environment, one that optimizes the borrower's ease of access and ease of use.

Alternately, a library can opt to pursue more assertive strategies to house its collections, increasing the number of volumes stored per square feet and thereby decreasing the amount of floor space the collections will require. As the library increases the "collection density" in this manner,

the library is backing off from an optimum physical shelving environment. As the library increases the number of volumes housed per square foot, the library is more likely to deploy a narrower aisle spacing in the stacks; taller, more difficult-to-reach shelving is more likely to be used; and fewer display opportunities to market the collection can be provided.

A moderate estimate of collection capacity is 10.50 volumes per square feet, while a low estimate is 13.00 volumes per square foot.

Another aspect that affects the space needed to house the library's collection is the fact that a portion of the library's collection is in circulation at any given time. A library doesn't necessarily have to provide on-shelf space for its entire holdings because some of the collection is being housed in patrons' homes and offices. Although seasonal variations in use levels will produce fluctuations in the percent-in-circulation, a general allowance of 10% will acknowledge in a general way this factor (e.g., a library with a collection of 200,000 volumes might plan floor space to house a collection of 180,000 volumes). Of course, a library's circulation records can be examined to determine an even more accurate, use-based estimate of the proportion of its collection in circulation and "off-shelf" at any given time.

For a larger collection (defined here as 100,000 volumes or more), an allowance for a percent in circulation can produce a notable reduction in the gross area needed, and libraries with holdings of that scale are encouraged to apply this percent-in-circulation factor to space needs calculations. Obviously, the same real-world condition applies to a smaller collection, but in these cases the library will gain useful "maneuvering room" in the design if the space allowances are scaled to accommodate the entire collection. The application of a percent-in-circulation becomes an optional consideration for a smaller library.

9.1.2 Nonprint

Audiovisual collections today appear in five major formats – Blu-Ray, DVDs, audio cassettes, compact discs, and CD-ROMs. In a continually shifting landscape, the typical library should plan to provide all five in the near term.

Looking ahead, the marketplace is likely to become even more complicated as digital and downloadable formats become more popular. Streaming media alternatives are likely to offer additional, new avenues for the distribution of nonprint content.

Still, in the near term, many of the library's patrons have and use tape formats and the library will need to continue to support those collections, although over time that support is expected to diminish. Flexible storage and display strategies are essential if the library is to support these varying media formats.

Just as with the book collection, at the library's option, the nonprint collection can be housed at varying "densities." Lower density storage deploys the nonprint collection with wider, more comfortable aisles, lower, more reachable shelving, and more cover-out marketing display. Higher density storage strategies trade off the wider aisles, patron and staff convenience, and marketing display for a smaller space allocation for the collection.

An optimum allowance for housing the nonprint collection is 10.00 items per square foot; a moderate allowance is 12.50 items per square foot; and a low allowance is 15.00 items per square foot.

One key issue regarding the space needs of a nonprint collection is whether the library elects to display the collection in a single-box or double-box strategy:

- ▶ In a single-box display system (which is employed by most libraries today), the item itself is placed on the open public shelf in its display case or plastic jacket. Patrons can then browse through the collection and make their selections directly.

- ▶ A double-box system is employed when the library has a concern for the security of the collection. In this display strategy, the library keeps the original videocassette or the CD secure behind a staff service counter while a "dummy" for the item is placed on the open shelf to indicate that the original is available for loan. The patron brings the dummy copy to the service desk, where it is exchanged for the actual item and charged to the patron.

Obviously, a double-box storage and display system for nonprint materials has an impact on the library's space needs because an allowance must be made to store both the original and the dummy copy. A double-box storage and display system also demands more staff time for the retrieval of material at the patron's request.

9.1.3 Magazines

Similar considerations affect the space needs of the library's periodical collection. The shelving environment determines the capacity of the collection and the square footage needed to support the collection. Housing a periodical collection is slightly complicated by the fact that typically two distinct types of shelving are required: display shelving for current issues and storage shelving for backfiles.

Note that the Americans with Disabilities Act limits current periodical display to a 54" maximum reach height where an individual in a wheelchair can make a side approach and a 48" maximum reach height where only a front approach can be made. (The height of library shelving in all other parts of the collection is expressly "unlimited" under the requirements of the ADA.) In either case, display shelving for current periodicals must be lower than full-height shelving, which imposes a space premium on display of current issues.

In display environments, a library should allow 1.0 periodical title per square foot; in storage environments, a library should allow 0.5 square foot per title per year retained.

9.2 Housing Computers for Public Use

Public network stations should be provided in a variety of environments to meet a variety of patron needs and to encourage ready access to digital resources when a patron needs that access. Libraries must provide a balance of settings that will support patrons' long-term use of electronic resources and at the same time encourage patrons to keep these stations available for other patrons who need to use them.

To that end, LPA's planning model anticipates three settings for public network stations:

- ▶ The first setting provides terminals at a standing station. This setting is meant to provide quick and ready access to digital resources. It is not meant to encourage long-term patron use. By encouraging more frequent turnover here, the standing stations will help ensure access to these electronic resources made available through these terminals.
- ▶ The second setting deploys the computer at a simple, small table or carrel. A setting like this, with a seat provided, will encourage a more extended period of use. Adjacent counter or table space will support note-taking or concurrent use of other resources from the library's collections.
- ▶ The third setting provides terminals in a more generous seated environment. Here there may be sufficient space to support additional peripherals (possibly scanners or other input devices); such stations may be fashioned as media production stations. Or they may be provided with two seats, in order to accommodate small group use (perhaps two teens working on a school project together, or a parent using the computer with a child).

As one progresses from a standing station to a sitting station, to the third, most generous setting, the space allowance per computer station increases. A unit space allocation per computer terminal will vary depending on the bal-

ance a library chooses to strike among these three "types" of settings. A unit space allocation will also be determined by economies of scale: a larger library which provides a large inventory of computers for public use is more likely to realize efficiencies in the layout of that equipment and thereby realize a smaller space allocation per computer.

An optimum allowance per computer network station for public use is 50.00 square feet. This would more likely apply to a library with a smaller inventory of computers for public use or a library that opts to provide a preponderance of its public-use computers in a "study" setting. A moderate allowance is 40.00 square feet per station. And a low allowance is 35.00 square feet per stations.

9.3 Supporting Readers Using the Library

Reader seating should be provided in a variety of settings to meet a variety of user needs:

- ▶ lounge seating is appropriate in a browsing area or in an audiovisual listening area
- ▶ carrel seating provides private spaces for individual study
- ▶ group seating at tables is appropriate to provide an opportunity for small groups of patrons to work quietly together or to allow one or two individuals to spread their research out in front of them.
- ▶ Increase in seating that is allocated to quiet reading aligns with comments from the public.

Seating should also be varied to meet patrons' physical needs. Small-scale seating is appropriate in the children's library; firm seating with arm rests is appropriate in a setting where senior citizens use the collection.

These different kinds of seating require different amounts of space. An allowance of 25.00 square feet per seat should be made for seating at reading tables. Lounge seating, on the other hand, requires approximately 40.00 square feet per seat. Individual carrel seating requires

30.00 square feet per seat. Seating scaled for use by children can be scaled at 75% of the allowance for seating for adults.

As is the case with other components of the library's resource and service inventory, the unit space allowance for reader seating can vary depending on whether a library chooses to emphasize one particular type of seating over another. It will also vary depending on the overall scale of the library; a larger library is more likely to realize economies of scale (and a smaller unit space allowance per seat) in the deployment of reader seating.

An optimum space allowance for reader seating is 35.00 square feet per seat. This average allowance will support a variety of seating environments across the library's overall inventory. It would also be an appropriate allowance for a smaller library. A moderate allowance is 32.50 square feet per seat. Using this as an average allowance suggests a library that plans to support a smaller proportion of lounge seating, or a library with a growing inventory of reader seating. A low allowance is 30.00 square feet per seat. This average allowance would be appropriate for a large library with a large inventory of reader seating.

9.4 Supporting Staff Work Routines

The space needed to support individual staff work routines varies depending on the nature of the work being performed at any given station:

- ▶ public service desk work stations in this planning model are allowed an average of 150 square feet each, an allocation that provides space for the staff chair or stool, the desk, modest associated file space and, notably, space for patron queues
- ▶ staff work stations in work rooms and offices generally follow a space allocation model that allows 80 to 100 square feet for a clerical station (sufficient for a desk and chair, a PC and phone, some modest attendant file storage, either in a

cabinet or on shelves, and adjacent corridor space to approach the station)

- ▶ 100 square feet for a station to support a librarian (the larger area typically required for additional files and storage for those positions)
- ▶ 125 square feet for a supervisor / department head's station (the still larger area typically required to accommodate additional files and to better accommodate an enclosed office to provide the privacy a supervisor sometimes needs to deal with personnel and other issues)

The space required for each staff work station will vary, depending in part on how assertive or efficient the library's space plan will need to be. Once again, a larger library with a larger inventory of staff work stations is more likely to realize economies of scale in the layout of staff work areas and could apply a smaller unit space allowance for staff work stations.

In an optimum environment, allow 150.0 square feet per staff work station. In a moderate environment, allow 137.5 square feet per staff work station. In a minimum environment, allow 125.0 square feet per staff work station.



9.5 Supporting Library Program Activities and Meetings

Different kinds of meeting space can be provided by a public library, depending on the programming activities the library seeks to offer and the kinds of general public activities the library seeks to support. The space needs for each kind of meeting space is estimated according to the type of use. For example, space for a public programming room is typically allocated at 10.00 square feet per audience seat, arranged theater-style. Additional allocations are made to support a speaker / presenter and projection equipment and the like.

More specifically, meeting spaces often found in a library can be characterized as auditoriums or multipurpose rooms. In addition, some libraries opt to provide dedicated space in the children's department to support storytimes and routine children's programming events. Other libraries will provide conference rooms. Still other libraries need to provide computer training space. Each of these types of meeting / program space has different unit space allowance requirements.

An auditorium refers to a formal space for programs and presentations. Often, the audience capacity of a room like this will be large – 250 and up – although the particulars will be determined by the type and scale of programs the library wishes to support. A sloping or tiered floor for seating will ensure good sight lines for all. The seating will probably be fixed, although moveable seating is a possibility. There will almost certainly be a raised stage. The stage will likely be fixed, like the seating. Depending on the type of programs the library wishes to support in this space, the scale of the allowance for the stage may be substantial (to accommodate orchestral concerts or theatrical productions the backstage space behind the proscenium arch may equal or exceed the space in the audience seating area). The room will probably be supported with extensive and varied lighting, projection, and sound reinforcement capabilities. There will be high Internet connectivity to accommodate a wide variety of speakers' needs. Space in an auditorium will require 12.50 square feet per audience seat, plus an allowance for backstage requirements (an allowance for backstage space will often range from 35% to 100% or more of the space allowance for the audience seating area).

A multi-purpose room offers a different type of meeting space. This is a flat-floor room, with moveable seating. The seating will likely be stackable for ease of storage. The capacity of this room will be determined by the scale of the programming the library wishes to support, except that as the proposed audience capacity approaches 300, sight lines from the back of the room become increasingly compromised (for larger audience capacities, the sloping floor of an auditorium becomes necessary). There are minimal fixed elements within this kind of meeting space, to allow for maximum flexibility of arrangement to support a wide variety of program events. A larger multi-purpose room may be divisible into two or three smaller spaces using moveable partitions. Space at the front of the room will be reserved for a speaker's podium and presentation area (or even a small, portable stage). The room will feature high-end presentation technology and Internet connectivity, to the extent the library's budget will allow. A larger multi-purpose room will require sound reinforcement capabilities. Space in a multi-purpose room will require 10.00 square feet per audience seat, plus a speaker's area in the front of the room.

Most public libraries choose to offer small group programming for children – storytimes and class visits. Smaller libraries will accommodate such programs in a multi-purpose room, but if the schedule of such activities opts broader access to the multi-purpose room, a separate, dedicated children's programming room may be provided in the children's department. In determining the capacity for a room like this, consider whether the audience is meant to include children only, children + caregivers, or children+ caregivers + siblings. Space for a storytime room is allocated at 10.00 to 20.00 square feet per seat, depending on whether children's programming activities typically accommodate a craft activity in addition to the more traditional storytime. The smaller allocation is appropriate if children's program activities are limited to traditional storytimes, while the larger allocation is suited to an environment that will support crafts and other activities in conjunction with storytimes. The larger allocation allows

staff to set up small work tables for the children and to support supplies storage and a sink and clean-up facilities, as needed. An additional allowance reserves space at the front of the room for the individual making the presentation.

Conference room space is often used by the library board for its regular monthly meeting and any committee or other meetings that might be necessary between the board's regular meetings. A conference room can also be used by staff for planning and coordination meetings. A conference room could be available for use by small community groups when not being used by the library. Space for conference rooms typically is allocated at 30.00 square feet per seat, drawing its allocation from an environmental similarity with general reader seating at tables. Additional allocations can be made to support a gallery or audience (which can be warranted, especially if the room will be used regularly for library board meetings), as well as projection equipment and the like, as needed.

Space for a computer training room is typically allocated at 50.00 square feet per seat (in an optimum setting), in order to accommodate the trainee, along with the computer equipment that the trainee will use. An optimum allocation can also accommodate two trainees per terminal, creating an additional layer of flexibility for organizing training classes. In a moderate, more constrained setting, an allocation of 40.00 square feet is recommended. A low allocation of 30.00 square feet per seat is needed. A low allocation provides minimal clear space between trainee stations and/or requires that the library use laptops for computer training sessions. An additional allowance of 75.00 square feet reserves space at the front of the room for an instructor's station (which will typically require projection capability)

Other types of meeting spaces may be specified, depending on the particulars of the library's service program. Also note that the unit space allocations described here can be used to estimate the relative audience capacity of a single meeting room in different types of program configurations.

A multipurpose room with an audience capacity of 50, for example, may be scaled at 550 square feet. If that room is to be used for a children’s storytime program, it could support an audience of just under 50 (at 10.00 square feet per) or about 24 (at 20.00 square feet per for a storytime that also includes a craft activity). If the room is going to be used for a computer training class using laptops, it would support an audience of about 15 (at 30.00 square feet per seat).

9.6 Providing for “Special Use” Support Functions

Typically, special use space in a public library constitutes an area equal to 10-15% of the projected gross area of the building. The amount of special use space a library needs will be determined by the number of photocopiers or microfilm reader-printers the library wishes to provide. It will be determined by the number and size of small group study rooms that the library wishes to provide. It will also be determined by factors like whether or not the library wishes to provide a public lounge or a coffee shop within the library.

In an optimum setting, a library should reserve 17.50% of its gross area for special use purposes. A library that plans to provide a public lounge or coffee shop likely falls at this end of the spectrum. In a moderate setting, a library should reserve 15.00% of its gross area for special use purposes. With a low allocation, a library should reserve 12.50% of its gross area for special use purposes.

9.7 Providing for “Nonassignable” Support Functions

Nonassignable space is defined as “those areas or rooms of the library necessary for the general use and operation of the building but not serving specific library functions, such as foyers, vestibules, corridors (but not aisles in book-stacks or other furnishings), stairs, elevators, toilets, janitor rooms or closets, ventilation ducts, and mechanical equip-

ment areas” (from *Measurement and Comparison of Physical Facilities for Libraries*, ALA, 1970).

Nonassignable space needs for mechanical systems are determined largely by engineering requirements. Engineers will determine how large mechanical equipment needs to be in order to meet the library’s environmental specifications. The number of fixtures needed in each restroom will likely be determined by local code, and that inventory will determine the space needs of those facilities (as will the accessibility regulations of the Americans with Disabilities Act).

In an optimum setting, a library should reserve 32.50% of its gross area for nonassignable purposes. In a moderate setting, a library should reserve 30.00% of its gross area for nonassignable purposes. With a low allocation, the library should allow 27.5% of its gross area for nonassignable purposes.

Note that if the library is planning a small facility or if the library plans on an expansion strategy that incorporates an existing structure (an addition to the present library or the conversion of an existing structure from a prior use into a new use as a library), there is an increased likelihood that the proportion of space devoted to nonassignable space will be at the higher end of this range. If the library is planning a large facility or anticipates new construction, the proportion of gross area that will be used for nonassignable purposes will likely be lower.

9.8 Tailoring Allowances

The MSR study team acknowledges that the planning model applied here involves fitting individual libraries into a schema of alternate library service profiles and their corresponding space needs. The structure of service profiles and space needs are custom-built to the needs of the subject library, but there remains a degree of arbitrariness in this approach.

Because we want to reserve the option to respond to these specific local, community-based and neighborhood-based service needs as the library's planning efforts proceed to more and more detailed aspects, the planning model incorporates a "tailoring allowance" for each facility.

This allowance reserves a portion of the building's gross area that will allow planners to tailor the generic service profile of the planning model to the specific, unique, community-based needs of each individual location. At one library, this space could be used to support a larger nonprint collection. At another library, this space could be applied to increasing the inventory of computer network stations for public use. At another library, the space could go toward larger or additional meeting rooms to respond to local demands.

At a minimum, a tailoring allowance will reserve 2.5% of the gross building area for these unique local needs. A moderate allowance is 5.0% of the gross building area. And a generous optimum allowance is 7.5% of the gross area of the building.

9.9 Dedicated Allowances

In some circumstances, there will be a logic to making an additional accommodation to cover the space needs of a special or unusual feature to be provided as part of the library. A special accommodation of this sort is warranted when the library will include a feature, function, or element that is not conventionally found in a public library. Because the feature in question isn't common, the space to support it will not be captured in conventional formulas for calculating a library's space need. With that in mind, a separate allocation should be made. Examples of this can include:

- ▶ A dedicated allocation for a partner organization is an example of this kind of feature or function. The library may share its facility with another organization – a local history museum, perhaps. The space needs for the partner operation

would not typically be accommodated by the conventional formulas. Therefore, a placeholder for the space needs of the partner organization could be added to the mix.

In some circumstances, a library might choose to make a special allocation as a means of drawing attention to the feature being highlighted. For example, at this early stage in planning, a library may want to ensure that the notion of a coffee bar or refreshment service is incorporated into its plans and so opts to make a special accommodation for this function, outside of the conventional calculations. By reserving a specific line item for this function early on in the library's planning, the function is highlighted and therefore more likely to remain a topic for discussion. Or perhaps a library wishes to be sure to reserve space for display of traveling or seasonal exhibits, or the library intends to make a substantial commitment for public art display and wishes to reserve the space for this function. By creating a line item, it highlights the library's interest in this function.

(At the same time, note that the examples provided here – a refreshment service, exhibition space, or space for display of public art – are the kinds of functions often classified as "special use" space. An alternate strategy for accommodating these functions is to make an "optimum" allocation for special use space at the higher end of the range recommended for that purpose. If the library chooses to make a special accommodation instead for such functions, consider reducing the proportionate allocation for special use purposes.)

10



FAYETTEVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Public and Staff Listening Sessions

“The library provides great services for computer technologies to our city, but it actually provides a sense of community. I use the library every day.”

- Jim Reavis, daily patron



“Please
make sure
you listen first
before you
act.”

This chapter includes the record of comments from listening sessions held in April and June of 2013.

Public Meeting #1

Sunday, April 7, 2013 at 3:30 pm

13 attendees/ 2 board members/ 7 employees

Man 1 - Shelving – reducing the number of books, how improving if reducing the choices and variety.

Are there stats about the collection?

What percentage has gone off the shelves in the last year?

How often do I look for a book here and don't have it here. It is very disappointing to me.

I understand your logic (express books, and keeping collections relevant and fresh, economics of housing large collections), I still don't see reducing the number of books is improving the library.

Man 2 - Are there other ways to address that? I am not a computer genius, but I have 4 books on my computer right now. Rather than, I pay my dollar and I may or may not get what I want, why can't you facilitate interlibrary loan via online ... huge time lag with interlibrary loan, I can find it on my own quicker ... maybe have the library help me find what I want

Woman 1 – (Reference to reducing shelf size to 66in) I would rather have the book shelves raised. I don't squat well any more.

Looking at the library what I think you need is more space for interaction, permeability, move the computer will have the more space for the collection.

Keep the computers in the library but not all on the second floor

Man 3 - Model libraries on apple stores.

Man 3 - In a city this size with the University library and the public schools with public access television all the info you presented to us how can we bring these disparate entities together, how to bring the Mullins libraries and public libraries together

Man 2 - At the beginning we could search other libraries online now you cannot, why not?

Man 2 - Problem with digital technology, censorship can be enacted, someone is controlling our access to information, I have problems with it

Woman 2 -Renovating or expanding on a daily basis maybe not be what the priority is here ... when they have authors they close the library and move the DVDs, the events are to capacity which tells me it is popular and well received. Is there a way to expand too and or expand here?

Woman 2 - Will you build to the south?

Man 3 - Do you know if there is trend for micro cinemas in libraries? We do not have any art house venue in Fayetteville and there is demand for screening local made films. I think that would be really good and incorporated with a socializing area that could offer café type. That would mean the library has to be open when people want to use it. My biggest gripe here is when I want to use it. It is closed or about to close.

Design can help a lot – not all of the library has to be open.

Man 2 – I have seen the Children's Library in Little Rock. They have a maker space – tell us about maker spaces?

What about this digital (as he holds his hands up) I have researched maker spaces and it seems all related to technology ... public schools are taking it out , if libraries don't offer who will ... maker spaces tend to be funded by defense departments ... let's make sure we find other funding ... kids want to be creative and have access.

Can we do letter press?

We are losing a lot culturally if we don't.

Woman 1 - In a strategic planning I have found it is best to identify five things to work that can go on a back burner you cannot fund or will not work, find the five things that can run you for 10 years or so, that could be one of your five spaces (one that can transform and created into something new on the fly)

Woman 3 - Talk about your timeline for the study

Woman 4 - I would like to see more technology support for the people who need it and taking the collection digital.

Woman 5 - The questions that brought me here are not just the circulation numbers, but that WMRC closed the hospital and we are bursting at the seams and question of Fayetteville being ripe for a branch, you have not talked about expansion yet

Woman 5 - The city also owns the city bluff to the west of the old city hospital ... makes me hope the city hospital property will be made public

Man 3 - I am interested in point of co-location, WAC, Ozark Regional Transit is planning ... proximity we don't have a place to have programming separate from WAC, we cannot use that space even though we own that ... as transit develops here time to think about repurposing space somewhere with bus transfer point or light rail ... don't see entities talking to each other

Man 3 - We saw good example of that (unable to convince everyone to support public services) in transit sales tax – hard to sell to public something they may want but doesn't exist yet

Woman 5 – Can you repeat the number of teen use of libraries?

Will the presentation be on the library website?

Man 3 – There is a huge need right now for non English speaking population ... I can't find a place to learn Spanish.

Man 3 - I don't know what that 2035 population will be, but I would think non English speaking, would be nice to have opportunities for more multicultural interactions and understanding.

Man 3 - I have not been to the FPL Website ... it was four years ago was difficult to use; that is an issue. How does the library reach out to the community to let them know what is available and about what is new and exciting?

Meeting with Lioneld Jordan, Mayor and Don Marr, Chief of Staff

Monday, April 8, 2013

- ▶ City is spending money on getting the infrastructure up-to-date. 36,000 linear feet of sidewalks are being done per year. Work will begin on roads, bridges, etc. as well.
- ▶ The west side is experiencing the most growth and will continue with the extension of Ruppel road from Wedington to MLK Boulevard. The land between these roads is currently land locked.
- ▶ 25% of the population of Fayetteville is now west of I 540
- ▶ If one studies the City Ward reconfigurations, the boundaries of the wards are continually moving westward.
- ▶ The west side will also experience growth in student housing
- ▶ The University is expected to grow from 25,000 to 30,000 over the next several years (note: get confirmation of this.)
- ▶ 4,500 of the 25,000 students live on campus
- ▶ The regional park is a high priority since the U of A has decided not to renew the lease for the soccer fields. This \$6M park must be done by 2017.
- ▶ The south side is currently beginning to show signs of developer interest. It could be the next area of growth. However, the city is land locked to the north, east and west.
- ▶ 62% of the city's revenue is from sales tax.
- ▶ The biggest complaints that the Mayor's office gets from the public is the need to expand operating hours. The early closing time is also a complaint.
- ▶ Mr Marr stated that the master plan update should include the impact of any physical recommendations on the operating expense. This was not addressed when the current library was being planned.
- ▶ The Mayor is a big advocate of the library and concurs that there is a dearth of meeting room space in the city.

Meeting with Children and Young Adult Services Staff

Monday, April 8, 2013

- ▶ The Walker Room is too small for the events that the library has. It was also not designed for babies. It needs space for changing; baby-safe outlets and protection of the kitchen area.
- ▶ The library needs a large auditorium with raked seating so people can see the performers. In the Walker Room, the stage is too short. People could not see, for example, the feet of the Irish dancers.
- ▶ There were 325 people at the Cat in the Hat event. Pressure on seating, parking, etc caused some people to stay away from the event; or leave when they got here. There are also issues with over crowding and violating the exiting codes.
- ▶ The staff will prepare a matrix of events and number of attendees by month from May 31, 2012 to June 1, 2013.
- ▶ The children's staff do not like being booted out of the story time room for donor events. They do, however, understand the need for utilizing the space for special events. This illustrates why programming space, properly sized and placed, is so crucial.
- ▶ Collection

There is no room for picture books. The staff is having to weed too much.

Collection space is maxed out.

The DVD sections are full.

Easy readers are full.

Fiction has maybe 4 shelves remaining.

Non-fiction is full.
- ▶ One of the study rooms is used for a speech therapist. There is a demand for this service.
- ▶ Starr island max waiting time for computers is about 20 minutes. The number of computers could easily be doubled.
- ▶ Margaret Burdette is in charge of volunteers and outreach. She is not under Lolly but works closely with the staff. She helps with bags and kits. There is a serious need for space for volunteers. During big events there are 75100 volunteers. On a normal day there are 1015 volunteers. The volunteers shelve DVDs, pull holds and assist with the bookstore.
- ▶ More space is needed for discreet programming and services like chemistry and science tutors.
- ▶ The staff want their own bathroom and ways to better monitor/control the children's bathrooms.
- ▶ There should be a dedicated nursing room. Should have a refrigerator for staff who express milk.

Meeting with Adult and Reference Staff

Monday, April 8, 2013

- ▶ The top three issues are space, study rooms, and shelving
- ▶ There are 400 open requests from the public that have not been filled. The goal is to fulfill 80% of patron requests.
- ▶ There needs to be a larger study room that can be reserved in advance. It should be fully equipped with smart boards, white board, broad band, etc.

- ▶ The Leverenz room is inadequate:

Lighting

Heating and Cooling

Screen

Space

- ▶ Students use the FPL. There is better parking; they can get the bus one block from the library; quieter than Mullins library.

- ▶ Study rooms are used with computers. Often there is only one person in the room.

- ▶ The library lends:

Bike locks: 2

Fishing poles: 11

iPads: 3

iPad minis: 10

Kilowatt meters: 5

Kindles: 1

Laptops: 22

MacBooks: 12

Nooks: 5

Portable DVD players: 7

DVD / CD players: 5

Portable speakers: 2

USB floppy drive: 1

Wii accessories: 3

Wii controllers: 4

Xbox controllers: 4

Xbox headphones: 6

- ▶ Ideally the reference area would have a business services center with:

Scanner

Fax

e-readers

Media

- ▶ The number of reference questions is increasing (staff to verify stats)
- ▶ Students are always looking for space to study
- ▶ The home school and charter school students use the library extensively
- ▶ Their wish list:

Quiet study room like Leverenz but with more emphasis on quiet study. The Leverenz room heating and ventilation issues must be addressed,

Expand Walker Room with specialized reception space, catering kitchen, better technology, VIP space/ Green room, storage, better stage (automatically adjustable)

Classroom that can be used for technology training (FaceBook, Internet, email, Twitter, word processing, Skype, etc.). Ideally 25 people maximum.

Space for staff retreat/training that could also be used for strategic planning session by businesses and not-for-profit organizations.

Map room with large scale scanner and possible plot-
ter

Expand teen space that is enclosed and dedicated: no
adults allowed.

Genealogy: more space; room for collection growth;
separated from teens; space for genealogy classes.

Friends Store and Storage is too small.

Reference desk: space to exit to the west; higher so
that staff do not feel "hovered over", size is OK; there
are issues with noise migration from downstairs.

Meeting with Tweens / Teens

Saturday, April 6, 2013 at 2pm

12 teens participated

If you had a million dollars to spend on the teen section of the library . . .

- ▶ Movies
- ▶ Dances
- ▶ Manga books
- ▶ Outdoor reading spaces
- ▶ Playground
- ▶ More study rooms - large for group, small for individual study, and open
- ▶ Loved the idea of a smart board
- ▶ More electrical outlets in study rooms
- ▶ Way to incorporate music – would love sound pods
- ▶ Cozy, private study areas, reading nooks
- ▶ More windows
- ▶ Window seats
- ▶ Maker spaces
- ▶ Green screen
- ▶ Longer hours during finals – willing to trade operating hours to keep total staff hours the same
- ▶ Copies of the textbooks used in the public schools
- ▶ Supplies (paper, pens) for sale
- ▶ Inexpensive food – healthier foods like yogurt, granola bars okay
- ▶ Soundproof rooms with more gaming
- ▶ Checkout stations upstairs
- ▶ Being on the second floor okay, even preferred by some.

Think back to when the library opened and you were using the children's' library . . .

- ▶ Shelves too tall
- ▶ Creative reading spaces
- ▶ Climbing spaces – some for climbing, some with reading spaces
- ▶ Small places to hide in
- ▶ When FPL was designed, there was no Twitter, Tumblr, etc.
- ▶ Movie room - action movies on demand, dance rooms with actual dances and more books - more Anime books
- ▶ IMAX theatre
- ▶ Ice cream parlor
- ▶ Outdoor playground for ALL ages
- ▶ Closed, quiet, private teen place. Also more study rooms, more for group projects with scanners and printers
- ▶ Smart board for homework and you can email to yourself with tutors
- ▶ -more technology and more books
- ▶ -more windows, more light in the building
- ▶ -maker spaces - filming, editing, green screens for video projects, Tree house for little kids
- ▶ Transition from kids to teens: It's good to be away from kids and away from parents.
- ▶ All said they get dropped off by themselves.
- ▶ Too many roaming adults in the teen space.
- ▶ A pretty laid back environment.
- ▶ Need timers in the gaming section so some don't dominate for hours
- ▶ Portable technology
- ▶ Larger TV screens
- ▶ If teacher assigns project, library runs out of resources - books, computer space
- ▶ Bigger outdoor space to read

What's your biggest irks about FPL?

- ▶ On finals weekend, needs to be open longer than, until 7pm.
- ▶ Needs to have textbooks here during finals
- ▶ ALL would like to work here rather than school library -would like to have ability to have pencils, paper, supplies
- ▶ Arsaga's snacks are too expensive
- ▶ Would like to bring food in study rooms
- ▶ Would like to have recliners to take a nap
- ▶ Individual thermostat and lighting in study rooms - they are too cold during finals
- ▶ They like the teen separation from kids

What would attract teens here?

- ▶ Sound proof room for gaming
- ▶ More game station
- ▶ Be able to play music while you study -like music cones in Amsterdam
- ▶ None knew of Freegal service
- ▶ The FPL app did not work in iTunes not App Store
- ▶ Fantasy football league would attract guys
- ▶ Boy's game at home, they don't come here - it's uncool
- ▶ Not enough books for boys, more for girls
- ▶ Need more music here to make it relaxing here
- ▶ Individual music choices or there will be fights
- ▶ More self checks for teens, it's not clear it is a check out station
- ▶ More outlets in study rooms
- ▶ Check out more iPads, tablets

Ask your friends, "What would get you to the library?" and text Jeff those ideas ...

- ▶ Maybe come to school libraries and survey kids there.
- ▶ Could survey on their phones for ease.
- ▶ Have a pizza party and they will come.
- ▶ One mentioned friend said she should have mentioned there would be food and he would have attended this meeting.

What did you think of this place as a child?

- ▶ As a child, I thought the shelves were too tall.
- ▶ Bring an IMAX or Netflix available now.
- ▶ One only got books as a child, there were no climbing adventure area.
- ▶ Children museum in St. Louis has lots of climbing areas
- ▶ A tree house to climb on like Barnes & Noble
- ▶ Have some version of McDonalds play place or tubes to take books in
- ▶ Built out windows, skywalk to IMAX
- ▶ Active play is a big part of learning. - want variety, not same old same old.

Are there any other things like practical stuff we need to do?

- ▶ More variety and cheaper food
- ▶ Food, vending machines upstairs
- ▶ Fruit ok, but not all healthy food - like yogurt, granola
- ▶ Less expensive food options

When do you use the library?

- ▶ Busiest times are during finals.
- ▶ Reading room but you can't talk there.
- ▶ They like booths and alcoves for privacy and their own music.
- ▶ Need more booths because they are always gone first.

Public Space Study Meeting

Wednesday, April 10, 2013

Northwest Arkansas Mall

15 attending

"Future Proofing without Panic"

46% of Americans did not read 1 book last year

19% of Americans read total # of books read last year

What is Fayetteville?

- ▶ Nice small town with uniqueness easily and good cultural offerings.
- ▶ Strong educational system.

What would you change one thing?

- ▶ Traffic. It is too hard to get around town.
- ▶ Public transportation and affordable housing
- ▶ Hunger

Expanded and New Technology

- ▶ More availability on Xbox gaming systems, as well as electronic devices like iPads
- ▶ D.J. set to enjoy and make music

Transportation to Library

- ▶ More transportation options to get people to the library
- ▶ Easy access for bicycle travel to the library

Services to Add, Increase, or Publicize

- ▶ Therapy dog checkout
- ▶ Math focus w/ onsite tutors – better market Brainfuse and onsite tutoring
- ▶ Talent show
- ▶ Reserving material online
- ▶ Consider adding tours for older grades to provide “refresher” info on what services offered
- ▶ Book by mail options

- ▶ Access and services for those with special needs
- ▶ Satellite programs/services/collections at school media centers
- ▶ Offering library programs to have the schools come to the library 3-4 times per year for different age/grade levels. Would work like a field trip from school point of view.
- ▶ Specialized programs for targeted grade levels – 5th or 6th graders coming to the library for woodworking classes for example
- ▶ Broadcast teacher lectures through the library
- ▶ Language learning – better market Mango
- ▶ Consider extended hours during finals with Arsaga’s support and onsite tutoring available
- ▶ Increase publicity for Freegal music
- ▶ Better web visibility for all database services
- ▶ Advanced coursework assistance

Components to Consider for New Facility

- ▶ Cafeteria onsite
- ▶ Maintain and increase green aspects of facility (opened discussion on Living Building Challenge)
- ▶ Add televisions/computer monitors to study rooms (example: for PowerPoint access)
- ▶ Teen exclusive areas (without parents), helps with crowding and creates independent space
- ▶ Comfortable places to hang out and check out a room
- ▶ 24 hour schedule for library or portions of library
- ▶ Drive thru hold pick up
- ▶ Red box style book dispenser with option for hold pick up
- ▶ Recreational fort building station (with blankets or other materials) in children’s area
- ▶ Groups interested in publishing. Example: Students want to publish, but some services might not offer age appropriate arena. Access to digital content publishing that gears toward age appropriate or targeted audiences.
- ▶ Publishing: Maker space plays a role

Other Comments

- ▶ Audience still mixed on format preferences (print to ebook). Some still love the print books, but others enjoy books on iPad. iPad users mentioned that they liked having many books on one device to choose from at any point.
- ▶ After event – library garden space mentioned
- ▶ After event- patron mentioned dedicated vendor stations for book sales at events (like Dave Barry; OWL) to reduce pinch points where people cluster and create unintended congestion.

Public Input Session

April 7, 2013 at 3:30pm

Fayetteville Public Library: Walker Community Room

16 members of public – including board members and City council members; 7 staff members

Comment: Question about 90” shelving – define please:

Response: 90” is what we have upstairs in non-fiction, trend is now 77”

Applause for re-use of Walmart (library in McAllen Tx)

Comment: Reducing the number of books – how can that improve a library?

Response: Quantity is not the measure, but rather quality. Weeding for relevancy. If the collection is poorly laid out or not accessible, fewer circulate. This building is at capacity. Do we add space for more books or rethink the quality of collection?

Comment: Question about holds/copy ratio

Response: bestseller express

Comment: Are there stats about how many books have been checked out in the last year.

Response: 1.26 million circs in 2012, per capita = 14, print = 250,000. Our collection turns over 6x. The higher the number is the measure of how good the collection is. What percentage is not checked out at all?

Comment: Often looks for a book and does not find it, it's disappointing.

Response: Demand driven acquisition is trending. Library wish-lists that can be cross-referenced.

Trend of continually building bigger buildings to house bigger collections is going down.

Comment: Concerned with downsizing shelves. Still doesn't think downsizing the collection will help.

Response: Didn't mean to imply that we're hacking down shelves.

Comment: Another way to address this. Have free PDFs of obscure books – why can't we ILL these?

Response: If we can't, we can help people find them other ways.

Comment: Reducing shelves is okay. Wants stuff on top shelves instead of bottom – doesn't squat well.

Response: 7 shelf range – preference is not putting things on top or bottom. When shelf size is minimized, trend is to fill top, but not put anything on bottom – then only using 80% capacity.

Comment: We need more space for meetings and interactions – if we could move computers then we'd have plenty of space for collections. Getting rid of computer lab.

Response: Trend is getting rid of hard wired computer stations. Interactive study rooms is a huge trend.

Comment: So you just model libraries after Apple stores?

Comment: In a city this size with UA library and public schools, public access television – How can we bring these disparate entities together to synergize and minimize duplication of services? Opportunity to partner.

Maylon Rice response: explains partnership with public schools (Owl Creek).

Response: How do we make use of positive relationships with other entities? Something we hope to address during this process

Comment: Why did we lose the function to be able to search other libraries on our website? Problem with digital technology – information can be redacted.

Response: Sounds like a policy issue

Comment: Author events at the library – we have to close to remove DVDs – events are at capacity. Well received in community. Walker room is packed. Is there a way we can expand this building?

Response: Everything is on the table right now

Comment: Building to the South on city hospital lot?

Response: All is on the table – expand current facility, expand to south, branches – all of it.

Comment: What about a micro cinema? We don't have an art house movie venue – there is a demand for being able to screen locally made and other films that will never be shown at Malco. Also socialized area w/ café. The library has to be open during hours that people want to use it. His biggest gripe – FPL is never open when he wants to use it. Seconded by another citizen.

Response: Micro cinema is on wish list for teens

Comment: Took a tour of new Children's library in LR – noted "maker space". Wants more info about what that means.

Response: A place where content is created. Can make CDs. Can use 3D printer. Digital conversion.

Comment: Maker spaces seem to be trending towards 3D technology, is concerned that kids are not learning basic constructive arts. Concern that focus is too digital.

Comment: Inquiry about format of strategic plan – should we come up with things that can go on the back burner and 5 things that are do-able and affordable that can draw people in?

Response: Also important to have a space that is not defined so we can try things on they fly.

Comment: Talk about deadline...

Response: Presentation will go online. Online surveying. Teens suggested survey at school. We're collecting data from staff as well as public. Whole timeline will be pub-

lished on web. Public meetings after drafts are out. Late Sep/Oct board will decide.

Comment: Wants technological support for people who need it

Comment: Asking about bursting at the seams in this building – question about space to the south or a branch.

Response: All is on the table. Branch study done in past. Population boom is West. We'll look at everything.

Comment: Hopeful the library can make use of city hospital property.

Comment: Everyone in town is planning something. WAC, etc. We need a civic auditorium independent of WAC. The community can't utilize that space. There is an opportunity as mass transit is developed – expansion of this facility or moving into a repurposed space somewhere else – bus transfer point, light rail, streetcar. Library/public space is located properly. Lots of planning going on but entities are not talking to each other.

Response: We won't solve all city's problems. We'll define proper needs and demands for library. At some point the question of partnering becomes important. How can the public believe that the investment is worth it if they never come to the library. People can recognize public value without being members – want to understand why people are not using it.

Comment: It's hard to sell to the public something that doesn't exist.

Response: If we don't consider demands, we don't serve our public. We need to get ahead of the curve.

Comment: Asked again about teen use of libraries in general.

Response: 60% of teens who go to a library to use technology, come back to use print.

Comment: Will presentation be on website?

Response: Yes

Comment: There is a huge need for programs for non-English speaking citizens. He wants to learn Spanish. Wants to foster cross cultural awareness. Confessed he has not been to our website in 4 years. He didn't know – we need to reach out to community to let them know of new things.

Response: Mango Languages.

Space Study Public Session

April 8, 2013 at 7pm

17 in attendance

Money

Fay City Council first focuses on how to afford services that meet needs of such a wide range of users. Ex. One family using the library has users ranging from ages 2 to 90 yrs of age. How can we afford materials and programs that meet this wide range of audiences?

Jeff: \$47/person FPL operating budget; average US \$39/person

Jeff: Understand what services missing in community – considered w/ value assigned studies. Local example: programming space; meeting space needed

Jeff: Value propositions. Consider local competition for services / gain something and something may be sacrificed. Ex: teens would trade open hours during the week to have more during finals. Determine what needs are of highest value to Fayetteville community.

Cultural continuity

Comment: Libraries long memory of culture / strong community that supports causes. 2008 recession hit Fay hard.

Comment: Planning is a difficult process. Need certainty in direction to proceed.

Jeff: Permeability of library in that it isn't just one entity. Think of it as a greater community resource.

Collaboration

Question: Global reach of library. Many users are international and are there plans to make library accessibility more globally.

Ex: Methods/resources to contribute to global collaborations?

Smarter working rooms; rooms to provide Skype; file sharing through the library; need seen in nonprofits in that need instruction on using these resources

Homeless needs

Jeff: 20% of homeless are youth. No definition for 'homeless'. 30% veterans. Library often only safe place. Some libraries plan for homeless advocacy stations / free office space.

Question: Expand the library up two stories? Jeff: Looking to expand to the south and looking to expand up.

Question: City Hospital expansion?

David: Title issues; RFP due Ap 19th. Library will submit initial RFP based on what we learn at these sessions. How we might be able to use part of it and also the library is interested in learning who our neighbor would be. Wants Fay to look forward w/ sale of this land, even if it isn't to library.

Jeff: Master plan is long term. Not just focusing on current needs but 20-40 year needs

Responses via letter or email

Response:

It's so hard to argue against the overwhelming success of information technology, I sometimes feel like the lone Luddite. When your only tool is a hammer... you are susceptible to confirmation bias. We all do that, Jeff included; and I love my iPad, too. But it simply isn't the vehicle for developing concrete operational skills. That requires a hammer. In the fall of '79, a couple of young, idealistic carpenters rented a shop building at the corner of School and Mountain, just beneath what is now the main staircase of the library. A rather nice kitchen came out of that hovel, and the altarpiece for St. Joseph's was carved there. We lasted until spring, struggling to learn by doing, with few tools and never enough money. I got itchy feet, and ended up in New England, where boats and fiddles and timber frames entered my vocabulary; Craig applied himself to formal cabinetmaking and just kept improving. We raised a frame together just a couple of weeks ago. Everybody starts somewhere...

Response

I would like the library to consider:

Will there be a posting about the Public Input Session on the FPL website? A complete list of the locations of the remaining sessions would be very helpful. I am sure the weather played some role in reducing the attendance at Wednesday's session at the NWA Mall, it did in my case.

Also an online survey seems to be a good idea. For example, I doubt that the City Hospital Building has much remaining life and the cost of renovation or razing the structure could be fairly large.

Response

We will be on vacation at that time both days. Please pass on these comments to the executive director. About the library. I adore the location but it is in the very south

corner of town and I wonder if having a branch library would be a good idea for those residents of town in other areas. I worry about one central location mainly because it's an "eggs in one basket" situation. What if a tornado hit the library and it was all destroyed. Having another location puts less strain on one area. The events that I have been to there for families are packed and probably overcrowded, so you do need more space for these events. I find that I have stopped coming to these things (story hours) because they are a mob scene. I do look forward to taking my son to the library on the weekends as he gets a bit older. Thank you for considering my input. Annie Dowling, Fayetteville

Response:

DATE: 4/14/13

Public Library Expansion Input!
To Board, etc -

The library should buy the old city hospital.
The children/family center should go there.
Original library becomes primarily 'serious/scholar' collections, calm + coffee. No major renovation.
Seek generous donor for book mobile for West Hwy 540.

School Road	Options Corner Sell to help Simone → Build/Rent City Offices	SOUTH ST GARDEN WALK	Children's Materials Books/Tech	West St
			Family Center	
	PARKING		Theater Space Puppet Shows Presentations	
	Rock St		* OPEN TO TRAFFIC	
	LIBRARY		PARKING DECKS	
		MOUNTAIN ST		

* COVERED WALK-OVER STREET

abs www.allbystudents.com

Volunteer Appreciation

Brunch

April 26, 2013

52 in attendance

- ▶ Love for traditional print paper books is still strong
- ▶ What will changing material formats mean to the collection?
- ▶ Building enhancements must address changing collection types.
- ▶ Building must be flexible for future changes.
- ▶ Concern for diluting our services and quality with addition of a branch.
- ▶ Interest in book drops possibly becoming “Red Box” type of materials for pick up/drop off. Library in a box.
- ▶ Willing to shift hours from less busy weekday times to increased Friday, Saturday, Sunday hours
- ▶ Interest in what is happening to the City Hospital property.
- ▶ Is an IMAX movie theater still being considered?
- ▶ What is the nature of the relationship with the University of Arkansas Libraries?
- ▶ Could we partner with the Walton Arts Center and offer a shuttle from our parking deck down to their events.
- ▶ Expansion must include increased parking. Strong response to parking issue.
- ▶ “Opening Day Condition” is a valued attribute.
- ▶ Possibility of a BookMobile

Public Input Session

June 2, 2013

40+ in attendance

Q: Attendee question/comment

J: Jeff

D: David

Q: What is the ideal purpose of the library in the next few years?

J: To solve all of your info needs. Whatever that means, video games, study for school, communicate globally. Library struggle: staff knows needs; can't always respond as they should

D: People desire space to collaborate, work together, community gathering place. We have become this b/c of quality services, materials, and staff. Clean facilities. As eBooks flourish, need for print will grow and bring people to library.

J: Example of Queen's library - staff looks ahead to real world to respond to local community needs. Ex: librarians should be 2nd to know of school products to prepare. Quick responses to needs builds trust.

D: Place where people can come to create content. Ex. Foley film mixing at library. Provide space for people to create as an enhancement to materials checked out.

Q: Addressing auditorium needs. Mentions WAC uncertainty. There is no place to screen films for the public in Fayetteville except for FPL. 600+ tickets for premier, 710 extra screenings at least 6 were turn away crowds b/c of space limitations. Campus isn't an answer b/c inaccessible. Sees this as a good place to grow, film fest, film screenings.

D: Other examples Hog Farm forum

Q: Reaching limit of rooms more frequently. Built in interest that will only see growth.

Q: Asks about specifics on auditorium comment - theatre or event space?

Q: Specifically, a theatre for film screenings.

Q: Is there a way to have spaces open 24/7 w/o additional expenses of staff or utilities?

J: Ames will do this. Teens asked for it b/c there is nothing to do in Ames.

Q: I hope that is high on our list of things to do.

J: Ways to do this, growing concern. Communities w/ shift workers especially big concern. Consider that constituency. Already have lobby and wireless, but marginal.

Q: Is there any planning for classes? Financial planning, computer classes, genealogy?

D: We are sensitive to having to clear the computer lab for computer classes. Considering a multimedia space for instruction.

J: Points out additional 'study' spaces can be carved out for these purposes. Don't want to create too specific of rooms that are empty much of the time. One library provides open computers that are a classroom also. Volunteer staffed. Enter 1 hour early and volunteers can provide instruction on computing needs, ex. facebook, excel, etc.

Q: Space increases for increased staffing needs.

J: Yes - meeting w/ staff next month to discuss recommendations impact.

Q: Some corners cut to get in this building; initially planned for 100,000+ sq ft but built at 80,000.

J: Yes, the size changed throughout the process a few times. Designed to expand as needed.

J: Theatre - one thing that is complicated we have to decide the nature of the programming. If designed for something specific, may leave some things out. Not sure we're planning for a transformable room. May though. Walker room has seen improvements on acoustics thanks to Lynn.

Public Input Session

June 3, 2013

Attendees: 100110

Comments/Questions

1. Woman 1: I worked at the library when we built this building, we asked for Children's story room be bigger, but the room sizes reduced and the librarians were against it then – I now work as a school librarian – butterfield – some parents come here some don't because of being so far away ; readers will bring their kids others don't – branch by the mall and by the bypass
2. Woman 2: Complaint – terrific to have lofty goals, but the hardware in the bathrooms are deteriorating, doors do not close right on the bathroom stalls; when they are not working you cannot be world class
3. Woman 3:- love library, love Fayetteville pleased to hear increased event space, love yoga classes would like more classes like that, suggest increased programming for young professionals, later hours – buy back hours like the teens, would like concerts, language, cooking, film, for young adults
4. Man 1: – you mentioned equality in social programs and how you walk to library – this is more of a trend, the library should think about this, there could be many options for making the library more environmentally successful; public transportation south of us could be transportation hub, social equality is important – the library could be a catalyst for change
5. Woman 4: – I think the planning for space and services is great, the young professionals needs, the classes, becoming a development center is great. I am with the Friends – we need slightly bigger bookstore with seating. We did give a quarter of a million to the NEH; I think we can teach how to download digital books and other things , we can donate VHS tapes - libraries should be able to share
6. Woman 5: – parking – I am handicapped and we get all the good parking spaces, but there are a lot of data that more parking is counterproductive; discourages public transportation, and walking, causes destruction to the earth – how are you addressing parking
7. Woman 6: – has there been thought of bookmobiles?
8. Woman 7: – You mentioned genealogy but did not address it – I volunteer here on Mondays and when we were on Dickson we had our own room and here we moved in with reference and now share with youth group. I think we have more people to serve and we are getting smaller and squeezed.
9. Man 2: – Some commentary, having lived in Madison , WI; I loved the branch model. –What is the thinking for performance space for 750? We have UA, WAC, FHS with big space that sits empty most of the time. What is the thinking for more space like this?
10. Woman 8: - if you have 1000 children coming to programming you don't want to take children away from the school and to a community center where they don't have access to books, you want them to come here - you really don't want to take them away from the books.
11. Man 3: - would love to see an IMAX theatre for the UA, for the kids

Fayetteville Public Library Master Plan: Staff Response

March 1, 2013

Q: You have been appointed the new library director. The Board of Trustees has authorized you to make one change. They have placed no financial, administrative or physical limitations on your first official act as the director. In twenty-five words or less, what one change to the Fayetteville Public Library will you initiate?

	Response	Category
1	Create more meeting/programming spaces of all sizes--from study rooms, classrooms, and conference rooms to larger auditoriums with reception facilities for higher profile programming.	Meeting Rooms
2	Assuming that the library will purchase City Hospital, I would like to see a skywalk to bridge the buildings, perhaps with a moving sidewalk.	Connection
3	I would enlarge or create new meeting room to hold 750 people, enlarge/redesign kitchen to allow catering, and create copious storage for kitchen supplies.	Meeting Rooms
4	Expand our online and mobile services into a true virtual branch of FPL, a virtual destination, providing patrons the same trusted quality experience from their living rooms, to their classroom, to anywhere in the world on their Smartphones.	Technology
5	I would have listening stations for patrons to sample music both from our CD collection, as well as or databases. Perhaps movie viewing stations too.	Technology
6	Create a plaza, expanding our campus across Rock street and multi-purpose building - a performance center/maker space/technology-training lab on the property.	Space + Plaza
7	I feel I need to add that the east half of Rock south of the building would be closed/removed and would connect to the existing campus for foot traffic only. Some kind of terraced, park like connection... fountain, trees, cobblestone, etc...	Plaza
8	As the library director I would move the teens to another building with children's providing complete connectivity between that new space and the existing library.	Services
9	I would help the library achieve LEED Platinum status then we would reach beyond into efficiencies not yet discovered. I would make us a "discovery Library" in green technologies and display them prominently.	Sustainability + Service
10	More private study rooms or quiet spaces if you will. Used for tutors, organization meetings, study groups, Skype job (or personal) interviews, individuals that need quiet space, social security staff meeting w/ clients, freelance client meetings, etc. This is the number one thing that reference staff sees people leaving the library b/c we don't have. Pew's findings sparked debate, and I think the solution is more quiet or private spaces so we can also have all of the unquiet things people want.	Meeting + Study Rooms
11	I'd purchase the adjoining property (City Hospital) to use for FPL expansion. The new building would house various size meeting rooms, large performance center, theatre, computer terminals and individual study rooms.	Meeting Rooms + Performance
12	Separate, larger Teen's space, like Children's, so their noise and activities won't disturb other patrons.	Services
13	Listening and watching media rooms	Media Spaces
14	Expand the existing library to accommodate meeting room space for large events, additional study rooms, additional materials, additional computer/creative spaces, and most importantly, additional staff members.	Meeting + Creative Rooms

	Response	Category
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	Response	Category
25	Next door – park area closest to FPL, covered elevated walk and garden walking path between the areas, build for programming, 2-level parking deck on south side lot.	Service space and garden
26	Redesign the lobby for more coffee shop, reduce wasted space, & control heat/cooling better	Building Improvement
27	As director my first act would be to create a maker space that included a tool lending library for the Fayetteville community.	New service area
28	Confine/control noise. Lobby and teen areas funnel noise to areas of library intended for quiet use. Respect that patrons do want and expect a quiet space to read, study, work and explore.	Building Improvement
29	#1 Meeting Rooms/#2 study rooms-we don't have enough space to meet the needs of the community, much less the Library.	Building Improvement
30	If I were given the director's position with full support from the board to make one change I would add a larger programming space were we could accommodate 500 people, more private meeting/study rooms, and the additional staff required to support them.	Programming
31	Intentional collaboration between FPL, the City, Fayetteville School District, UA and Washington County to develop comprehensive service offering that addresses literacy and cultural growth encompassing facilities and funding.	Services

Incubator Ideas for FPL

June 18, 2013

Circulation Services staff

1. Community garden

- How-to classes for kids and adults
- Seed library
- FPL's own healthy restaurant that uses produce from the garden
- Restaurant also to be used in conjunction with the garden as a teaching tool (from seed > to plant > to food > to table)

2. Classes

- Healthy cooking classes (see above under Community garden)
- Sewing classes
- Astronomy classes
 - Acquire a telescope for positioning on rooftop, south garden, or terrace
 - Link up with University of Arkansas or other amateur astronomers for night classes
- Dance classes
- Outdoor activities and exercise classes
- For classes that go along with the equipment to be checked out, partner with local businesses that already offer this education (ex: outdoor centers, local bike shops, craft stores, chefs, etc.)
- More after school programs/tutoring

3. Equipment to check out (on-site only or take-home)

- Outdoor: bicycles, tools, canoes/kayaks, sporting equipment
- Home: baking/cooking gadgets, sewing machines/sergers and accessories
- Media: video cameras, portable microphones with speakers, projectors

- Medical: crutches, home blood pressure monitors, aroma therapy, relaxation sounds
- Tools

4. Rooms and spaces for specific services and classes

- Demonstration/catering kitchen
- Small business center
 - Computers, printers, fax machine, scanners, copiers, etc.
- 24-hour computer lab and study space
 - Entry granted with library card scan
- Wellness center
 - Blood pressure machine
 - Digital weight scale
 - Massage chair and/or foot massagers
 - Collection of medical guides, including homeopathic alternatives
- Visitor's Center/Resource Room
 - NWA attractions with large, lit panels of Crystal Bridges, Dickson Street, the U of A, Farmers' Market, Eureka Springs, War Eagle Mill, etc.
 - Information on accessing community services (materials from area non-profit agencies)
- Mini rainforest in the Children's Library
 - i. showcase books/materials on the environment, recycling, endangered species, etc.
- Physical activities
- Climbing wall
 - Exercise rooms and fully-equipped gym
 - Dance studio
 - Sound proof study rooms
 - More study rooms

5. Self-service stations

- a. Self pay station for cash and credit card
- b. ATM on library property
- c. Kiosk for purchasing stamps
- d. Electric car plug in stations

6. Outreach

- Participate in Little Free Library
 - Contribute our gently used discarded books (instead of selling them)
- Library Bus
 - Coordinate with public schools to bring children to the library

7. Media/Entertainment

- Movie Theater with stadium seating
 - Show Documentaries, Independent and Foreign Films
 - Host film festivals
 - Practice rooms for bands
- Enclosed media rooms for watching instructional videos/listening to music
- Download stations for FPL's e-content (separate from computer lab)
 - Music, eBooks, magazines, etc.
 - Stations in Teen, Children, and Adult areas
 - Check out eReaders with the ability to download books from Library2Go
- Music recording & film editing studios
- Host live music in the south garden
- Friday nights at the library
 - FPL stays open late
 - Have live jazz or classical music in the stacks,
 - Allow wine/beer while browsing
 - Target 20-30 year old user
- Quality photo/video/audio editing programs on the computers (like Photoshop, Flash, Final Cut, Fireworks, Sony Vega...)
- Large, high-quality scanners for scanning in large artwork
- Better organization for DVD collection such as by genre or a new release section
- Sheet music collection

8. Holds

- Drive-thru window for holds pick-up
- Move holds closer to lobby area
- Conveyor belt for holds to be automatically routed to Circulation

9. Reconfigure lobby/spaces within building

- Larger Friends bookstore
- Larger circ area (combine card services and check-out)
- Reference services presence in Circulation
- Expand Arsaga's and add comfortable seating
- Extend the front door outwards to include a vestibule
- More sky lights
- Spaces designed for housing physical materials need to be convertible into different uses if/when the need for physical collections diminish
- Bank-type suction device so items can be sent from the sorting room to other departments
- More elevators for staff and patrons

10. Conveyor

- Replacement line shaft on conveyor – to include larger/better smart bins
- Additional lower materials return slot for the conveyor belt inside the building
- Install short glass walkway in order to show patrons books moving along the conveyor belt

11. A loveable giant mascot (a new Skorch in place of the Pig?)

- Dress up for all occasions/holidays
- Children/adults pose for pictures with mascot (free press)

12. In-house Notary Public

13. Feature in FPL's app to physically locate materials, GPS-style

Incubator Ideas for FPL

June 18, 2013

Tech Services staff

- Have a wind farm if the real estate space is available. Maybe 1 or 2 wind turbines?
- Add solar panels to our array
- Create a garden space that would include a cutting garden. We could create our own flower arrangements and displays for programming, events, etc.
- Have a children's garden
- Create a composting facility
- Add a drive-thru window for the patrons to pick up their holds and other materials
- Create a mail order service for homebound patrons
- Have a creative space/maker space
- Create a seed bank
- Hire night and weekend staff/managers
- Have a library presence at the Farmer's market, First Thursday and Block party that would include patron registration, maybe even circulation capabilities
- Have an annual Film festival
- Have an annual Book festival
- Have space for a giant Friend's bookstore, capable of being fully staffed by volunteers during library hours
- Have a staff exercise room (would include infinity pool)
- Create study clubs for students during finals, stay open later or have all-nighters for students
- Have a separate area for the Media collection, with Media librarians staffing it. As physical media phases out the space could be used as meeting room space and media staff could focus on collection development and maintenance of e-resources
- Create an internship program for library science students
- Create separate room for art gallery space
- Have a catering kitchen and equipment, along with serving dishes, etc. for catering events
- Have separate spaces for youth and teen areas. This might make it easier to monitor/manage, and noise issues might be contained too
- Have a separate space for genealogy area.
- Create a self-service mail center area for patrons
- Consider staff entrance areas and ease of opening the door for disabled staff
- Consider wheelchair or electric scooter to be available for staff use (in case of disability, either permanent or temporary)
- Create a department space for materials repair and bindery
- Create space for an ILL department
- Create and circulate local history materials available as MP3, or on iPods, for walking tours of the library, Fayetteville, etc.
- Have interactive displays for patrons of all ages
- Include a magazine exchange area within the Friend's bookstore that would be maintained by volunteers
- Two café spaces: one full-service and one coffee shop. Maybe have one accessible to patrons when library is closed.

Incubator Ideas for FPL

June 18, 2013

Marketing and Communications staff

Youth Ideas

- Lego room outfitted with legos for beginning builders all the way through Mindstorm robotics – partner with Fayetteville Public schools to provide an elementary feeder program to the more advanced robotics teams. Approach Lego for a corporate sponsorship or the UA from the Lego Robotic Team to teach workshops or classes on robotics to tweens and teens.
- Interactive floors and walls to encourage movement while learning could possibly be maintained and updated using openFrameworks - ex. Funky Forest or The Water Board.
- Online afterschool programs, such as, study groups, tutoring hosted throughout site – or participation via internet in library tutoring sessions.
- Afterschool tutoring programs as a partner with the local schools and university.
- Partner with schools to increase test scores – brainstorm ideas to help increase student achievement in underperforming grades, subject areas etc.

Programming

- Multigenerational tech classes – bring your grandson/daughter and learn together how to use the latest apps, gadgets, and software
- Software - Matlab and statistical software – spss or sas – with free help, possible UA statistics grad students as instructors or guides
- Check out recreation equipment at Wilson, Gulley, and Walker parks on the weekends to encourage family fitness and activity
- Build an extensive local history collection – the idea of creating our own collection - including film, audio recordings, images, writing, etc. and develop search engine or archival process to help individuals sort through genealogy materials easier

- Partner with local workforce educational organizations to provide job retraining, skill development, job search, resume writing help, ESL and Spanish classes
- Partner with other nonprofit agencies to create one stop shop for finding aid in Fayetteville/NWA from housing, food, medical, job search, escaping domestic violence, etc.

Community Services

- Wifi in the parks and on transit buses
- Kiosks in the mall near holiday time to show how to work with gadgets and download online library services; possibly issue library cards or at least internet access cards
- Material return boxes at all local school and the Boys and Girls Club
- Digital conversion equipment – help people archive their mats
- Book publishing – write and create that one of kind cookbook of Grandma's recipes

Incubator Ideas for FPL

June 18, 2013

Reference Services staff

- Instead of a library card, issue each patron a device that functions as a card and has access to downloadables, library databases. Perhaps a pilot program opportunity with technology sector.
- Roof top or landscaping garden. Could function as a community garden or produce could be sold at the Farmer's Market by Friends of the Library to raise money for projects.
- Circulate basic event equipment. For events that our policies do not support (birthdays, showers, parties) offer checkout alternatives that most patrons do not have access to in their home. Punch bowl, coffee urn, cake platter, beverage dispenser – things that you need at a party and cannot easily store on own. Would not do things like plates or cups, since disposable options are readily available and within reach of most patrons.
- Small wedding venue (with attendance limits and limited number per year): As a destination library that the community loves, a limited opportunity for small weddings would enhance the prestige of the library. I envision limited opportunities to schedule (3-4 per year), with specific guidelines/limits, providing a special venue for of our patrons. Example: Fulbright Room Fireplace with max. attendance of 20 or Terrace with max attendance of 50. FPL is special to the community and many think it is a perfect place for their special day. Could keep price down to make it an accessible, yet special option for the budget conscious couple. (Would not advocate medium to large weddings though.)
- Offer a Holiday Card photo opportunity in the Fireplace Room. One day or weekend, offer families a chance to have custom made FPL holiday cards featuring a family photograph in front of the fireplace.
- Bookmobile services
 - Ability to get a library card @bookmobile
 - Checkout, return, holds, etc
 - Traveling librarian
 - Offshoot from this idea: traveling genealogy/local history bookmobile – no circulation but access to research & librarian, possibly instructional sessions – reach more seniors
- Redbox style mobile book/movie stations and returns
 - Yes – Yes – Yes – especially ones that accommodate all formats (books & film) AND allow for holds to be available. Audience specific collections at some locations, e.g. Boys & Girls Club – mostly children's materials; Workforce – job seeking resources.
- Monthly featured author event. Perhaps we could get on a publisher book tour circuit or have area businesses sponsor mid to large name authors.
- Wind power options at library. It would be nice to feature additional alternative energy options at our facility. Many look for existing examples before exploring home options.
- High School internship programs to encourage college-bound students to explore library, nonprofit, or green-themed career choices. Great college application and resume opportunities for the students; great opportunities to inspire teens in the community at the library.
- Librarian exchange program – partner with another progressive library (U.S. or International) and swap librarians for a week or a month – just to exchange good ideas and practices. I'm going to Dubai! :)

- Community gym or exercise track for library patrons. Either offer basic gym equipment or exercise program venue (yoga, trendy DVD workouts) or create an outdoor walking path of a set distance (.25 mile makes it easy to count distance in laps). Promotes a healthy Fayetteville and builds on popular yoga programming at FPL. Second vote for roof track.
- Ebook publication service – aka Smashwords. POD services are expensive and will likely fall by the wayside as print yields to ebook preferences. This would be a way to build our support for local authors. (Webinar archive 6/18/13)
- Shelve DVDs on bookshelves shelves until they breathe their last breath.
- Frosted glass on ref work door.
- Checkout Internet-to-go/mobile hotspot devices. I think this technology is still dicey, but hope to see improvement.
- LibraryBox/PirateBox – Wireless network loaded w/ free digital materials. A library curated ‘hot spot’; users can upload materials if set up this way; uses – digital time capsule; take ebooks/digital materials to areas w/ limited access to library and/or Internet; way to collect and share local writers and musician work: <http://www.thedigitalshift.com/2012/07/digital-libraries/open-source-librarybox-project-branches-out/>
- Offer FPL sponsored solar power charging stations outside the library and in the downtown area/trailside. Could be a good way to remind public/promote the library, digital services, and green aspects of FPL. AT&T is sponsoring these around NYC. Could be an interesting partnership opportunity. See article below.
 - Cool idea!
 - AT&T will rescue your dying phone with a solar-power charging station
 - No need to bring your own cables.
 - The standing solar charger AT&T is touring around New York.
 - AT&T is sponsoring 25 solar-powered charging stations across the five boroughs of New York City, the New York Times reported Tuesday. The stations, which look like fan blades mounted atop a 12.5-foot-pole, will be installed in outdoor locations like parks and beaches and will rotate to new places through October.
 - The solar-paneled structures can charge up to six devices at a time, with three USB accommodations and one microUSB, Apple 30-pin dock connector, and Lightning connector each. Hence, the charging stations can only take care of one iPhone 5, one older-gen iPhone, and one Android/Windows Phone/Blackberry apiece; if one of your own kind is already there, you're out of luck unless you bring your own charging cable to make one of the generic USB ports work for your phone.
 - The NY Times cites Hurricane Sandy as the inspiration for the project. During the aftermath, AT&T rolled out diesel generators and cell towers to provide supplementary power and services to areas that had both knocked out. Outside AT&T's involvement, the hurricane was also a time of generous communal power-strip-sharing.
 - The stations will only stay at each location for between three and four weeks at a time, so if you happen across one, appreciate it while it lasts. AT&T plans for the stations to appear in locations like Governors Island, Pier 59 in Hudson River Park, Brooklyn Bridge Park, and Rockaway Beach, as well as at “several cultural events.”

- Participate in remaking downtown FYV a car free zone, walking mall. Parking available in larger lots a few block off square w/ a free trolley to haul people around walking mall and to library, reducing need for additional parking. For people unable or unwilling to trolley, some additional parking could be added but not a lot.
- Ability to pipe in music to library. The DJ booth could be in a room like the IT offices and could also be located on level 200. Not to get all Soylent Green, but music could be used as kind of a crowd control device. We could have Rainy Day playlists, playlists for the full moon, Cinco de Mayo playlist, calming music, happy music, sad music, music to stimulate people intellectually, indicate time to close etc. Retail stores use music to make people buy more, so why not have libraries use it to make people behave a certain way?

Incubator Ideas for FPL

June 18, 2013

Information Technology staff

- Replace Dewey with a better scheme, i.e. BISAC - or at least one developed in the last 100 years
- 24/7 internet café with electronic holds pickup “lockers”
- Install Smart Shelves for entire print collection – bib records would have location data and the shelves would lead you to your item
- Develop our own streaming digital media service – the service would allow streaming content to library card holders over the internet to their homes like Netflix; we would host our own original content and any commercial content where licensing is possible
- Provide a tool checkout service as a component of the Maker Space
- Implementation of robotics in some form, i.e. robotic assistants to help patrons locate items, direct patrons to areas of the library, retrieve holds, create book carts, etc.
- Implement a Maker Space with the following key areas, each with it's own space within the Maker lab:
 - Robotics, electronics, laser lab space
 - Commercial quality sound booth with recording studio
 - Digital video editing suite, with checkout digital capturing equipment
 - Woodworking shop
 - Welding metal/work shop
 - Pottery studio w/ kiln
- Develop augmented reality content for interactive navigation of the facility
- Implement smart phone based self-checkout (near field communication devices in new phones)
- Full service restaurant and bar on campus
- Create a large indoor/outdoor plaza and/or park like setting for outdoor story times, outdoor reading – nice green space, trees, water feature, outdoor seating, etc.
- Supposing a mass transit light rail system is implemented in NWA, the library should be a stop on the rail path, preferably an indoor terminal like the train stations in Europe.
- Construct a children's recreation center complete with climbing wall
- Develop an adult recreation center with outdoor equipment for checkout, i.e. canoes, kayaks, backpacks, etc. Partner with local outdoor vendor for supplies.
- Provide a recycling drop-off center

Incubator Ideas for FPL

June 18, 2013

Susan Foley

- Splash pads could be situated at the entrance to the new Children's Library so that children may get cooled off during Summer Reading Club and bikers and walkers can hydrate while they are on the trails.
- Orchard of apple trees grown on our "green roof". Apples used to be an important crop grown in Northwest Arkansas and we could re-introduce to the area by having trees where patrons and families in need could come pick and eat while here.
- Community gardens, in conjunction with the feedFayetteville effort, could occupy a space on the new footprint to bring the community to FPL to work the land and sell produce at the Farmer's Market. We are already starting a seed catalog in partnership with the non-profit.
- Digital Collections Shows would showcase digital archives or current art shows in the library such as the ones from NYC Library below. Exhibits would need a curator/exhibit planner FTE to coordinate shows and market to the community.

COLLECTIONS

- Celebrate the 110th birth anniversary of this baseball icon—take a look at these beautiful images of Gehrig and other players from the New York World's Fair of 1939-40.
- Policing & Criminal Justice
- MAYORAL FORUM
- June 19 - 8pm
- Schomburg Center
- Join the NYC mayoral candidates for a forum on topics ranging from stop and frisk to court procedures

- Teen Space to be patterned after Chicago Public Library's YOUmedia. Its main entrance is separate from the library and on street level. Kids learn gaming design, cartooning, app design, etc. in a hi-tech world designed just for them.
- YOUmedia is an innovative, 21st century teen learning space which is currently located at five Chicago Public Library locations. YOUmedia was created to connect young adults, books, media, mentors, and institutions throughout the city of Chicago in one dynamic space designed to inspire collaboration and creativity.
- High school and middle school age students, engaging with YOUmedia, can access thousands of books, laptops and desktop computers, and a variety of media creation tools and software, all of which allow them to stretch their imaginations and their digital media skills. By working both in teams and individually, students have an opportunity to engage in projects that promote critical thinking, creativity, and skill-building.
- Chicago Public Library librarians and Digital Youth Network mentors lead workshops to help teens build their skills and create digital projects – from songs to videos to photography to podcasts. Teens learn how to use a variety of technology and digital equipment, including still and video cameras, drawing tablets, and video and photo editing software. YOUmedia at the Harold Washington Library also provides an in-house recording studio featuring keyboards, turntables, and a mixing board.
- All high school age students are welcome, at the Harold Washington Library location. All middle school age students are welcome at the Lozano, Richard M. Daley, Humboldt Park and Thurgood Marshall locations. YOUmedia technology is available for free with a valid Chicago Public Library card.

- FPL Merchandise market would consist of FPL branded merchandise for the public to purchase to make money for the Foundation and provide a marketplace for the patron. We could buy materials from a local vendor and/or contract with our patrons or local non-profit such as Life Styles, Inc. to have them manufacture the items.
- Rent the Library Out events such as weddings and birthday parties. If we truly are a community gathering place and want to make some serious cash, rental fees for events is a good fit. Once we have the 750 seat performance space, the event coordinator should add this income generator to the job description.

Incubator Ideas for 2013

June 18, 2013

Youth Services staff

- Children's/teens building on City Hospital property with an adjoining walkway to main library.
- Music or listening stations or pods, sound controlled
- Resting or napping pods
- Smart rooms and smart boards. Smart board (or any other interactive board) to be a permanent fixture in the story time room
- Ipads or electronic devices for all program attendees for an interactive experience
- No library cards. Check out/log in with fingerprint
- Worldwide access to catalog and databases
- Interactive garden for kids
- Park on the library grounds
- Departmental maker spaces
- Creative parking areas with ability to alter traffic flow to accommodate large groups of program attendees. Children's safety is a concern
- Interactive children's spaces
- Movie theatre on top of building
- Windows tablets that can be loaded with Polaris for each staff member to use in the stacks
- Use a cloud system to run the computers
- Tables that run a touchable surface where puzzles and games can be downloaded for children to play with (rather than lose the pieces to the physical puzzles we already have).
- Interactive wall that would allow children to play educational games through touch screen
- New storage design in the story time room that would keep the little ones out of the drawers without having to do lock down or barricade the area
- Area designated for a certain age group (perhaps 10-18) where they would have a work station to design machines/take apart older models of machines. Encourages innovation and allows them to understand the inner workings of the things we use on a daily basis. Would be modeled after the class at Fayetteville High School called "East".
- Allow patrons to access our software online (ex. Microsoft Office) so that it would free up more computers within the library.
- A "dumb bell" system that would allow books to be sent from the conveyor room up to children's or reference. This would take out the wait time for the patron when the staff has to run down and up the stairs to retrieve the item.
- RFID sensors that could scan through the stacks and locate misplaced items that would otherwise be labeled "missing"
- Starr Island to be designed where children cannot unplug the headphones. All children's computers farther back in the library and not at the entrance.

CREATIVE ARTS

- Large-scale collaborations with area schools or studios to hold regular workshops to either supplement or replace our existing workshops. With the help of other agencies, we could even expand The Wanderer and distribute/sell it on a larger scale.
- I know the library has had a "writer-in-residence" in the past, and if we're not keen on doing that again, we could instead appoint a "Library Laureate" to serve as an advocate and help promote arts-based programming at FPL. They would be heavily involved in the community and help create outreach opportunities to get FPL into organizations/populations where we might never have been before. It could be an annual or bien-

nial appointment, and this person could be in charge of overseeing any and/or all of the creative arts endeavors at FPL.

- Interactive Children’s Floor
- Eliminate Fines. Implement alternative system for getting patrons to return materials.

ART INSTALLATIONS

- Start utilizing our empty wall space in the Teen Space for more regular art installations (in cooperation with local artists and studios). We could even have a “permanent” collection that could adorn the walls for those times in-between exhibit rotations/installations. (The whole idea being that we’ve got all this blank wall space, we might as well use it to help support local artists and get those artists involved more with our library.)

MUSIC/THEATRE VENUE

- If we were able to expand seating capabilities, the library could also serve as a venue for concerts or lecture series featuring bands/authors/artists that other local arts venues might not be interested in hosting (or we could partner with those venues to bring certain acts to FPL who otherwise might not be interested in coming here).

MULTIMEDIA PRODUCTION STUDIO

- Have a space to create or produce media of all kinds—music, video, photography, etc. We could even have our own “label” or in-house production company and teens could publish/distribute/broadcast their work on our Web site.
- If we didn’t go this route, I still think it would be a neat idea to have multimedia stations where patrons could view or listen to media within the library.

Additional Thoughts

- City Park/green space use of rooftops
- Circulate a fleet of electronic cars for use around town
- Drive a “Mobile Wi-Fi” vehicle to parks around town, creating Free Wi-Fi spaces.
- Use tools and panels similar to the science fiction glasses in the film “Minority Report” for browsing collection

FPL Public Meeting

August 4, 2013

52 attendees

1. What is a maker space?
2. What about the traffic on West St. if you expand? It is already pretty bad.
3. How does the expansion affect the view from this library?
4. Do you have to buy the whole piece of land from WRMC?
5. I was interested in and did you consider my suggestion of a micro cinema. Not many people know that term and if it is not talked about they won't know that it would be possible. It is a cinema with digital sound for small audiences. My friend in Martha, TX public library runs the micro cinema there.
6. I am a big advocate for public transportation and I think there could be opportunity for a transportation hub on the extra parcel. I am an Ozark transit driver.
7. Could you review the timeline for the WRMC property?
8. Will this similar presentation be made the WRMC?
9. What is the priority of branches, is it this then branches or vice versa?
10. How about a mobile library?
11. Will the new expansion have expanded food service?
12. Who is going to pay for all of this?
13. What are the plans for green energy, will you consider more solar, what about wind turbines?

Space Planning

Public Input Session

August 5, 2013

Public Comments and Questions

1. Would the hospital sell only parcel A?
2. What about emphasizing bicycling and having a bicycle garage?
3. Check into the merits of NiceRide (<https://www.niceridemn.org/>)
4. How about a charging station for electric vehicles?
5. Comment: When FPL was built, there were fears it was built in a dangerous location. People with those fears now use FPL.
6. Develop a shuttle service between FPL and Walton Arts Center.
7. Institute a van service aimed at getting youth to the library.
8. Could you partner with school libraries?
9. Could publishing services be provided?
10. I love the proposed flexibility of the auditorium. Could meeting rooms be designed to have the same flexibility?
11. How many parking spaces are being added?
12. I suggest parking not be increased. Parking can be damaging to city life. See "Parking Reform Made Easy" by Wilson.
13. Develop an arts corridor to the square and develop parcel B as park space. This would be "very Fayetteville."
14. Parcel B could be used as a transfer point for ORT.
15. Have you looked at the possibility of using storm water runoff to create a water feature?
16. Baby boomers are becoming seniors. How do you incorporate their needs into the plan.
17. What is the present utility budget? How much could be saved by using solar?
18. There is a trend in libraries toward cost recovery by renting retail space (Salt Lake City Library).



Community Survey

This chapter summarizes the results of a community survey conducted by the Fayetteville Public Library asking the public to help the library identify current as well as future space and services needs. A five question survey was implemented during the first 21 days of June 2013 with 803 respondents. The library offered an incentive to help increase response rate. Each survey participant was offered a fee waiver or print credit for survey completion. The instrument was administered in paper and digital formats using an online survey site. The paper surveys were entered by library staff into the online database for calculation.

Survey Question	Top Response	Page
What are your main reasons for using the library?	To get materials for leisure reading or entertainment.	136
If you do not visit the library at least once a month, which of the following reasons describes why?	The library hours do not match my schedule	
Mark all areas where you feel the current library building is inadequate.	Parking, outdoor seating space, study rooms, lounge seating (top four responses)	137
Which of the following services need expansion?	Collection - Print and Collection - Downloadable books/music/video (top two responses almost even)	
If money was no object, tell us how the library could improve and/or expand its services to the community.	(See page 139 for responses)	139

1. What are your main reasons for using the library? (Select all that apply)

	Response Percent	Response Count
To use online resources, e.g. download eBooks, audiobooks, etc.	28.2%	227
To get DVDs and/or CDs	57.1%	460
To get materials for leisure reading or entertainment	82.5%	665
To get help with my school work or my child's school work	21.7%	175
To get help with my business	7.4%	60
To read magazines and newspapers	16.1%	130
To use the genealogy collection	9.8%	79
To attend programs or events	42.1%	339
To use computers for reasons other than the internet	12.5%	101
To access the internet	23.3%	188
To study or seek help with reference questions	19.5%	157
Other (please specify)	15.0%	121
answered question		806
skipped question		0

3. Mark all areas where you feel the current library building is inadequate.

	Response Percent	Response Count
Parking	20.3%	109
Meeting rooms for small groups up to 20	12.3%	66
Meeting rooms for groups 50 to 100	10.1%	54
Meeting rooms for children's programs	8.8%	47
Meeting rooms for author talks	7.8%	42
Study rooms	19.0%	102
Open seating at tables	10.1%	54
Lounge seating	17.9%	96
Space to work on small group projects	13.0%	70
Space to access web conferencing, smart boards, etc.	8.0%	43
Outdoor seating space	21.8%	117
Quiet study space	15.8%	85
Other (please specify)	30.0%	161
answered question		537
skipped question		269

2. If you do not visit the library at least once a month, which of the following reasons describes why? (Select one)

	Response Percent	Response Count
Location is inconvenient	20.3%	56
The library hours do not match my schedule	31.5%	87
I get all of my information and reading needs elsewhere	24.3%	67
The library is too crowded	1.8%	5
The library does not offer things I like or need	4.7%	13
I do not have transportation	13.8%	38
I can't find parking	3.6%	10
answered question		276
skipped question		530

4. Which of the following services need expansion? (Select all that apply)

	Response Percent	Response Count
Public computers	26.3%	155
Community meeting space	16.5%	97
Collection - Print	30.6%	180
Collection - Audio Visual	18.7%	110
Collection - Downloadable books/music/video	30.4%	179
Children's Programming and Events	20.2%	119
Teen Programming and Events	13.6%	80
Adult Programming and Events	25.6%	151
answered question		589
skipped question		217

5. If money was no object, tell us how the library could improve and/or expand its services to the community.

	Response Count
	558
answered question	558
skipped question	248

Page 1, Q1. What are your main reasons for using the library? (Select all that apply)		
1	work space for my business	Jun 21, 2013 7:43 AM
2	finding a job.	Jun 20, 2013 1:20 PM
3	to get materials for educational purposes/professional purposes	Jun 20, 2013 12:20 PM
4	To get books!	Jun 19, 2013 1:43 PM
5	To see Luis Marin's appallingly beautiful face.	Jun 19, 2013 1:41 PM
6	adventure	Jun 19, 2013 1:41 PM
7	research - local history - all media	Jun 19, 2013 7:39 AM
8	printing	Jun 19, 2013 7:34 AM
9	i love reading so i love your library!!!	Jun 18, 2013 2:25 PM
10	spend time w/ 3yr old granddaughter	Jun 18, 2013 7:25 AM
11	Yoga	Jun 18, 2013 7:23 AM
12	quiet reading time	Jun 17, 2013 9:05 AM
13	I love being around lots of books	Jun 17, 2013 7:38 AM
14	buy books	Jun 17, 2013 7:37 AM
15	Because I love the building!	Jun 15, 2013 12:52 PM
16	to do printing of material from the web	Jun 15, 2013 11:15 AM
17	To socialize with fellow bibliophiles	Jun 14, 2013 8:18 AM
18	FUN!!	Jun 13, 2013 12:26 PM
19	grants	Jun 13, 2013 12:16 PM
20	Social! Kids events	Jun 13, 2013 12:07 PM
21	meet with friends	Jun 13, 2013 7:56 AM
22	to read nonfiction books, especially feminist books, and enviromental and social criticism	Jun 13, 2013 7:53 AM
23	Help with my nook	Jun 12, 2013 12:41 PM
24	good cup of coffee and include it on tours for out of town guests! our library is so far-out!!! proud!	Jun 12, 2013 12:25 PM
25	ACCESS TO MORE BOOKS	Jun 12, 2013 11:44 AM
26	To buy used books	Jun 12, 2013 8:21 AM

Page 1, Q1. What are your main reasons for using the library? (Select all that apply)		
53	Children's books, cookbooks, project books	Jun 5, 2013 5:26 PM
54	children's library & events	Jun 5, 2013 1:41 PM
55	books	Jun 5, 2013 11:15 AM
56	to learn new things	Jun 5, 2013 11:14 AM
57	genealogy	Jun 5, 2013 11:01 AM
58	Storytime Ms. Lolly is the best!	Jun 5, 2013 10:23 AM
59	to see new non-fiction releases	Jun 5, 2013 9:55 AM
60	PreK children's books	Jun 5, 2013 9:40 AM
61	we home school. Children's audiobooks	Jun 5, 2013 9:35 AM
62	Every Monday evening we meet in Genalogy to help people with Genealogy. We usually always have 2-3 needing help. Sometimes 5-6 people show up to get help. We use the collection a lot. Lots of great reference books in Genealogy.	Jun 5, 2013 8:49 AM
63	to involve my 3-year old in reading children's books	Jun 5, 2013 8:43 AM
64	read in peace	Jun 5, 2013 8:31 AM
65	My children's favorite.	Jun 5, 2013 8:25 AM
66	children's books, puzzles, story time	Jun 4, 2013 11:46 AM
67	to get non fiction materials	Jun 4, 2013 11:36 AM
68	Do the sit stay read program in children's	Jun 4, 2013 10:39 AM
69	tada	Jun 4, 2013 10:25 AM
70	volunteer	Jun 4, 2013 10:25 AM
71	DAR lineage committee volunteer	Jun 4, 2013 9:16 AM
72	genealogy	Jun 4, 2013 8:57 AM
73	Check out books for my classroom.	Jun 4, 2013 8:20 AM
74	young children's programs	Jun 4, 2013 7:42 AM
75	children's books, children's computers, children's programs	Jun 3, 2013 11:31 PM
76	To use the Arkansas history collections	Jun 3, 2013 7:22 PM
77	Social	Jun 3, 2013 2:51 PM
78	Books	Jun 3, 2013 2:46 PM

Page 1, Q1. What are your main reasons for using the library? (Select all that apply)		
27	Meeting place, postings of activities in the community	Jun 11, 2013 4:20 PM
28	let my child crawl around in the kid's section	Jun 11, 2013 1:23 PM
29	College homework, I enjoy the scenery and the peace	Jun 11, 2013 8:33 AM
30	Eat lunch in lobby/terrace, get coffee	Jun 11, 2013 8:27 AM
31	CHILDREN'S AREA	Jun 8, 2013 10:39 AM
32	to do events, programs, and to get books and movies	Jun 7, 2013 4:22 PM
33	to do events, programs, and to get books and movies	Jun 7, 2013 4:14 PM
34	to do events, programs, and to get books and movies	Jun 7, 2013 4:11 PM
35	Children's books	Jun 7, 2013 2:24 PM
36	Central meeting place for friends, non-profit meetings	Jun 7, 2013 2:12 PM
37	To relax and enjoy the view from the chairs	Jun 7, 2013 2:02 PM
38	Children's books	Jun 7, 2013 1:58 PM
39	Toddler time	Jun 7, 2013 1:57 PM
40	Toddler time	Jun 7, 2013 1:54 PM
41	materials for teaching	Jun 7, 2013 1:50 PM
42	To get children's books for my kids!	Jun 7, 2013 1:37 PM
43	Children's books	Jun 7, 2013 1:35 PM
44	Just to have a quiet place to think in peace	Jun 7, 2013 1:12 PM
45	to impress out of town visitors	Jun 6, 2013 5:07 PM
46	checking out books for my toddler students	Jun 6, 2013 2:22 PM
47	also like the idea of our coffee shop	Jun 6, 2013 12:45 PM
48	kids books - book worm	Jun 6, 2013 12:40 PM
49	children's books	Jun 6, 2013 12:22 PM
50	reading materials-often fairly serious non-fiction or books in other languages/to use computers-when our own desktop was down/Other-meet with others that I help with English (one person at a time)	Jun 6, 2013 12:03 PM
51	to volunteer	Jun 6, 2013 8:56 AM
52	Spanish Books	Jun 6, 2013 7:43 AM

Page 1, Q1. What are your main reasons for using the library? (Select all that apply)		
79	daughter receives tutoring here (for hire not volunteer)	Jun 3, 2013 2:38 PM
80	Kid read club. Use computers in children's area for son	Jun 3, 2013 2:34 PM
81	Art exhibits	Jun 3, 2013 2:23 PM
82	To learn about interesting new authors and books for leisure reading -- I appreciate staff recommendations.	Jun 3, 2013 2:16 PM
83	Fun	Jun 3, 2013 1:05 PM
84	Travel books on tape	Jun 3, 2013 11:34 AM
85	Relaxation	Jun 3, 2013 11:31 AM
86	Unlikely social encounters	Jun 3, 2013 9:58 AM
87	yoga...love love love that it is free	Jun 3, 2013 9:46 AM
88	peace and quiet	Jun 3, 2013 9:45 AM
89	For a quiet place to work	Jun 3, 2013 8:43 AM
90	to grab something at arsasgas	Jun 3, 2013 6:19 AM
91	Concerts, classes	Jun 2, 2013 7:43 PM
92	Our family uses the children's area quite a bit	Jun 2, 2013 4:48 PM
93	Work	Jun 2, 2013 1:01 PM
94	Kids area	Jun 2, 2013 6:41 AM
95	Storytime, storytime, storytime. Thank you!!!	Jun 1, 2013 5:01 PM
96	The Friends Bookstore	Jun 1, 2013 2:58 PM
97	I like kid's events and culture events	Jun 1, 2013 2:42 PM
98	To spend time with kids	Jun 1, 2013 2:33 PM
99	Great activites for kids	Jun 1, 2013 2:28 PM
100	Reading is fun	Jun 1, 2013 2:25 PM
101	Keep kids from being bored in the summer	Jun 1, 2013 2:19 PM
102	Acces the Friends of the Library bookstore - it's great!	Jun 1, 2013 2:14 PM
103	Relax	Jun 1, 2013 2:03 PM
104	child involvement with others	Jun 1, 2013 12:16 PM
105	craft projects	Jun 1, 2013 12:01 PM

Page 1, Q1. What are your main reasons for using the library? (Select all that apply)

106	computer use: printing	Jun 1, 2013 11:18 AM
107	Children's program	Jun 1, 2013 11:12 AM
108	Book Club Meetings and Selections	Jun 1, 2013 9:42 AM
109	Children library	Jun 1, 2013 9:10 AM
110	To spend quality time with my child.	Jun 1, 2013 8:40 AM
111	Children events	Jun 1, 2013 8:39 AM
112	Classroom resources	Jun 1, 2013 8:39 AM
113	The Nonprofit Center	Jun 1, 2013 8:34 AM
114	my son and I play at the library a lot.	Jun 1, 2013 8:10 AM
115	to get out of the house with the kids	Jun 1, 2013 7:47 AM
116	to write	Jun 1, 2013 7:46 AM
117	order interlibrary materials	Jun 1, 2013 5:28 AM
118	books	Jun 1, 2013 4:52 AM
119	Children activities, books and puzzles	May 31, 2013 7:13 PM
120	I plan to use online resources soon	May 31, 2013 6:20 PM
121	Children's programs and resources	May 30, 2013 6:55 PM

Page 3, Q3. Mark all areas where you feel the current library building is inadequate.

27	None	Jun 13, 2013 12:07 PM
28	All is good	Jun 13, 2013 12:03 PM
29	Maybe more space for books!	Jun 13, 2013 7:53 AM
30	More emphasis on classics, more mysteries new and old, and more children's classics	Jun 13, 2013 7:52 AM
31	perfect for me! love your guest authors and adult book chats. I am a teacher and really do not read much except in the summer (school year dominates my reading agenda and available time).	Jun 12, 2013 12:27 PM
32	VENDING CAFE	Jun 12, 2013 11:45 AM
33	Hands-on learning	Jun 12, 2013 6:37 AM
34	I don't find anything inadequate.	Jun 11, 2013 10:28 PM
35	everything seems fine to me	Jun 11, 2013 8:34 AM
36	art gallery	Jun 11, 2013 7:29 AM
37	Awesome	Jun 10, 2013 10:50 AM
38	parking feels crowded	Jun 8, 2013 10:40 AM
39	my first time here	Jun 8, 2013 10:39 AM
40	N/A	Jun 7, 2013 2:23 PM
41	I think it is great	Jun 7, 2013 2:22 PM
42	LOTS of quiet study space	Jun 7, 2013 2:20 PM
43	non-smoking options are needed for the outdoor seating space	Jun 7, 2013 2:12 PM
44	Generally not a problem	Jun 7, 2013 2:10 PM
45	Fines are too high	Jun 7, 2013 1:56 PM
46	Longer hours on Fridays	Jun 7, 2013 1:55 PM
47	children's computers	Jun 7, 2013 1:53 PM
48	I like the new website, but I would like a better tutorial for kindles and ebooks.	Jun 7, 2013 1:52 PM
49	I love the library and do not feel anything is inadequate	Jun 7, 2013 1:14 PM
50	I have not found a problem yet other than the 120 minutes per day that you are allowed to be on a computer. I wish it were more.	Jun 7, 2013 1:13 PM
51	Slow elevators, not enough elevators for handicapped use to all spaces!	Jun 7, 2013 12:56 PM

Page 3, Q3. Mark all areas where you feel the current library building is inadequate.

1	Noise and poor acoustics in the cafe	Jun 21, 2013 8:45 AM
2	current study rooms are too crowded and used	Jun 21, 2013 7:40 AM
3	outdoor seating on backside	Jun 20, 2013 12:20 PM
4	The library fits all my needs	Jun 19, 2013 5:41 PM
5	NONE	Jun 19, 2013 2:54 PM
6	Too much electric smog here - "wifi" and LCD screens. I get ill after two hours here.	Jun 19, 2013 1:44 PM
7	All of my needs are adequately met.	Jun 19, 2013 1:41 PM
8	I love the facility, I don't find it inadequate in anyway.	Jun 19, 2013 11:51 AM
9	NO ISSUE	Jun 19, 2013 11:50 AM
10	laptops	Jun 19, 2013 11:48 AM
11	Maybe including a dedicated space for extra-long vehicles that jut into the lanes.	Jun 19, 2013 11:46 AM
12	Building is adequate in all respects.	Jun 19, 2013 10:45 AM
13	Inadequate supervision of unruly children.	Jun 19, 2013 9:04 AM
14	a proposed large auditorium would be a great addition. Also, a recording studio like KUAF has.	Jun 19, 2013 7:40 AM
15	parking - not wide enough spaces for big SUV's	Jun 19, 2013 7:38 AM
16	need more study rooms	Jun 19, 2013 7:27 AM
17	it's is so far from north Fayetteville, Joyce St with all the traffic. It can take up to 30min to get here.	Jun 19, 2013 7:25 AM
18	open longer on Fri/Sat evenings	Jun 18, 2013 7:26 AM
19	all great	Jun 18, 2013 7:23 AM
20	I'm pretty happy with what you currently have	Jun 17, 2013 9:07 AM
21	The meeting room calender fills very quickly	Jun 17, 2013 7:29 AM
22	none	Jun 15, 2013 12:50 PM
23	Location- for me	Jun 15, 2013 12:47 PM
24	I love this library.	Jun 14, 2013 12:57 PM
25	dedicated genealogy area	Jun 14, 2013 6:15 AM
26	N/A	Jun 13, 2013 12:12 PM

Page 3, Q3. Mark all areas where you feel the current library building is inadequate.

52	Elevator is too slow from parking to library entrance	Jun 7, 2013 12:47 PM
53	I feel it meets all expectations	Jun 7, 2013 7:43 AM
54	,ending library of tools, art	Jun 6, 2013 5:08 PM
55	eating - lunch - snackbar	Jun 6, 2013 12:41 PM
56	This Library is NOT inadequate	Jun 6, 2013 12:38 PM
57	I don't have any issues with the library	Jun 6, 2013 12:36 PM
58	none - perfect	Jun 6, 2013 12:34 PM
59	Teen Library	Jun 6, 2013 12:33 PM
60	Enclosed toddler area where parent and toddler can read/do puzzles while older children pick out books	Jun 6, 2013 12:23 PM
61	the covered parking is a great convenience in times of bad weather.	Jun 6, 2013 12:04 PM
62	additional children's computers	Jun 6, 2013 11:59 AM
63	I find the current building more than adequate	Jun 6, 2013 10:02 AM
64	computers	Jun 6, 2013 8:56 AM
65	none	Jun 6, 2013 8:16 AM
66	Space for special events	Jun 6, 2013 7:40 AM
67	need more meeting rooms the ones you have are great but more rooms are needed	Jun 6, 2013 5:04 AM
68	I wish the library could stay open until 10pm and open at 10am on Sundays	Jun 5, 2013 5:52 PM
69	none, love the library	Jun 5, 2013 5:32 PM
70	We LOVE the outdoor spaces, especially the terracel	Jun 5, 2013 5:27 PM
71	all is fine!	Jun 5, 2013 5:24 PM
72	None	Jun 5, 2013 2:16 PM
73	it is suitable for my needs	Jun 5, 2013 12:56 PM
74	more renewals	Jun 5, 2013 12:04 PM
75	it's all awesome!	Jun 5, 2013 11:15 AM
76	all above	Jun 5, 2013 11:13 AM
77	usually can find a place in parking garage	Jun 5, 2013 11:11 AM

Page 3, Q3. Mark all areas where you feel the current library building is inadequate.

78	The elevator scares my wife. I reather like it	Jun 5, 2013 11:08 AM
79	all seem adequate	Jun 5, 2013 11:06 AM
80	genealogy section	Jun 5, 2013 11:02 AM
81	Outdoor seating space with NO smoking, sometimes it's hard to sit outside (in front) that is not near smoke.	Jun 5, 2013 10:44 AM
82	needs more computers for childrens area for small children	Jun 5, 2013 10:39 AM
83	more ebooks	Jun 5, 2013 10:36 AM
84	Library is perfect.	Jun 5, 2013 10:32 AM
85	We just moved from CA and we are here @ least once a week for our daughter. We wouldn't change anything!	Jun 5, 2013 10:24 AM
86	more rap/hip hop music is needed	Jun 5, 2013 10:20 AM
87	maybe a little more cozy nooks.	Jun 5, 2013 10:19 AM
88	seating inviting reading near poetry section	Jun 5, 2013 9:56 AM
89	it would be great to have a children outdoor space	Jun 5, 2013 9:35 AM
90	No complaints!	Jun 5, 2013 9:29 AM
91	Honestly, none!	Jun 5, 2013 9:28 AM
92	book club(s) would like a room for 20-30 with ROUND table for discussion	Jun 5, 2013 9:25 AM
93	more food choices at cafe?	Jun 5, 2013 8:57 AM
94	Need to close in Genealogy section to better preserve collection. When actively helping people we need to discuss things. Closing up the area would help contain some of the talking "noise". The computers in this section have special software for genealogists. We have trouble getting to use them because people are using them for games & every non-genealogy process imaginable. Even when posted as reserved Monday evening for Genealogy.	Jun 5, 2013 8:53 AM
95	All the areas in the library building are excellent	Jun 5, 2013 8:42 AM
96	Spanish books	Jun 5, 2013 8:37 AM
97	Faster internet needed	Jun 5, 2013 8:22 AM
98	auditorium	Jun 5, 2013 8:16 AM
99	None	Jun 5, 2013 8:10 AM
100	Happy w/all	Jun 5, 2013 8:04 AM
101	New books/ Popular books/Long waits on holds	Jun 5, 2013 8:03 AM

Page 3, Q3. Mark all areas where you feel the current library building is inadequate.

127	Every so often I want a book and the library doesn't have it, but that's inevitable.	Jun 3, 2013 4:44 PM
128	No inadequate space in my experience	Jun 3, 2013 2:56 PM
129	shaded outdoor seating	Jun 3, 2013 2:54 PM
130	Sometimes difficult to find open study rooms for groups	Jun 3, 2013 2:52 PM
131	children events are at nap time	Jun 3, 2013 2:47 PM
132	librarians should be paid more	Jun 3, 2013 2:43 PM
133	book selection doesn't always have waht I need	Jun 3, 2013 1:08 PM
134	I love this library, I have one closer to my home	Jun 3, 2013 11:34 AM
135	I'd like to be able to access the outdoor terrace on the South side of the first floor with coffee and food. Not good planning that this wonderful seating area was not designed as part of the coffee shop in the first place. The front terrace just isn't as appealing. It's like sitting in a parking lot.	Jun 3, 2013 10:01 AM
136	Would love to see tween book clubs started	Jun 3, 2013 6:15 AM
137	Genealogy books	Jun 2, 2013 7:46 PM
138	Computer for adults who have to have their children with them. I suggest 5 computers ina special room.	Jun 2, 2013 2:44 PM
139	Hard to park in some spaces	Jun 2, 2013 2:07 PM
140	Christian books and more romantic comedies and popular	Jun 2, 2013 2:00 PM
141	No obvious deficiencies	Jun 2, 2013 1:20 PM
142	Comfortable coffee space; have yoga 3xs weekly; increase use for music, etc.	Jun 2, 2013 1:16 PM
143	Places for professionals, or educators. Like workspaces, netbooks, and ipads	Jun 1, 2013 2:43 PM
144	No problems- library seems great!	Jun 1, 2013 2:29 PM
145	None	Jun 1, 2013 2:25 PM
146	Adequate for our family	Jun 1, 2013 2:07 PM
147	I see no problems that I have with library	Jun 1, 2013 12:12 PM
148	Size of the nonfiction selection.	Jun 1, 2013 11:31 AM
149	Used bookstore too small, crowded	Jun 1, 2013 11:24 AM
150	None	Jun 1, 2013 11:16 AM
151	Seating for parents in Children's section	Jun 1, 2013 11:16 AM

Page 3, Q3. Mark all areas where you feel the current library building is inadequate.

102	All good	Jun 5, 2013 7:57 AM
103	I like the library	Jun 5, 2013 7:55 AM
104	We usually find parking, but it is pretty full	Jun 5, 2013 7:51 AM
105	none	Jun 4, 2013 11:53 AM
106	sometimes the books i want are checked out	Jun 4, 2013 11:53 AM
107	i like the tables w/ south view	Jun 4, 2013 11:46 AM
108	handicap parking	Jun 4, 2013 11:43 AM
109	need more genealogy research space away from other library patrons	Jun 4, 2013 11:42 AM
110	dedicated elder area - setting for elders with superb lighting	Jun 4, 2013 11:37 AM
111	Genealogy - can't find a table during UofA finals & cmpters aren't available w/ people not doing genealogy - needs to be closed in like Ft. Smith's	Jun 4, 2013 10:40 AM
112	more books	Jun 4, 2013 10:26 AM
113	more teen computers	Jun 4, 2013 10:25 AM
114	Genealogy records, books, etc neet to be in separate and more secure area. They also need to be better organized they are extremely difficult to locate at times	Jun 4, 2013 10:23 AM
115	at this point it meets my all my needs except see #5	Jun 4, 2013 10:10 AM
116	Nothing wrong	Jun 4, 2013 9:31 AM
117	at this point it meets all my needs except see #5	Jun 4, 2013 9:20 AM
118	closes too early, especially fri-sun	Jun 4, 2013 8:48 AM
119	cafe	Jun 4, 2013 8:24 AM
120	I wish there was a satellite location on the west side, or a mobile location that came out to the west side occasionally	Jun 4, 2013 8:22 AM
121	organization of children's books (picture)	Jun 4, 2013 8:20 AM
122	genealogy needs a closed space. Shelf for DAR use	Jun 4, 2013 8:20 AM
123	We enjoy the library as is, best we've ever been around	Jun 4, 2013 8:11 AM
124	n/a	Jun 4, 2013 8:05 AM
125	children's puzzle tables	Jun 3, 2013 11:33 PM
126	No complaints	Jun 3, 2013 7:56 PM

Page 3, Q3. Mark all areas where you feel the current library building is inadequate.

152	Hours	Jun 1, 2013 10:50 AM
153	The space seems to be fine as it is.	Jun 1, 2013 10:06 AM
154	would like to have a small fun space to work on homeschooling outside the home.	Jun 1, 2013 9:48 AM
155	charge for meeting space	Jun 1, 2013 9:36 AM
156	I haven't used many of those resources, but I find the children's areas and meeting rooms to be excellent.	Jun 1, 2013 8:41 AM
157	Only during programs	Jun 1, 2013 8:40 AM
158	A nursing area by the children's section would be wonderful.	Jun 1, 2013 8:12 AM
159	lounge seating: chairs are always bunched up inches from eachother--hard for reading--why not spread them out?	Jun 1, 2013 5:30 AM
160	Need evening hours until 9:00	May 31, 2013 8:37 PM
161	I wish they offered space for children's birthday parties	May 30, 2013 6:57 PM

Page 5, Q5. If money was no object, tell us how the library could improve and/or expand its services to the community.

1	offer more graphic novels	Jun 21, 2013 11:04 AM
2	More small children's computers or timed use of computers,	Jun 21, 2013 9:43 AM
3	Provide a separate entrance for children or lacking that install acoustic baffles that would dampen shrill screams of small children that resonate unpleasantly in the entry foyer.	Jun 21, 2013 8:50 AM
4	1. subsidize inter-library loans 2. Lockers for check-out similar to bike locks. Overnight (within reason) would be nice.	Jun 21, 2013 7:44 AM
5	We love the library, there is no need for improvement	Jun 21, 2013 7:42 AM
6	This is a very well kept library	Jun 21, 2013 7:41 AM
7	Open more often, not close so early	Jun 21, 2013 7:41 AM
8	its great!	Jun 21, 2013 7:40 AM
9	Adult literary programs-mobile	Jun 21, 2013 7:39 AM
10	more commmunity effort.	Jun 20, 2013 1:32 PM
11	community events would help bring the commnity together.	Jun 20, 2013 1:22 PM
12	Activity space for children and more cafe options. Lots of moms want to spend more social time but need more physical options (climbing wall, activity gym, etc.) and food options :)	Jun 20, 2013 12:21 PM
13	Author signings and readings	Jun 20, 2013 10:52 AM
14	more public computers	Jun 19, 2013 5:41 PM
15	The FPL is such a great library that it is hard to find ways to improve it. There could always be more books and programming, I suppose. I look forward to the digital resources being expanded as time goes on. You have placed collection boxes throughout Fayetteville, and my family uses these regularly - I hope that these are maintained. Your summer programs for teens are excellent.	Jun 19, 2013 3:37 PM
16	Can't think of anything.	Jun 19, 2013 2:54 PM
17	More services for teens	Jun 19, 2013 1:43 PM
18	Put a branch on every corner. Have as many newspaper/magazine subscriptions as possible.	Jun 19, 2013 1:42 PM
19	I suspect branch libraries would make it a lot easier for kids to use the library.	Jun 19, 2013 1:34 PM
20	Not sure, it's pretty awedome here. I come every week!	Jun 19, 2013 11:52 AM
21	Job Fairs.	Jun 19, 2013 11:51 AM
22	BBQS	Jun 19, 2013 11:48 AM

Page 5, Q5. If money was no object, tell us how the library could improve and/or expand its services to the community.

	The times don't really be convenient to working parents.	
46	Something for pre-teens ages 9-12	Jun 18, 2013 7:35 AM
47	additional branch locations	Jun 18, 2013 7:26 AM
48	Community book stores mobile/home delivery. Ive had surgery and will again...	Jun 18, 2013 7:25 AM
49	love what it does, especially yoga and health related programs	Jun 18, 2013 7:24 AM
50	more craft options for the kids. shuttle bus to pick up/drop off at certain locations in Fay.	Jun 18, 2013 7:23 AM
51	They do a great job already!	Jun 18, 2013 7:21 AM
52	satalite locations	Jun 18, 2013 7:20 AM
53	Speed up internet, its very slow. Otherwise love this library!	Jun 18, 2013 7:19 AM
54	Just more of all the good it is doing now. We are told that the Walker Room is over-subscribed, and over-attended at many scheduled programs. Both a smaller and a larger meeting room would likely be heavily used. This morning we looked for titles by Barry Commoner. Admittedly his writing is several decades old, but it seems odd that shelves would be so limited that such a major thinker's work would be too obsolete to keep, at least in part. Just one example of needs in a community full of engaged intellectuals...	Jun 18, 2013 6:39 AM
55	Increase large print offerings	Jun 18, 2013 4:55 AM
56	On ethnic authors books and movies. there are more african American people in the library could we have more of their dvds and books	Jun 18, 2013 1:08 AM
57	More audiobooks	Jun 17, 2013 5:30 PM
58	It need more ethnic material	Jun 17, 2013 4:59 PM
59	Later hours, especially on the weekend, seminars on gender, sexuality, race, etc held by the library, wider selection of CDs and dvds	Jun 17, 2013 3:28 PM
60	Right now, I am very happy with library services. It is a place I always show visiting family and friends. I am proud of the Fayetteville Library. It always can improve and expand on all services..	Jun 17, 2013 9:10 AM
61	be open 24/7 and have more comfy couches to sit on	Jun 17, 2013 7:39 AM
62	Longer evening hours for meeting rooms. 7:45 pm is too early to have a meaningful Q and A with a good speaker or panel. Create an outside entrance to the Walker Room with the doors to the lobby that could lock for evening meetings, a key might be available so that library staff is able to close early.	Jun 17, 2013 7:36 AM
63	Extend meeting room hours (later closing time)	Jun 17, 2013 7:28 AM
64	More informative guest speakers and community involvement activities	Jun 17, 2013 7:27 AM

Page 5, Q5. If money was no object, tell us how the library could improve and/or expand its services to the community.

23	Maybe a small room dedicated to people with small children. It could stay open later on Fri, Sat, & Sun	Jun 19, 2013 11:48 AM
24	for more material!! books and dvd	Jun 19, 2013 11:47 AM
25	I love the library, we just don't prioritize	Jun 19, 2013 11:38 AM
26	Guest pass upstairs or payment plan for money owed on account, you shouldn't loose your card prividges because of LATE FEES!	Jun 19, 2013 11:21 AM
27	Longer hours on weekend/ Another branch	Jun 19, 2013 11:15 AM
28	Greatly expand downloadable books/music/video, particularly ereader books.	Jun 19, 2013 10:50 AM
29	Larger selection of DVD's and CD's available. A Teen Center similar to the one in the Jones Center. A bigger selection of realistic teen fiction books.	Jun 19, 2013 9:10 AM
30	digitize the newspaper collection	Jun 19, 2013 7:40 AM
31	parking	Jun 19, 2013 7:38 AM
32	more quiet space to study - always full	Jun 19, 2013 7:37 AM
33	please expand the number of study rooms. We also could use some sheet music	Jun 19, 2013 7:35 AM
34	more computers	Jun 19, 2013 7:34 AM
35	keep up to date with all books that haven't been returned and get more copies	Jun 19, 2013 7:33 AM
36	advertise	Jun 19, 2013 7:32 AM
37	a place to watch movies as they are released on DVD (a small theater)	Jun 19, 2013 7:29 AM
38	waive more fees! :)	Jun 19, 2013 7:27 AM
39	A small unit on Mud Creek on Lake Fayetteville. Plus we don't have a lot of the old classics I have to order from Amazon	Jun 19, 2013 7:26 AM
40	check out the books for a longer time	Jun 19, 2013 7:24 AM
41	by having more events and inviting more authors	Jun 19, 2013 7:22 AM
42	bookmobile	Jun 19, 2013 7:22 AM
43	It would be convenient if there were a way to rent library books through the kindle or nook, or if there were multiple copies of some of the more popular books.	Jun 18, 2013 10:15 PM
44	Summer programs for children of all ages	Jun 18, 2013 9:59 AM
45	Well in the summertime they could do more kid projects and through the work week they could add projects for kids that occur when the parents work day is over. Sometimes you want to take your kids to an event but you have to work	Jun 18, 2013 8:48 AM

Page 5, Q5. If money was no object, tell us how the library could improve and/or expand its services to the community.

65	I would immensely appreciate faster library searching ability on the computers on the second floor; sometimes, it takes forever or the connection 'times out' before I can see the search results.	Jun 16, 2013 9:35 PM
66	The book shelves need to be on tge leavel for people in wheelchairs	Jun 16, 2013 9:30 PM
67	not sure this is already a very nice library	Jun 16, 2013 1:12 PM
68	More planting/seasonal on roof areas.	Jun 15, 2013 12:53 PM
69	A movie theater	Jun 15, 2013 12:52 PM
70	Longer hours in the evening.	Jun 15, 2013 12:52 PM
71	Question 2- The library hours do not match my schedule; It is too difficult for me to get to the library. Questions 5- Perhaps a return box (or boxes) in other areas of town where patrons could return books w/out driving to the library (or become part of WCLS)	Jun 15, 2013 12:51 PM
72	more e readers	Jun 15, 2013 12:50 PM
73	Maybe a branch	Jun 15, 2013 12:47 PM
74	providing more keynote speakers about a wide range of current events and news topics and showing a similar wide range of current documentary films at little or no charge but in general I am quite satisfied with the services our city library offers	Jun 15, 2013 11:22 AM
75	More adult programs, there seem to be many for teens and kids	Jun 14, 2013 7:22 PM
76	A branch location on the west side of 540 so we don't have to travel so far to use the library.	Jun 14, 2013 6:27 PM
77	More DVDs (especially exercise) public computers (little kids) Website - allow it to save my library card # for login (on my own computer)	Jun 14, 2013 1:11 PM
78	answer to #2: I go through periods of wanting to read and then not wanting. answer to #5: More workshops? I am reaching here. I like the library.	Jun 14, 2013 1:07 PM
79	More books!	Jun 14, 2013 8:20 AM
80	more author talks, public programs, perhaps some place for musical performances	Jun 14, 2013 6:16 AM
81	More speakers	Jun 13, 2013 5:46 PM
82	Expanded outside area, like a kiosk	Jun 13, 2013 2:22 PM
83	Have the whole series instead of just a few volumes, and softer chairs in computer lab.	Jun 13, 2013 1:26 PM
84	It's great!	Jun 13, 2013 1:24 PM

Page 5, Q5. If money was no object, tell us how the library could improve and/or expand its services to the community.

85	Nothing! We love the library!!!	Jun 13, 2013 12:26 PM
86	The more computers available the better.	Jun 13, 2013 12:25 PM
87	Love the library just how it is. Perfect for my kids. Thank you!!	Jun 13, 2013 12:22 PM
88	The library could add more book clubs. We love the book clubs but there is a limited amount of categories.	Jun 13, 2013 12:19 PM
89	So far I feel the library does a wonderful job inviting the community to participate in library activities.	Jun 13, 2013 12:15 PM
90	1) Build a test kitchen with an affiliated massive food, drink, and cooking library. Create a classroom space in order to teach cooking classes. Let's face it, it's likely never going to happen through Ozark Natural Foods. 2) Build a full-blown performing arts space that is not affiliated with any corporate sponsorship (Mitchell, Walton, Tyson, Hunt, P&G, et al.). 3) Offer more social programming - not professional networking stuff - for adults.	Jun 13, 2013 12:12 PM
91	Smoker's area outdoors Help free up my schedule so I can spend more time at your facility!	Jun 13, 2013 12:09 PM
92	More outdoor spaces	Jun 13, 2013 12:04 PM
93	-Close too early -Perhaps open later of Friday - Saturday. -Expand some programming (include more music/art events) -But you all do a GREAT job!!	Jun 13, 2013 12:00 PM
94	More things for small children!	Jun 13, 2013 11:56 AM
95	I think the library is doing a wonderful job with its services but I would suggest an even larger selection of books. Sometimes I search for a book and it is not in the library.	Jun 13, 2013 9:01 AM
96	NEED MORE PARKING	Jun 13, 2013 8:47 AM
97	Meeting space for small groups. As a 29 year library user, I'd like an exchange program with Madison County eliminating the yearly fee which only began once the move here happened. I also appreciated the magazine exchange that thrived at the Dickson St location.	Jun 13, 2013 7:57 AM
98	I have to pay a yearly fee to use the library because I live in Madison County. Can't you set up some kind of exchange program with Madison county library, so I don't have to pay. I'm sure others in Madison county would benefit from such a relationship.	Jun 13, 2013 7:55 AM
99	more outside area and choice of refreshments	Jun 13, 2013 7:50 AM
100	would like more genealogy programs and history	Jun 13, 2013 7:48 AM
101	off site drop off locations	Jun 13, 2013 7:00 AM
102	Free movies	Jun 12, 2013 5:51 PM

Page 5, Q5. If money was no object, tell us how the library could improve and/or expand its services to the community.

122	After school programs for teens. At-risk adolescent help(don't know what that looks like perse) Public transport solely to and from square and library.	Jun 11, 2013 2:47 PM
123	Bring in more authors/musicians/etc. More artwork	Jun 11, 2013 2:36 PM
124	no fines on anything ever; longer hours; more big art/photo books	Jun 11, 2013 1:26 PM
125	More concerts	Jun 11, 2013 10:16 AM
126	More movies	Jun 11, 2013 10:13 AM
127	Working with schools to get kids more involved w/ library, kids now worry more about tech devices, that over time they may feel like the library is just some place you can ignore. Let the library be a place where "people" can actually come for answers. Such as immigration help, after school activities, community, etc. Teach people how to use the resources available to them. Some may feel insecure to ask questions, etc. Library can expand in collection of most used items. Thank You.	Jun 11, 2013 8:39 AM
128	Have more things for children to do	Jun 11, 2013 8:32 AM
129	Book drops in more locations around town. Library tours. More audiobooks and music. A book read-a-like feature on webpage (or direction to online resources)	Jun 11, 2013 8:29 AM
130	Add an art gallery. (I previously filled out a survey, then thought about an art gallery--a feature that would nicely complement with Crystal Bridges and feature Arkansas art.	Jun 11, 2013 7:30 AM
131	Mobile library travel around town with ability to have material on hold delivered.	Jun 11, 2013 6:11 AM
132	childcare	Jun 10, 2013 10:51 AM
133	It's perfect the way it is.	Jun 10, 2013 10:50 AM
134	live music	Jun 10, 2013 10:03 AM
135	By offering more audio books for people to download. The current selection is not very applicable to all ages.	Jun 10, 2013 9:33 AM
136	get many copies of new release books, movies, and music	Jun 10, 2013 8:05 AM
137	Have satellite libraries in areas like W. Wedington.	Jun 10, 2013 6:33 AM
138	Get even more books and DVD's, have a bigger space for author talks or other programs that draw large audiences.	Jun 9, 2013 4:11 PM
139	More musical events. A listening room for CDs. All Mac computers and more of them.	Jun 9, 2013 2:39 PM
140	The library is where I go to enjoy myself. I have internet, DVD and CD and anything I need.	Jun 9, 2013 11:54 AM
141	More programs for adults	Jun 8, 2013 12:18 PM

Page 5, Q5. If money was no object, tell us how the library could improve and/or expand its services to the community.

103	Adult program on computer programming and other higher-level tech skills, personal finance, parenting, and health. And you need more study rooms and television shows on DVD.	Jun 12, 2013 5:12 PM
104	I think if the library had more money they should expand...again and definitely do more beautification outside. Also maybe the café could be more affordable and offer more variety.	Jun 12, 2013 3:45 PM
105	Improve the landscape outside maybe with more places to read and study outside and be more environmental. Also add different varieties of video games available for check out.)	Jun 12, 2013 3:41 PM
106	Make sessions on computers longer. There need to be way more summer programs for people who have just completed the 7th grade because there aren't any for me to do. :(Jun 12, 2013 2:23 PM
107	make time on each session longer than 30 minutes	Jun 12, 2013 2:14 PM
108	More services and activities like the free yoga class and free classes and workshops on health and wellness topics.	Jun 12, 2013 2:05 PM
109	I love the Fayetteville Public Library. I always have a positive experience.	Jun 12, 2013 1:37 PM
110	Classes for computer for microsoft publisher - different levels. Interlibrary loan items expanded.	Jun 12, 2013 12:42 PM
111	I would pay to get to hear and meet more authors! I loved hearing McCall Smith and Amy Tan. Sorry I was out of town when Dave Barry visited.	Jun 12, 2013 12:28 PM
112	LARGER FOOD COURT	Jun 12, 2013 11:46 AM
113	ENLARGE ALL SERVICES	Jun 12, 2013 11:44 AM
114	AUDITORIUM FOR SPEECHES AND PRESENTATIONS	Jun 12, 2013 11:43 AM
115	Study space near fountain or waterfall Offer more food options at Arsagas	Jun 12, 2013 11:25 AM
116	Get more contemporary adult books and more sitting areas.	Jun 12, 2013 9:40 AM
117	I'd like to see later hours, especially on Friday and the weekend. I think the building space is adequate at this time.	Jun 12, 2013 8:24 AM
118	The library could have programs for older adults, hands-on learning for children and adults	Jun 12, 2013 6:38 AM
119	Offering tutoring services for university students.	Jun 11, 2013 10:30 PM
120	I would love to be able to access more books that aren't available in areas I am interested. It confounds me when I find series with the first book in the series missing or middle ones missing.	Jun 11, 2013 5:14 PM
121	Offer tutoring to children struggling with homework, more discussion groups about various issues, more authors visiting,	Jun 11, 2013 4:23 PM

Page 5, Q5. If money was no object, tell us how the library could improve and/or expand its services to the community.

142	New theater for hosting guests, more outdoor reading areas.	Jun 8, 2013 10:58 AM
143	parking/collection-print	Jun 8, 2013 10:41 AM
144	I am still looking around. I will observe more.	Jun 8, 2013 10:39 AM
145	more children's programs additional answer to #2: the library hours do not match my schedule. kl	Jun 8, 2013 10:17 AM
146	more computers with more internet time	Jun 8, 2013 10:00 AM
147	Expand the cleaning staff.	Jun 8, 2013 7:42 AM
148	I would greatly expand your ebook, audiobook online section. I get lots of benefit from being able to checkout books from the convenience of my computer and read them on whatever device I want. A greater selection of these resources would be beneficial.	Jun 8, 2013 6:23 AM
149	More events, and become more in touch with the community.	Jun 7, 2013 5:39 PM
150	more downloadable books, more large print books	Jun 7, 2013 2:24 PM
151	A few more parking spaces. Also have someone to get holds as soon as people request them.	Jun 7, 2013 2:23 PM
152	Would be nice to have a larger quiet area.	Jun 7, 2013 2:21 PM
153	More books!	Jun 7, 2013 2:17 PM
154	More books and books on cd.	Jun 7, 2013 2:14 PM
155	Webconferencing/skype for non-profit group collaborating. Also, offer programs and services targeting/welcoming adults/students 18-30 (I don't feel welcome in childrens/adults because I look too young/old))	Jun 7, 2013 2:13 PM
156	More books	Jun 7, 2013 2:11 PM
157	I loved Dave Barry! Bring in more authors like him! Also, I would like bookmobiles.	Jun 7, 2013 2:10 PM
158	Continue to offer programs year round, not just during the summer time.	Jun 7, 2013 2:07 PM
159	Construct branch libraries on the east side of Fayetteville	Jun 7, 2013 2:01 PM
160	I'm from Norway and I've been around the world, and I can truthfully say this is the BEST library I've been to!	Jun 7, 2013 1:59 PM
161	Open longer hours on the weekend	Jun 7, 2013 1:58 PM
162	As the community needs things, adapt.	Jun 7, 2013 1:56 PM
163	Longer hours - 7 am to 10 pm	Jun 7, 2013 1:55 PM

Page 5, Q5. If money was no object, tell us how the library could improve and/or expand its services to the community.

164	I think you do a very good job.	Jun 7, 2013 1:55 PM
165	It is great. We love it!	Jun 7, 2013 1:54 PM
166	Outside grassy reading area with lots of shade	Jun 7, 2013 1:53 PM
167	I am very happy	Jun 7, 2013 1:52 PM
168	We could always use more items to check out at a time.	Jun 7, 2013 1:51 PM
169	Nothing	Jun 7, 2013 1:49 PM
170	None - I love the library!	Jun 7, 2013 1:35 PM
171	We just moved here 3 months ago and we LOVE the library!!	Jun 7, 2013 1:34 PM
172	Have outside adult events in the garden, coordinated with the botanical gardens, maybe with a brown bag lunch. More childrens events outside.	Jun 7, 2013 1:21 PM
173	More events for each age group. Larger downloadable collections.	Jun 7, 2013 1:15 PM
174	More author visits	Jun 7, 2013 1:03 PM
175	Have speed reading lessons	Jun 7, 2013 1:00 PM
176	Open at noon on Sundays. Also, buy more large print books.	Jun 7, 2013 12:59 PM
177	You should be open at noon on Sundays. Also, get more quilting and craft books.	Jun 7, 2013 12:55 PM
178	Parking	Jun 7, 2013 9:47 AM
179	maybe more adult summer programs	Jun 7, 2013 7:43 AM
180	Have drop boxes in Springdale for people who use both libraries. More manga and more children's computers.	Jun 6, 2013 11:28 PM
181	I'm not sure	Jun 6, 2013 7:00 PM
182	more computers and books and movies	Jun 6, 2013 5:15 PM
183	More parking, books for all age groups, and extended hours.	Jun 6, 2013 5:11 PM
184	design (mac) lab for adults. More author talks.	Jun 6, 2013 5:11 PM
185	I'm satisfied with the services.	Jun 6, 2013 3:52 PM
186	No ideas yet - I'm pretty satisfied! :)	Jun 6, 2013 3:52 PM
187	Try to buy more copies of newly published books and movies. And have newer audiobooks available to rent online.	Jun 6, 2013 3:34 PM
188	I'm pretty happy with the library how it is	Jun 6, 2013 2:34 PM

Page 5, Q5. If money was no object, tell us how the library could improve and/or expand its services to the community.

214	Have larger section of DVDs answer 2) It is too difficult for me to get to the library	Jun 6, 2013 12:20 PM
215	Improve internet speed	Jun 6, 2013 12:18 PM
216	#2 We visit at least weekly #4 World languages #5 We must defer to others since our needs are met. We would take advantage of an expanded world languages collection. When we request books, they are usually ordered. (This is amazing & wonderful) One of us downloaded books to an MP3 when your first supplier had your contract. That supplier had many more choices in non-fiction. The newer supplier features far more best-sellers & genre fiction (quick reads), and so we have shifted to free books on websites - chiefly books should be free.com. Its selections, none still copyrighted, are somewhat limited too, but better matched with our interests: lots of non-fiction classics, Mark Twain & other classic fiction writers, and -now-books in other languages.	Jun 6, 2013 12:14 PM
217	More community resource - classes	Jun 6, 2013 11:56 AM
218	Doing a good job as is!	Jun 6, 2013 11:49 AM
219	More open space to meet in groups and more technology (computers)	Jun 6, 2013 11:49 AM
220	Duplicate materials	Jun 6, 2013 11:39 AM
221	Don't know	Jun 6, 2013 11:34 AM
222	more outdoor beauty!	Jun 6, 2013 9:14 AM
223	We like the library and mostly come for the kids books, which are great!	Jun 6, 2013 8:25 AM
224	LOVE the yoga class: more yoga and mind/body programs, please. Expanded hours (Friday, Saturday night and all day on Sunday). More programs for adults and young professionals on weekends -- not networking or business programming but "date night"-type social activities, such as learn a ballroom dance, cooking classes, art classes, Italian for travelers, etc.	Jun 6, 2013 7:43 AM
225	Expanded A/N, but only because I have to choose	Jun 6, 2013 7:07 AM
226	Add more to the genealogy collection, add more parking, have a place for lunch and or dinner on site, expand the number of meeting rooms, add additional parking for the expanded rooms and collections	Jun 6, 2013 5:08 AM
227	give jobs	Jun 5, 2013 7:19 PM
228	extended hours of operation	Jun 5, 2013 5:52 PM
229	They could become more involved in community wide events and create more community wide events inside and outside the library	Jun 5, 2013 5:30 PM
230	Outdoor events. My daughter (4) misses the regularity of school year programs in the summer. More multi-cultural family events, more world music. We love both the fes orchestra and the moroccan group.	Jun 5, 2013 5:28 PM

Page 5, Q5. If money was no object, tell us how the library could improve and/or expand its services to the community.

189	I think outdoor seating would be great	Jun 6, 2013 2:32 PM
190	While the book selection is excellent, it would be wonderful to have full collections of authors (ex: Agatha Christie) and more seating in main lobby	Jun 6, 2013 2:29 PM
191	offering a shuttle service for near by schools to come to the library	Jun 6, 2013 2:22 PM
192	need more computers for kids	Jun 6, 2013 2:21 PM
193	wonderful library - better than Forth Worth library	Jun 6, 2013 2:21 PM
194	more lounge setting	Jun 6, 2013 2:20 PM
195	Hire more full-time employees for the growth of services and facility this library will see in the years to come.	Jun 6, 2013 12:58 PM
196	more large print of non-fiction books	Jun 6, 2013 12:46 PM
197	video games to check out, more magazines	Jun 6, 2013 12:43 PM
198	parking	Jun 6, 2013 12:41 PM
199	Currently satisfied with Library. #2) It is too difficult for me to get to the library	Jun 6, 2013 12:41 PM
200	Education for all ages. Love this Library!	Jun 6, 2013 12:39 PM
201	Expand children opportunities	Jun 6, 2013 12:38 PM
202	allow eBooks to be re-checked out	Jun 6, 2013 12:36 PM
203	I feel it provides a good variety of entertainment for multiple reasons.	Jun 6, 2013 12:35 PM
204	Lower fines	Jun 6, 2013 12:35 PM
205	I love this library - no improvement needed	Jun 6, 2013 12:34 PM
206	Teen Library	Jun 6, 2013 12:33 PM
207	More kids computers, more comfy couches. #2) It is too difficult for me to get to the library	Jun 6, 2013 12:32 PM
208	Satellite location on the east side of town. Later hours on Friday would be nice	Jun 6, 2013 12:31 PM
209	Have shaded outdoor seating area	Jun 6, 2013 12:29 PM
210	more events for children please.	Jun 6, 2013 12:25 PM
211	Have you considered a bookmobile?	Jun 6, 2013 12:24 PM
212	See #3	Jun 6, 2013 12:23 PM
213	It would be great to have more study space for individuals and small groups but the library is our favorite place in Fayetteville!	Jun 6, 2013 12:22 PM

Page 5, Q5. If money was no object, tell us how the library could improve and/or expand its services to the community.

231	1. more activities for kids during school breaks- especially at spring and christmas-movies 2. open later on sundays	Jun 5, 2013 5:25 PM
232	more live music programs, more visiting authors	Jun 5, 2013 5:23 PM
233	I think the library is doing great! Thank You!	Jun 5, 2013 5:23 PM
234	Aquire more of a variety on movies including history movies	Jun 5, 2013 5:22 PM
235	longer hours on weekends	Jun 5, 2013 5:17 PM
236	More books!	Jun 5, 2013 4:51 PM
237	expand the e-book selection	Jun 5, 2013 3:53 PM
238	I love this library!	Jun 5, 2013 3:08 PM
239	ORGANIC EATERY THAT IS INEXPENSIVE AND DELICIOUS. CLIMBING WALL. COOKING CLASSES. SPLASH PAD. COCKTAIL LOUNGE.	Jun 5, 2013 2:59 PM
240	more parking for larger vehicles (large trucks, ect)	Jun 5, 2013 2:57 PM
241	Stay open long during the week.	Jun 5, 2013 2:54 PM
242	Satellite location on the north side of town.	Jun 5, 2013 2:24 PM
243	More community outreach and programs.	Jun 5, 2013 2:23 PM
244	Satellite location on north end of town	Jun 5, 2013 2:19 PM
245	Overall, I think you do an excellent job. I have been to a few children's events that exceeded the capacity of the room. At that time, parking was also difficult although it usually isn't. I prefer ebooks now & would like to see more copies of popular books available electronically earlier.	Jun 5, 2013 2:01 PM
246	be a model for sustainable living, not just building. Have public bikes, buses, hub for community connecting, etc. And sharing of resources like meeting spaces and buildings. Instead of each person, company, group thinking they need to "own" their own space which are often very underused. I don't like the idea of the 750 person meeting space. We have many auditoriums in NWA currently; WAC, Town Center, Adult Ed on square, UA, FHS, & empty spaces in highrises and buildings around town. This is not good use of resources (buildings or money). Thanks.	Jun 5, 2013 1:49 PM
247	I love this library - I just want more computers and self checks!	Jun 5, 2013 1:04 PM
248	offer classes to futher knowledge on specific topics	Jun 5, 2013 12:57 PM
249	The library and its staff rocks! Keep it up. Excellent service.	Jun 5, 2013 12:51 PM
250	by staying awesome	Jun 5, 2013 12:04 PM
251	More complete collections by authors, wider range of magazines	Jun 5, 2013 11:35 AM

Page 5, Q5. If money was no object, tell us how the library could improve and/or expand its services to the community.

252	Love everything you do, but more is better. More author lectures, learning for adults.	Jun 5, 2013 11:29 AM
253	a movie theater to show what movies you have	Jun 5, 2013 11:15 AM
254	more books	Jun 5, 2013 11:14 AM
255	more outdoor space	Jun 5, 2013 11:13 AM
256	by teaching a different language for children as an activity on Saturdays	Jun 5, 2013 11:13 AM
257	Outdoor all organic restaurant, local market, local products and business vendors supporting sustainability and green living	Jun 5, 2013 11:12 AM
258	At least double the number of computers with internet access. I wish there were also more book club options for adults. Increase the whole collection	Jun 5, 2013 11:10 AM
259	It is too difficult for me to get to the library - do not visit as much	Jun 5, 2013 11:08 AM
260	Really enjoy FPL! One of the best public libraries we've visited. Can't really think of improvements. We need to make time to visit more.	Jun 5, 2013 11:07 AM
261	I have lived in & visited the libraries in many parts of the country; Amarillo, TX; SLC, UT; Tucson, AZ - This is the finest library facilities overall, anywhere!	Jun 5, 2013 11:05 AM
262	Free community meeting space. More genealogy books and computer subscriptions like NEAGS. I enjoy the concerts. I would like to see Fay genealogy section surpass Ft. Worth's. I would like subscription to Fold3 and classes on computers and genealogy.	Jun 5, 2013 11:04 AM
263	better DVD collection, more current titles	Jun 5, 2013 11:01 AM
264	More homeschool programs :)	Jun 5, 2013 10:44 AM
265	The library is great just the way it is.	Jun 5, 2013 10:38 AM
266	more classes	Jun 5, 2013 10:36 AM
267	More language tools. I love learning language.	Jun 5, 2013 10:35 AM
268	more blu rays and music cds	Jun 5, 2013 10:21 AM
269	at the moment it seems really good.	Jun 5, 2013 10:19 AM
270	have expanded hours on fridays and weekends	Jun 5, 2013 9:57 AM
271	longer hours	Jun 5, 2013 9:56 AM
272	we go all the way to VanBuren library to attend their homeschool library program once a week. Outdoor kid/garden space	Jun 5, 2013 9:43 AM
273	Hard to think of anything to improve - FPL is fabulous.	Jun 5, 2013 9:29 AM

Page 5, Q5. If money was no object, tell us how the library could improve and/or expand its services to the community.

296	Food	Jun 5, 2013 8:10 AM
297	Food snacks etc.	Jun 5, 2013 8:05 AM
298	Bigger name authors speaking.	Jun 5, 2013 8:03 AM
299	#2 Explan- I wouldn't say ALL. but most. Also, The library does not always have what I am looking for.	Jun 5, 2013 8:01 AM
300	Maybe be a warmer feel to the library, so it has a cozy feel to each one. And maybe a family night	Jun 5, 2013 7:56 AM
301	I love it just the way it is.	Jun 5, 2013 7:54 AM
302	We love this place, not sure how I would make it better - maybe more geneology or Fayetteville history.	Jun 5, 2013 7:52 AM
303	Soup Kitchen	Jun 4, 2013 1:55 PM
304	If you would have drop off boxes around town	Jun 4, 2013 1:53 PM
305	#2- It is too difficult for me to get to the library #5- People would be able to checkout iPads or Laptops	Jun 4, 2013 1:50 PM
306	Get a larger venue for big event because parking is limited and space ay be as well.	Jun 4, 2013 12:15 PM
307	I would like there to be more drop offs	Jun 4, 2013 11:55 AM
308	changing table in ladies bathroom. Short-term daycare so parents can browse more easily	Jun 4, 2013 11:55 AM
309	more individual study room	Jun 4, 2013 11:54 AM
310	more of the popular books	Jun 4, 2013 11:53 AM
311	for me the library is already very good	Jun 4, 2013 11:45 AM
312	the genealogy area would be enlarged	Jun 4, 2013 11:43 AM
313	good job with recent expansion. However, our children are the background/foundation of our society	Jun 4, 2013 11:42 AM
314	expand genealogy ref. section	Jun 4, 2013 11:40 AM
315	build satalite/mobile libraries foe easier access	Jun 4, 2013 11:39 AM
316	branches	Jun 4, 2013 11:36 AM
317	3-D printer	Jun 4, 2013 11:35 AM
318	continue to do the great jobs you are doing	Jun 4, 2013 11:35 AM

Page 5, Q5. If money was no object, tell us how the library could improve and/or expand its services to the community.

274	Bookmobile, tablet (iPad) rental	Jun 5, 2013 9:28 AM
275	More space and programming services, more staff , not interested in branches but remote drop-off and holds pick-up	Jun 5, 2013 9:26 AM
276	outdoor parking	Jun 5, 2013 9:22 AM
277	more country music cds	Jun 5, 2013 9:20 AM
278	Great job!	Jun 5, 2013 9:03 AM
279	I think you guys do a wonderful job already	Jun 5, 2013 9:02 AM
280	more books on tape & books on tape in Spanish (really CD); more books in Spanish	Jun 5, 2013 9:00 AM
281	We need to expand the genealogy books. The Grace Keith Collection is among the best this side of Mid Continent Genealogy library in Independence, MO! We need more Arkansas research books. It needs to continue to expand to retain its research popularity.	Jun 5, 2013 8:56 AM
282	I'm not sure, it's great	Jun 5, 2013 8:43 AM
283	All the services that the library provide to the community are great	Jun 5, 2013 8:43 AM
284	More study rooms, more collection materials.	Jun 5, 2013 8:41 AM
285	#4- Public computers in childrens	Jun 5, 2013 8:38 AM
286	More selection of Teen Books	Jun 5, 2013 8:35 AM
287	You're great!!! The best Library in NWA and better than the one in San Berdino, CA!!!!	Jun 5, 2013 8:34 AM
288	Nothing, it's pretty much great!!!	Jun 5, 2013 8:30 AM
289	Newer movies	Jun 5, 2013 8:29 AM
290	I love, love, love the library... It's the best place ever!!!	Jun 5, 2013 8:26 AM
291	A little more parking & more books (graphic novels)	Jun 5, 2013 8:24 AM
292	I would like to see classes on how to begin my genealogy and use computers.	Jun 5, 2013 8:23 AM
293	1-Genealogy CD's can have 10-20 books on a CD, costing \$15-\$45. I would like to see a collection of these resources and subscriptions to sites other than Ancestry.com 2-I would like to see classes on how to do genealogy, learn spanish, computers, iPads,financial planning, OLLIE classes and more.	Jun 5, 2013 8:21 AM
294	Offer iPads for checkout	Jun 5, 2013 8:15 AM
295	I'm loving our library!	Jun 5, 2013 8:12 AM

Page 5, Q5. If money was no object, tell us how the library could improve and/or expand its services to the community.

319	More quiet lounge chairs. More online tracking of what I may want to read in the future.	Jun 4, 2013 11:18 AM
320	provide more parking and computers	Jun 4, 2013 11:17 AM
321	Hours - either Springdale or Rogers are open until 9pm during the week	Jun 4, 2013 10:41 AM
322	Bring in more genealogy related programs/speakers of note/ training	Jun 4, 2013 10:39 AM
323	Second library on the north side of town	Jun 4, 2013 10:28 AM
324	bringing in more community event speakers	Jun 4, 2013 10:28 AM
325	no overdue fines	Jun 4, 2013 10:27 AM
326	larger facility	Jun 4, 2013 10:26 AM
327	Buy the old hospital and use the land for a new building with roof gardens and water feature	Jun 4, 2013 10:25 AM
328	Genealogy material need to be more secure. Also need more space for genealogy work	Jun 4, 2013 10:23 AM
329	We love the library! I couldn't say other than what's already marked	Jun 4, 2013 10:22 AM
330	more DVDs	Jun 4, 2013 10:20 AM
331	Keep up with technological changes but keep lots of books to hold. My needs are currently met in the suggested categories; and the library is near my home, so I'm relatively happy. Do we need branch libraries? Parking has been available at the times I am at the library.	Jun 4, 2013 10:20 AM
332	Lineage committee on Monday nights is very active helping members of the community and we are often limited in space and computer use because college students and others not doing genealogy research occupy the space. They don't like the noise we make, talking to people researching their families, and they use the very few computers that have special genealogy programs. I worry that the valuable, one-of-a-kind, books will be carried off and would like to see some sort of enclosure that would help deter that. Also, keeping the library open until 9:00 pm on busy nights would be a good idea. It would be very nice to see more arkansas genealogy resources.	Jun 4, 2013 10:20 AM
333	expanding collection of all types	Jun 4, 2013 10:18 AM
334	Have more study rooms and have more seating throughout the library and outside	Jun 4, 2013 10:17 AM
335	it meets my needs	Jun 4, 2013 10:15 AM
336	A resource center for helping people find the resources, education and know how to start and prosper in small business. Resouce ie. Business people for guidance and Access to online materials for contracts, budgeting, legal and finances etc.	Jun 4, 2013 10:12 AM

Page 5, Q5. If money was no object, tell us how the library could improve and/or expand its services to the community.

337	Can't think of anything-I love this library!	Jun 4, 2013 10:01 AM
338	Parking, open table areas	Jun 4, 2013 9:56 AM
339	Enclosed work space to allow classroom or collaborative efforts without disturbing other patrons, for geneology	Jun 4, 2013 9:42 AM
340	expand geneology section and add a sign that the area is reserved for research	Jun 4, 2013 9:41 AM
341	community events-classes at the library	Jun 4, 2013 9:35 AM
342	Speand more money on geneology, geneology classes	Jun 4, 2013 9:35 AM
343	speaker for geneology, more geneology materials, books(ohio), more classes	Jun 4, 2013 9:32 AM
344	Hard to think of anything-this place rocks!!	Jun 4, 2013 9:31 AM
345	A larger selection of videos. Expand coumputers for adults. Larger selection of large print books/more craft books	Jun 4, 2013 9:30 AM
346	more outlets	Jun 4, 2013 9:19 AM
347	Longer hours, especially on weekends. I also loved the example brought up in the discussion concerning the fact that homeless people tend to use the library and instead of trying to kick them out they set up areas for advocates/social workers to work with them. This library is a great resource. I'm so thankful we have it.	Jun 4, 2013 9:15 AM
348	No improvement needed	Jun 4, 2013 9:06 AM
349	geneology classes	Jun 4, 2013 8:57 AM
350	bigger teen section	Jun 4, 2013 8:54 AM
351	I want a room with a tv/vcr so I can screen a movie in absolute peace and quiet (just like the study/reading carrols that you already have)	Jun 4, 2013 8:50 AM
352	This library is amazing!	Jun 4, 2013 8:38 AM
353	more book on CDs	Jun 4, 2013 8:24 AM
354	Increase the availability of downloadable media significantly, especially Kindle format books and audiobooks through the Overdrive Media Console app	Jun 4, 2013 8:22 AM
355	Everything is great :)	Jun 4, 2013 8:21 AM
356	wider variety of books for teens	Jun 4, 2013 8:18 AM
357	Teen programming and events w/ different interest groups i.e. writing, horses, sports	Jun 4, 2013 8:17 AM
358	I love the library. It's great already.	Jun 4, 2013 8:09 AM

Page 5, Q5. If money was no object, tell us how the library could improve and/or expand its services to the community.

370	add a tool library http://wstoollibrary.org/	Jun 3, 2013 3:28 PM
371	1. Branch Library on Wedington near Hwy 540. 2. Additional copies of popular new books so waiting period to receive book reserved book is not so long. 3. Expand Geneology books relating to Arkansas, KY, TN, GA (states earlier settlers came from). 4. Research on early settlers to northern AR. 5. Fiction Adult books placed on first floor. 6. Expand large book section. 7. Special place for Senior Citizens near expanded large book section. 8. Love the library - enjoy going there. It is a special place! Wonderful atmosphere for all ages.	Jun 3, 2013 3:17 PM
372	Adding a video production/editing space	Jun 3, 2013 2:57 PM
373	Design Library similar to the Nonprofit Resource Library that would be dedicated to various design studies including graphic design, interior, fashion, furniture, game, lighting or architecture.	Jun 3, 2013 2:56 PM
374	I think the library is great!	Jun 3, 2013 2:54 PM
375	garden areas	Jun 3, 2013 2:53 PM
376	Open longer hours. More copies of new book so I don't have to wait so long to get the latest book. More comfortable chairs to sit and read.	Jun 3, 2013 2:49 PM
377	I think it's perfect	Jun 3, 2013 2:47 PM
378	More advertisement of events	Jun 3, 2013 2:46 PM
379	if demand is high for an item I think it is good to get some extra copies but just some esp on quality items. Multiple copies of junk like 'Magic Mike' DVD seems silly. Kids want candy we have to limit the \$ spent.	Jun 3, 2013 2:45 PM
380	I love the outdoors space. More break out rooms.	Jun 3, 2013 2:39 PM
381	I am very content with this library! You are very helpful and I have no need for you to change. :)	Jun 3, 2013 2:37 PM
382	More author talks by authors from outside the area. More documentaries! More adult fiction -- at times there is only one copy of a title by a popular author. (I'm thinking of Junot Diaz right now, but there are others.) Or there may not be everything by a really good author. I've been forced to buy a book! I would particularly like our library to expose us to the great racial and ethnic diversity in fiction today by featuring those authors. It's fine to bring in someone like Dave Barry, but I would very much like a chance to listen to Junot Diaz or Jhumpa Lahiri without having to travel to one of the coasts, which I can't afford to do anyway. It might be worth looking at who is serving as visiting faculty at some of the mid-America creative writing programs (Iowa, Wichita, others) and inviting one of those writers to speak here. Perhaps the Cosmopolitan would contribute a room to further reduce costs? All this said, I love Fayetteville Public Library and very much appreciate the people who work there.	Jun 3, 2013 2:32 PM
383	Do outreach to underrepresented children & adults in a real way--individual connections have to be made, maybe through school elementary, junior and high schools and also college/grad schools. No matter how much you might say the	Jun 3, 2013 2:31 PM

Page 5, Q5. If money was no object, tell us how the library could improve and/or expand its services to the community.

359	other than the above mentioned this library rocks	Jun 4, 2013 8:00 AM
360	more audio books, more copies of books that are new	Jun 4, 2013 7:59 AM
361	expanding the new books purchased	Jun 4, 2013 7:43 AM
362	more activities for kids	Jun 4, 2013 7:13 AM
363	More events for adults such as lectures, book signings, concerts.	Jun 4, 2013 7:01 AM
364	The library is NOT the Boys and Girls club. It is a educational institution not a play ground for teens and older children. The library should not try to become what it shouldn't. If kids want to play games let them do so elsewhere not in the library. Teach them how to use resources and realize not everything is on the internet. Make a children/teens library elsewhere if that is the direction that you want to expand in, but don't use out tax dollars to try to become what you shouldn't!	Jun 4, 2013 5:56 AM
365	stay open later	Jun 4, 2013 4:50 AM
366	I am flummoxed. I want the library to serve all of my community, but I'm not sure it's a good idea to reward branch libraries to residents who choose to live far from the city's central infrastructure. On the other hand, I like the idea that they won't be driving all over creation if they have a branch nearby. I favor the digital branches that allow book pickup and drop-off as opposed to a walk-in branch that would require duplication of service. I would like the library and/or city to stake a claim on the old City Hospital property so that it does not get developed in an untoward way. It would be nice if it served a dual purpose or even three. I favor a museum, large lecture hall. I do like that the library contains parking within its structure and hope that a continuation downhill might add even more under-facility parking. An IMAX is not very high on my list. Their cost-to-benefit ratio seems really low to me. (Then again, museums have really lousy business plans too!) I'm not at all sure we have the population density to support an IMAX yet, either. Last, I would like a bicycle path connecting Frisco Trail to the library running beneath West Avenue and into the new garage with the difficult spots to use for car parking assigned to bicycle parking. And I'll always support expansion of the historical collections about Fayetteville and the state. Purchase the Washington County Historical Society Collection from Shiloh Museum as well as the Northwest Arkansas Times Picture Collection and open them up to use by regular people.	Jun 3, 2013 7:38 PM
367	Money is important. I'm confused about the desire to expand when it's been difficult to support the paid staff without layoffs.	Jun 3, 2013 5:45 PM
368	Expand it's collection of books, especially more recent literature.	Jun 3, 2013 4:46 PM
369	I have seen a proposal to expand the library's footprint in its current location. I think public use and the nature of Fayetteville would be better served with establishing a branch library. The current location and building are beautiful, but at the heart of the old city. Fayetteville has expanded north and west and the location puts it in competition for space/parking with events at the Square and the University. It would be appropriate to grow the library with the city.	Jun 3, 2013 4:10 PM

Page 5, Q5. If money was no object, tell us how the library could improve and/or expand its services to the community.

	library is for everybody, if you only show the face of white kids & adults & kids don't see themselves in the images published to their homes, and they hardly ever see a reflection of themselves in the library, if the get to go, they are pretty sure your message doesn't include them. Outreach in this case takes real effort--	
384	It would have longer opening hours, provide lots of space for people to reserve for meetings and workshops.	Jun 3, 2013 2:11 PM
385	Have a branch on the north side of town.	Jun 3, 2013 2:09 PM
386	Building a branch with computer lab on the north side of Fay.	Jun 3, 2013 2:05 PM
387	Extended evening hours on weekends would be helpful, especially friday.	Jun 3, 2013 1:16 PM
388	Expand homeschooling clubs/activities - robotics club, reading groups, etc.. during the day	Jun 3, 2013 1:12 PM
389	We have been happy with the services you guys offer :)	Jun 3, 2013 1:09 PM
390	A teens robotics club, or overall writing club would be nice	Jun 3, 2013 1:09 PM
391	expand its book and music collection. Host more learning opportunities/workshops.	Jun 3, 2013 1:07 PM
392	Satellite facility	Jun 3, 2013 12:53 PM
393	Lessons in art, drama, school outreach	Jun 3, 2013 11:34 AM
394	Maybe a tranquility room with a small waterfall for relaxation reading	Jun 3, 2013 11:31 AM
395	More laptops and newer movies.	Jun 3, 2013 11:29 AM
396	explicitly explain in writing computer policy	Jun 3, 2013 10:35 AM
397	More parking and bigger spaces for bigger vehicles	Jun 3, 2013 10:34 AM
398	offer activities and events for homeschooled children	Jun 3, 2013 10:33 AM
399	larger selection of audiobooks	Jun 3, 2013 10:31 AM
400	expand hours on weekend	Jun 3, 2013 10:09 AM
401	It's time for branches! Also...though the people booked at the library have sometimes brought huge crowds, I feel it would be a waste of money to make more indoor space with need for conditioned air, etc. when these events are really quite few. If you need not to re-organize your reading rooms for these events, why not RENT already waiting space at the town center or the global campus. There is no need for another empty space to be kept waiting for the BIG event. There is too much un- and under- utilized indoor vacancy in Fayetteville already. Use what you have. That's one of the rules of sustainability. I would like to have sustainable libraries. Oh, I like the new drop-offs like the one at Bank of Fay. that I use frequently. Oh, also...there are too many DARK places in the	Jun 3, 2013 10:09 AM

Page 5, Q5. If money was no object, tell us how the library could improve and/or expand its services to the community.

	building. I like the freeform ceiling boundary that gives a place for hidden uplighting. UNDER those corner ceilings, it's very hard for my elder eyes to see. The problem is especially bad at the first kiosk of new fiction books on the first floor. Even with glasses, I need to walk to the light to read jackets. There are too many un-lit places like that. LIGHT should be universally available in ALL parts of the building. Look for the shadows.	
402	a few more children's activities in the evening hours for working folks	Jun 3, 2013 10:08 AM
403	buy city hospital	Jun 3, 2013 10:00 AM
404	Offer self help classes on home repair, car repair, electronics, ect.	Jun 3, 2013 9:55 AM
405	I would love to see a bookmobile or branch library located on the northeast side of Fayetteville. The library is inconvenient for many users on the northeast side it is a 20 minute drive to the library from my work and home and that is too much on some days. I would love to be able to put books on hold and have them brought via bookmobile every other week or to have a small branch library that provides an "interlibrary loan" type of system with the main branch. Even a small branch library in a shopping center on the northeast side could work if it allows study areas, some print materials, public computers and most importantly the interlibrary loan from the main branch as a component.	Jun 3, 2013 9:54 AM
406	Children's programs for after school/weekends	Jun 3, 2013 9:46 AM
407	Expand book collection with much more variety	Jun 3, 2013 9:41 AM
408	more childreans programs	Jun 3, 2013 9:03 AM
409	Parking	Jun 3, 2013 9:01 AM
410	larger collection?! However, not bad as of now?! :)	Jun 3, 2013 9:01 AM
411	More bookstore like space where you can read or use a laptop and enjoy food and drink.	Jun 3, 2013 8:44 AM
412	I don't attend children's or teen event so I don't know about space requirements for them. The large events need a bigger space. But my experience of the library is that there has always been parking, a place to sit and read where I want to, and plenty of materials. I do think collections needs to grow, as the community grows. And the same is true with space, both for the public and for staff. I think the library is doing a great job and we are truly lucky to have the wonderful facility and staff. I don't have an opinion on whether there should be a branch or just expand at the main library.	Jun 3, 2013 8:20 AM
413	By acquiring the entire collection at the Dickson Street Bookshop. Books are important, books are valuable; only about 10% of everything that has ever been printed is available digitally. Books, and libraries represent the long memory of a culture.	Jun 3, 2013 8:13 AM
414	open some hours on Sunday afternoon	Jun 3, 2013 8:07 AM
415	More books. More copies of high-demand books (print and digital). Complete	Jun 3, 2013 7:52 AM

Page 5, Q5. If money was no object, tell us how the library could improve and/or expand its services to the community.

	too early.	
438	Larger eating area	Jun 2, 2013 1:17 PM
439	Offering larger areas near windows to sit and enjoy a book.	Jun 2, 2013 1:04 PM
440	Would like longer weekend hours; later weeknights	Jun 2, 2013 1:02 PM
441	It would be great if there was a greater collection of music books on the organ, and more study rooms and later hours - being that alot of the people that go to the library seem to be college students. (even though Mullins library exists)	Jun 2, 2013 11:03 AM
442	I think the Fayetteville Library is a wonderful resource for the local community. I and my children use it a tremendous amount for leisure and learning purposes.	Jun 2, 2013 10:58 AM
443	Build a branch on the north side of town (Gregg/Shiloh Drive area)	Jun 2, 2013 6:31 AM
444	I would love to see the library become a host of more public meetings, input sessions, skill sharing, workshops, films, roundtable discussions, and more. Many of these things already happen at the library, but the Walker Room is really the only place available for events like this. I love the library and I think it already serves many great purposes, but I think it could host more events.	Jun 1, 2013 8:36 PM
445	Other than the occasional lack of private study space that I have experienced, the library serves its' patrons very well. If the sanitary facilities ever come up for replacement, I think the library could save water and money by installing toilets that do not flush automatically. The current ones will often flush for no apparent reason, wasting water.	Jun 1, 2013 7:21 PM
446	Fortunately we just need SPACE. Cat in the Hat's bday & SRC kickoff was too crowded. Many people want to get into the kid's after school programs, teas, etc. & they get full too quickly.	Jun 1, 2013 5:05 PM
447	longer check-out periods	Jun 1, 2013 4:41 PM
448	More new books!! (And CD's and DVD's)	Jun 1, 2013 4:34 PM
449	2) It is too difficult for me to get to the library	Jun 1, 2013 3:00 PM
450	Interlibrary lending	Jun 1, 2013 2:58 PM
451	I love this library as is, but more copies of each book would be great!	Jun 1, 2013 2:50 PM
452	More event parking.	Jun 1, 2013 2:46 PM
453	Need a bigger building, more books	Jun 1, 2013 2:45 PM
454	Expand the parking area, add more computers with a larger space between each computer, add more adult non-fiction books.	Jun 1, 2013 2:44 PM
455	I need evening hours. 2) I can't find parking during events.	Jun 1, 2013 2:44 PM
456	I would bring in more authors for talks. Events like Dave Barry become	Jun 1, 2013 2:42 PM

Page 5, Q5. If money was no object, tell us how the library could improve and/or expand its services to the community.

	series of children's books. It is frustrating to have holes in children's series. Online catalogue needs improvement for accuracy.	
416	expansion with additional meeting spaces of all sizes; branch libraries; bookmobile? connect somehow with "little free libraries" in the community; more school outreach; literary game programs (spelling bees, book-related game shows, etc., for adults and children)...	Jun 3, 2013 6:26 AM
417	Love the drop off boxes. Maybe put one at Sam's Club? Need Book clubs for tweens and teens. We LOVE our library!	Jun 3, 2013 6:16 AM
418	longer hours drink coffee in the work areas	Jun 3, 2013 5:09 AM
419	Viewing opera at the metropolitan like some theaters do. Mobile book van to get books to elderly and home bound.	Jun 2, 2013 7:48 PM
420	Longer weekend hours	Jun 2, 2013 4:50 PM
421	I would like to see the library open earlier on Sunday mornings (around 11 am).	Jun 2, 2013 4:24 PM
422	Handicap parking, more new books, not just best sellers. Special collections.	Jun 2, 2013 2:45 PM
423	Great, no major corrections needed. Love the library!	Jun 2, 2013 2:40 PM
424	Get record collection and listening stations!	Jun 2, 2013 2:36 PM
425	Music	Jun 2, 2013 2:18 PM
426	Some newer books, newer movies	Jun 2, 2013 2:08 PM
427	Facilities for student projects.	Jun 2, 2013 2:07 PM
428	Not sure	Jun 2, 2013 2:06 PM
429	Easier parking, Five stars!	Jun 2, 2013 2:02 PM
430	More movies	Jun 2, 2013 1:55 PM
431	Schedule political debates and speeches on up coming votes or legeslations.	Jun 2, 2013 1:54 PM
432	More bestsellers - more ebooks. Classes during time when working people can attend (nights/weekends)	Jun 2, 2013 1:32 PM
433	I think you're good!	Jun 2, 2013 1:30 PM
434	Get more popular authors to visit (Michael Grant, Charlene Harris, Laurell K Hamilton, etc)	Jun 2, 2013 1:25 PM
435	I think the Fay Library is AWESOME!!	Jun 2, 2013 1:24 PM
436	Free smoothies	Jun 2, 2013 1:20 PM
437	Add more weekend hours! It's by far the best time to come, buit the library closes	Jun 2, 2013 1:19 PM

Page 5, Q5. If money was no object, tell us how the library could improve and/or expand its services to the community.

	community gatherings, and they build excitement	
457	Checkout of computer materials	Jun 1, 2013 2:40 PM
458	Branch libraries in various points in town: See Ann Arbor, MI's system for a great example.	Jun 1, 2013 2:40 PM
459	More parking	Jun 1, 2013 2:39 PM
460	Enlarge adult fiction sections - more copies of recent bestsellers.	Jun 1, 2013 2:38 PM
461	To get more books that I've requested (more books). 2) It is too difficult for me to get to the library.	Jun 1, 2013 2:37 PM
462	offer small meeting rooms for children's meetups (educational playdates, etc)	Jun 1, 2013 2:36 PM
463	Mobile library for those with no access.	Jun 1, 2013 2:29 PM
464	Question 2: It is too difficult for me to get to the library. Question 5: Offer more childreans programs	Jun 1, 2013 2:28 PM
465	More hours on weekends	Jun 1, 2013 2:26 PM
466	I am very impressed so far with this library!!	Jun 1, 2013 2:26 PM
467	More books 2) It is too difficult for me to get to the library	Jun 1, 2013 2:26 PM
468	Question 2: I get all my information and reading needs elsewhere. It too difficult for me to get to the library. Question 5- I like what you do already.	Jun 1, 2013 2:24 PM
469	If I could wave the mythic wish-fulfilling wand, the following would arise: 1) Expanded Sunday hours. 2)More co-sponsored programs (akin to Dr Levine's past series on modern vetran's experiences and ancient Greek experiences) with the university and other groups. 3)Some 'mini libraries', small 'branches' in different areas of the city - each a small reflection of this library, in its areas of service. 4) Loan-lend agreements, or expanded loan-lend agreements with the County Library System and the University of Arkansas. 5) Lunch-discussion services with designated areas. Areas and times of day (mid day), where people could come (bringing or purchasing their meals) and discuss in small groups. 6) Possible involvement with the Master Naturalists or local garden organizations. Walking 'tours' of the flowers, plants, etc. 7) Designated bike racks outside. 8) An added pergola with planted vinery plants on the front entrance.	Jun 1, 2013 2:24 PM
470	More summer camp options for children and more mobile lending library books for school programs	Jun 1, 2013 2:14 PM
471	N/A itis a great library!	Jun 1, 2013 2:13 PM
472	More large print books.	Jun 1, 2013 2:12 PM
473	More ebooks for Nook/Kindle would be great!	Jun 1, 2013 2:11 PM
474	Question 2- It is too difficult for me to get to the library. Question 5- More books,	Jun 1, 2013 2:10 PM

Page 5, Q5. If money was no object, tell us how the library could improve and/or expand its services to the community.

	activities	
475	Just general expansion- I am a senior citizen and use the library primarily for person pleasure- reading.	Jun 1, 2013 2:09 PM
476	Bookmobiles	Jun 1, 2013 2:07 PM
477	Large outdoor seating area/garden	Jun 1, 2013 2:05 PM
478	Open later on Friday and Saturday	Jun 1, 2013 2:04 PM
479	More selection of current films	Jun 1, 2013 2:03 PM
480	Question 2: It is too difficult for me to get to the library. Question 6: Larger children's library, teen space, and much more seating to encourage people to stay.	Jun 1, 2013 2:01 PM
481	n/a	Jun 1, 2013 12:54 PM
482	Bring in a large variety of critically acclaimed authors and playwrights.	Jun 1, 2013 12:39 PM
483	More author events, play readings. Expand art collection? But it's a great library!	Jun 1, 2013 12:37 PM
484	Have collections for every writer	Jun 1, 2013 12:36 PM
485	Maybe business meeting rooms	Jun 1, 2013 12:36 PM
486	More of each book #2) It is too difficult for me to get to the library	Jun 1, 2013 12:22 PM
487	Interactive learning opportunities	Jun 1, 2013 12:21 PM
488	I love the programs for children and would be here four or more days a week, if possible	Jun 1, 2013 12:17 PM
489	More books on CD, LOVE the LIBRARY!	Jun 1, 2013 12:15 PM
490	#2) It is too difficult for me to get to the library	Jun 1, 2013 12:14 PM
491	Just get more DVDs to checkout and more time on computers	Jun 1, 2013 12:13 PM
492	More entertainment/educational programs #2) It is too difficult for me to get to the library.	Jun 1, 2013 12:11 PM
493	more fun events, free yoga, speakers	Jun 1, 2013 12:01 PM
494	A well-designed website providing access to all of your material on local history and genealogy, with a couple of people on staff writing articles about local historical events.	Jun 1, 2013 11:50 AM
495	Perhaps provide more language classes for children, especially Spanish. Sessions to broaden understanding of computer usage for adults.	Jun 1, 2013 11:49 AM
496	More Allistair McClain books-- More large print books	Jun 1, 2013 11:47 AM

Page 5, Q5. If money was no object, tell us how the library could improve and/or expand its services to the community.

518	I would love for the library to be open later on Fridays. :)	Jun 1, 2013 9:23 AM
519	Doing a great job	Jun 1, 2013 9:18 AM
520	I really do think you guys are doing an excellent job all around!	Jun 1, 2013 9:13 AM
521	Can't think of anything else. The library is great.	Jun 1, 2013 9:03 AM
522	Expand parking garage.	Jun 1, 2013 8:53 AM
523	Lots more books	Jun 1, 2013 8:49 AM
524	Perhaps a "reach out" program to include the homebound persons who would otherwise be at the library to enjoy the services, but have a medical disability that does not allow them to do so.	Jun 1, 2013 8:47 AM
525	I wish this survey also contained the things you're doing right instead of just the things you're lacking... because you're doing so many things right. I'm having difficulties thinking of additions. Perhaps advertising could be stronger. There's so many great things happening and I always seem to find out about it afterward. Other than that, I think you are doing great.	Jun 1, 2013 8:47 AM
526	Expand the parking garage.	Jun 1, 2013 8:45 AM
527	I am so, so grateful for the library. It's hard for me to imagine how to improve :) The only thing I would suggest is more professionalized children's programming. I love Baby Bookworms, and I'd love to have some more skilled professionals in childhood development lead BB and programs like it. (I don't mean children's entertainers--I mean talented teachers and music instructors who can really help us learn games and songs that help our children learn and grow.)	Jun 1, 2013 8:44 AM
528	Even more kids programming!	Jun 1, 2013 8:41 AM
529	I really think we have the best library in Arkansas! Thanks for providing such wonderful resources an opportunities to our community!	Jun 1, 2013 8:41 AM
530	An auditorium would be nice.	Jun 1, 2013 8:37 AM
531	The present location is central to most of Fayetteville. I would suggest that the library expand into the Fayetteville City Hospital property with a building and parking addition similar to the present magnificent structure. A branch library could not begin to duplicate the present collection and especially the reference staff.	Jun 1, 2013 8:37 AM
532	Open later hours on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday.	Jun 1, 2013 7:48 AM
533	I sometimes wish it was open later.	Jun 1, 2013 7:48 AM
534	It already does and provides more for the community. FPL is great!	Jun 1, 2013 7:30 AM
535	Branch libraries	Jun 1, 2013 7:11 AM
536	Purchasing additional hard copy books, which includes additional library storage	Jun 1, 2013 7:05 AM

Page 5, Q5. If money was no object, tell us how the library could improve and/or expand its services to the community.

497	I love what you have! You do such a great job, we'd love more!--Even more free family events.	Jun 1, 2013 11:46 AM
498	open 24/7	Jun 1, 2013 11:45 AM
499	More Childrens programs question 2 answer: It's too difficult for me to get to the library.	Jun 1, 2013 11:44 AM
500	Branch or satellite locations	Jun 1, 2013 11:43 AM
501	For me, it would be a much larger collection for the ebooks. Most of my use for the library is online, downloading ebooks. I rarely visit the building due to my schedule.	Jun 1, 2013 11:34 AM
502	New bookstore	Jun 1, 2013 11:24 AM
503	have multiple loactions--North side, West side, East side, etc...	Jun 1, 2013 11:19 AM
504	I think it's great don't see any ways for improvement--love the Children's area!	Jun 1, 2013 11:17 AM
505	Possibly updating the DVD's n make sure they r not scratched or broken. Bigger space for workshops that may be able to fit 40-100 people.	Jun 1, 2013 11:17 AM
506	This library is first class already	Jun 1, 2013 11:09 AM
507	Have longer hours. Community film room. More yoga!!!	Jun 1, 2013 10:51 AM
508	Longer hours. I would love to go to the library on weekend evenings, when I have the time for leisure. I'm too busy during the day on Saturday and Sunday doing house and yard work. Also, perhaps on holidays? I'd also like to see local artists' works purchased for people to check out and hang on their walls, to promote awareness of the art community.	Jun 1, 2013 10:35 AM
509	Books	Jun 1, 2013 10:12 AM
510	Offer tablets for check out with preloaded access to all of the ebooks offered	Jun 1, 2013 10:11 AM
511	Books books books	Jun 1, 2013 10:10 AM
512	The library seems to be doing fine. I hear no complaints about it and never have. I have no complaints about it myself.	Jun 1, 2013 10:08 AM
513	More computers for little r little kids	Jun 1, 2013 9:51 AM
514	iPads for all users to check out	Jun 1, 2013 9:47 AM
515	Find auditoriums for large groups, so that the book sections would not have to be moved out each time.	Jun 1, 2013 9:44 AM
516	Expansion	Jun 1, 2013 9:42 AM
517	Better advertising of programs	Jun 1, 2013 9:37 AM

Page 5, Q5. If money was no object, tell us how the library could improve and/or expand its services to the community.

	space. There is a need for more eBooks, too.	
537	Add another location. I understand the Wedington Rd Development Project designated some land on Ruppel for this. Is the land truly available to library for building?	Jun 1, 2013 6:32 AM
538	I feel the FPL should have reading programs tailored to needs. Basic reading for those who need it. Also, I would be very interested in a speed reading program.	Jun 1, 2013 6:01 AM
539	Expand the building to the south	Jun 1, 2013 5:31 AM
540	have a book cart visit the Hillcrest Towers a block away to give the poor and elderly who may not be able to get out, a way to get some reading materials or movies. The proximity to the low income housing for seniors should make this very easy and would be a wonderful community service.	Jun 1, 2013 4:56 AM
541	Keep the facility cleaner.	Jun 1, 2013 3:47 AM
542	Establish a well-catalogued circulating collection of publications and materials by regional authors, both current and historical. Establish a program to encourage and to publish regional authors of all ages. Restore space and support to genealogy collection like that once held at Fulbright Library. Update and improve electronic catalog and search capabilities. Gear programming to seasonal and local/regional activities and interests for all ages. Northwest Arkansas and the Ozarks have a rich cultural heritage to be explored!	Jun 1, 2013 1:04 AM
543	Expand hours, add books, add satellite location in Fayetteville-generally speaking its quite an amazing library	May 31, 2013 8:38 PM
544	More drop boxes in town please at useful locations - wal mart, target.	May 31, 2013 7:18 PM
545	A better selection of books.	May 31, 2013 6:39 PM
546	More audio books. More adult literary programs.	May 31, 2013 6:22 PM
547	It would have more childrens activities during the school year.	May 31, 2013 5:58 PM
548	Small group rooms with interactive devices, more devices for downloaded materials, more e-books	May 31, 2013 5:55 PM
549	I would love to check out paintings.	May 31, 2013 5:50 PM
550	I love your library!	May 31, 2013 2:57 PM
551	could be slightly bigger	May 31, 2013 2:51 PM
552	be open at late night	May 31, 2013 2:50 PM
553	more childrens programs like a doctor who program	May 31, 2013 2:49 PM
554	more childrens reading programs. Separate sound proof rooms for babies and toddlers	May 31, 2013 2:48 PM

Page 5, Q5. If money was no object, tell us how the library could improve and/or expand its services to the community.

555	small areas for tutoring	May 31, 2013 2:04 PM
556	Offer more library services online, and improve the website.	May 31, 2013 11:48 AM
557	more events (or notice of events)!	May 31, 2013 9:20 AM
558	A space for exhibits and more of a platform for local authors. Also a movie theatre or auditorium for speakers and events.	May 30, 2013 7:01 PM



Cohort Groups for Peer Comparison

Part 7 of the report presented findings from a series of trendline analyses conducted for this study. The goal of the analyses was to evaluate the experience of different groups of peer libraries regarding aspects of library service such as collection inventories, use, and so on to define service “norms” and then to place the subject library (FPL) in the context of each group’s experience to assess possible future service priorities for the Fayetteville Public Library.

Eight peer cohorts were sampled from a database of public library statistics maintained by the Institute for Museum and Library Services. The eight cohorts were:

- all public libraries in Arkansas (n=57)
- public libraries in Arkansas serving between 50,000 and 150,000 population (n=20)
- all public libraries in the region (n=745)
- public libraries in the region serving between 50,000 and 150,000 population (n=59)
- public libraries nationwide serving between 50,000 and 150,000 population (n=740)
- a complement of public libraries serving a community that plays host to a major, state-funded institution of higher education (n=44)
- a subset of the “higher ed” cohort including those libraries serving between 50,000 and 150,000 population (n=16)

- a subset of the “higher ed” cohort including those libraries organized to serve a municipality (thereby excluding libraries organized to serve a larger geographic area, such as a county or a district)

The specific libraries included in each of these cohorts are identified on the following pages.

State of Arkansas Cohort

The libraries comprising the state-level cohort are listed below. Libraries designated with a 1 in the left column are included in the cohort subset of libraries serving 50,000 to 100,000 population.

	Library	City	State	Population
	Clark County Library	Arkadelphia	AR	23,546
1	White River Regional Library	Batesville	AR	111,788
	Bella Vista Public Library	Bella Vista	AR	16,582
1	Saline County Library	Benton	AR	107,118
	Bentonville Public Library	Bentonville	AR	29,746
	Carroll and Madison Library System	Berryville	AR	39,600
1	Mississippi/crittenden Regional Library	Blytheville	AR	75,179
	Public Library of Camden & Ouachita County	Camden	AR	28,790
1	Faulkner-van Buren Regional Library System	Conway	AR	102,206
1	Arkansas River Valley Regional Library	Dardanelle	AR	84,177
	Iva Jane Peek Library Hq	Decatur	AR	1,314
	Barton Library	El Dorado	AR	45,629
	Fairfield Bay Library, Incorporated	Fairfield Bay	AR	2,460
1	Fayetteville Public Library	Fayetteville	AR	58,047
	Washington County Library System	Fayetteville	AR	159,726
	Forrest City Public Library	Forrest City	AR	14,774
1	Fort Smith Public Library	Fort Smith	AR	80,268
	Gentry Public Library	Gentry	AR	8,371
	Gravette Public Library	Gravette	AR	1,810
	Scott Sebastian Regional Library	Greenwood	AR	45,799
	Ashley County Library	Hamburg	AR	24,209
	Calhoun County Library	Hampton	AR	5,559
	Boone County Library	Harrison	AR	33,948
	Phillips Lee Monroe Regional Library System	Helena	AR	49,279
	Hempstead County Library	Hope	AR	22,609
1	Southwest Arkansas Regional Library	Hope	AR	108,759
1	Garland County Library	Hot Springs	AR	88,068
	Newton County	Jasper	AR	8,330
1	Crowley Ridge Regional Library	Jonesboro	AR	107,762
	Lafayette County Library	Lewisville	AR	8,027
	Central Arkansas Library System	Little Rock	AR	311,250
1	Lonoke/prairie County Regional Library	Lonoke	AR	62,367
	Columbia County Library	Magnolia	AR	25,603
1	Mid Arkansas Regional Library System	Malvern	AR	66,431
	Jim G. Ferguson Searcy County Library	Marshall	AR	1,313
1	Southeast Arkansas Regional Library	Monticello	AR	75,273
	Conway County Library	Morrilton	AR	20,336

	Library	City	State	Population
	Baxter County Library	Mountain Home	AR	38,386
	Ouachita Mountains Regional Library	Mt. Ida	AR	29,214
	W.a. Billingsley/jackson County Library	Newport	AR	18,418
1	William F. Laman Public Library	North Little Rock	AR	60,433
1	Northeast Arkansas Regional Library	Paragould	AR	73,135
	Pea Ridge Community Library	Pea Ridge	AR	2,346
1	Pine Bluff Jefferson County Library System	Pine Bluff	AR	84,278
	Rogers Public Library	Rogers	AR	38,829
1	Pope County Library System	Russellville	AR	54,469
1	White County Regional Library System	Searcy	AR	67,165
	Siloam Springs Public Library Hq	Siloam Springs	AR	14,014
	Arkansas County Library	Stuttgart	AR	20,749
	Sulphur Springs Public Library Hq	Sulphur Springs	AR	2,021
1	Texarkana Public Library	Texarkana	AR	61,230
	Trumann Public Library	Trumann	AR	6,889
1	Crawford County Library System	Van Buren	AR	54,247
	Lawrence County Library	Walnut Ridge	AR	17,774
	West Memphis Public Library	West Memphis	AR	28,259
	East Central Arkansas Regional Library	Wynne	AR	28,267
	Marion County Library	Yellville	AR	24,715

Regional Cohort

The libraries comprising the regional cohort are listed below. Libraries designated with a 1 in the left column are included in the cohort subset of libraries serving 50,000 to 100,000 population.

	Library	City	State	Population
	Clark County Library	Arkadelphia	AR	23,546
1	White River Regional Library	Batesville	AR	111,788
	Bella Vista Public Library	Bella Vista	AR	16,582
1	Saline County Library	Benton	AR	107,118
	Bentonville Public Library	Bentonville	AR	29,746
	Carroll and Madison Library System	Berryville	AR	39,600
1	Mississippi/crittenden Regional Library	Blytheville	AR	75,179
	Public Library of Camden & Ouachita County	Camden	AR	28,790
1	Faulkner-van Buren Regional Library System	Conway	AR	102,206
1	Arkansas River Valley Regional Library	Dardanelle	AR	84,177
	Iva Jane Peek Library Hq	Decatur	AR	1,314
	Barton Library	El Dorado	AR	45,629
	Fairfield Bay Library, Incorporated	Fairfield Bay	AR	2,460
1	Fayetteville Public Library	Fayetteville	AR	58,047
	Washington County Library System	Fayetteville	AR	159,726
	Forrest City Public Library	Forrest City	AR	14,774
1	Fort Smith Public Library	Fort Smith	AR	80,268
	Gentry Public Library	Gentry	AR	8,371
	Gravette Public Library	Gravette	AR	1,810
	Scott Sebastian Regional Library	Greenwood	AR	45,799
	Ashley County Library	Hamburg	AR	24,209
	Calhoun County Library	Hampton	AR	5,559
	Boone County Library	Harrison	AR	33,948
	Phillips Lee Monroe Regional Library System	Helena	AR	49,279
	Hempstead County Library	Hope	AR	22,609
1	Southwest Arkansas Regional Library	Hope	AR	108,759
1	Garland County Library	Hot Springs	AR	88,068
	Newton County	Jasper	AR	8,330
1	Crowley Ridge Regional Library	Jonesboro	AR	107,762
	Lafayette County Library	Lewisville	AR	8,027
	Central Arkansas Library System	Little Rock	AR	311,250
1	Lonoke/prairie County Regional Library	Lonoke	AR	62,367
	Columbia County Library	Magnolia	AR	25,603
1	Mid Arkansas Regional Library System	Malvern	AR	66,431
	Jim G. Ferguson Searcy County Library	Marshall	AR	1,313
1	Southeast Arkansas Regional Library	Monticello	AR	75,273
	Conway County Library	Morrilton	AR	20,336

	Library	City	State	Population
	Baxter County Library	Mountain Home	AR	38,386
	Ouachita Mountains Regional Library	Mt. Ida	AR	29,214
	W.a. Billingsley/Jackson County Library	Newport	AR	18,418
1	William F. Laman Public Library	North Little Rock	AR	60,433
1	Northeast Arkansas Regional Library	Paragould	AR	73,135
	Pea Ridge Community Library	Pea Ridge	AR	2,346
1	Pine Bluff Jefferson County Library System	Pine Bluff	AR	84,278
	Rogers Public Library	Rogers	AR	38,829
1	Pope County Library System	Russellville	AR	54,469
1	White County Regional Library System	Searcy	AR	67,165
	Siloam Springs Public Library Hq	Siloam Springs	AR	14,014
	Arkansas County Library	Stuttgart	AR	20,749
	Sulphur Springs Public Library Hq	Sulphur Springs	AR	2,021
1	Texarkana Public Library	Texarkana	AR	61,230
	Trumann Public Library	Trumann	AR	6,889
1	Crawford County Library System	Van Buren	AR	54,247
	Lawrence County Library	Walnut Ridge	AR	17,774
	West Memphis Public Library	West Memphis	AR	28,259
	East Central Arkansas Regional Library	Wynne	AR	28,267
	Marion County Library	Yellville	AR	24,715
1	Hayner Public Library District	Alton	IL	58,163
	Auburn Public Library	Auburn	IL	4,317
	Barry Public Library	Barry	IL	1,368
	Belleville Public Library	Belleville	IL	45,506
	Frank Bertetti Benld Public Library	Benld	IL	1,541
	Bethalto Public Library District	Bethalto	IL	15,792
	Brighton Memorial Public Library	Brighton	IL	2,196
	South County Public Library District	Brussels	IL	1,298
	Bunker Hill Public Library District	Bunker Hill	IL	1,801
	Cahokia Public Library District	Cahokia	IL	16,391
	Carlinville Public Library	Carlinville	IL	6,055
	Carrollton Public Library	Carrollton	IL	2,605
	Caseyville Public Library District	Caseyville	IL	4,905
	Centreville Public Library	Centreville	IL	5,951
	Chatham Area Public Library District	Chatham	IL	14,849
	Chester Public Library	Chester	IL	8,378
	Mississippi Valley Public Library District	Collinsville	IL	34,362

Regional Cohort (continued)

Library	City	State	Population
Columbia Public Library	Columbia	IL	9,818
Daugherty Public Library District	Dupo	IL	7,105
East Alton Public Library District	East Alton	IL	14,793
East St. Louis Public Library	East St Louis	IL	31,542
Edwardsville Public Library	Edwardsville	IL	25,073
Evansville Public Library	Evansville	IL	724
Central Public Library District	Evansville	IL	981
Fairview Heights Public Library	Fairview Heights	IL	16,851
Freeburg Area Library District	Freeburg	IL	5,674
Gillespie Public Library	Gillespie	IL	3,412
Girard Township Library	Girard	IL	2,582
Glen Carbon Centennial Library	Glen Carbon	IL	11,799
Six Mile Regional Library District	Granite City	IL	46,088
Greenfield Public Library	Greenfield	IL	1,179
Griggsville Public Library	Griggsville	IL	1,258
Hartford Public Library District	Hartford	IL	1,545
Hecker Public Library	Hecker	IL	475
Kinderhook Township Public Library District	Hull	IL	937
Jerseyville Public Library	Jerseyville	IL	7,984
Lebanon Public Library	Lebanon	IL	4,033
Madison Public Library	Madison	IL	4,545
Marissa Area Public Library District	Marissa	IL	3,657
Maryville Community Library District	Maryville	IL	9,345
Mascoutah Public Library	Mascoutah	IL	6,741
Millstadt Library	Millstadt	IL	3,574
Mount Olive Public Library	Mount Olive	IL	2,150
New Athens District Library	New Athens	IL	4,032
New Baden Public Library	New Baden	IL	3,001
West Sangamon Public Library District	New Berlin	IL	4,366
O'fallon Public Library	O'fallon	IL	29,421
Pittsfield Public Library	Pittsfield	IL	4,614
Red Bud Public Library	Red Bud	IL	3,422
Roodhouse Public Library	Roodhouse	IL	2,214
Roxana Public Library District	Roxana	IL	1,547
Smithton Public Library District	Smithton	IL	3,623
Sparta Public Library	Sparta	IL	4,486
Staunton Public Library	Staunton	IL	5,030

Library	City	State	Population
Tri-township Public Library District	Troy	IL	11,464
Valmeyer Public Library District	Valmeyer	IL	2,424
Venice Public Library	Venice	IL	2,528
Grand Prairie of the West Public Library District	Virден	IL	5,229
Washington Park Public Library	Washington Park	IL	5,942
Morrison-talbott Library	Waterloo	IL	10,134
Waverly Public Library	Waverly	IL	1,346
White Hall Township Library	White Hall	IL	3,036
Winchester Public Library	Winchester	IL	1,650
Wood River Public Library	Wood River	IL	11,296
Worden Public Library District	Worden	IL	1,139
Abilene Public Library	Abilene	KS	6,400
Lyon County Library Dist. #1	Allen	KS	859
Altamont Public Library	Altamont	KS	1,049
Altoona Public Library	Altoona	KS	463
Americus Township Library	Americus	KS	1,511
Andale District Library	Andale	KS	1,583
Andover Public Library	Andover	KS	10,328
Anthony Public Library	Anthony	KS	2,224
Dixon Township Library	Argonia	KS	661
Arkansas City Public Library	Arkansas City	KS	11,070
Arlington City Library	Arlington	KS	434
Arma City Library	Arma	KS	1,513
Atchison Library	Atchison	KS	10,402
Attica City Library	Attica	KS	570
Augusta Public Library	Augusta	KS	8,693
Baldwin City Library	Baldwin City	KS	4,308
Basehor Community Library, Dist #2, Lv. Co.	Basehor	KS	8,730
Johnston Public Library	Baxter Springs	KS	4,153
Belle Plaine Public Library	Belle Plaine	KS	1,528
Port Library	Beloit	KS	3,640
Linn County Library Dist #3	Blue Mound	KS	529
Blue Rapids Public Library	Blue Rapids	KS	1,018
Bonner Springs City Library	Bonner Springs	KS	7,152
Bronson Public Library	Bronson	KS	336
Buhler Public Library	Buhler	KS	1,332
Burlingame Community Library	Burlingame	KS	958

Regional Cohort (continued)

	Library	City	State	Population
	Coffey County Library	Burlington	KS	8,409
	Burns Public Library	Burns	KS	260
	Ruth Dole Memorial Library	Burrton	KS	896
	Farmer Township Community Library	Bushton	KS	692
	Caldwell Public Library	Caldwell	KS	1,144
	Caney City Library	Caney	KS	1,976
	Canton Township	Canton	KS	1,053
	Carbondale City Library	Carbondale	KS	1,378
	Cawker City Public Library	Cawker City	KS	463
	Cedar Vale Memorial Library	Cedar Vale	KS	617
	Centralia Community Library	Centralia	KS	486
	Chanute Public Library	Chanute	KS	8,843
	Chapman Public Library	Chapman	KS	1,332
	Cheney Public Library	Cheney	KS	2,703
	Cherryvale Public Library	Cherryvale	KS	2,253
	Chetopa City Library	Chetopa	KS	1,234
	Goddard Public Library	City of Goddard	KS	3,869
	Lansing Community Library	City of Lansing	KS	10,691
	Independent Township	Clafin	KS	784
	Clay Center Carnegie Library	Clay Center	KS	4,442
	Clearwater Public Library	Clearwater	KS	2,405
	Clifton Public Library	Clifton	KS	502
	Randolph-decker Pub. Lib.	Clyde	KS	685
	Coffeyville Public Library	Coffeyville	KS	10,312
	Colony City Library	Colony	KS	377
	Columbus Public Library	Columbus	KS	3,185
	Colwich Community Library	Colwich	KS	2,350
	Frank Carlson Library	Concordia	KS	5,208
	Conway Springs City Library	Conway Springs	KS	1,193
	Corning City Library	Corning	KS	160
	Cottonwood Falls/burnley Memorial	Cottonwood Falls	KS	1,063
	Council Grove Public Library	Council Grove	KS	2,274
	Cunningham Public Library	Cunningham	KS	452
	Delphos Public Library	Delphos	KS	437
	Derby Public Library	Derby	KS	22,517
	Douglass Public Library	Douglass	KS	2,594
	Downs Carnegie Library	Downs	KS	883

	Library	City	State	Population
	Dwight Public Library	Dwight	KS	326
	Edna Public Library	Edna	KS	413
	Effingham Community Library	Effingham	KS	575
	Bradford Memorial Library	El Dorado	KS	12,591
	Ellinwood School Community Library	Ellinwood	KS	2,035
	J.h. Robbins Memorial Library	Ellsworth	KS	2,858
	Emporia Public Library	Emporia	KS	32,228
	Enterprise Public Library	Enterprise	KS	816
	Erie City Public Library	Erie	KS	1,160
	Eudora Public Library	Eudora	KS	7,646
	Eureka Public Library	Eureka	KS	2,559
	Barnes Reading Room	Everest	KS	509
	Fall River Public Library	Fall River	KS	142
	Florence Public Library	Florence	KS	596
	Fort Scott Public Library	Fort Scott	KS	7,941
	Frankfort City Library	Frankfort	KS	776
	Fredonia Public Library	Fredonia	KS	3,393
	Galena Public Library	Galena	KS	3,126
	Garden Plain Community Library	Garden Plain	KS	868
	Garnett Public Library	Garnett	KS	3,222
	Geneseo Public Library	Geneseo	KS	259
	Girard Public Library	Girard	KS	2,722
	Glasco City Library	Glasco	KS	488
	Glen Elder Library	Glen Elder	KS	385
	Goessel Public Library	Goessel	KS	512
	Grenola Public	Grenola	KS	215
	Gypsum Community Library	Gypsum	KS	404
	Halstead Public Library	Halstead	KS	1,890
	Hamilton City Library	Hamilton	KS	303
	Hardtner Public Library	Hardtner	KS	178
	Harper Public Library	Harper	KS	1,416
	Hartford/elmendaro Township	Hartford	KS	964
	Haven Public Library	Haven	KS	1,163
	Haysville Community Library	Haysville	KS	10,364
	Hepler City Library	Hepler	KS	153
	Herington Public Library	Herington	KS	2,400
	Hesston Public Library	Hesston	KS	3,741

Regional Cohort (continued)

	Library	City	State	Population
	Hillsboro Public Library	Hillsboro	KS	2,638
	Beck-bookman Library	Holton	KS	3,258
	Hope Community Library	Hope	KS	358
	Horton Public Library	Horton	KS	1,799
	Howard City Library	Howard	KS	757
	Humboldt Public Library	Humboldt	KS	1,832
	Hutchinson Public Library	Hutchinson	KS	40,889
	Independence Public Library	Independence	KS	13,540
	Inman Public Library	Inman	KS	1,187
	Iola Public Library	Iola	KS	5,782
	Jamestown City Library	Jamestown	KS	377
	Jewell Public Library	Jewell	KS	405
	Dorothy Bramlage Public Library	Junction City	KS	31,171
	Kanopolis Public Library	Kanopolis	KS	506
1	Kansas City, Kansas Public Library	Kansas City	KS	135,410
	Kingman Carnegie Library	Kingman	KS	2,996
	Kiowa Public Library	Kiowa	KS	908
	Library District #2 , Linn County	Lacygne	KS	1,687
1	Lawrence Public Library	Lawrence	KS	90,520
	Leavenworth Public Library	Leavenworth	KS	34,729
	Leon Public Library	Leon	KS	640
	Leonardville City Library	Leonardville	KS	475
	Lincoln Carnegie Library	Lincoln	KS	1,213
	Lindsborg Community Library	Lindsborg	KS	3,245
	Linwood Community Library District #1	Linwood	KS	3,840
	Little River Community Library	Little River	KS	711
	Longton Public Library	Longton	KS	367
	Library District #1, Miami County	Louisburg	KS	8,500
	Lucas Public Library	Lucas	KS	409
	Lyndon Carnegie Library	Lyndon	KS	1,485
	Lyons Public Library	Lyons	KS	3,399
	Madison Public Library	Madison	KS	750
1	Manhattan Public Library	Manhattan	KS	52,284
	Marion City Library	Marion	KS	1,880
	Marquette Community Library	Marquette	KS	769
	Mccune Osage Township Library	Mccune	KS	781
	Mclouth Public Library	Mclouth	KS	835

	Library	City	State	Population
	Mcperson Public Library	Mcperson	KS	13,396
	Lincoln Library	Medicine Lodge	KS	1,917
	Meriden Community Library	Meriden	KS	2,726
	Minneapolis Public	Minneapolis	KS	1,978
	Moline Public Library	Moline	KS	426
	Moran Public Library	Moran	KS	522
	Mound City/linn County Dist. #4	Mound City	KS	1,388
	Mound Valley Library	Mound Valley	KS	407
	Moundridge Public Library	Moundridge	KS	1,636
	Mt. Hope Public Library	Mt. Hope	KS	1,184
	Mulvane Public Library	Mulvane	KS	5,866
	Neodesha/w.a. Rankin Memorial	Neodesha	KS	2,633
	Newton Public Library	Newton	KS	18,133
	Nickerson Public Library	Nickerson	KS	1,144
	Nortonville Public Library	Nortonville	KS	961
	Norwich Public	Norwich	KS	499
1	Olathe Public Library	Olathe	KS	119,993
	Osage City Public Library	Osage City	KS	2,824
	Osawatomie Public Library	Osawatomie	KS	4,488
	Oskaloosa Public Library	Oskaloosa	KS	2,128
	Oswego Public	Oswego	KS	1,979
	Ottawa Library	Ottawa	KS	12,850
	Overbrook Public Library	Overbrook	KS	928
	Johnson County Library	Overland Park	KS	414,097
	Oxford Public Library	Oxford	KS	1,068
	Paola Free Library	Paola	KS	5,351
	Park City Public Library	Park City	KS	7,787
	Linn County Library District #1	Parker	KS	2,004
	Parsons Public Library	Parsons	KS	11,065
	Partridge Public Library	Partridge	KS	250
	Peabody Township Library	Peabody	KS	1,359
	Pittsburg Public Library	Pittsburg	KS	19,646
	Linn County Library District #5	Pleasanton	KS	2,008
	Pomona Community Library	Pomona	KS	945
	Potwin Public Library	Potwin	KS	649
	Prescott City Library	Prescott	KS	271
	Pretty Prairie Public Library	Pretty Prairie	KS	598

Regional Cohort (continued)

	Library	City	State	Population
	Randall Public Library	Randall	KS	70
	Richmond Public Library	Richmond	KS	503
	Riley City Library	Riley	KS	1,026
	Rose Hill Public Library	Rose Hill	KS	4,034
	Rossville Community Library	Rossville	KS	2,212
	Salina Public Library	Salina	KS	46,483
	Savonburg Public Library	Savonburg	KS	86
	Sedan Public Library	Sedan	KS	1,168
	Sedgwick/Iillian Tear	Sedgwick	KS	1,667
	Wisner Library	Sharon	KS	185
	Silver Lake Library	Silver Lake	KS	2,119
	Solomon Public Library	Solomon	KS	1,077
	South Haven Township Library	South Haven	KS	539
	Graves Memorial Public Library	St Paul	KS	939
	Pottawatomie Wabaunsee Regional Library	St. Marys	KS	22,468
	Nora E. Larabee Memorial Library	Stafford	KS	1,028
	Sterling Free Public Library	Sterling	KS	2,535
	Sylvan Grove Public Library	Sylvan Grove	KS	286
	Sylvia Public Library	Sylvia	KS	292
	Thayer Friday Reading Club City Library	Thayer	KS	487
	Tonganoxie Public Library	Tonganoxie	KS	4,305
	Topeka and Shawnee County Public Library	Topeka	KS	170,378
	Toronto Public Library	Toronto	KS	265
	Towanda Public Library	Towanda	KS	1,359
	Turon Community Library	Turon	KS	428
	Udall Public Library	Udall	KS	743
	Edna Buschow Memorial Library	Valley Center	KS	6,521
	Delaware Township Library	Valley Falls	KS	2,046
	Vermillion Public Library	Vermillion	KS	95
	Viola Township	Viola	KS	646
	Wakefield Public Library	Wakefield	KS	870
	Walnut Public Library	Walnut	KS	219
	Walton Community Library	Walton	KS	286
	Wamego Public Library	Wamego	KS	4,312
	Waterville Public Library	Waterville	KS	616
	Weir Public Library	Weir	KS	703
	Wellington Public	Wellington	KS	7,735

	Library	City	State	Population
	Wellsville City Library	Wellsville	KS	1,737
	Wetmore Public Library	Wetmore	KS	341
	White City Public Library	White City	KS	525
	Whitewater Memorial Library	Whitewater	KS	633
	Wichita Public Library	Wichita	KS	372,186
	Williamsburg Community Library	Williamsburg	KS	357
	Elm Creek Township Library	Wilsey	KS	363
	Lang Memorial	Wilson	KS	758
	Winchester Public Library	Winchester	KS	1,282
	Winfield Public Library	Winfield	KS	11,497
	Yates Center Public Library	Yates Center	KS	1,376
	Zenda Public Library	Zenda	KS	190
	Bienville Parish Library	Arcadia	LA	14,597
	Morehouse Parish Library	Bastrop	LA	28,120
1	Bossier Parish	Bossier City	LA	113,621
	Union Parish Library	Farmerville	LA	22,660
	Claiborne Parish	Homer	LA	15,810
	East Carroll Parish	Lake Providence	LA	7,964
	Webster Parish	Minden	LA	40,569
	Ouachita Parish Public Library	Monroe	LA	152,433
	West Carroll Parish	Oak Grove	LA	11,235
	Richland Parish Library	Rayville	LA	20,461
	Lincoln Parish Library	Ruston	LA	43,217
	Shreve Memorial	Shreveport	LA	252,161
	Madison Parish Library	Tallulah	LA	11,439
	Advance Community Library	Advance	MO	1,244
	Oregon County Library District	Alton	MO	10,344
	Appleton City Public Library	Appleton City	MO	1,314
	Douglas County Public Library	Ava	MO	13,084
	Bernie Public Library	Bernie	MO	1,777
	Bloomfield Public Library	Bloomfield	MO	1,952
	Polk County Library	Bolivar	MO	26,992
	Bonne Terre Memorial Library	Bonne Terre	MO	4,039
	Bowling Green Public Library	Bowling Green	MO	5,166
	Brentwood Public Library	Brentwood	MO	7,507
	Dallas County Library	Buffalo	MO	15,661
	Camden County Library	Camdenton	MO	37,051

Regional Cohort (continued)

	Library	City	State	Population
	Carrollton Public Library	Carrollton	MO	4,122
	Carthage Public Library	Carthage	MO	12,668
	Ralls County Library	Center	MO	9,372
	Reynolds County Library District	Centerville	MO	6,689
	Centralia Public Library	Centralia	MO	3,758
	Henry County Library	Clinton	MO	22,094
	Daniel Boone Regional Library	Columbia	MO	172,462
	Crystal City Public Library	Crystal City	MO	4,247
	De Soto Public Library	De Soto	MO	6,375
	Desloge Public Library	Desloge	MO	4,802
	Keller Public Library of Dexter	Dexter	MO	7,430
	Doniphan-ripley County Library District	Doniphan	MO	13,509
	Joseph R. Palmer Family Memorial Library	Elsberry	MO	2,047
	Farmington Public Library	Farmington	MO	13,924
	Howard County Public Library	Fayette	MO	8,986
	Ferguson Municipal Public Library District	Ferguson	MO	21,538
	Festus Public Library	Festus	MO	9,660
	Fisk Community Library	Fisk	MO	363
	Stone County Library	Galena	MO	28,658
	Lewis Library of Glasgow	Glasgow	MO	1,255
	Dade County Library	Greenfield	MO	6,939
	Hannibal Free Public Library	Hannibal	MO	17,757
1	Cass County Public Library	Harrisonville	MO	82,092
	Wright County Library	Hartville	MO	17,955
	Hayti Conran Memorial Library	Hayti	MO	3,207
	Hickory County Library	Hermitage	MO	8,940
	Robertson Memorial Library	Higginsville	MO	4,640
1	Jefferson County Library District	High Ridge	MO	121,245
	Texas County Library	Houston	MO	23,003
	Consolidated Library District No. 3	Independence	MO	668,428
1	Ozark Regional Library	Ironton	MO	61,819
1	Missouri River Regional Library	Jefferson City	MO	84,459
	Joplin Public Library	Joplin	MO	44,658
	Kansas City Public Library	Kansas City	MO	239,525
	Dunklin County Library	Kennett	MO	33,155
	Kirkwood Public Library	Kirkwood	MO	26,437
	Barton County Library	Lamar	MO	12,541

	Library	City	State	Population
	Lebanon-laclede County Library	Lebanon	MO	32,513
	Lockwood Public Library	Lockwood	MO	984
	Louisiana Public Library	Louisiana	MO	3,863
	Maplewood Public Library	Maplewood	MO	9,228
	Bollinger County Library	Marble Hill	MO	12,029
	Marceline Carnegie Library	Marceline	MO	2,558
	Marshall Public Library	Marshall	MO	12,433
	Webster County Library	Marshfield	MO	29,227
	Mexico-audrain County Library District	Mexico	MO	25,853
	Little Dixie Regional Libraries	Moberly	MO	31,892
1	Barry-lawrence Regional Library	Monett	MO	69,214
	Monroe City Public Library	Monroe City	MO	2,588
	Montgomery City Public Library	Montgomery City	MO	2,442
	Mountain View Public Library	Mountain View	MO	2,430
	Neosho/newton County Library	Neosho	MO	48,411
	Nevada Public Library	Nevada	MO	8,607
	Norborne Public Library	Norborne	MO	805
	North Kansas City Public Library	North Kansas City	MO	4,714
	Saint Clair County Library	Osceola	MO	8,338
1	Christian County Library	Ozark	MO	54,285
	Park Hills Public Library	Park Hills	MO	7,861
	Piedmont Public Library	Piedmont	MO	1,992
	Mcdonald County Library	Pineville	MO	21,681
	Poplar Bluff Public Library	Poplar Bluff	MO	16,651
	New Madrid County Library	Portageville	MO	17,526
	Washington County Library	Potosi	MO	23,344
	Puxico Public Library	Puxico	MO	1,145
	Rich Hill Memorial Library	Rich Hill	MO	1,461
	Pulaski County Library	Richland	MO	39,647
	Ray County Library	Richmond	MO	23,354
	Richmond Heights Memorial Library	Richmond Heights	MO	9,426
	Rock Hill Public Library	Rock Hill	MO	4,945
	Rolla Public Library	Rolla	MO	16,367
	Salem Public Library	Salem	MO	4,854
	Dulany Memorial Library	Salisbury	MO	1,726
	Sarcoxie Public Library	Sarcoxie	MO	1,354
	Sedalia Public Library	Sedalia	MO	20,185

Regional Cohort (continued)

	Library	City	State	Population
1	Boonslick Regional Library	Sedalia	MO	53,068
	Seymour Community Library	Seymour	MO	1,818
	Carnegie Public Library	Shelbina	MO	1,943
	Slater Public Library	Slater	MO	2,083
	Springfield-greene County Library District	Springfield	MO	240,391
	James Memorial Library	St. James	MO	3,704
	Saint Louis Public Library	St. Louis	MO	348,189
	Saint Louis County Library	St. Louis	MO	873,483
	Saint Charles City-county Library District	St. Peters	MO	283,883
	Steele Public Library	Steele	MO	2,263
	Cedar County Library District	Stockton	MO	13,733
	Sullivan Public Library	Sullivan	MO	6,351
	Sweet Springs Public Library	Sweet Springs	MO	1,628
	Moniteau County Library	Tipton	MO	9,426
1	Scenic Regional Library	Union	MO	116,117
	University City Public Library	University City	MO	36,699
	Valley Park Community Library	Valley Park	MO	4,756
	Carter County Library	Van Buren	MO	5,941
	Morgan County Library	Versailles	MO	19,309
	Heartland Regional Library System	Vienna	MO	32,467
1	Trails Regional Library	Warrensburg	MO	76,578
	Washington Public Library	Washington	MO	12,530
	Webb City Public Library	Webb City	MO	9,812
	City of Webster Groves Municipal Library	Webster Groves	MO	22,869
	Wellsville Public Library	Wellsville	MO	1,423
	West Plains Public Library	West Plains	MO	10,866
	Willow Springs Public Library	Willow Springs	MO	2,147
	Winona Public Library	Winona	MO	1,290
	Humphreys County Library System	Belzoni	MS	9,809
1	Madison County Library System	Canton	MS	93,097
	Carroll County Public Library	Carrollton	MS	10,278
	Tallahatchie County Library	Charleston	MS	12,638
	Carnegie Public Library	Clarksdale	MS	26,936
	Bolivar County Library	Cleveland	MS	36,766
1	Washington County Library	Greenville	MS	54,616
	Greenwood-leflore Public Library	Greenwood	MS	34,563
	Elizabeth Jones Library	Grenada	MS	23,046

	Library	City	State	Population
	First Regional Library	Hernando	MS	275,712
	Sunflower County Library	Indianola	MS	29,610
	Marks-quitman County Library	Marks	MS	8,391
	Sharkey-issaquena County Library	Rolling Fork	MS	7,032
	Yazoo Library Association	Yazoo City	MS	27,981
	Ada Public Library	Ada	OK	16,729
	Allen Public Library	Allen	OK	993
	Anadarko Community Library	Anadarko	OK	6,323
	Antlers Public Library	Antlers	OK	2,485
	Apache Public Library	Apache	OK	1,536
	Ardmore Public Library	Ardmore	OK	24,810
1	Chickasaw Regional Library System	Ardmore	OK	95,376
	Barnsdall - Ethel Briggs Memorial Library	Barnsdall	OK	1,237
	Bartlesville Public Library	Bartlesville	OK	35,914
	Blackwell Public Library	Blackwell	OK	7,144
	Bristow - Montfort & Allie Jones Mem Library	Bristow	OK	4,383
	Carmen Public Library	Carmen	OK	359
	Carnegie Public Library	Carnegie	OK	1,543
	Catoosa Public Library	Catoosa	OK	6,607
	Chandler Public Library	Chandler	OK	2,822
	Chelsea Public Library	Chelsea	OK	2,228
	Cherokee City- County Library	Cherokee	OK	5,481
	Chickasha Public Library	Chickasha	OK	17,062
	Claremore - Will Rogers Library	Claremore	OK	17,458
	Cleveland - Jay C Byers Memorial Library	Cleveland	OK	3,140
	Coweta Public Library	Coweta	OK	9,096
	Crescent Community Library	Crescent	OK	1,401
	Cushing Public Library	Cushing	OK	8,767
	Dewey - Tyler Memorial Library	Dewey	OK	3,324
	Drumright Public Library	Drumright	OK	2,885
	Duncan Public Library	Duncan	OK	22,617
	Durant - Robert L Williams Public Library	Durant	OK	16,450
	El Reno Carnegie Library	El Reno	OK	16,545
	Enid-public Library of Enid and Garfield Co	Enid	OK	47,396
	Fairfax Public Library	Fairfax	OK	1,454
	Fairview City Library	Fairview	OK	2,524
	Geary Public Library	Geary	OK	1,241

Regional Cohort (continued)

	Library	City	State	Population
	Guthrie Public Library	Guthrie	OK	11,043
	Hennessey Public Library	Hennessey	OK	2,031
	Henryetta Public Library	Henryetta	OK	6,031
	Hinton - Norman Smith Memorial Library	Hinton	OK	2,133
	Holdenville - Grace Pickens Public Library	Holdenville	OK	5,417
	Hominy Public Library	Hominy	OK	3,631
	Hydro Public Library	Hydro	OK	1,009
	Inola Public Library	Inola	OK	1,745
	Kaw City - J.a. Walker Memorial Library	Kaw City	OK	367
	Kellyville Public Library	Kellyville	OK	996
	Kingfisher Memorial Library	Kingfisher	OK	4,343
	Konawa - Kennedy Library of Konawa	Konawa	OK	1,400
	Langley Public Library	Langley	OK	684
1	Lawton Public Library	Lawton	OK	90,091
	Lindsay Community Library	Lindsay	OK	2,911
	Locust Grove Public Library	Locust Grove	OK	1,593
	Madill City-county Library	Madill	OK	15,014
	Mannford Public Library	Mannford	OK	2,861
	Marlow - Garland Smith Public Library	Marlow	OK	4,599
	Maysville Public Library	Maysville	OK	1,301
	Southeastern Public Library System of Okla	Mcalester	OK	172,238
	Medford Public Library	Medford	OK	993
	Meeker Public Library	Meeker	OK	981
	Miami Public Library	Miami	OK	13,027
	Mounds Public Library	Mounds	OK	1,269
	Eastern Oklahoma District Library System	Muskogee	OK	241,087
	Mustang Public Library	Mustang	OK	17,727
	Newkirk Public Library	Newkirk	OK	2,124
	Pioneer Library System	Norman	OK	348,031
	Nowata City-county Library	Nowata	OK	10,528
	Okeene Public Library	Okeene	OK	1,159
	Okemah Public Library	Okemah	OK	2,911
	Metropolitan Library System	Okla City	OK	716,704
	Okmulgee Public Library	Okmulgee	OK	12,634
	Pauls Valley-nora Sparks Warren Mem Library	Pauls Valley	OK	6,121
	Pawhuska Public Library	Pawhuska	OK	3,426
	Pawnee Public Library	Pawnee	OK	2,149

	Library	City	State	Population
	Perkins - Thomas-wilhite Memorial Library	Perkins	OK	2,396
	Perry Carnegie Library	Perry	OK	5,060
	Piedmont Public Library	Piedmont	OK	5,504
	Ponca City Library	Ponca City	OK	25,507
	Prague - Haynie Public Library	Prague	OK	2,127
	Pryor - Thomas J Harrison Public Library	Pryor	OK	9,293
	Ringling - Gleason Memorial Library	Ringling	OK	1,044
	Rush Springs-glover Spencer Memorial Library	Rush Springs	OK	1,344
	Salina Public Library	Salina	OK	1,471
	Sapulpa - Bartlett Carnegie Public Library	Sapulpa	OK	21,173
	Seminole Public Library	Seminole	OK	6,804
	Stillwater Public Library	Stillwater	OK	47,653
	Stratford - Chandler-watts Library	Stratford	OK	1,490
	Stroud Public Library	Stroud	OK	2,726
	Talala Public Library	Talala	OK	300
	Tonkawa Public Library	Tonkawa	OK	3,136
	Tryon Public Library	Tryon	OK	448
	Tulsa City-county Library System	Tulsa	OK	601,961
	Vinita Public Library	Vinita	OK	6,059
	Wagoner City Public Library	Wagoner	OK	8,081
	Walters Public Library	Walters	OK	2,432
	Watonga Public Library	Watonga	OK	5,657
	Waurika Public Library	Waurika	OK	1,823
	Wetumka Public Library	Wetumka	OK	1,405
	Wewoka Public Library	Wewoka	OK	3,315
	Wynnewood Public Library	Wynnewood	OK	2,289
	Yale Public Library	Yale	OK	1,356
	Yukon - Mabel C. Fry Public Library	Yukon	OK	22,849
	Lucius E. and Elsie C. Burch, Jr. Library	Collierville	TN	44,304
	Germantown Community Library	Germantown	TN	40,977
	Memphis Public Library and Information Center	Memphis	TN	814,322
	Millington Public Library	Millington	TN	10,922
	Munford-tipton Memorial Public Library	Munford	TN	26,178
	East Parker County Library	Aledo	TX	25,269
1	Allen Public Library	Allen	TX	94,331
	Alvarado Public Library	Alvarado	TX	4,289
	Alvord Public Library	Alvord	TX	2,487

Regional Cohort (continued)

	Library	City	State	Population
	Archer Public Library	Archer City	TX	8,912
	Arlington Public Library System	Arlington	TX	380,084
	Atlanta Public Library	Atlanta	TX	5,429
	Aubrey Area Library	Aubrey	TX	6,289
	Azle Memorial Library	Azle	TX	15,004
	Balch Springs Library-learning Center	Balch Springs	TX	20,258
	Bedford Public Library	Bedford	TX	49,878
	Benbrook Public Library	Benbrook	TX	23,332
	Blue Mound Community Library	Blue Mound	TX	2,392
	Bonham Public Library	Bonham	TX	10,527
	Bowie Public Library	Bowie	TX	5,496
	Boyd Public Library	Boyd	TX	2,360
	Bridgeport Public Library	Bridgeport	TX	10,461
	Burkburnett Library	Burkburnett	TX	10,501
	Burleson Public Library	Burleson	TX	36,169
	Van Zandt County Library	Canton	TX	17,795
1	Carrollton Public Library	Carrollton	TX	142,063
	Zula Bryant Wylie Library	Cedar Hill	TX	45,318
	Celina Public Library	Celina	TX	5,695
	Chico Public Library Inc	Chico	TX	1,845
	Red River County Public Library	Clarksville	TX	12,675
	Colleyville Public Library	Colleyville	TX	24,974
	Commerce Public Library	Commerce	TX	19,476
	William T Cozby Public Library	Coppell	TX	39,663
	Crandall-combine Community Library	Crandall	TX	18,147
	Crowley Public Library	Crowley	TX	12,920
	Daingerfield Public Library	Daingerfield	TX	2,374
	Cockrell Hill Public Library	Dallas	TX	4,313
	University Park Public Library	Dallas	TX	25,269
	Dallas Public Library	Dallas	TX	1,299,543
	Desoto Public Library	De Soto	TX	48,288
	Decatur Public Library	Decatur	TX	11,074
	Denison Public Library	Denison	TX	35,981
1	Denton Public Library	Denton	TX	122,830
	Duncanville Public Library	Duncanville	TX	36,472
	Rains County Public Library	Emory	TX	11,287
1	Eules Public Library	Eules	TX	53,352

	Library	City	State	Population
	Everman Public Library	Everman	TX	5,843
	Farmers Branch Manske Public Library	Farmers Branch	TX	26,742
	Charles J Rike Memorial Library	Farmersville	TX	3,966
	Ferris Public Library	Ferris	TX	2,581
1	Flower Mound Public Library	Flower Mound	TX	70,202
	Forest Hill Public Library	Forest Hill	TX	14,018
	Ellen Brooks West Memorial Library of Forney	Forney	TX	16,781
	Fort Worth Library	Fort Worth	TX	727,575
1	Frisco Public Library	Frisco	TX	115,654
	Cooke County Library	Gainesville	TX	35,430
	Nicholson Memorial Library System	Garland	TX	222,013
	Upshur County Library	Gilmer	TX	33,050
	Lee Public Library	Gladewater	TX	9,643
	Gordon Community Library & Museum	Gordon	TX	469
	Library of Graham	Graham	TX	8,570
1	Hood County Public Library	Granbury	TX	51,462
	Grand Prairie Public Library System	Grand Prairie	TX	163,351
	Grand Saline Public Library	Grand Saline	TX	6,961
1	Grapevine Public Library	Grapevine	TX	51,098
	W Walworth Harrison Public Library	Greenville	TX	25,551
	Gunter Library Museum	Gunter	TX	2,015
	Haltom City Public Library	Haltom City	TX	40,811
	Haslet Public Library	Haslet	TX	1,575
	Allen Memorial Public Library	Hawkins	TX	3,779
	Edwards Public Library	Henrietta	TX	10,893
	Highland Park Library	Highland Park	TX	9,336
	Bertha Voyer Memorial Library	Honey Grove	TX	1,828
	Hooks Public Library	Hooks	TX	3,017
	Howe Community Library	Howe	TX	7,034
	Hurst Public Library	Hurst	TX	38,996
	Hutchins-atwell Public Library	Hutchins	TX	3,164
	Irving Public Library	Irving	TX	205,540
	Gladys Johnson Ritchie Public Library	Jacksboro	TX	8,497
	Jefferson Carnegie Library	Jefferson	TX	1,869
	Joshua School & Public Library	Joshua	TX	24,598
	Justin Community Library	Justin	TX	4,137
	Kaufman County Library	Kaufman	TX	15,611

Regional Cohort (continued)

	Library	City	State	Population
	Keller Public Library	Keller	TX	40,055
	Kennedale Public Library	Kennedale	TX	7,284
	Kilgore Public Library	Kilgore	TX	14,523
	Krum Public Library	Krum	TX	5,261
	Lake Cities Library	Lake Dallas	TX	41,815
	Mary Lou Reddick Public Library	Lake Worth	TX	4,889
	Lancaster Veterans Memorial Library	Lancaster	TX	36,236
	Leonard Public Library	Leonard	TX	2,173
1	Lewisville Public Library	Lewisville	TX	123,352
	Lindale Library	Lindale	TX	4,832
	Little Elm Public Library	Little Elm	TX	33,831
	Lone Oak Area Public Library	Lone Oak	TX	1,216
1	Longview Public Library	Longview	TX	96,836
	Tri-county Library	Mabank	TX	5,516
	Mansfield Public Library	Mansfield	TX	47,341
1	Marshall Public Library	Marshall	TX	57,784
	Maud Public Library	Maud	TX	1,054
1	Roy and Helen Hall Memorial Library	Mckinney	TX	142,944
	Melissa Public Library	Melissa	TX	5,093
1	Mesquite Public Library	Mesquite	TX	133,509
	Ah Meadows Library	Midlothian	TX	25,375
	Mineola Memorial Library	Mineola	TX	9,990
	Boyce Ditto Public Library	Mineral Wells	TX	29,313
	Mount Pleasant Public Library	Mt Pleasant	TX	15,244
	Franklin County Library	Mt Vernon	TX	8,419
	Muenster Public Library	Muenster	TX	3,220
	Naples Public Library	Naples	TX	1,373
	New Boston Public Library	New Boston	TX	4,775
	Newark Public Library	Newark	TX	2,107
	Nocona Public Library	Nocona	TX	3,206
1	North Richland Hills Public Library	North Richland Hills	TX	66,010
	Paris Public Library	Paris	TX	25,755
	Pilot Point Community Library	Pilot Point	TX	5,236
	Pittsburg-camp County Public Library	Pittsburg	TX	12,793
	Plano Public Library System	Plano	TX	306,511
	Betty Foster Public Library	Ponder	TX	1,542
	Pottsboro Area Public Library	Pottsboro	TX	3,185

	Library	City	State	Population
	Lois Nelson Public Library	Princeton	TX	7,298
	Prosper Community Library	Prosper	TX	10,299
	Quitman Public Library	Quitman	TX	5,513
	Red Oak Public Library	Red Oak	TX	10,205
	Rhome Public Library	Rhome	TX	28,774
1	Richardson Public Library	Richardson	TX	103,201
	Richland Hills Public Library	Richland Hills	TX	8,214
	River Oaks Public Library	River Oaks	TX	7,051
	Roanoke Public Library	Roanoke	TX	5,060
1	Rockwall County Library	Rockwall	TX	62,956
1	Rowlett Public Library	Rowlett	TX	56,716
	Cf Goodwin Public Library	Royse City	TX	9,597
	Sachse Public Library	Sachse	TX	19,330
	John Ed Keeter Public Library	Saginaw	TX	20,783
	Saint Jo Public Library	Saint Jo	TX	966
	Sanger Public Library	Sanger	TX	9,325
	Seagoville Public Library	Seagoville	TX	12,319
	Sherman Public Library	Sherman	TX	38,827
	Southlake Public Library	Southlake	TX	27,282
	Springtown Public Library	Springtown	TX	8,583
	Sulphur Springs Public Library	Sulphur Springs	TX	34,581
	Sunnyvale Public Library	Sunnyvale	TX	4,740
	Riter C Hulseay Public Library	Terrell	TX	34,204
	Texarkana Public Library	Texarkana	TX	37,103
1	The Colony Public Library	The Colony	TX	52,437
	Lucile Teague Library	Tom Bean	TX	1,541
	Van Alstyne Public Library	Van Alstyne	TX	4,434
	Joe a Hall High School and Community Library	Venus	TX	10,033
	Waskom Public Library	Waskom	TX	5,229
	Watauga Public Library	Watauga	TX	24,330
	Nicholas P Sims Library & Lyceum	Waxahachie	TX	29,535
1	Weatherford Public Library	Weatherford	TX	73,063
	Tawakoni Area Public Library	West Tawakoni	TX	3,457
	White Oak School Community Library	White Oak	TX	8,083
	White Settlement Public Library	White Settlement	TX	16,543
	Whitesboro Public Library	Whitesboro	TX	6,037
	Whitewright Public Library	Whitewright	TX	2,549

Regional Cohort (continued)

	Library	City	State	Population
1	Wichita Falls Public Library	Wichita Falls	TX	101,313
	Gilliam Memorial Public Library	Wilmer	TX	3,646
	Gilbreath Memorial Library	Winnsboro	TX	10,144
	Wolfe City Public Library	Wolfe City	TX	3,508
	Rita & Truett Smith Public Library	Wylie	TX	44,276

National Cohort

The libraries comprising the national cohort of libraries serving 50,000 to 150,000 population are listed below. Libraries designated with a 1 in the left column are included in the cohort subset of libraries serving 50,000 to 100,000 population.

	Library	City	State	Population
1	Anniston - Calhoun County Public Library	Anniston	AL	75,647
1	Athens - Limestone Public Library	Athens	AL	76,135
1	Auburn Public Library	Auburn	AL	56,088
1	Cullman County Public Library System	Cullman	AL	81,324
1	Horseshoe Bend Regional Library	Dadeville	AL	130,584
1	Decatur Public Library	Decatur	AL	86,699
1	Dothan / Houston-love Memorial Library	Dothan	AL	98,488
1	Florence - Lauderdale Public Library	Florence	AL	85,939
1	Fort Payne - Dekalb County Public Library	Fort Payne	AL	58,772
1	Gadsden - Etowah County Public Library	Gadsden	AL	71,764
1	Cheaha Regional Library	Heflin	AL	96,015
1	Hoover Public Library	Hoover	AL	58,191
1	Carl Elliott Regional Library System	Jasper	AL	66,638
1	Phenix City - Russell County Public Library	Phenix City	AL	50,504
1	Autauga - Prattville Public Library	Prattville	AL	50,364
1	Baldwin County Library Cooperative	Robertsdale	AL	92,403
1	White River Regional Library	Batesville	AR	111,788
1	Saline County Library	Benton	AR	107,118
1	Mississippi/crittenden Regional Library	Blytheville	AR	75,179
1	Faulkner-van Buren Regional Library System	Conway	AR	102,206
1	Arkansas River Valley Regional Library	Dardanelle	AR	84,177
1	Fayetteville Public Library	Fayetteville	AR	58,047
1	Fort Smith Public Library	Fort Smith	AR	80,268
1	Southwest Arkansas Regional Library	Hope	AR	108,759
1	Garland County Library	Hot Springs	AR	88,068
1	Crowley Ridge Regional Library	Jonesboro	AR	107,762
1	Lonoke/prairie County Regional Library	Lonoke	AR	62,367
1	Mid Arkansas Regional Library System	Malvern	AR	66,431
1	Southeast Arkansas Regional Library	Monticello	AR	75,273
1	William F. Laman Public Library	North Little Rock	AR	60,433
1	Northeast Arkansas Regional Library	Paragould	AR	73,135
1	Pine Bluff Jefferson County Library System	Pine Bluff	AR	84,278
1	Pope County Library System	Russellville	AR	54,469
1	White County Regional Library System	Searcy	AR	67,165
1	Texarkana Public Library	Texarkana	AR	61,230
1	Crawford County Library System	Van Buren	AR	54,247
1	Avondale Public Library	Avondale	AZ	77,801

	Library	City	State	Population
1	Cochise County Library District	Bisbee	AZ	53,439
1	Flagstaff City-coconino County Public Library	Flagstaff	AZ	93,484
1	Yavapai County Library District	Prescott	AZ	92,737
1	Office of Navajo Nation Library	Window Rock	AZ	104,565
1	Alameda Free Library	Alameda	CA	75,409
1	Alhambra Civic Center Library	Alhambra	CA	89,501
1	Altadena Library District	Altadena	CA	55,371
1	Arcadia Public Library	Arcadia	CA	56,719
1	Beaumont Library District	Beaumont	CA	63,172
1	Berkeley Public Library	Berkeley	CA	108,119
1	Buena Park Library District	Buena Park	CA	84,141
1	Burbank Public Library	Burbank	CA	108,469
1	Carlsbad City Library	Carlsbad	CA	106,804
1	Cerritos Public Library	Cerritos	CA	54,946
1	Colton Public Library	Colton	CA	51,816
1	Daly City Public Library	Daly City	CA	108,383
1	Downey City Library	Downey	CA	113,715
1	Escondido Public Library	Escondido	CA	147,514
1	Humboldt County Library	Eureka	CA	133,400
1	Folsom Public Library	Folsom	CA	71,453
1	Fullerton Public Library	Fullerton	CA	138,610
1	Glendora Library & Cultural Center	Glendora	CA	52,830
1	Imperial County Library	Heber	CA	56,472
1	Hemet Public Library	Hemet	CA	75,820
1	San Benito County Free Library	Hollister	CA	56,493
1	Inglewood Public Library	Inglewood	CA	119,053
1	Lake County Library	Lakeport	CA	64,053
1	Livermore Public Library	Livermore	CA	85,312
1	Lodi Public Library	Lodi	CA	63,549
1	Lompoc Public Library	Lompoc	CA	66,761
1	Yuba County Library	Marysville	CA	73,380
1	Mission Viejo Library	Mission Viejo	CA	100,725
1	Monterey Park Bruggemeyer Library	Monterey Park	CA	65,027
1	Mountain View Public Library	Mountain View	CA	75,787
1	Murrieta Public Library	Murrieta	CA	101,487
1	Napa City-county Library	Napa	CA	132,907
1	National City Public Library	National City	CA	57,799

National Cohort (continued)

	Library	City	State	Population
1	Nevada County Library	Nevada City	CA	98,680
1	Newport Beach Public Library	Newport Beach	CA	86,738
1	Orange Public Library	Orange	CA	142,708
1	Palo Alto City Library	Palo Alto	CA	65,408
1	Placentia Library District	Placentia	CA	55,821
1	Pleasanton Public Library	Pleasanton	CA	70,711
1	Porterville Public Library	Porterville	CA	52,960
1	Tehama County Library	Red Bluff	CA	63,100
1	A. K. Smiley Public Library	Redlands	CA	71,926
1	Redondo Beach Public Library	Redondo Beach	CA	68,105
1	Redwood City Public Library	Redwood City	CA	78,568
1	Richmond Public Library	Richmond	CA	105,630
1	Palos Verdes Library District	Rolling Hills Estate	CA	69,843
1	Roseville Public Library	Roseville	CA	115,781
1	San Leandro Public Library	San Leandro	CA	83,183
1	San Mateo Public Library	San Mateo	CA	101,381
1	San Rafael Public Library	San Rafael	CA	58,822
1	Marin County Free Library	San Rafael	CA	143,772
1	Santa Clara City Library	Santa Clara	CA	118,830
1	Santa Maria Public Library	Santa Maria	CA	138,520
1	Santa Monica Public Library	Santa Monica	CA	92,703
1	Tuolumne County Library	Sonora	CA	56,086
1	South San Francisco Public Library	South San Francisco	CA	65,872
1	Sunnyvale Public Library	Sunnyvale	CA	140,450
1	Thousand Oaks Library	Thousand Oaks	CA	130,209
1	Torrance Public Library	Torrance	CA	149,717
1	Tulare Public Library	Tulare	CA	59,535
1	Mendocino County Library	Ukiah	CA	90,289
1	Upland Public Library	Upland	CA	76,106
1	Victorville City Library	Victorville	CA	112,097
1	Watsonville Public Library	Watsonville	CA	60,057
1	Whittier Public Library	Whittier	CA	87,128
1	Woodland Public Library	Woodland	CA	57,288
1	Yolo County Library	Woodland	CA	145,665
1	Yorba Linda Public Library	Yorba Linda	CA	69,273
1	Sutter County Library	Yuba City	CA	99,154
1	Boulder Public Library	Boulder	CO	97,385

	Library	City	State	Population
1	Broomfield/eisenhower Public Library	Broomfield	CO	55,889
1	Durango Public Library	Durango	CO	51,334
1	Mesa County Public Library District	Grand Junction	CO	146,723
1	Longmont Public Library	Longmont	CO	86,270
1	Loveland Public Library	Loveland	CO	66,859
1	Garfield Co Public Library District	Rifle	CO	56,389
1	Westminster Public Library	Westminster	CO	106,114
1	Bridgeport Public Library	Bridgeport	CT	136,405
1	Bristol Public Library	Bristol	CT	60,927
1	Danbury Public Library	Danbury	CT	79,256
1	Long Ridge Library	Danbury	CT	79,256
1	Fairfield Public Library	Fairfield	CT	57,345
1	Greenwich Library	Greenwich	CT	61,937
1	Hamden Library System	Hamden	CT	57,862
1	Hartford Public Library	Hartford	CT	124,062
1	Manchester Public Library	Manchester	CT	56,385
1	Meriden Public Library	Meriden	CT	59,186
1	Milford Public Library	Milford	CT	55,907
1	New Britain Public Library	New Britain	CT	70,486
1	New Haven Free Public Library	New Haven	CT	123,669
1	East Norwalk Library	Norwalk	CT	83,185
1	Norwalk Public Library	Norwalk	CT	83,185
1	Rowayton Library	Norwalk	CT	83,185
1	Perrot Memorial Library	Old Greenwich	CT	61,937
1	Pequot Library Association	Southport	CT	57,345
1	Ferguson Library	Stamford	CT	119,303
1	Silas Bronson Library	Waterbury	CT	107,037
1	West Hartford Public Library	West Hartford	CT	60,495
1	West Haven Public Library	West Haven	CT	52,420
1	Kent County Library	Dover	DE	55,055
1	Wilmington Institute Library	Wilmington	DE	74,657
1	Citrus County Library System	Beverly Hills	FL	141,236
1	Boca Raton Public Library	Boca Raton	FL	84,392
1	Boynton Beach City Library	Boynton Beach	FL	68,217
1	Sumter County Public Library System	Bushnell	FL	93,420
1	Walton County Public Library System	Defuniak Springs	FL	55,043
1	Delray Beach Library	Delray Beach	FL	60,522

National Cohort (continued)

	Library	City	State	Population
1	Nassau County Public Library System	Fernandina Beach	FL	73,314
1	Monroe County Public Library System	Key Largo	FL	73,090
1	New River Public Library Cooperative	Lake Butler	FL	71,170
1	Columbia County Public Library	Lake City	FL	67,531
1	Suwannee River Regional Library System	Live Oak	FL	75,574
1	Panhandle Public Library Cooperative System	Marianna	FL	109,194
1	Wilderness Coast Public Libraries	Monticello	FL	57,086
1	North Miami Public Library	North Miami	FL	58,786
1	Putnam County Library System	Palatka	FL	74,364
1	Flagler County Public Library	Palm Coast	FL	95,696
1	Helen B. Hoffman Plantation Library	Plantation	FL	84,955
1	Martin County Library System	Stuart	FL	146,318
1	Indian River County Library	Vero Beach	FL	138,028
1	West Palm Beach Public Library	West Palm Beach	FL	99,919
1	Dougherty County Public Library System	Albany	GA	95,986
1	Lake Blackshear Regional Library System	Americus	GA	71,672
1	Bartow County Library System	Cartersville	GA	100,712
1	Northeast Georgia Regional Library System	Clarksville	GA	114,104
1	Conyers-rockdale Library System	Conyers	GA	87,153
1	Newton County Library System	Covington	GA	107,048
1	Chestatee Regional Library System	Dawsonville	GA	52,136
1	Satilla Regional Library System	Douglas	GA	64,171
1	Oconee Regional Library System	Dublin	GA	90,238
1	Ocmulgee Regional Library System	Eastman	GA	72,902
1	Cherokee Regional Library System	Lafayette	GA	82,777
1	Troup-harris Regional Library	Lagrange	GA	97,786
1	Pine Mountain Regional Library System	Manchester	GA	66,484
1	Coweta County Public Library System	Newnan	GA	131,214
1	Houston County Public Libraries System	Perry	GA	137,958
1	Catoosa County Library System	Ringgold	GA	65,773
1	Sara Hightower Regional Library System	Rome	GA	140,924
1	Coastal Plain Regional Library System	Tifton	GA	97,386
1	South Georgia Regional Library System	Valdosta	GA	121,287
1	Ohoopsee Regional Library System	Vidalia	GA	62,260
1	Okefenokee Regional Library System	Waycross	GA	90,776
1	Mountain Regional Library System	Young Harris	GA	57,890
1	Ames Public Library	Ames	IA	56,052

	Library	City	State	Population
1	Cedar Rapids Public Library	Cedar Rapids	IA	127,961
1	Council Bluffs Public Library	Council Bluffs	IA	78,707
1	Davenport Public Library	Davenport	IA	98,359
1	Carnegie-stout Public Library	Dubuque	IA	57,686
1	Iowa City Public Library	Iowa City	IA	76,831
1	Sioux City Public Library	Sioux City	IA	85,013
1	Waterloo Public Library	Waterloo	IA	75,051
1	West Des Moines Public Library	West Des Moines	IA	56,549
1	Ada County District	Boise	ID	51,282
1	Kootenai-shoshone District	Hayden	ID	70,962
1	Idaho Falls Public	Idaho Falls	ID	104,234
1	Meridian District	Meridian	ID	81,508
1	Nampa Public	Nampa	ID	81,557
1	Marshall Public	Pocatello	ID	54,255
1	Hayner Public Library District	Alton	IL	58,163
1	Arlington Heights Memorial Library	Arlington Heights	IL	76,998
1	Berwyn Public Library	Berwyn	IL	54,016
1	Bloomington Public Library	Bloomington	IL	74,975
1	Fountaindale Public Library District	Bolingbrook	IL	59,299
1	Champaign Public Library	Champaign	IL	75,254
1	Cicero Public Library	Cicero	IL	85,616
1	Decatur Public Library	Decatur	IL	81,860
1	Des Plaines Public Library	Des Plaines	IL	58,710
1	Dundee Township Public Library District	East Dundee	IL	54,486
1	Gail Borden Public Library District	Elgin	IL	133,959
1	Evanston Public Library	Evanston	IL	74,239
1	Warren-newport Public Library District	Gurnee	IL	58,237
1	Cook Memorial Public Library District	Libertyville	IL	60,069
1	Vernon Area Public Library District	Lincolnshire	IL	52,284
1	Des Plaines Valley Public Library District	Lockport	IL	73,910
1	North Suburban Public Library District	Loves Park	IL	65,755
1	Mount Prospect Public Library	Mount Prospect	IL	56,265
1	Naperville Public Library	Naperville	IL	144,560
1	Niles Public Library District	Niles	IL	58,218
1	Normal Public Library	Normal	IL	50,519
1	Oak Lawn Public Library	Oak Lawn	IL	55,245
1	Oak Park Public Library	Oak Park	IL	52,524

National Cohort (continued)

	Library	City	State	Population
1	Orland Park Public Library	Orland Park	IL	59,339
1	Oswego Public Library District	Oswego	IL	60,931
1	Palatine Public Library District	Palatine	IL	89,950
1	Peoria Public Library	Peoria	IL	118,135
1	Plainfield Public Library District	Plainfield	IL	66,139
1	Schaumburg Township District Library	Schaumburg	IL	129,839
1	Skokie Public Library	Skokie	IL	63,348
1	Lincoln Library	Springfield	IL	111,454
1	Poplar Creek Public Library District	Streamwood	IL	66,639
1	Tinley Park Public Library	Tinley Park	IL	58,323
1	Waukegan Public Library	Waukegan	IL	91,962
1	Wheaton Public Library	Wheaton	IL	55,416
1	Indian Trails Public Library District	Wheeling	IL	65,828
1	Anderson Public Library	Anderson	IN	74,719
1	Monroe County Public Library	Bloomington	IN	120,563
1	Carmel Clay Public Library	Carmel	IN	64,709
1	Bartholomew County Public Library	Columbus	IN	71,143
1	Elkhart Public Library	Elkhart	IN	90,792
1	Willard Library of Evansville	Evansville	IN	121,582
1	Johnson County Public Library	Franklin	IN	84,174
1	Gary Public Library	Gary	IN	96,222
1	Hammond Public Library	Hammond	IN	83,048
1	Jeffersonville Township Public Library	Jeffersonville	IN	56,695
1	Kokomo-howard County Public Library	Kokomo	IN	78,245
1	La Porte County Public Library	La Porte	IN	65,836
1	Tippecanoe County Public Library	Lafayette	IN	119,821
1	Morgan County Public Library	Martinsville	IN	53,198
1	Mishawaka-penn-harris Public Library	Mishawaka	IN	84,195
1	Muncie-center Township Public Library	Muncie	IN	71,396
1	New Albany-floyd County Public Library	New Albany	IN	70,823
1	Hamilton East Public Library	Noblesville	IN	82,296
1	Morrisson-reeves Library	Richmond	IN	54,134
1	Vigo County Public Library	Terre Haute	IN	105,848
1	Porter County Public Library System	Valparaiso	IN	128,665
1	Kansas City, Kansas Public Library	Kansas City	KS	135,410
1	Lawrence Public Library	Lawrence	KS	90,520
1	Manhattan Public Library	Manhattan	KS	52,284

	Library	City	State	Population
1	Olathe Public Library	Olathe	KS	119,993
1	Warren County Public Library	Bowling Green	KY	108,669
1	Boone County Public Library District	Burlington	KY	118,576
1	Campbell County Public Library District	Cold Spring	KY	88,423
1	Hardin County Public Library	Elizabethtown	KY	99,770
1	Hopkinsville-christian County Public Library	Hopkinsville	KY	80,938
1	Oldham County Public Library	Lagrange	KY	58,095
1	Laurel County Public Library	London	KY	57,749
1	Daviess County Public Library District	Owensboro	KY	95,394
1	Mccracken County Public Library	Paducah	KY	65,880
1	Pike County Public Library District	Pikeville	KY	65,446
1	Madison County Public Library	Richmond	KY	83,258
1	Bullitt County Library District	Shepherdsville	KY	75,653
1	Pulaski County Public Library	Somerset	KY	60,853
1	Vermilion Parish Library	Abbeville	LA	56,613
1	Rapides Parish Library	Alexandria	LA	134,655
1	Tangipahoa Parish Library	Amite	LA	119,824
1	Bossier Parish	Bossier City	LA	113,621
1	Acadia Parish	Crowley	LA	60,397
1	St. Charles Parish Library	Destrehan	LA	51,642
1	St. Mary Parish Library	Franklin	LA	50,632
1	Ascension Parish	Gonzales	LA	107,455
1	Terrebonne Parish	Houma	LA	109,507
1	Livingston Parish	Livingston	LA	125,236
1	Iberia Parish Library	New Iberia	LA	75,154
1	Opelousas-eunice Public	Opelousas	LA	88,532
1	St. Martin Parish Library	St. Martinville	LA	52,465
1	Lafourche Parish Public Library	Thibodaux	LA	93,727
1	Brockton Public Library System	Brockton	MA	93,529
1	Brookline Public Library	Brookline	MA	56,410
1	Cambridge Public Library	Cambridge	MA	108,780
1	Chicopee Public Library	Chicopee	MA	55,994
1	Fall River Public Library	Fall River	MA	90,885
1	Framingham Public Library	Framingham	MA	67,185
1	Haverhill Public Library	Haverhill	MA	61,588
1	Lawrence Public Library	Lawrence	MA	70,592
1	Samuel S. Pollard Memorial Library	Lowell	MA	104,400

National Cohort (continued)

	Library	City	State	Population
1	Lynn Public Library	Lynn	MA	87,532
1	Malden Public Library	Malden	MA	56,151
1	Medford Public Library	Medford	MA	55,578
1	New Bedford Free Public Library	New Bedford	MA	91,112
1	Newton Free Library	Newton Centre	MA	84,600
1	Peabody Institute Library	Peabody	MA	51,726
1	Plymouth Public Library	Plymouth	MA	56,845
1	Thomas Crane Public Library	Quincy	MA	91,073
1	Revere Public Library	Revere	MA	51,693
1	Somerville Public Library	Somerville	MA	76,460
1	Taunton Public Library	Taunton	MA	55,815
1	Waltham Public Library	Waltham	MA	60,605
1	Tufts Library	Weymouth	MA	54,005
1	Allegany County Library System	Cumberland	MD	72,238
1	Cecil County Public Library	Elkton	MD	99,695
1	Washington County Free Library	Hagerstown	MD	145,113
1	Charles County Public Library	La Plata	MD	149,000
1	St. Mary's County Library	Leonardtown	MD	98,854
1	Calvert Library	Prince Frederick	MD	88,223
1	Wicomico Public Library	Salisbury	MD	93,600
1	Portland Public Library	Portland	ME	66,194
1	Willard Public Library	Battle Creek	MI	90,804
1	Bay County Library System	Bay City	MI	109,935
1	Canton Public Library	Canton	MI	76,366
1	Clinton-macomb Public Library	Clinton Township	MI	141,535
1	Dearborn Public Library	Dearborn	MI	97,775
1	Dearborn Heights City Libraries	Dearborn Heights	MI	58,264
1	Farmington Community Library	Farmington Hills	MI	92,534
1	Flint Public Library	Flint	MI	124,943
1	Grosse Pointe Public Library	Grosse Pointe Farms	MI	53,254
1	Herrick District Library	Holland	MI	103,210
1	Kalamazoo Public Library	Kalamazoo	MI	119,517
1	Lapeer District Library	Lapeer	MI	62,378
1	Livonia Public Library	Livonia	MI	100,545
1	Grace A. Dow Memorial Library	Midland	MI	75,939
1	Monroe County Library System	Monroe	MI	144,235
1	Chippewa River District Library System	Mount Pleasant	MI	63,723

	Library	City	State	Population
1	Muskegon Area District Library	Muskegon	MI	115,715
1	Novi Public Library	Novi	MI	52,424
1	Pontiac Public Library	Pontiac	MI	67,506
1	Redford Township District Library	Redford	MI	51,622
1	Rochester Hills Public Library	Rochester	MI	92,363
1	Royal Oak Public Library	Royal Oak	MI	60,062
1	Public Libraries of Saginaw	Saginaw	MI	131,833
1	Saint Clair Shores Public Library	Saint Clair Shores	MI	63,096
1	Shelby Township Library	Shelby Township	MI	65,159
1	Southfield Public Library	Southfield	MI	82,532
1	Sterling Heights Public Library	Sterling Heights	MI	124,471
1	Traverse Area District Library	Traverse City	MI	86,465
1	Troy Public Library	Troy	MI	80,959
1	Warren Public Library	Warren	MI	138,247
1	Waterford Township Public Library	Waterford	MI	72,307
1	West Bloomfield Township Public Library	West Bloomfield	MI	71,579
1	William P. Faust Public Library of Westland	Westland	MI	86,602
1	Ypsilanti District Library	Ypsilanti	MI	79,826
1	Carver County Library System	Chaska	MN	91,228
1	Duluth Public Library	Duluth	MN	86,319
1	Viking Library System	Fergus Falls	MN	123,436
1	Blue Earth County Library	Mankato	MN	61,024
1	Lake Agassiz Regional Library	Moorhead	MN	138,089
1	North Mankato Taylor Library	North Mankato	MN	92,000
1	Rochester Public Library	Rochester	MN	135,606
1	Scott County Library	Savage	MN	130,953
1	Northwest Regional Library	Thief River Falls	MN	50,063
1	Winona Public Library	Winona	MN	51,461
1	Plum Creek Library System	Worthington	MN	115,268
1	Cass County Public Library	Harrisonville	MO	82,092
1	Jefferson County Library District	High Ridge	MO	121,245
1	Ozark Regional Library	Ironton	MO	61,819
1	Riverside Regional Library	Jackson	MO	63,069
1	Missouri River Regional Library	Jefferson City	MO	84,459
1	Barry-lawrence Regional Library	Monett	MO	69,214
1	Christian County Library	Ozark	MO	54,285
1	Boonslick Regional Library	Sedalia	MO	53,068

National Cohort (continued)

	Library	City	State	Population
1	St Joseph Public Library	St. Joseph	MO	69,252
1	Scenic Regional Library	Union	MO	116,117
1	Trails Regional Library	Warrensburg	MO	76,578
1	Lincoln-lawrence-franklin Regional Library	Brookhaven	MS	56,462
1	Madison County Library System	Canton	MS	93,097
1	Columbus-lowndes Public Library	Columbus	MS	59,658
1	Northeast Regional Library	Corinth	MS	102,226
1	Washington County Library	Greenville	MS	54,616
1	The Library of Hattiesburg, Petal & Forrest C	Hattiesburg	MS	81,078
1	Mid-mississippi Regional Library	Kosciusko	MS	93,615
1	Laurel-jones County Library	Laurel	MS	67,776
1	Pike-amite-walthall Library System	Mccomb	MS	68,163
1	Meridian-lauderdale County Public Library	Meridian	MS	79,099
1	Pearl River County Library System	Picayune	MS	57,860
1	Dixie Regional Library System	Pontotoc	MS	62,353
1	Pine Forest Regional Library	Richton	MS	63,550
1	Lee-itawamba Library System	Tupelo	MS	104,913
1	Tombigbee Regional Library	West Point	MS	76,502
1	Parmly Billings Library	Billings	MT	123,097
1	Great Falls Public Library	Great Falls	MT	77,128
1	Lewis and Clark Library	Helena	MT	55,716
1	Flathead County Library System	Kalispell	MT	74,471
1	Missoula Public Library	Missoula	MT	95,802
1	Stanly County Public Library	Albemarle	NC	60,079
1	Randolph Public Library	Asheboro	NC	142,443
1	Fontana Regional Library	Bryson City	NC	86,335
1	Pender County Public Library	Burgaw	NC	53,095
1	Alamance County Public Libraries	Burlington	NC	148,338
1	Avery-mitchell-yancey Regional Library	Burnsville	NC	52,830
1	Chapel Hill Public Library	Chapel Hill	NC	56,778
1	Sampson-clinton Public Library	Clinton	NC	65,406
1	Rockingham County Public Library	Eden	NC	91,878
1	East Albemarle Regional Library	Elizabeth City	NC	109,747
1	Wayne County Public Library	Goldsboro	NC	116,554
1	Henderson County Public Library	Hendersonville	NC	105,221
1	High Point Public Library	High Point	NC	102,199
1	Hyconeechee Regional Library	Hillsborough	NC	139,684

	Library	City	State	Population
1	Duplin County Library	Kenansville	NC	53,659
1	Neuse Regional Library	Kinston	NC	88,755
1	Caldwell County Public Library	Lenoir	NC	80,101
1	Harnett County Public Library	Lillington	NC	112,844
1	Franklin County Library	Louisburg	NC	59,191
1	Robeson County Public Library	Lumberton	NC	131,080
1	Burke County Public Library	Morganton	NC	89,572
1	Catawba County Library	Newton	NC	115,961
1	Granville County Library System	Oxford	NC	57,434
1	Braswell Memorial Library	Rocky Mount	NC	90,775
1	Rowan Public Library	Salisbury	NC	140,495
1	Lee County Library	Sanford	NC	58,563
1	Cleveland County Memorial Library	Shelby	NC	88,621
1	Chatham County Public Libraries	Siler City	NC	62,482
1	Brunswick County Library	Southport	NC	107,127
1	Rutherford County Library	Spindale	NC	63,821
1	Iredell County Library	Statesville	NC	126,216
1	Edgecombe County Memorial Library	Tarboro	NC	51,327
1	Bhm Regional Library	Washington	NC	66,525
1	Haywood County Public Library	Waynesville	NC	58,028
1	Appalachian Regional Library	West Jefferson	NC	139,387
1	Columbus County Public Library	Whiteville	NC	56,309
1	Wilson County Public Library	Wilson	NC	80,005
1	Albemarle Regional Library	Winton	NC	76,956
1	Bismarck Veterans Memorial Public Library	Bismarck	ND	69,416
1	Fargo Public Library	Fargo	ND	90,599
1	Grand Forks Public Library	Grand Forks	ND	66,109
1	Bellevue Public Library	Bellevue	NE	51,044
1	Manchester City Library	Manchester	NH	108,625
1	Nashua Public Library	Nashua	NH	87,566
1	Bayonne Free Public Library	Bayonne	NJ	61,842
1	Warren County Library	Belvidere	NJ	64,903
1	Cumberland County Library	Bridgeton	NJ	67,396
1	Camden Free Public Library	Camden	NJ	79,904
1	Cape May County Library	Cape May Court Ho	NJ	86,948
1	Cherry Hill Free Public Library	Cherry Hill	NJ	69,965
1	Clifton Public Library	Clifton	NJ	78,672

National Cohort (continued)

	Library	City	State	Population
1	East Orange Public Library	East Orange	NJ	69,824
1	Edison Township Free Public Library	Edison	NJ	97,687
1	Elizabeth Free Public Library	Elizabeth	NJ	120,568
1	Hunterdon County Library	Flemington	NJ	112,726
1	Hamilton Township Free Public Library	Hamilton	NJ	87,109
1	Irvington Public Library	Irvington	NJ	60,695
1	Mercer County Library	Lawrenceville	NJ	143,288
1	Middletown Township Public Library	Middletown	NJ	66,327
1	Gloucester County Library	Mullica Hill	NJ	93,711
1	Sussex County Library	Newton	NJ	126,086
1	North Bergen Free Public Library	North Bergen	NJ	58,092
1	Old Bridge Public Library	Old Bridge	NJ	60,456
1	Parsippany-troy Hills Public Library	Parsippany	NJ	50,649
1	Passaic Public Library	Passaic	NJ	67,861
1	Paterson Free Public Library	Paterson	NJ	149,222
1	Piscataway Public Library	Piscataway	NJ	50,482
1	Franklin Twp Public Library/somerset	Somerset	NJ	50,903
1	Trenton Free Public Library	Trenton	NJ	85,403
1	Union Free Public Library	Union	NJ	54,405
1	Union City Public Library	Union City	NJ	67,088
1	Vineland Public Library	Vineland	NJ	56,271
1	Wayne Public Library	Wayne	NJ	54,069
1	Woodbridge Public Library	Woodbridge	NJ	97,203
1	Alamogordo Public Library	Alamogordo	NM	54,370
1	Farmington Public Library	Farmington	NM	108,339
1	Thomas Branigan Memorial Library	Las Cruces	NM	105,547
1	Rio Rancho Public Library	Rio Rancho	NM	79,655
1	Santa Fe Public Library	Santa Fe	NM	71,831
1	Carson City Library	Carson City	NV	55,765
1	Elko-lander-eureka Counties Library System	Elko	NV	59,698
1	Lyon County Library System	Yerington	NV	52,334
1	Albany Public Library	Albany	NY	95,716
1	Amherst Public Library	Amherst	NY	116,510
1	Brentwood Public Library	Brentwood	NY	77,140
1	Middle Country Public Library	Centereach	NY	60,679
1	Cheektowaga Public Library	Cheektowaga	NY	94,019
1	Northern Onondaga Public Library	Cicero	NY	53,454

	Library	City	State	Population
1	East Meadow Public Library	East Meadow	NY	51,702
1	Chemung County Library District	Elmira	NY	91,070
1	Crandall Public Library	Glens Falls	NY	53,621
1	Greece Public Library	Greece	NY	94,141
1	Hamburg Public Library	Hamburg	NY	56,259
1	Hempstead Public Library	Hempstead	NY	56,554
1	Sachem Public Library	Holbrook	NY	82,161
1	Tompkins County Public Library	Ithaca	NY	96,501
1	Town of Tonawanda Public Library	Kenmore	NY	78,155
1	Liverpool Public Library	Liverpool	NY	51,764
1	William K Sanford Town Library	Loudonville	NY	79,258
1	Longwood Public Library	Middle Island	NY	57,739
1	Mount Vernon Public Library	Mount Vernon	NY	68,381
1	New Rochelle Public Library	New Rochelle	NY	72,182
1	Newburgh Free Library	Newburgh	NY	63,410
1	Niagara Falls Public Library	Niagara Falls	NY	55,593
1	Patchogue-medford Library	Patchogue	NY	50,724
1	Greater Poughkeepsie Library District	Poughkeepsie	NY	72,648
1	Irondequoit Public Library	Rochester	NY	52,354
1	Schenectady County Public Library	Schenectady	NY	146,555
1	Smithtown Special Library District	Smithtown	NY	112,762
1	Finkelstein Memorial Library	Spring Valley	NY	95,335
1	Utica Public Library	Utica	NY	60,651
1	White Plains Public Library	White Plains	NY	53,077
1	Ashtabula County District Library	Ashtabula	OH	66,366
1	Wood County District Public Library	Bowling Green	OH	64,827
1	Washington-centerville Public Library	Centerville	OH	51,055
1	Geauga County Public Library	Chardon	OH	85,322
1	Chillicothe and Ross County Public Library	Chillicothe	OH	76,073
1	Pickaway Cnty District Public Library	Circleville	OH	54,544
1	Cleveland Heights-university Heights PI	Cleveland Hts.	OH	58,700
1	Cuyahoga Falls Library	Cuyahoga Falls	OH	51,090
1	Delaware County District Library	Delaware	OH	142,552
1	Elyria Public Library	Elyria	OH	68,917
1	Findlay Hancock Cnty Dist Public Library	Findlay	OH	70,366
1	Franklin Public Library	Franklin	OH	58,101
1	Portage County District Library	Garrettsville	OH	100,409

National Cohort (continued)

	Library	City	State	Population
1	Southwest Public Libraries	Grove City	OH	133,361
1	Briggs Lawrence County Public Library	Ironton	OH	62,573
1	Lakewood Public Library	Lakewood	OH	52,608
1	Fairfield County District Library	Lancaster	OH	102,101
1	Lima Public Library	Lima	OH	93,758
1	Lepper Library	Lisbon	OH	57,465
1	Lorain Public Library	Lorain	OH	143,612
1	Mansfield-richland County Public Library	Mansfield	OH	111,302
1	Washington County Public Library	Marietta	OH	61,567
1	Marion Public Library	Marion	OH	65,768
1	Mason Public Library	Mason	OH	76,625
1	Medina County District Library	Medina	OH	144,352
1	Mentor Public Library	Mentor	OH	65,836
1	Mt Vernon & Knox County, Public Library of	Mt. Vernon	OH	57,827
1	Athens County Public Libraries	Nelsonville	OH	63,255
1	Tuscarawas County Public Library	New Philadelphia	OH	54,415
1	Licking County Library	Newark	OH	119,650
1	Portsmouth Public Library	Portsmouth	OH	76,587
1	Clark County Public Library	Springfield	OH	134,316
1	Steubenville & Jefferson County, Pl of	Steubenville	OH	68,526
1	Warren-trumbull County Public Library	Warren	OH	145,607
1	Westerville Public Library	Westerville	OH	71,666
1	Willoughby-eastlake Public Library	Willowick	OH	68,534
1	Wayne County Public Library	Wooster	OH	102,451
1	Worthington Public Library	Worthington	OH	61,549
1	Muskingum County Library System	Zanesville	OH	85,087
1	Chickasaw Regional Library System	Ardmore	OK	95,376
1	Lawton Public Library	Lawton	OK	90,091
1	Beaverton City Library	Beaverton	OR	139,008
1	Corvallis-benton County Public Library	Corvallis	OR	86,725
1	Josephine Community Libraries	Grants Pass	OR	83,665
1	Hillsboro Public Library	Hillsboro	OR	132,787
1	Klamath County Library Service District	Klamath Falls	OR	66,350
1	Clackamas County Library	Oak Grove	OR	72,085
1	Oregon City Public Library	Oregon City	OR	58,061
1	Cedar Mill Community Library	Portland	OR	69,213
1	Douglas County Library System	Roseburg	OR	105,395

	Library	City	State	Population
1	Springfield Public Library	Springfield	OR	58,085
1	Tigard Public Library	Tigard	OR	68,212
1	Abington Twp Public Library	Abington	PA	58,680
1	Beaver Co Library System	Aliquippa	PA	72,698
1	Allentown Public Library	Allentown	PA	133,271
1	Altoona Area Public Library	Altoona	PA	62,348
1	Lower Merion Library System	Ardmore	PA	58,740
1	Centre Co Lib & Hist Museum	Bellefonte	PA	56,352
1	Bethlehem Area Public Library	Bethlehem	PA	118,458
1	Butler County Fed Lib System	Butler	PA	73,801
1	Cleve J. Fredricksen Library	Camp Hill	PA	74,064
1	Franklin County Library System	Chambersburg	PA	100,652
1	Easton Area Public Library	Easton	PA	57,848
1	Chester County Library	Exton	PA	97,563
1	Adams County Library System	Gettysburg	PA	82,777
1	Greensburg Hempfield Area Lib	Greensburg	PA	75,738
1	Haverford Township Free Library	Havertown	PA	65,384
1	Hazleton Area Public Library	Hazleton	PA	66,725
1	Cambria County Library System	Johnstown	PA	111,715
1	Adams Memorial Library	Latrobe	PA	51,450
1	Lebanon Community Library	Lebanon	PA	56,349
1	Carnegie Library of Mckeesport	Mckeesport	PA	63,118
1	New Castle Public Library	New Castle	PA	68,588
1	Northland Public Library	Pittsburgh	PA	80,082
1	Pottsville Free Public Library	Pottsville	PA	62,280
1	Reading Public Library	Reading	PA	81,207
1	Kaltreider-benfer Library	Red Lion	PA	59,157
1	Scranton Public Library	Scranton	PA	96,008
1	Schlow Centre Region Library	State College	PA	79,406
1	Eastern Monroe Public Library	Stroudsburg	PA	74,003
1	Upper Darby Township & Sellers Memorial Free Public Library	Upper Darby	PA	97,597
1	Citizens Library	Washington	PA	56,484
1	Osterhout Free Library	Wilkes-barre	PA	123,612
1	James V Brown Library	Williamsport	PA	88,879
1	York County Library System	York	PA	99,116
1	Martin Memorial Library	York	PA	112,464
1	Cranston Public Library	Cranston	RI	80,126

National Cohort (continued)

	Library	City	State	Population
1	Pawtucket Public Library	Pawtucket	RI	71,953
1	Warwick Public Library	Warwick	RI	84,760
1	Pontiac Free Library	Warwick	RI	84,760
1	Allendale Hampton Jasper Regional Library	Allendale	SC	58,325
1	Beaufort County Library	Beaufort	SC	142,045
1	Kershaw County Library System	Camden	SC	60,042
1	Darlington County Library System	Darlington	SC	67,394
1	Pickens County Library System	Easley	SC	116,090
1	Florence County Library System	Florence	SC	131,097
1	Cherokee County Public Library	Gaffney	SC	53,555
1	Georgetown County Library	Georgetown	SC	60,499
1	Greenwood County Library System	Greenwood	SC	68,213
1	Lancaster County Library System	Lancaster	SC	75,913
1	Laurens County Library System	Laurens	SC	70,374
1	Orangeburg County Library Commission	Orangeburg	SC	92,070
1	Dorchester County Library System	St. George	SC	96,413
1	Sumter County Public Library System	Sumter	SC	104,148
1	Oconee County Public Library	Walhalla	SC	70,753
1	Rapid City Public Library	Rapid City	SD	100,948
1	Sullivan County Public Library	Blountville	TN	83,973
1	Cleveland Bradley County Library	Cleveland	TN	97,710
1	Mauzy County Public Library	Columbia	TN	73,928
1	Putnam County Library	Cookeville	TN	72,431
1	Art Circle Public Library	Crossville	TN	54,109
1	Elizabethton Carter County Public Library	Elizabethton	TN	59,043
1	Williamson County Public Library	Franklin	TN	117,893
1	Greenville-greene County Public Library	Greenville	TN	64,197
1	Hendersonville Public Library of Sumner County	Hendersonville	TN	79,380
1	Jackson-madison County Library	Jackson	TN	97,317
1	Johnson City Public Library	Johnson City	TN	72,359
1	Lebanon-wilson County Public Library	Lebanon	TN	59,604
1	Blount County Public Library	Maryville	TN	122,239
1	Morristown-hamblen Public Library	Morristown	TN	63,033
1	Mt. Juliet-harvey Freeman Public Library	Mt. Juliet	TN	52,773
1	H. B. Stamps Memorial Library	Rogersville	TN	52,314
1	Sevier County Public Library System	Sevierville	TN	74,010
1	Gorham Macbane Public Library	Springfield	TN	53,265

	Library	City	State	Population
1	Abilene Public Library	Abilene	TX	117,179
1	Allen Public Library	Allen	TX	94,331
1	Henderson Cnty Clint W Murchison Memorial Library	Athens	TX	51,584
1	Sterling Municipal Library	Baytown	TX	70,871
1	Beaumont Public Library System	Beaumont	TX	110,099
1	Carrollton Public Library	Carrollton	TX	142,063
1	Cedar Park Public Library	Cedar Park	TX	64,415
1	Denton Public Library	Denton	TX	122,830
1	Dustin Michael Sekula Memorial Library	Edinburg	TX	110,787
1	Eules Public Library	Eules	TX	53,352
1	Flower Mound Public Library	Flower Mound	TX	70,202
1	Frisco Public Library	Frisco	TX	115,654
1	Rosenberg Library	Galveston	TX	65,148
1	Georgetown Public Library	Georgetown	TX	50,885
1	Hood County Public Library	Granbury	TX	51,462
1	Grapevine Public Library	Grapevine	TX	51,098
1	Harlingen Public Library	Harlingen	TX	85,643
1	Killeen City Library System	Killeen	TX	119,510
1	Helen Hall Library	League City	TX	83,094
1	Lewisville Public Library	Lewisville	TX	123,352
1	Longview Public Library	Longview	TX	96,836
1	Marshall Public Library	Marshall	TX	57,784
1	Roy and Helen Hall Memorial Library	Mckinney	TX	142,944
1	Mesquite Public Library	Mesquite	TX	133,509
1	Midland County Public Library	Midland	TX	132,316
1	Speer Memorial Library	Mission	TX	105,534
1	Nacogdoches Public Library	Nacogdoches	TX	64,117
1	New Braunfels Public Library	New Braunfels	TX	55,867
1	North Richland Hills Public Library	North Richland Hills	TX	66,010
1	Ector County Library	Odessa	TX	134,625
1	Pasadena Public Library	Pasadena	TX	145,789
1	Pharr Memorial Library	Pharr	TX	101,314
1	Port Arthur Public Library	Port Arthur	TX	56,674
1	Richardson Public Library	Richardson	TX	103,201
1	Rockwall County Library	Rockwall	TX	62,956
1	Round Rock Public Library System	Round Rock	TX	105,412
1	Rowlett Public Library	Rowlett	TX	56,716

National Cohort (continued)

	Library	City	State	Population
1	Tom Green County Library System	San Angelo	TX	108,378
1	San Juan Public Library	San Juan	TX	52,827
1	San Marcos Public Library	San Marcos	TX	65,375
1	Schertz Public Library	Schertz	TX	60,869
1	Temple Public Library	Temple	TX	60,118
1	Moore Memorial Public Library	Texas City	TX	51,012
1	The Colony Public Library	The Colony	TX	52,437
1	Tyler Public Library	Tyler	TX	98,866
1	Victoria Public Library	Victoria	TX	87,790
1	Weatherford Public Library	Weatherford	TX	73,063
1	Weslaco Public Library	Weslaco	TX	53,082
1	Wichita Falls Public Library	Wichita Falls	TX	101,313
1	Utah County Bookmobile Library	Mapleton	UT	82,069
1	Orem Public Library	Orem	UT	95,248
1	Provo City Library	Provo	UT	119,775
1	Washington County Library System	St. George	UT	137,473
1	Washington County Public Library	Abingdon	VA	52,974
1	Eastern Shore Public Library	Accomac	VA	52,149
1	Alexandria Library	Alexandria	VA	136,732
1	Bedford Public Library System	Bedford	VA	72,568
1	Pittsylvania County Public Library	Chatham	VA	61,731
1	Montgomery-floyd Regional Library	Christiansburg	VA	103,942
1	Blackwater Regional Library	Courtland	VA	79,808
1	Augusta County Library	Fishersville	VA	70,747
1	Hampton Public Library	Hampton	VA	145,862
1	Pamunkey Regional Library	Hanover	VA	140,286
1	Massanutten Regional Library	Harrisonburg	VA	143,279
1	Appomattox Regional Library System	Hopewell	VA	85,462
1	Lynchburg Public Library	Lynchburg	VA	69,738
1	Blue Ridge Regional Library	Martinsville	VA	89,314
1	Portsmouth Public Library	Portsmouth	VA	98,543
1	Roanoke County Public Library	Roanoke	VA	90,902
1	Roanoke City Public Library	Roanoke	VA	93,504
1	Franklin County Public Library	Rocky Mount	VA	52,202
1	Campbell County Public Library	Rustburg	VA	52,112
1	Suffolk Public Library System	Suffolk	VA	81,209
1	Fauquier County Public Library	Warrenton	VA	65,319

	Library	City	State	Population
1	Williamsburg Regional Library	Williamsburg	VA	74,983
1	Handley Regional Library	Winchester	VA	113,020
1	Lonesome Pine Regional Library	Wise	VA	108,091
1	York County Public Library	Yorktown	VA	63,184
1	Franklin-grand Isle Bookmobile	Swanton	VT	55,678
1	Bellingham Public Library	Bellingham	WA	77,550
1	Whatcom County Library System	Bellingham	WA	117,950
1	Everett Public Library	Everett	WA	104,100
1	Longview Public Library	Longview	WA	52,490
1	North Olympic Library System	Port Angeles	WA	70,100
1	Appleton Public Library	Appleton	WI	115,357
1	L.e. Phillips Memorial Public Library	Eau Claire	WI	84,390
1	Fond du Lac Public Library	Fond du Lac	WI	72,542
1	La Crosse County Library	Holmen	WI	61,858
1	Hedberg Public Library	Janesville	WI	81,689
1	Kenosha Public Library	Kenosha	WI	131,846
1	La Crosse Public Library	La Crosse	WI	51,900
1	Manitowoc Public Library	Manitowoc	WI	59,811
1	Oshkosh Public Library	Oshkosh	WI	81,595
1	Racine Public Library	Racine	WI	141,769
1	Mead Public Library	Sheboygan	WI	69,246
1	Portage County Public Library	Stevens Point	WI	70,160
1	Waukesha Public Library	Waukesha	WI	93,237
1	Marathon County Public Library	Wausau	WI	133,063
1	West Allis Public Library	West Allis	WI	63,891
1	West Bend Community Memorial Library	West Bend	WI	58,815
1	Raleigh County Public Library	Beckley	WV	79,220
1	Craft Memorial Library	Bluefield	WV	50,380
1	Clarksburg-harrison Co. Public Library	Clarksburg	WV	56,898
1	Marion County Public Library	Fairmont	WV	56,597
1	Cabell County Public Library	Huntington	WV	96,784
1	Putnam County Public Library	Hurricane	WV	51,588
1	Martinsburg-berkeley Co. Public Library	Martinsburg	WV	75,905
1	Morgantown Public Library	Morgantown	WV	81,866
1	Parkersburg/wood Co. Public Library	Parkersburg	WV	77,125
1	Natrona County Public Library System	Casper	WY	74,508
1	Laramie County Library System	Cheyenne	WY	88,854

“Higher Ed” Cohort

The libraries comprising the higher ed cohort are listed below. Libraries designated with a (1) in the left column are included in the cohort subset of libraries serving 50,000 to 100,000 population. Libraries designated with a (2) in the left column are included in the cohort subset of libraries that are organized and operate as a municipal jurisdiction.

		Library	City	State	Population
		Montgomery City-county Public Library	Montgomery	AL	224,810
		Tuscaloosa Public Library	Tuscaloosa	AL	179,448
1	2	Fayetteville Public Library	Fayetteville	AR	58,047
1		Crowley Ridge Regional Library	Jonesboro	AR	107,762
1	2	Boulder Public Library	Boulder	CO	97,385
		Poudre River Public Library District	Fort Collins	CO	176,655
1	2	Ames Public Library	Ames	IA	56,052
1	2	Iowa City Public Library	Iowa City	IA	76,831
1	2	Bloomington Public Library	Bloomington	IL	74,975
1	2	Champaign Public Library	Champaign	IL	75,254
1	2	Normal Public Library	Normal	IL	50,519
	2	Urbana Free Library	Urbana	IL	40,550
1		Monroe County Public Library	Bloomington	IN	120,563
1		Vigo County Public Library	Terre Haute	IN	105,848
		West Lafayette Public Library	West Lafayette	IN	28,778
1	2	Lawrence Public Library	Lawrence	KS	90,520
1	2	Manhattan Public Library	Manhattan	KS	52,284
		Lexington Public Library	Lexington	KY	296,545
		Louisville Free Public Library	Louisville	KY	721,594
		East Baton Rouge Parish	Baton Rouge	LA	436,265
		Lafayette Public Library	Lafayette	LA	212,684
		Ann Arbor District Library	Ann Arbor	MI	155,611
	2	East Lansing Public Library	East Lansing	MI	46,525
	2	Saint Paul Public Library	Saint Paul	MN	278,384
		Daniel Boone Regional Library	Columbia	MO	172,462
		Springfield-green County Library District	Springfield	MO	240,391
		Starkville-oktibebeha County Public Library Sy	Starkville	MS	44,544
	2	Bozeman Public Library	Bozeman	MT	47,805
1		Missoula Public Library	Missoula	MT	95,802
1	2	Fargo Public Library	Fargo	ND	90,599
1		Grand Forks Public Library	Grand Forks	ND	66,109
	2	Lincoln City Libraries	Lincoln	NE	281,531
		Albuquerque/bernalillo County Library System	Albuquerque	NM	632,605

		Library	City	State	Population
		Cincinnati and Hamilton County, Pl of	Cincinnati	OH	851,494
		Columbus Metropolitan Library	Columbus	OH	850,213
		Pioneer Library System	Norman	OK	348,031
	2	Stillwater Public Library	Stillwater	OK	47,653
	2	Vermillion Public Library	Vermillion	SD	10,571
		Knox County Public Library System	Knoxville	TN	435,725
		Memphis Public Library and Information Center	Memphis	TN	814,322
	2	Arlington Public Library System	Arlington	TX	380,084
	2	Houston Public Library	Houston	TX	2,257,926
	2	Madison Public Library	Madison	WI	266,532
1		Laramie County Library System	Cheyenne	WY	88,854