



johnson county library

library facilities master plan
March 2014



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The central focus of Johnson County Library is the residents we serve, providing them with the ideas, information, experiences and materials that enrich their lives.

Facility planning is part of that service model and has long been a practice of Johnson County Library.

This document builds on the Johnson County Library Facilities Plan that was initiated in 1991. The design of our buildings sets the stage for the functions we are able to provide the community. As our community's needs change so must our infrastructure.

At the beginning of 2013, the Library Board and the Board of County Commissioners requested that the 2009 Facilities Master Plan be reviewed and updated. The goal of this report is to build upon, enhance and update the 2009 plan and recommend the optimum library system that is able to meet the needs of our community today and into the future.

The 2009 plan's purpose was to assess the existing facilities and propose new facilities that would meet our community's need over the next 20 years.

The focus of the 2009 plan:

1. Assess existing buildings for condition.
2. Assess existing facility locations in relation to current population distribution and needs.
3. Assess changes in the demographics, and potential growth and development in the library district through 2030.
4. Affirm or develop building standards and service models for library service.
5. Propose new facilities needed in the next 20 years to address the growth in the region.
6. Incorporate the county library system in the overall county Strategic Facilities Master Plan.

The Library has continued to maintain its buildings; the information gathered in the 2009 plan that concerns the condition of our facilities remains the same. The demographic analysis that was completed in 2009 has proven to be accurate and we continue to see the predicted growth patterns in Johnson County. The majority of that growth continues to occur in the southeast and north-west regions of the county.

While the upgrade of existing facilities might build on and enhance the present services, it may not be the optimum long-term solution for library service in the county. The increasing population, ever evolving technology and a changing publishing industry should be considered.

At the annual board retreat the library board began looking at the community and thinking about the population in terms of how people move throughout their day and how they combine library use with other activities. The data shows that our community is highly educated and mobile. They embrace technology and value the education system and many amenities that make Johnson County a community of choice. Using this new lens the board began to question some of its previous assumptions.

The assumption that a library is a building that warehouses books has quickly become outdated. The modern library maintains a unique place within a community, providing a place where people meet, learn, discuss issues they are facing and engage in civic discourse.

What emerged from the retreat was the idea of two types of service: a library that would focus on convenience and transactions, and another type of library that would be thought of as a destination location.

A convenience library would be embedded within a community, offer the most current and popular material. It would offer drive-through for material pickup and drop-off, and have a family focus with storytimes and other community activities.

A destination library would present patrons with a different experience – one that offered high-tech meeting and study spaces, a location that would support business, a place that offered specialized support for learning, discovery and creation.

Another important outcome of the board retreat was the development of updated criteria for evaluating and designing Johnson County Library facilities.

1. Access
2. Fairness
3. Efficiency
4. Relationships
5. Results

executive summary

Looking at our community today and into the future we better understand how our community is changing.

The 2009 report indicated that the Library provided outstanding service and this continues through the present. The report also indicated that Johnson County Library ranked near the bottom when comparing space to peer libraries. This decline in space has continued as the population of Johnson County continues to expand and the facilities remain the same. We continue to look for ways to maximize space, but many of our older buildings are characterized as feeling cramped with little room for displays of new material and few spaces for people to collaborate or quietly work alone.

As stated in the 2009 report, the impact to the community is that Johnson County Library will continue to struggle to provide informational and cultural offerings to the residents of Johnson County. Johnson County Library's capacity to provide early literacy skills and educational opportunities will also continue to diminish. In a knowledge-based society it is vital to have a robust and flourishing public library system.

The planning process over the last year has been collaborative, drawing on the expertise of our Board, Johnson County Library staff, county department heads, county facilities, county manager's office, city mayors, school superintendents and county commissioners. All of these voices have helped shape this report.

The problems we face are many: an aging infrastructure, a growing population, changing demographics and the vitality within the community.

We are at a crossroads with three possible paths available.

Option 1: The first pathway is one where we continue to support our existing facilities infrastructure. Choosing this direction means we will continue to see diminishing space available to our patrons as our community grows. Capital will need to be expended to maintain an aging infrastructure. The services we are able to offer will not meet our changing community's needs and we will be forced to stay with our existing model of service.

Option 2: The second pathway looks at a future where we strategically replace older buildings with a newer in-

frastructure while taking advantage of facilities that may be converted into either a convenience or destination model. This route allows us to move forward and offer a new service model of destination and convenience libraries.

Option 3: The final pathway offers an optimum library solution that fully meets the changing needs of our community while taking advantage of existing infrastructures, when possible. It looks to modernize, repurpose, reuse and look for sustainable solutions. It advocates for the responsible use of the taxpayers money while continuing to make Johnson County a community of choice. It offers the best service solution for the future and creates a positive environment for our community.

It is a solution that proposes placing convenience libraries closer to where people live and work, and to provide destination libraries that offer diverse and enriching educational, cultural and recreational experiences. It creates a library system that competes with other similarly sized communities.

It is the recommendation of this report that rather than maintaining the existing infrastructure, we consider option 3.

The convenience model would be embedded within communities and build on the strengths and relationships of that community. It would expand service hours and be on major arterial roadways. It would provide early literacy programs for families and the most current materials. Its focus would be on convenience, families, community and education.

The destination model would allow for cultural and recreational activities. The destination library would be the place where people from across the community could come to meet, learn and discuss issues of the day. It would be the learning laboratory for discovery and building, the place where inter-agency partnerships and collaboration could occur. It would have a suite of technology available in meeting rooms and study areas. It would be the place where research is supported and where businesses can grow.

The total cost of implementing such a plan across a 20- year time frame is unknown. In the next 20 years the population of Johnson County is predicted to grow to

750,000. When comparing 17 peer libraries we found the average square footage per 10,000 residents to be 0.85. Today Johnson County Library provides 0.6657.

Accounting for the fact that we have an additional library system within the county, Johnson County Library will need 505,750 square feet to provide adequate library service in the next 20 years.

Achieving this plan will enable Johnson County Library to increase the cultural and educational resources available to this community. Providing support and resources for our knowledge economy is the best investment we can make in our community for this generation and the generations who follow. This investment will ensure that we remain a community of choice.

It is the recommendation of this report that we move to the implementation stage of this plan and commission a comprehensive study that would look at land use, design and planning to determine the actual cost of this proposal and possible financing options.

Vision

The Johnson County Library creates an environment for people to learn, to explore, to enjoy, to create, to connect.

Mission

Johnson County Library provides access to ideas, information, experiences and materials that support and enrich people's lives.



introduction

INTRODUCTION

The Facilities Master Plan builds on the work completed by the Johnson County Library in 2009. This is a 20 year plan that looks at the system requirements for library space to accommodate the needs of the community. This plan takes into consideration space for the collection, seating, study and meeting rooms and space for staff. This report analyzes and provides recommendations based on the changing population and demographic profile of Johnson County. This report does not reflect the cost of deferred maintenance. The scope of this project was to provide the best long-term solution rather than a solution that maintains an aging infrastructure.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

JOHNSON COUNTY GOVERNMENT

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Mayor Timothy Maniez
Mayor Joel Marquardt
Mayor Laura McConwell
Mayor Paula Schwach
Mayor John Yé

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SOURCES USED

In order to understand the space needs of Johnson County Library a wide variety of source information has been collected and used. We continued to use the professional work and assessment provided by PGAV/MS&R/LPA in the 2009 report as many of their predictions have proven correct over the last five years.

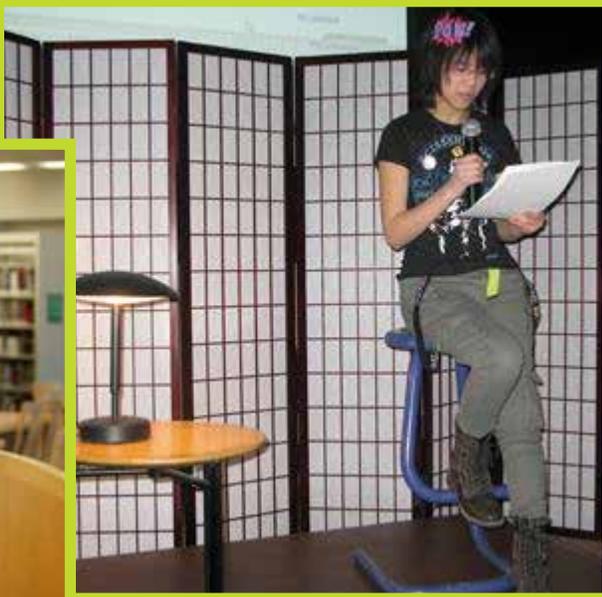
The recommendations are based on comparative studies of peer library systems and we have repeated some of the research to verify if there have been any changes to the trends we saw in 2009.

All of our analysis takes into account the population and library service area of Olathe.

Sources used in this report:

- 2013 Johnson County Strategic Plan
- Current usage statistics and patterns
- Market segmentation analysis provided by OrangeBoy. The community survey received more than 25,000 responses.
- The 2009 Market Segmentation Report, created by Civic Technologies
- United Community Services of Johnson County 2010 report, "How Johnson County is Changing"
- United States Census Bureau, Johnson County, Kansas QuickFacts

- Current and projected population trends from Mid-America Regional Council (MARC)
- Current automotive traffic patterns from CERI 2013
- Library Journal, Nov. 15, 2013 Library Building Cost Projections
- Johnson County Kansas Strategic Facilities Master Plan 2007
- Public Library Space Needs: A Planning Outline 2009, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction
- Public Library Spaces Needs and Alternatives Study, Outline
- Standard for Kansas Public Libraries, 2006 Revision
- Interviews with Johnson County Library staff
- Interviews with city leaders
- Focus groups
- Johnson County Library Facilities Feasibility Study 2002, Donna Lauffer
- Johnson County Library Facilities Plan 1991-2010



planning framework

PLANNING FRAMEWORK

The planning process for the Facilities Master Plan involved many people and many steps. What follows is a distillation of that process.

Library Board Retreat

In July 2013, the Library Board and the Administrative Team met for a daylong retreat with Joan Frye Williams, a library consultant and self-described futurist. During this meeting, the group was to assemble a set of working assumptions and goals that would guide the rest of the facilities planning process. Among the assumptions that all agreed on were:

- The population of Johnson County will continue to expand to the south and southwest
- Johnson County residents will continue to use the car as a primary method of transportation
- Not every library location will need to offer the exact same services as the others

The goals that were produced in this retreat are described in detail in the Goals section of this document.

Civic Leaders Meeting

In September, 2013, Williams, the Library Board and members of the Administrative Team met for a dinner with various civic leaders of Johnson County. Included in the group were mayors of cities within the library district, superintendents of local school districts, Johnson County Commissioners and other stakeholders in the facilities planning process.

The goal of the evening was to gather and synthesize the opinions of these stakeholders into a set of principles that could be used to guide the planning process and ensure that the needs of these diverse groups would be met by the library system of the future.

The group produced several ideas that became integral to the process:

- Everyone who is participating in this process has a chance to contribute to a legacy for future library users

- The Library must take a holistic, county-wide view when making facilities decisions
- When it comes to library service, one size does not fit all

Steering Committee and Administrative Team

After these two meetings took place, two groups began to hash out the specifics of what all of this would mean when translated into a set of specific library attributes and geographical locations. In other words, they set about creating a detailed facilities plan. These groups were the Steering Committee and the Administrative Team of the Library.

The purpose of the Steering Committee was to ensure that the voices of interested parties from outside of the Library were integral in the facilities planning process. This group was made up of representatives from several departments of Johnson County Government, including facilities, planning, park and recreation, transit, budget, health and environment, wastewater, and the county manager's office. This group met frequently over several months with the goal of putting together a set of specific recommendations about the locations and types of libraries to be constructed in Johnson County in the future.

Both groups created maps that showed their ideal vision of Johnson County Library system using the input of the Library Board retreat and the Civic Leaders meeting. When each group had arrived at what they considered an appropriate vision they met to iron out a final, unified plan that would be presented to the Library Board and the County Commission. The details of this plan are contained in the Conclusions section of this document.

GOALS AND GUIDING PRINCIPLES

GOALS OF THE INITIATIVE

The guiding principles of this plan focus on Access, Fairness, Efficiency, Relationships and Results. These principles work in concert with our strategic plan which focuses on Education, Community Building and Convenience.

Our goals remain:

- Improve the public’s access to libraries across the entire county.
- Achieve fairness and parity between urban, suburban and rural areas.
- Rebuild an aging infrastructure.
- Create energy-efficient, sustainable buildings that are modular in design and multifunctional.
- Build on the strengths of each library, building strong connections to the community.
- Provide efficient service models and increase access and availability of material.
- Establish two branch types to serve the community.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR THE FACILITIES MASTER PLAN FROM THE BOARD RETREAT

The future is not predictive and the library of the future is not deterministic. Rather than immediately think about buildings and land, the Board members challenged their assumptions and to took a step back to think of the library as a whole.

The guiding principles as we move forward are access, fairness, efficiency, relations and results.

These principles will strengthen library services in underserved areas of the county based on projected growth while not abandoning our established infrastructure.

These principles will provide new libraries with adequate space at locations throughout the community that enables access and equity.

These new library models will be designed to operate within the limitations of the annual budget. They will adhere to sustainable building practices, finding ways to efficiently and effectively use resources.

This solution offers the greatest flexibility when dealing with the uncertainty of the future.



goals and guiding principles

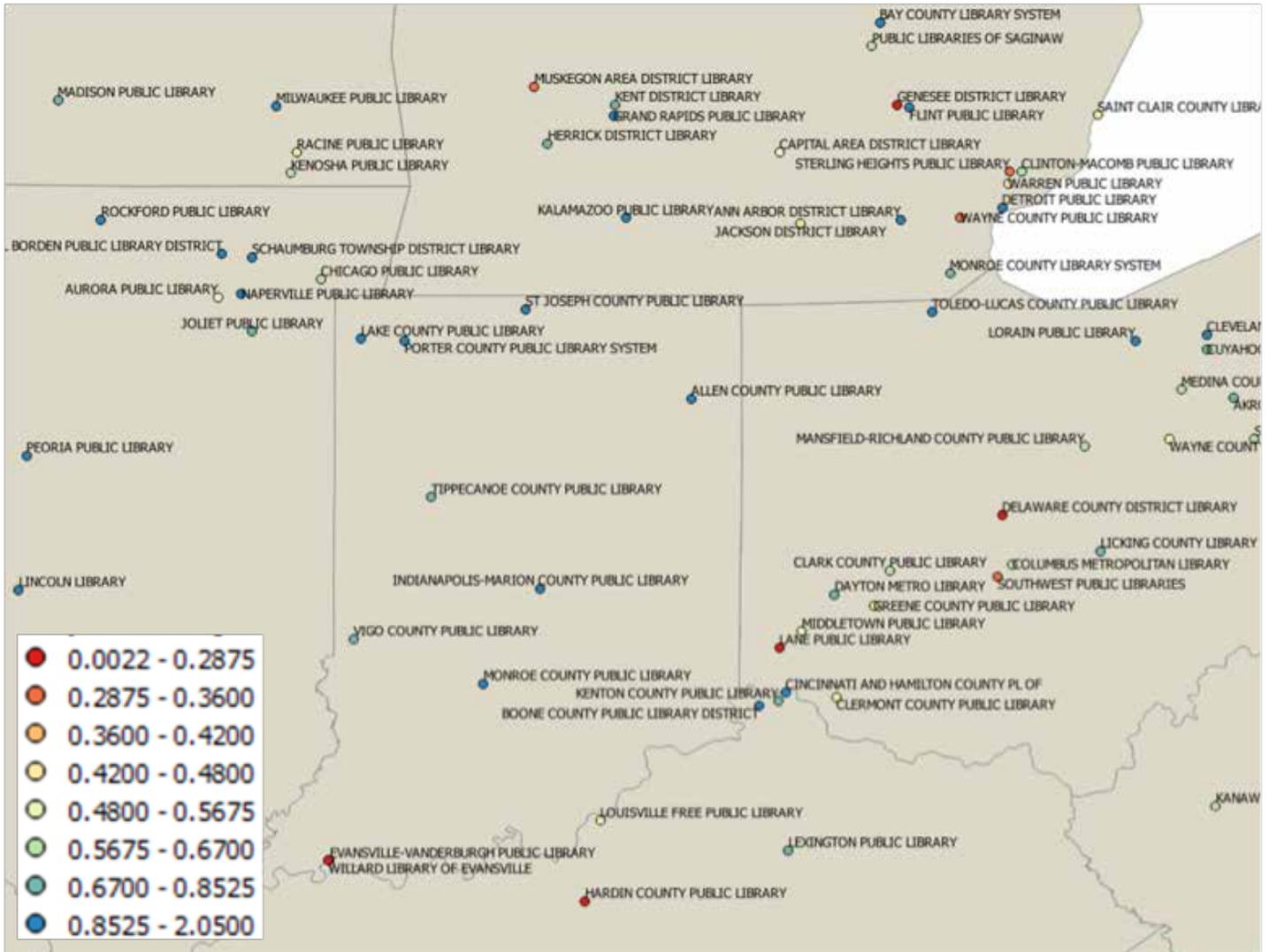
THINGS THAT ARE KNOWN AND WE CAN MEASURE

- Comparative standards for public libraries
- Circulation and use patterns at Johnson County Library
- Overall population trends
- Market analysis for patron profiles
- Program attendance

Branch Square Footage Total		
Total Square Feet	2012 Service Population	2040 Projected Service Population
Central Resource 80,007	Blue Valley 92,703	Blue Valley 141,114
Antioch 24,650	Shawnee 70,534	Shawnee 99,761
Blue Valley 24,368	Lackman 49,193	Lackman 75,725
Corinth 20,495	Antioch 37,663	Antioch 53,832
Leawood Pioneer 19,016	Central Resource 34,674	Gardner 51,197
Lackman 17,843	Leawood Pioneer 34,161	Central Resource 49,650
Shawnee 17,670	Corinth 31,318	Leawood Pioneer 48,457
Oak Park 17,118	Oak Park 26,005	Corinth 37,992
Cedar Roe 16,492	Gardner 23,133	Oak Park 37,237
Gardner 13,544	Cedar Roe 12,656	DeSoto 21,516
DeSoto 3,630	Spring Hill 9,447	Spring Hill 18,074
Spring Hill 3,004	DeSoto 7,874	Cedar Roe 15,962
Edgerton 2,982	Edgerton 4,671	Edgerton 12,034

We compared 17 peer library systems serving similar populations and found the average square footage per 10,000 residents is 0.85. Today, Johnson County Library provides an average square footage of 0.6657

What Other Communities Are Doing



Johnson County Library today

JOHNSON COUNTY LIBRARY TODAY

The population of the Johnson County Library service area is approximately 431,000. This does not include the city of Olathe which has a city owned and operated library system. Population trends indicate that Johnson County will increase by more than 300,000 residents by the year 2040, with that growth primarily occurring in the southeast and northwest parts of the county. Since 2009 the population has grown approximately 50,000.

Johnson County Library Physical Space

Johnson County Library consists of 13 locations – 12 branches and one main library. There is also a support services building adjacent to the Antioch building.

Each location has public access computers where patrons can access the Internet as well as word processing and spreadsheet software. There is Wi-Fi access at each location as well.

Many of the libraries feature study room and/or meeting room space available at no charge. There is also comfortable seating in each location. Per a recent study, 6% of Johnson County Library card holders come into the Library to use it as a “community space.” They study, read magazines and newspapers, attend programs, access Wi-Fi or meet socially. Another 7% access public computers to use the Internet or software.

Antioch 8700 Shawnee Mission Pkwy., Merriam, KS
The chiller was replaced in 2012 and the boiler in 2013. There are plans to upgrade some of the controls in the interior of the building. The roof over the Adult Education Wing has been replaced and was completed in 2014. The life span on the above improvements should be 20 years. The roof over the main library is 18 years old and has not been leaking. This roof was protected by a 30-year warranty, but the firm has declared bankruptcy and the warranty is null and void. The interior book drop has been modified to include an A/V slot. The marmoleum floor in the lobby has been replaced with a maintenance-free tile. The book sorting area in the back of the house has been moved off-site and offices were constructed for the staff who were housed on the second level. That level is used only for storage for the immediate building. The circulation desk area has been

modified to include a holds area and self-check stations have been installed in strategic locations.

Blue Valley 9000 W. 151st St., Overland Park, KS
The heating and cooling system continues to be a problem. The chiller requires a new compressor on an average of every 2 years. The ventilation system has been improved with the addition of a return air unit on the roof to circulate conditioned air back to the air handler. Problems continue with the flex duct work. It becomes disconnected very easily. Wear holes appear with usage. This should be replaced with regular duct work. The roof is now 17 year old but is holding up very nicely. The design of the building causes air currents around the roof line and the metal caps on the parapet walls have blown off during high winds. The two emergency exits were poorly designed and start leaking about every two years. Resealing will stop this. If the building is ever remodeled, these two exits should be replaced. The concrete walk-way in the entrance had to be replaced and the building settling has caused large gaps between the building and the driveways and the sidewalks. This requires caulking every year. The latest concern is the ground water coming during wet times of the year. The utilities ducts under the floor become filled with water and water appears around the support column by the story time room.

Cedar Roe 5120 Cedar, Roeland Park, KS
The changes at Cedar Roe were need driven. The electrical conduit had rusted through and allowed water in the panel. The panel and the conduit were replaced. A year later the conduit to the main electrical panel failed and had to be replaced. The east entry steps were failing and were removed. The entrance was made an emergency exit. A new sidewalk was installed and takes people to a rally point to the north by the church. The second level is still not useable for fire code reasons and the building is still out of code for emergency exits. The parking lot has been resurfaced and should last for 10 more years. The roof continues to be very stable.

Central Resource 9875 W. 87th St., Overland Park, KS
The building chiller continues to be the main source of concern. It has been abused in the past and needs to be replaced before it fails. The roof over the adult fiction area has been replaced. The roof over circulation and the teen area is leaking and needs to be replaced. The rest of the roof is stable but aging and can be replaced

a section at a time as funds are available. The VAV system is in marginal shape. Some of the VAV boxes have been replaced and some of the older ones still work well. The units not working will need to be replaced because parts are no longer available. The ceiling tile will need to be replaced completely. Replacement tiles are no longer available. Since the last report, the interior public space has been painted and the lighting has been improved. The front entry steps have been eliminated and the entry doors replaced. A lot of the servers from the computer room have been relocated to the county facility. This will free up power for other uses. The carpet replacement project is ongoing, but will be postponed to allow for the remodel project to move forward. The adult fiction area will be the first section completed after the project is complete. The carpet in the back of the house has not been replaced and is the original 1995 product. An irrigation system has been added in several locations in an effort to enhance the exterior appearance. The fire notification system has been replaced and should have a useful life of 15 years. The main corridor lighting has been replaced with the fixtures originally specified and the lighting has improved. Several of the exterior windows were replaced and others will need to be in the future. The front parking lot has been repaired, but the entire lot needs a major renovation.

Corinth 8100 Mission Rd., Prairie Village, KS
The conditions mentioned in the 2009 report remain about the same. The outside lighting has failed and is being replaced. The SE corner of the building is sinking at 1/16 of an inch a year. The north air handler coil was leaking and needed to be repaired. With continued use of the building this will have to be replaced. The boiler for the north half of the building is still running, but in need of constant care and repair. Water intrusion on the west side of the building remains a problem in spite of many efforts to curtail it.

DeSoto 33145 W. 83rd St., De Soto, KS
The building remains functional with very few problems. Parking is dependent on city streets and all deliveries are made through the front door. This building is very stable.

Edgerton 319 E. Nelson, Edgerton, KS
Edgerton is the only building the Library does not own. The renovated space is leased to us by the city. The

building has some structural issues and a crawlspace that cannot be accessed safely. This makes it difficult to add or move computers.

Gardner 137 E. Shawnee, Gardner, KS
The roof and HVAC equipment continue to be a problem in this building. They required more maintenance than they should at this age in the life of the building. The parking lot belongs to the library, but is heavily used by the city for various events. The safety issues remain the same. The main electrical feed to the second floor is not encased in concrete.

Lackman 15345 W. 87th St. Pkwy., Lenexa, KS
There is very little change in Lackman from the 2009 report. The maintenance has gone up on the standing seam metal roof, but that is to be expected. The standing seam roof has a long life left. The modified bitumen room on the south side of the building is showing wear and will need to be replaced in a few years. The chiller for this location is aging and there is a request for funds for this replacement in 2015. The hidden location remains a problem for Lackman.

Leawood Pioneer 4700 Town Center Dr., Leawood, KS
Leawood is our newest facility, being renovated with an addition added in 2009. Leawood's biggest issue is parking. Leaks remain a problem in the original building. We have located and repaired two different locations that were caused by design and not roof leaks. We have one location that needs to be solved. Exterior maintenance may become an issue here. The city opened a new building without any increase in operating personnel. That is being reflected in our grounds maintenance and snow removal.

Oak Park 9500 Bluejacket, Overland Park, KS
Since the 2009 report the heating and cooling for the east end of the building has been upgraded. The ceiling tile and lights in the public space have been replaced. The book drop has been moved to the west end of the lot and a separate turn around has been installed. The parking lot has been refinished. Most of the interior walls in the public space have been painted.

Johnson County Library today

Shawnee 13811 Johnson Dr., Shawnee, KS

Shawnee is located in northern Johnson County. Currently it is the library serving the Monticello area. It has a basement that was designed to be renovated, but the project has not made it onto the CIP approved project list. Shawnee is structurally good at this time. The roof has been replaced. New entry doors have been installed and new carpeting has been installed. Interior painting is scheduled for 2014. The water issue in the basement has been resolved. The inbound water supply pipe had a slow leak that became large and very noticeable.

Spring Hill 109 S. Webster, Spring Hill, KS

Water coming up under the back door remains an issue. Several approaches have been tried to divert water from the building, but nothing has worked. Carpet could be placed on a watch list.

Mill Creek Activity Center

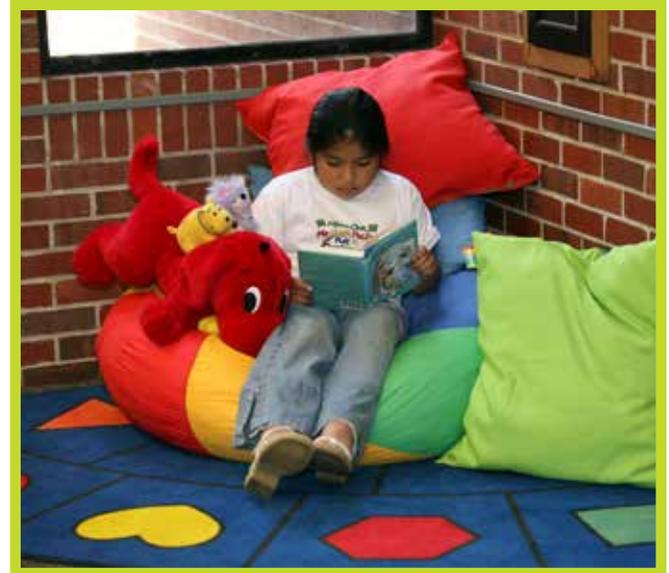
Library staff are currently partnering with Johnson County Park & Recreation District, using the Mill Creek Activity Center to provide story times. Adding a lending machine to store holds for library patrons on the property is in the works. This should be in place by July 2014. This is a precursor to the Monticello project, with design work slated to begin in late 2014.

Johnson County Library Collection

Each location has a collection of print, audiovisual and electronic materials which may be checked out. There is also a collection of magazines and newspapers, as well as a basic reference collection at each branch.

Currently the Library holds about 982,000 physical items available for patron check-out. In addition, the Library has 27,650 electronic materials available for borrowing. In 2013, Johnson County Library circulated approximately 6.3 million items, an average of 15.6 items per capita.

The use of electronic books and electronic audiobooks continues to grow. It is expected by 2025, 25% of the collection will be in electronic form. However there will still be a need to increase the physical collection to meet demand. Printed magazines and newspapers will continue to dwindle as more titles become available in electronic formats. Music and movies are also moving to a digital platform so will require less physical space.



As the population of Johnson County continues to grow, the Library will need to maintain an appropriate level of materials for that population. Johnson County is expected to hit approximately 700,000 people by 2040.

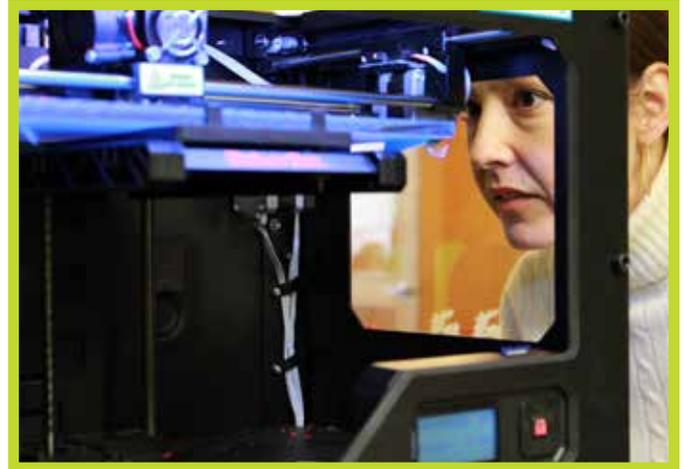
The Library currently has approximately 279,000 sq. ft. of space with approximately 35-40 % dedicated to holding physical collections. It is predicted that Johnson County Library will need to acquire approximately 300,000 additional items by 2040 to maintain an appropriate ratio of materials to patrons. Even if 25% of the collection is electronic, the print collection will still have to grow by 225,000.

Johnson County Library today

Johnson County Library Patrons

Johnson County Library hired a company to help us understand how our current patrons are using the Library. Here are some interesting facts based on Johnson County Library user data. The total number of Johnson County Library cardholders is estimated to be 206,249.

- 10% of Johnson County Library patrons earn more than \$100K
- Approximately 80% of Johnson County Library patrons have smartphones (national average is 60%)
- 71% of Johnson County Library patrons consider convenience to be very important
- 40% of “lapsed” users don’t use the Library because they are too busy
- 30% of Johnson County Library users have bachelor’s degree



The company hired defined Johnson County Library patrons using 11 different categories. These categories describe how patrons primarily use the Library. They may use Johnson County Library in multiple ways but the categories indicate the patron’s primary use.



The categories are listed in the chart on the next page. The largest percentage of library patrons come into the Library to pick up materials. They use the website to browse and place holds, and then come in to pick up those items. They don’t spend much time in the Library. This indicates to us that the majority of our patrons are focused on convenience.

These groups, *Dependables* and *Page Turners*, make up 33% of Johnson County Library users. 21% of Johnson County Library users are considered *Occasionals*, only using the Library 3-4 times per year. They indicate they are too busy to come to the Library, which also indicates a need to be more convenient. The fourth most popular group is called *Bedtime Stories*, families who check out children’s materials, making up approximately 11% of our users. The rest of the groups consist of teen users; computer users; those who check out electronic materials; those who use the audio-visual collections; and those who spend time using library facilities, sitting and reading, engaging in social activities, attending programs and using Wi-Fi.

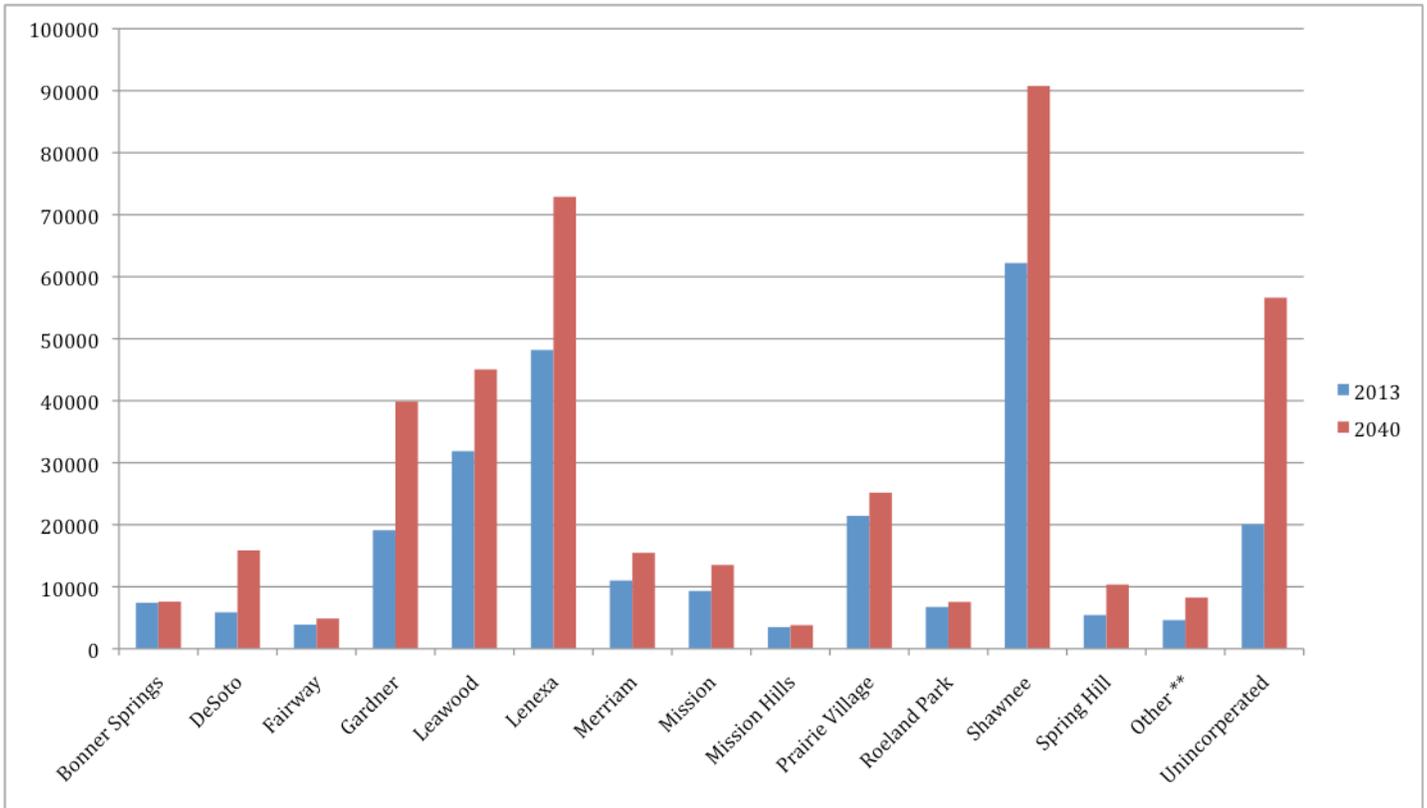
Data from Mid-America Regional Council indicates that Johnson Countians spend almost \$407 per capita on arts and cultures activities, more than any other county in the Kansas City metro area. However, Johnson County only hosts a small number of venues, compared to the rest of the metro. This indicates to us that Johnson County Library could be a potential provider of such events that would draw residents.

Cluster Overview

Cluster	Primary Use	Percentage of Cardholders
Digitarians	Download eBooks and eAudiobooks through library website	3%
Transitionals	Borrow adult print materials and eBooks	7%
Staying Connected	Use library computers	7%
Bedtime Stories	Borrow children materials or attend programs for children	11%
Bright Future	Borrow teen materials	5%
Dependables	Borrow adult print and A/V materials	21%
Page Turners	Borrow adult print materials	12%
Audiophiles	Borrow audiobooks	5%
Double Feature	Borrow DVDs and music CDs	2%
Dining In	Study or work, read print materials, or use free Wi-Fi at the library	6%
Occasionals	Infrequently borrow adult print materials	21%

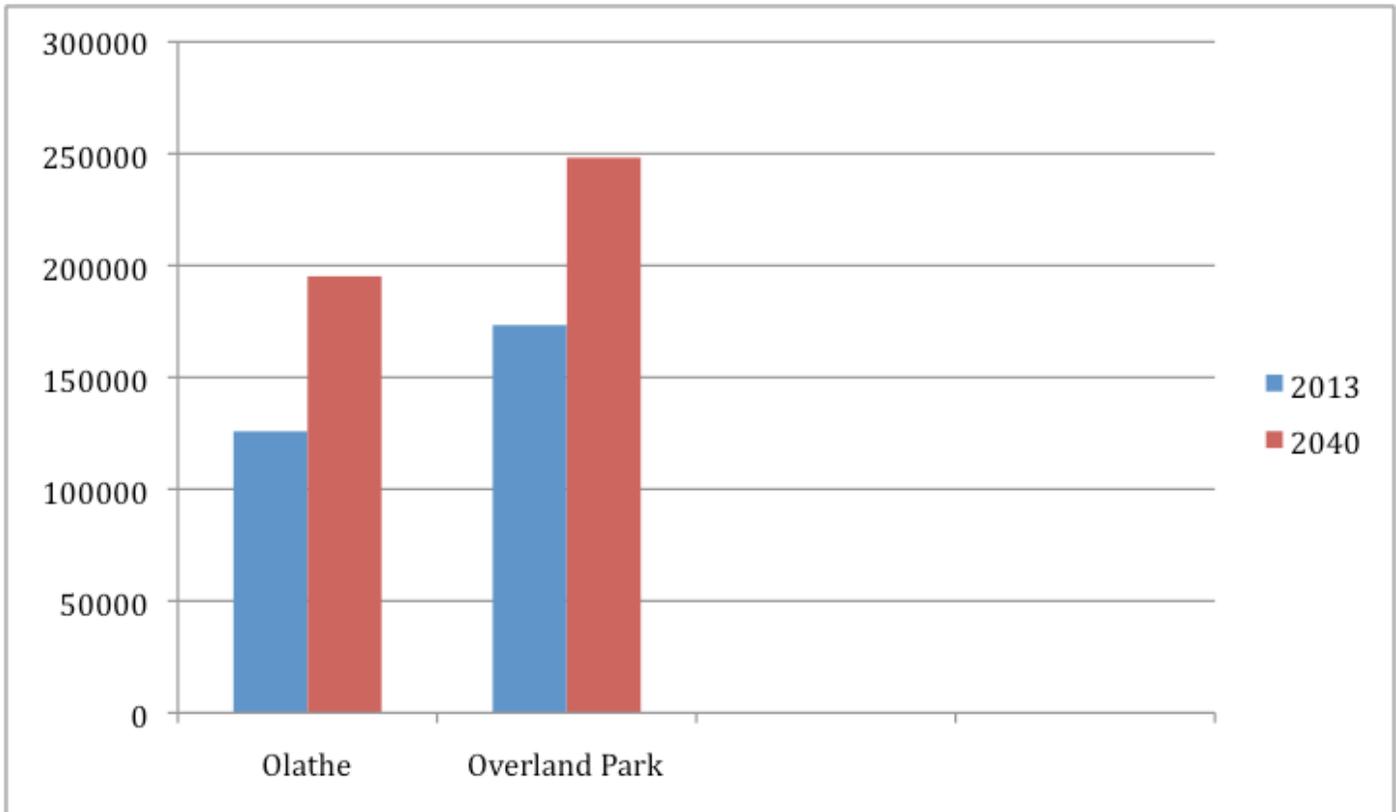
Johnson County Library today

Current and Projected Population



** Other includes Edgerton, Lake Quivera, Mission Woods, Westwood, and Westwood Hills

Current and Projected Population



Conclusions

CONCLUSIONS

Johnson County Library needs a different model for the future of its facilities from what is outlined in the current Facilities Master Plan, which was created in 2008 in a dramatically different economic environment. The needs of Johnson County patrons have changed since 2008 and the plans proposed in the 2009 Strategic Facilities Master Plan are no longer the appropriate model to provide the best service.

Currently, Johnson County Library has one large facility (approximately 80,000 sq. ft. open to the public) and 12 neighborhood libraries in various sizes. There is concern about the “health” of several of these buildings, and those concerns continue to increase. Some buildings have structural issues; others have unusable space due to ADA regulations; still others have just reached the end of their lifespan. There is also a question about the current locations of the branches. As the population grows and shifts, it is important to make sure library facilities continue to meet the needs of that population.

We propose to address these problems by creating a large “destination” library and multiple smaller “convenience” libraries.

Johnson County residents spend approximately \$407 per capita on arts and cultural events every year. Unfortunately, most of those events occur outside the county. The Library wants to provide opportunities for residents to stay in the county with those dollars. Building a large “destination” facility could meet that need. It might feature an auditorium, host high-quality events, offer cutting edge technology, and provide flexible spaces for patrons to use for various needs.

Convenience is another major need for Johnson County residents. Approximately 21% of Johnson County Library patrons are only occasional users because the Library lacks the convenience they need. Blue Valley Neighborhood Library is the most heavily used branch in the county partly because they have a drive-up window. Convenient neighborhood libraries need to be placed throughout the county. These convenience libraries would feature drive-up windows, a popular collection that satisfies the demands of residents, basic programming such as storytimes and book discussions, and basic technology needs.

Trends indicate that the population of Johnson County is growing and will be increasing, specifically in the northwest and southeast portions of the county. It has grown approximately 60,000 in the last three years alone, and MARC predicts that the county population will increase by 300,000 in the next 35 years. The most grossly underserved portions of the county in terms of library service are in the northwest (Monticello area) and southeast (Stanley and south.) We currently do not have library service that meets the needs of residents in those areas, and population growth will only exacerbate this problem.

It is the recommendation of this report that we move to the implementation stage of this plan and commission a comprehensive study that will look at land use, design and planning to determine the actual cost of the proposal and possible financing options.

Appendix

Mill Creek Update

Bradley Debrick, Early Literacy Coordinator, reported on the progress of the Mill Creek story times.

In the spring of this year, Shawnee library staff planned a 5 week story time program at the Mill Creek Activity Center. The first story time had 4 children and 1 adult, by the end of the spring session there were 15 to 20 people at each story time.

Using the numbers from the spring program, Mr. Debrick began planning the 10 week summer story time program at the Mill Creek Activity Center. Mr. Debrick reported that 85 people attended the first session, 53 children and 32 care givers.

Lending

Situation – Currently, we provide well-attended story time programming at Mill Creek but no circulation functions.

Objective – To provide circulation at Mill Creek Activity Center. The primary objective is to provide holds pickup, a secondary objective is to provide a browsing collection.

Present Situation – There are several possible solutions: a lending machine, a locker system, an open shelf with a self-check and book drop, a staffed solution (having a staff member sit and offer circulation at their front desk, for example), or some combination.

Proposal – To place a lending machine on site at Mill Creek Activity Center.



Fast Facts

757

People attended a storytime this year at Mill Creek.

86

Attending a single storytime is the record for this year

955%

This is the growth we have experienced since starting this collaborative program with Parks and Recreation.

“THERE ARE MANY LITTLE WAYS TO ENLARGE YOUR CHILD’S WORLD. LOVE OF BOOKS IS THE BEST OF ALL.”

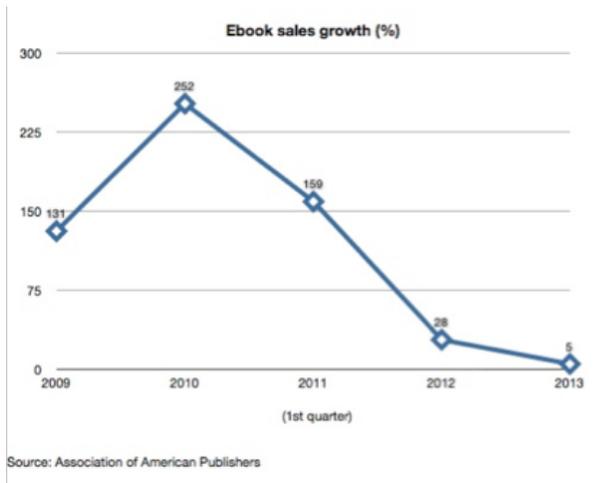
— JACQUELINE KENNEDY

Mobile Computing Trends

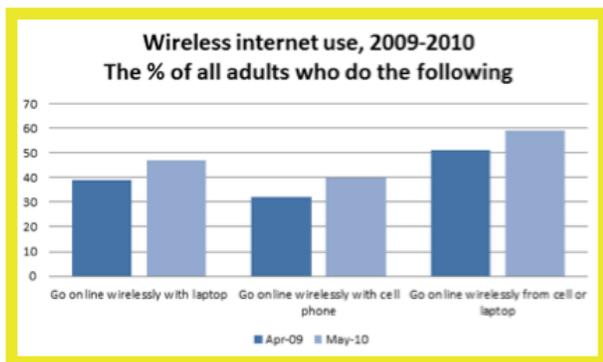
Battle of the mobile device

Gartner predicts that 2013 will be the year in which mobile phones overtake PCs as the most common Web access devices worldwide. By 2015, the company forecasts, more than 80 percent of handsets sold will be smartphones, tablet shipments will grow to about 50 percent of laptop sales, and Microsoft's Windows 8 will likely hold third place behind Google's Android and Apple's iOS operating systems

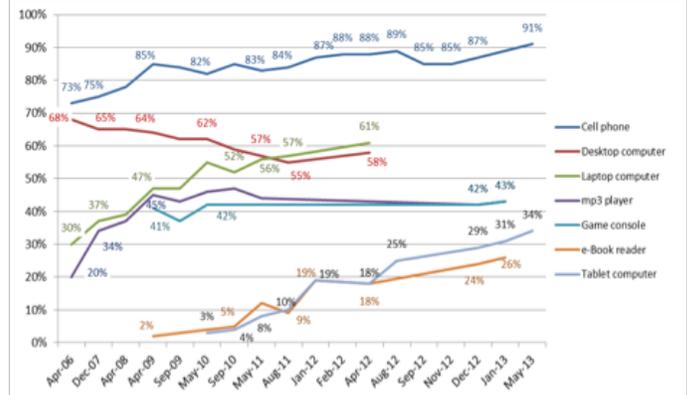
Ebook sales growth



"What matters most is not the competition between e-books and traditional books. What matters is how much of people's total time they are willing to devote to reading, as opposed to the overabundance of other entertainment options that the world offers." Washington Post Aug 8th 2013



Gadget Ownership



The Numbers

- 88% of adults 18+ have a cell phone
- 61% have a laptop
- 58% have a desktop computer
- 46% have smartphones
- 31% have a tablet computer
- 26% have an e-reader

Fast Facts

95% of adults under 30 have a cell phone.
88% of all adults have a cell phone.

66% of those under 30 have a smart phone while 46% of all adults have a smart phone.

Source: Pew Internet surveys 2006-2013

Changes in Johnson County Population

2000-2030

The population trends show that the region is continuing to spread out.

However, not only is the region's population occupying more land, it is also thinning out, with the population density decreasing from just over 3,000 persons per square mile in 1970 to a forecast density of less than 2,000 persons per square mile by 2030.

Aging

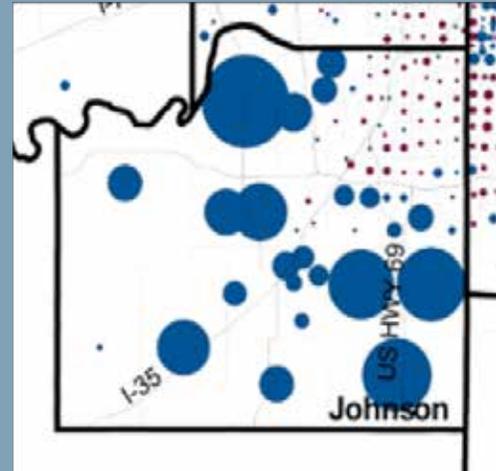
As with much of America, the Kansas City region will continue to grow older as the baby boom generation matures. The median age is expected to continue increasing through 2030.

The percent of the population over the age of 60 will grow from roughly 15 percent of the population over the last 30 years to over 25 percent of the population by 2030.

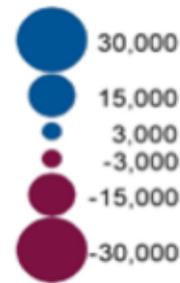
Data from MARC and Civil Technologies studies



Population Growth



Population Change 2000-2030



Fast Facts

20.1%

Of our patrons are families with younger children. They are college educated and employed in professional or management occupations. They have dual income households and make up our largest user group.

305,470

Is the annual checkout number for this demographic group.

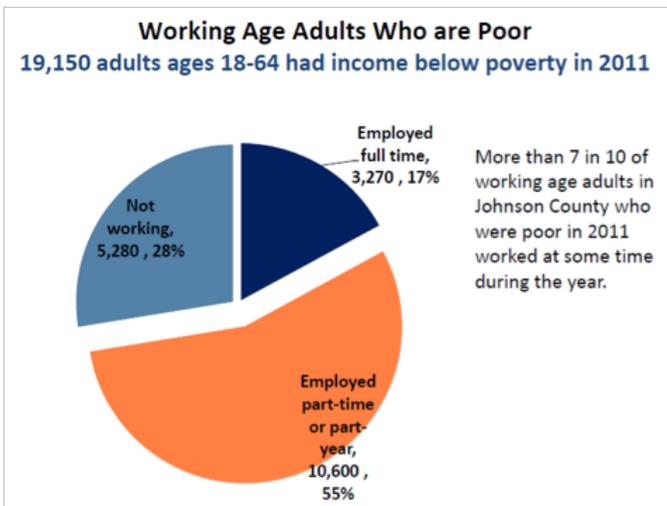
Poverty Trends in Johnson County

Summary

We know that poverty is the number one link to literacy levels.

Studies have shown that breakfast eating can support learning in children. Skipping breakfast is relatively common among children in the United States (Murphy, 2007).

Who is poor in Johnson County?



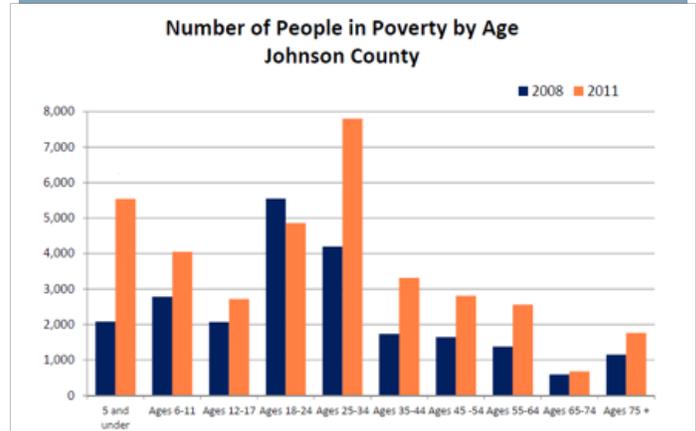
Sources

<http://ucsjoco.org/Uploads/Struggling-to-Make-It-Poverty-in-Johnson-County-2011-ACS.pdf>

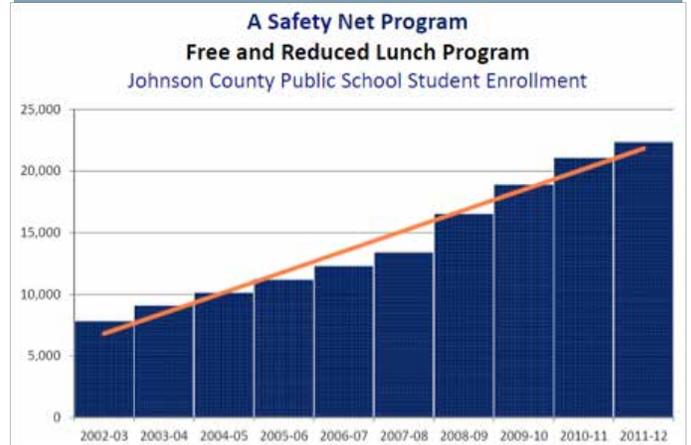
<http://www.nfsmi.org/documentlibraryfiles/PDF/20100104092056.pdf>



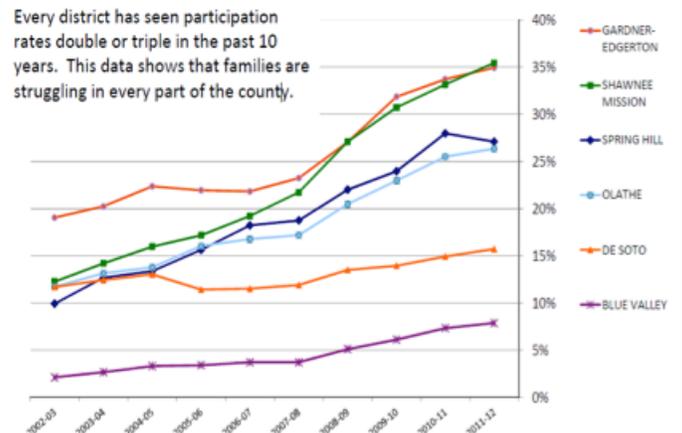
Poverty in Johnson County



School Lunch Programs



Participation Rate in Free and Reduced Lunch Program By Johnson County School Districts



Transportation

Summary

In the Kansas City region automobiles far surpass other modes of transportation as the preferred method of travel. This has led to the development of an extensive roadway system while the transit system has maintained a fairly stable level of operation.

Kansas City also serves as a major freight hub and has a rapidly growing network of bicycle and pedestrian trails.

Congestion

Congestion is increasing in metropolitan Kansas City. According to the Texas Transportation Institute (TTI), the percent of congested travel during peak vehicle miles traveled increased from 5 percent in 1982 to 32 percent in 2002.

Those levels, however, are relatively low when compared with other metropolitan areas of comparable size in the country. Large metropolitan areas, as a whole, saw their congested travel increase from 24 percent of peak vehicle miles traveled in 1982 to 65 percent in 2002.

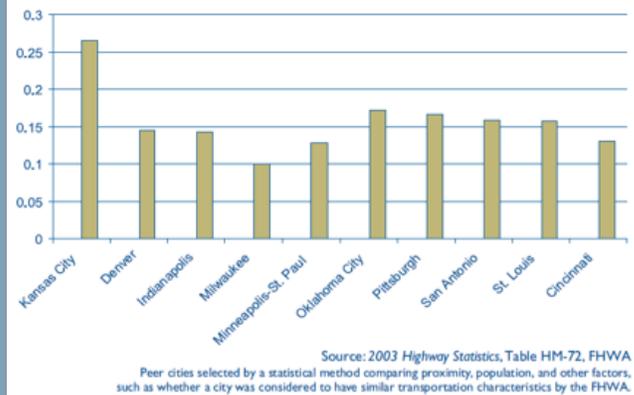
Travel Time

Because of the relatively low congestion levels, metropolitan Kansas City generally experiences shorter travel times than other metropolitan areas.

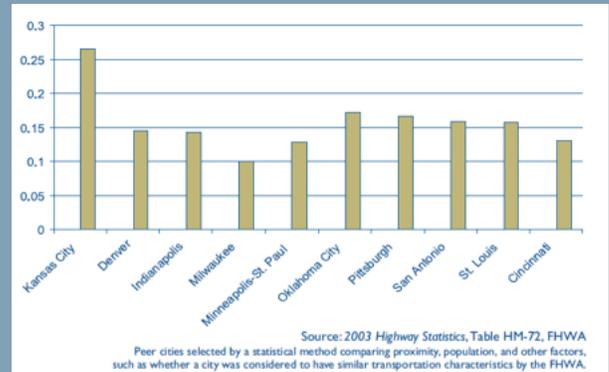
Data from Regional Trends Study MARC Version 2.0 2030



Freeway miles per 1,000 persons



Roadway miles per 1,000 persons

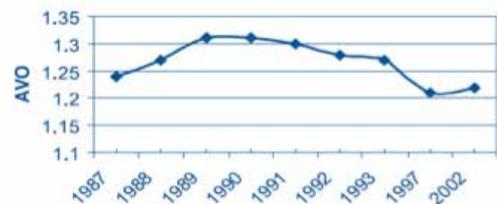


Fast Facts

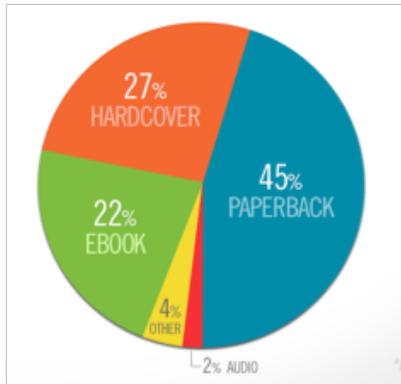
93% of all commute trips made in the region are by automobile.

82% drive alone.

FIGURE 2-16
HISTORICAL PM AVERAGE VEHICLE OCCUPANCY RATES



Trends In Book Buying



Notable trends from 2012 include e-commerce taking the lead as the largest channel for book sales, growth in the eBooks category, and paperbacks remaining the most popular format for readers.

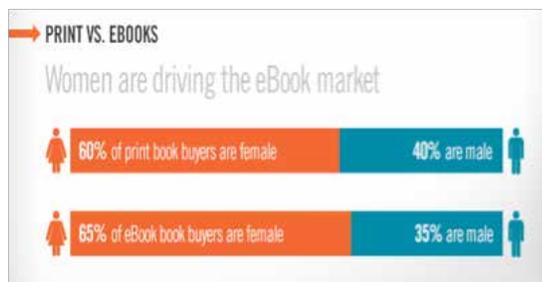
The first quarter of 2013 shows more women and older consumers buying books, continued growth for eBooks, and more iPads being used for eBook downloads.

Preliminary data from the annual BookStats study, released Wednesday by the Association of American Publishers and the Book Industry Study Group, shows that 457 million e-books were sold last year. That's up 4456% since 2008, when just 10 million e-books were sold.

However, it's still fewer than the 557 million hardcovers sold last year. (Paperback numbers are incomplete.)

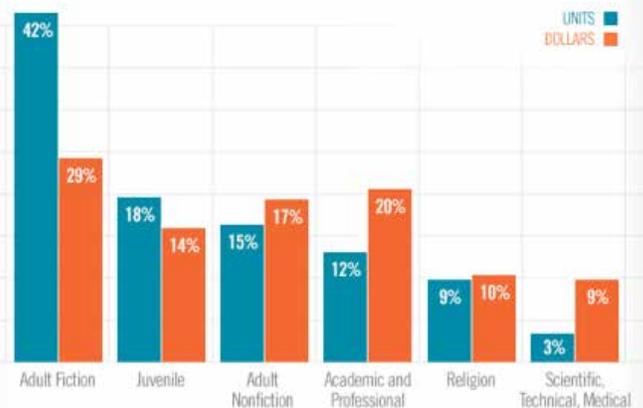
Interpretations vary:

- The “slowdown reflects a marketplace that is maturing with multiple formats — digital and print,” says Michael Pietsch, CEO of the Hachette Book Group. He adds, “In all the talk about e-books, we often lose track of the fact that more than three out of four books sold in the U.S. are still printed ones.”

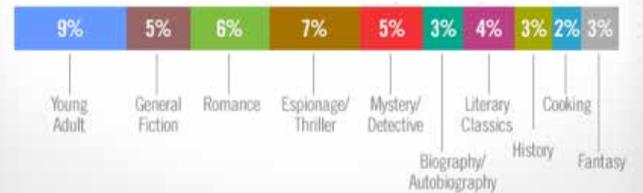


What are Americans Reading?

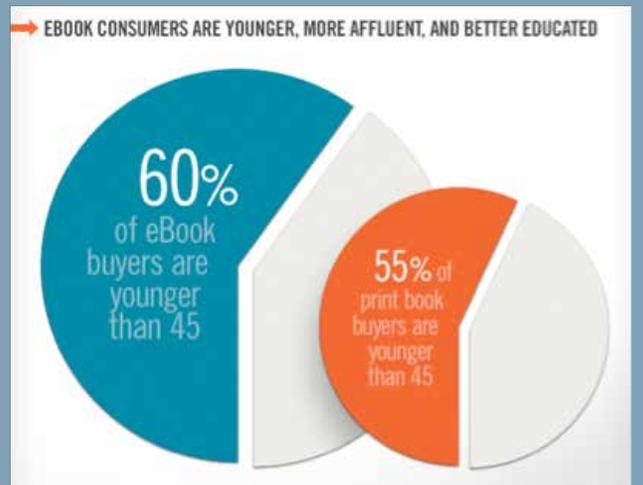
Adult fiction continues to dominate what Americans buy



Major subgenres



Fast Facts



National Trends

Looking at the people who use the library for any purpose in the past year, several trends stood out.

Those 65 and older are the least likely to have used a library in the past 12 months, while those ages 16-17, virtually all of whom are still students, are by far the most likely ages group to have visited a library, especially for research purposes.

Additionally, 16-17 year-olds (as well as 30-49 year-olds) are more likely than others to have used the library to borrow books in the past year.

Women are more likely than men to have used a library, especially for borrowing books (42% vs. 28%).

Hispanics are less likely than whites or African-Americans to have used a library in the previous year, and African-Americans are more likely than others to use a library for research. Those with at least some college experience are more likely than those who had not attended college to use the library for any reason.

Those in higher income brackets are generally more likely to have used a library to borrow books, and parents are more likely to borrow books than non-parents.

Overall, we find that 40% of those ages 16 and older had used a library in the past year for research, and 36% had used a library to borrow books.

Some 22% borrowed periodicals like newspapers and magazines, or journals.



Library use in the U.S. 2011

Library use in the past year

Among Americans ages 16+ in each group, the percentage who have used the library for the following purposes in the past year

	Total used library in the past year	Total used the library...		
		For research	To borrow books	To borrow newspapers /etc.
All 16+	56%	40%	36%	22%
Men	52	40	28	22
Women	60	40	42	22
Race/ethnicity				
White, Non-Hispanic	57	39	37	22
Black, Non-Hispanic	62	50	31	30
Hispanic (English- and Spanish-speaking)	44	35	24	17
Age				
16-17	72	55	51	20
18-29	57	43	34	24
30-49	58	40	41	21
50-64	56	39	32	24
65+	49	32	28	23
Household income				
Less than \$30,000/yr	53	42	28	22
\$30,000-\$49,999	59	40	37	22
\$50,000-\$74,999	61	39	43	25
\$75,000+	61	39	46	23
Educational attainment				
No high school diploma	45	36	23	15
High school grad	48	34	26	20
Some College	64	46	40	26
College +	67	43	51	26
Geographic location				
Urban	56	40	35	21
Suburban	60	41	39	25
Rural	52	37	30	20
Parental status				
Parent	62	41	45	21
Not a parent	53	38	30	23

Source: Pew Research Center's Internet & American Life Reading Habits Survey of 2,986 people ages 16 and older conducted November 16-December 21, 2011. The survey was conducted in English and Spanish and on landline and cell phones.

Fast Facts

1 in 5 One in five people ages 16 and older (20%) has used a public library to get research assistance from a librarian in the past twelve months.

43% Easily the most active group was 16-17 year-olds, 43% of whom have gotten research help from a librarian in the past year—significantly more than any other age group.

