Design Population			
Year	Population based on per capita circulation	Population based on percentage of circulation to resident population	Population based on Census Designated Place & Circulation
2008	39,736	39,734	36,663
2009	40,669	40,668	37,525
2010	41,625	41,624	38,407
2011	42,603	42,602	39,309
2012	43,605	43,603	40,233
2013	44,629	44,628	41,179
2014	45,678	45,676	42,146
2015	46,752	46,750	43,137
2016	47,850	47,848	44,150
2017	48,975	48,973	45,188
2018	50,126	50,124	46,250
2019	51,303	51,302	47,337
2020	52,509	52,507	48,449
2021	53,743	53,741	49,588
2022	55,006	55,004	50,753
2023	56,299	56,297	51,946
2024	57,622	57,620	53,166
2025	58,976	58,974	54,416
2026	60,362	60,360	55,695
2027	61,780	61,778	57,003
2028	63,232	63,230	58,343
2029	64,718	64,716	59,714
2030	66,239	66,236	61,117

	FY09 Circulation Less Computer Use	Percentage of Wasilla Checkouts	2008 Population	Projected 2030 Population
Alpine	460	0.32%		
Big Lake	2,409	1.70%		
Bogard	20,476	14.44%		
Butte	1,168	0.82%		
Caswell	823	0.58%		
Chickaloon	11	0.01%		
Fairview	12,444	8.77%		
Glacierview	177	0.12%		
Goldtrails	25,191	17.76%		
HatcherPass	46	0.03%		
Houston	1,564	1.10%		
Knik	21,269	15.00%		
Lazy Mountain	625	0.44%		
Meadow Lakes	10,791	7.61%		
Midway	8,031	5.66%		
North Colony	147	0.10%		
Outside RSA	875	0.62%		
Palmer	1,939	1.37%	Taken from the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development Alaska Local and Regional Information website, available at http://labor.alaska.gov/research/alari/1_16_338.htm	The 2030 population number was taken from the Wasilla Area Plans Public Review Draft, August 2008, on page 167. Available at http://www.wasillafutureplan.com/Plans/Wasilla%20Area%20Plans_DRAFT.pdf
Pt Mackenzie	54	0.04%		
South Colony	5,892	4.15%		
Skewtna	69	0.05%		
Talkeetna	365	0.26%		
Trapper Creek	191	0.13%		
Wasilla	25,615	18.06%	7,176	12,000
Willow	1,206	0.85%		
Total:	141,838	100.00%		

Resident Circulation/Resident Population	3.57
Nonresident Circulation/Circulation Per Capita	32,560
Nonresident plus Resident Population	39,736

Determination of Design Population Based on Census Designated Places, Road Service Areas, and Use of Wasilla Library							
Road Service Area	Corresponding Census Designated Place(s)	Portion of CDP Assigned to RSA	2008 CDP Population	Population Number Attributed to RSA	Road Service Area Population	Percentage of Wasilla Library Use	Population Attributed to Library Use
Trapper Creek	Trapper Creek	1	407	407	407	0.65%	3
Talkeetna	Talkeetna	1	857	857	1,394	1.29%	18
	Y	1/2	1,074	537			
Caswell	Y	1/2	1,074	537	1,251	19.46%	243
	Willow	1/3	2,142	714			
Willow	Willow	2/3	2,142	1,428	1,428	4.27%	61
Big Lake	Big Lake	1	3,191	3,191	3,191	10.55%	337
Knik	Knik-Fairview	1/2	12,989	6,495	6,495	76.82%	4,989
Fairview		1/2		6,495	6,495	87.84%	5,705
Meadow Lakes	Meadow Lakes	1/2	7,106	3,553	3,553	67.79%	2,409
Gold Trail	Meadow Lakes	1/2	7,106	3,553	10,771	80.39%	8,659
	Taniana	1	7,218	7,218			
Bogard	Lakes	7/10	8,249	5,774	5,774	65.57%	3,786
Midway	Gateway	1/2	3,996	1,998	4,473	51.64%	2,310
	Lakes	3/10	8,249	2,475			
South Colony	Gateway	1/2	3,996	1,998	6,578	12.34%	812
	Farm Loop	1	1,350	1,350			
	Fishhook	1	3,230	3,230			
North Colony	Buffalo-Soapstone	1	768	768	768	5.43%	42
Alpine	Sutton-Allpine	1	1,310	1,310	1,310	3.36%	44
Lazy Mountain	Lazy Mountain	1	1,447	1,447	1,447	8.81%	127
Butte	Butte	1	3,262	3,262	3,939	6.88%	271
	Knik River	1	677	677			
Outside RSA	Point MacKenzie	1	279	279	1,006	37.91%	381
	Susitna	1	23	23			
	Skwentna	1	80	80			
	Chickaloon	1	249	249			
	Lake Louise	1	84	84			
	Glacierview	1	247	247			
	Petersville	1	9	9			
	Chase	1	35	35			
Wasilla - City	Wasilla	1	7,176	7,176	7,176	81.15%	5,823
Palmer - City	Palmer	1	5,559	5,559	5,559	5.19%	289
Houston - City	Houston	1	1,755	1,755	1,755	20.25%	355
Borough Population Assigned to Wasilla Library Based on CDP and Use							36,663

	Wasilla Checkouts Less Computer Use	Percentage of total checkouts for RSA	Palmer Checkouts Less Computer Use	Percentage of total checkouts for RSA	Borough Checkouts Less Computer Use	Percentage of total checkouts for RSA	Total Checkouts
Alpine	460	3.36%	1,539	11.23%	11,706	85.41%	13,705
Big Lake	2,409	10.55%	703	3.08%	19,712	86.37%	22,824
Bogard	20,476	65.57%	10,135	32.46%	615	1.97%	31,226
Butte	1,168	6.88%	15,298	90.08%	517	3.04%	16,983
Caswell	823	19.46%	78	1.84%	3,328	78.69%	4,229
Chickaloon	11	1.13%	327	33.47%	639	65.40%	977
Chugiak	-	0.00%	18	100.00%	-	0.00%	18
Fairview	12,444	87.84%	1,123	7.93%	600	4.24%	14,167
Glacierview	177	7.29%	1,417	58.38%	833	34.32%	2,427
Goldtrails	25,191	80.39%	3,918	12.50%	2,226	7.10%	31,335
HatcherPass	46	23.47%	150	76.53%	-	0.00%	196
Houston	1,564	20.25%	304	3.94%	5,855	75.81%	7,723
Knik	21,269	76.82%	1,925	6.95%	4,491	16.22%	27,685
Lazy Mountain	625	8.81%	6,000	84.54%	472	6.65%	7,097
Meadow Lakes	10,791	67.79%	937	5.89%	4,190	26.32%	15,918
Midway	8,031	51.64%	7,132	45.86%	389	2.50%	15,552
North Colony	147	5.43%	2,362	87.22%	199	7.35%	2,708
Outside RSA	875	37.91%	1,318	57.11%	115	4.98%	2,308
Palmer	1,939	5.19%	34,591	92.55%	845	2.26%	37,375
Pt Mackenzie	54	67.50%	26	32.50%	-	0.00%	80
South Colony	5,892	12.34%	40,857	85.57%	1,000	2.09%	47,749
Skewtna	69	28.05%	62	25.20%	115	46.75%	246
Talkeetna	365	1.29%	144	0.51%	27,879	98.21%	28,388
Trapper Creek	191	0.65%	10	0.03%	29,309	99.32%	29,510
Wasilla	25,615	81.15%	3,011	9.54%	2,939	9.31%	31,565
Willow	1,206	4.27%	232	0.82%	26,791	94.91%	28,229
Total:	141,838		133,617	27.57%	144,765		484,683

Collection Space Determination						
	Books		**Audio Recordings**		**Video Recordings**	
	Gross Additions	Net Rate of Additions	Gross Additions	Net Rate of Additions	Gross Additions	Net Rate of Additions
FY05	4,184	2,350	400	151	219	64
FY06	3,611	(3,060)	131	(74)	185	94
FY07	3,405	2,564	160	127	234	205
FY08	4,794	(2,489)	222	(369)	885	559
FY09	5,090	4,419	247	193	549	452
Average	4,217	757	232	6	414	275
Gross Additions Next 20 Years	84,336		4,640		8,288	
FY09 Collection Size	53,820		1,947		3,040	
2030 Collection Size	**138,156**		**6,587**		**11,328**	

Tables below are taken from the fourth edition of the Wisconsin Public Library Standards published in November 2005 and available at http://dpi.wi.gov/pld/standard.html

Volumes Held per Capita (Print)							
	Service Population						
	Less than 2,500	2,500 to 4,9999	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 24,9999	25,000 to 49,999	50,0000 to 99,999	100,000 and over
Basic	6.0	3.9	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.6
Moderate	7.3	4.7	3.9	3.4	3.0	2.8	2.7
Enhanced	9.7	5.8	4.6	4.0	3.5	3.4	2.9
Excellent	13.9	7.7	6.1	5.0	4.1	4.2	3.7

Audio Recordings Held per Capita							
	Service Population						
	Less than 2,500	2,500 to 4,9999	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 24,9999	25,000 to 49,999	50,0000 to 99,999	100,000 and over
Basic	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.17	0.17	0.11
Moderate	0.21	0.17	0.18	0.16	0.19	0.20	0.17
Enhanced	0.33	0.25	0.24	0.23	0.22	0.21	0.18
Excellent	0.49	0.38	0.34	0.32	0.30	0.28	0.21

Video Recordings Held per Capita							
	Service Population						
	Less than 2,500	2,500 to 4,9999	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 24,9999	25,000 to 49,999	50,0000 to 99,999	100,000 and over
Basic	0.36	0.26	0.22	0.18	0.16	0.14	0.11
Moderate	0.50	0.37	0.28	0.22	0.20	0.18	0.15
Enhanced	0.71	0.46	0.38	0.28	0.25	0.23	0.19
Excellent	1.00	0.72	0.48	0.35	0.31	0.24	0.20

Public Computer Workstations		
Design Population	**Wisconsin Standard**	**Design Population divided by 2000**
66,239	One workstation per 2000 people for service populations over 5000	33
66,236	One workstation per 2000 people for service populations over 5000	33
61,117	One workstation per 2000 people for service populations over 5000	31

The library provides a minimum of one public access workstation per thousand for service populations under 5000 or one workstation per 2000 for service populations over 5000; or a sufficient number of workstations to accommodate patrons with minimal wait times for access to the library's catalog, the Internet, and other electronic resources.

Reader Seating Determination

Population	Seats per 1,000 population
1,000	22.50
2,500	14.25
5,000	10.00
10,000	7.00
25,000	4.50
50,000	3.00
100,000	2.25

Design Population	**Recommended Seating Ratio**	**Recommended Seats**
66,239	2.6	172
66,236	2.6	172
61,117	2.75	168

SPACE NEEDS WORKSHEET

INSTRUCTIONS: Fill in or check off all shaded worksheet cells.

DESIGN POPULATION

Projected resident population	12,000
Nonresident service population	49,117
Design population	61,117

COLLECTION SPACE

Books: The space needed for the library's book collection is determined by the size of the collection and the parameters of the shelving environment. Depending on factors such as the width of the aisles and the height of the shelving, book collections can be housed at 10, 13 or 15 volumes per square foot. As the volumes housed per square foot increases, the average aisle width will decrease, the height of the shelving will grow, and there will be fewer opportunities for marketing display.

* How many volumes will be in the library's print collection? 165,016
* What is the library's preferred collection density? (choose one) .....
  - [ ] 10 volumes per sq.ft.
  - [ ] 13 volumes per sq.ft.
  - [x] 15 volumes per sq.ft.

Magazine / newspapers: The Americans with Disabilities Act specifies that current issue display shelving for magazines is subject to height limitations, which conditions how much space magazines will need.

* How many titles will the library receive? 125

Magazine backfile: Shelving for any back issues retained by the library is NOT subject to reach limitations but many libraries choose to treat these holdings in the same manner.

* How many of those titles will the library retain in backfiles? 125
* What will be the average backrun for a typical title (in years)? 1

Nonprint: This collection will often be housed on lower shelving with more marketing display, but because these items are typically smaller than books, the collection density corresponds to that for books. The space need varies depending on aisle widths, marketing display, and so on.

* How many nonprint items will the library house? 18,946
* What is the library's preferred collection density? (choose one) .....
  - [ ] 10 items per sq.ft.
  - [ ] 13 items per sq.ft.
  - [x] 15 items per sq.ft.

Public access computers: Many libraries today experience increasing demands for access to digital information resources, which affects the number of stations needed for the public. Wireless access can also affect the inventory needed. The space need per station will be affected by the number of stations provided: a small inventory will usually require more space per station while a larger inventory will benefit from economies of scale and less space per station.

* How many public access computers to provide? 31
* What is the preferred space allocation for each? (choose one) .....
  - [x] 35 sq.ft. per station
  - [ ] 45 sq.ft. per station
  - [ ] 50 sq.ft. per station

READER SEATING SPACE

The number of reader seats a library needs is determined in large measure by the number of people the library serves, although other factors may also affect this inventory. Typically allow 30 square feet per seat.

* How many reader seats should the library provide? 168

STAFF WORK SPACE

The inventory of staff work stations is based on the specific operations and work routines of the library, the number of public service desks, and so on. The space needed for each station, on average, will be affected by the number of work stations a library needs: a small inventory will require more space per station while a larger inventory will need less space per station.

* How many staff work stations are needed? 24
* What is the preferred space allocation for each? (choose one) . . . . . [x] 125 sq.ft. per station
  [ ] 140 sq.ft. per station
  [ ] 150 sq.ft. per station

MEETING ROOM SPACE

Multi-purpose:	How many seats to accommodate in a multi-purpose room?	100
Conference:	How many seats to accommodate at a conference table?	20
	How many seats in a gallery?	10
Storytime:	What is the maximum audience for a typical storytime?	30
	Do your storytimes include a craft of activity? (choose one)	[x] Yes [ ] No
Computer training lab:	How many trainees should be accommodated?	15

SPECIAL USE SPACE

Special use space reserves space for features such as small group study rooms, a copy center, a public café or refreshment area, a used book sale area, a staff break room, and so on. A larger proportionate allocation here reserves the option to incorporate a wider array of special use functions as a specific architectural plan is developed.

* Choose the library's preferred allocation for special use space . . . . . [x] 12% of gross area
  [ ] 15% of gross area
  [ ] 17% of gross area

NONASSIGNABLE SPACE

Nonassignable space reserves space for such necessary features as mechanical rooms, restrooms, stairwells and elevators. Typically a smaller building will need to reserve a larger share of its gross area for nonassignable purposes, while a larger building will require a smaller proportion for nonassignable. New construction will likely need a smaller proportion than an addition or renovation.

* Choose the library's preferred allocation for nonassignable . . . . . [x] 25% of gross area
  [ ] 27% of gross area
  [ ] 30% of gross area

ADDITIONAL ALLOWANCES

As an option, this worksheet can accommodate additional special allowances for features that may or may now be adequately accommodated in the preceding calculations. These may include space for an automated materials handling system, or a garage (if the library owns and operates vehicles). List any such special features here, along with a suitable square foot allowance

		Allowance	
	. . . . .		sq.ft.
	. . . . .		sq.ft.
	. . . . .		sq.ft.
	. . . . .		sq.ft.

SPACE NEEDS SUMMARY

COLLECTION SPACE	(See note 1)				
148,514	volumes to house at	15	vol/sq.ft.	9,901	sq.ft.
125	magazine display at	1	sq.ft./title	125	sq.ft.
125	magazine backfile at	0.5	sq.ft./title/yr held	63	sq.ft.
18,946	nonprint items to house at	15	items/sq.ft.	1,263	sq.ft.
31	public access computers at	35	sq.ft. per station	1,070	sq.ft.
READER SEATING SPACE					
168	reader seats at	30	sq.ft. per seat	5,042	sq.ft.
STAFF WORK SPACE					
24	staff work stations at	125	sq.ft. per station	3,056	sq.ft.
MEETING ROOM SPACE	(See notes 2 through 5)				
100	multi-purpose seats	10	sq.ft. per seat	1,100	sq.ft.
20	conference room seats	30	sq.ft. per seat	700	sq.ft.
30	storytime seats	15	sq.ft. per seat	500	sq.ft.
15	computer training lab seats	50	sq.ft. per seat	830	sq.ft.
SPECIAL USE SPACE					
calculated at	12%	of gross building area		4,505	sq.ft.
NONASSIGNABLE SPACE					
calculated at	25%	of gross building area		9,385	sq.ft.
SPECIAL ALLOWANCES					
					sq.ft.
					sq.ft.
					sq.ft.
					sq.ft.
GROSS AREA NEEDED				37,538	sq.ft.

NOTES
1. For collections of more than 100,000 volumes, 10% is assumed in circulation at any given time.
2. Multi-purpose room area includes a modest allocation for a speaker's podium.
3. Conference room area includes allocation for gallery / audience seating, if so designated.
4. Storytime area includes a modest allocation for storytime presenter.
5. Computer training lab area includes a modest allocation for trainer's station.

SPACE NEEDS WORKSHEET

INSTRUCTIONS: Fill in or check off all shaded worksheet cells.

DESIGN POPULATION

Projected resident population	12,000
Nonresident service population	49,117
Design population	61,117

COLLECTION SPACE

Books: The space needed for the library's book collection is determined by the size of the collection and the parameters of the shelving environment. Depending on factors such as the width of the aisles and the height of the shelving, book collections can be housed at 10, 13 or 15 volumes per square foot. As the volumes housed per square foot increases, the average aisle width will decrease, the height of the shelving will grow, and there will be fewer opportunities for marketing display.

* How many volumes will be in the library's print collection? 256,691
* What is the library's preferred collection density? (choose one) . . . . . .
  - [x] 10 volumes per sq.ft.
  - [ ] 13 volumes per sq.ft.
  - [ ] 15 volumes per sq.ft.

Magazine / newspapers: The Americans with Disabilities Act specifies that current issue display shelving for magazines is subject to height limitations, which conditions how much space magazines will need.

* How many titles will the library receive? 200

Magazine backfile: Shelving for any back issues retained by the library is NOT subject to reach limitations but many libraries choose to treat these holdings in the same manner.

* How many of those titles will the library retain in backfiles? 200
* What will be the average backrun for a typical title (in years)? 1

Nonprint: This collection will often be housed on lower shelving with more marketing display, but because these items are typically smaller than books, the collection density corresponds to that for books. The space need varies depending on aisle widths, marketing display, and so on.

* How many nonnprint items will the library house? 31,781
* What is the library's preferred collection density? (choose one) . . . . . .
  - [x] 10 items per sq.ft.
  - [ ] 13 items per sq.ft.
  - [ ] 15 items per sq.ft.

Public access computers: Many libraries today experience increasing demands for access to digital information resources, which affects the number of stations needed for the public. Wireless access can also affect the inventory needed. The space need per station will be affected by the number of stations provided: a small inventory will usually require more space per station while a larger inventory will benefit from economies of scale and less space per station.

* How many public access computers to provide? 31
* What is the preferred space allocation for each? (choose one) . . . . . .
  - [ ] 35 sq.ft. per station
  - [ ] 45 sq.ft. per station
  - [x] 50 sq.ft. per station

READER SEATING SPACE

The number of reader seats a library needs is determined in large measure by the number of people the library serves, although other factors may also affect this inventory. Typically allow 30 square feet per seat.

* How many reader seats should the library provide? 168

STAFF WORK SPACE

The inventory of staff work stations is based on the specific operations and work routines of the library, the number of public service desks, and so on. The space needed for each station, on average, will be affected by the number of work stations a library needs: a small inventory will require more space per station while a larger inventory will need less space per station.

* How many staff work stations are needed? 43
* What is the preferred space allocation for each? (choose one) . . . . .
  - [ ] 125 sq.ft. per station
  - [ ] 140 sq.ft. per station
  - [x] 150 sq.ft. per station

MEETING ROOM SPACE

Multi-purpose:	How many seats to accommodate in a multi-purpose room?	100
Conference:	How many seats to accommodate at a conference table?	20
	How many seats in a gallery?	10
Storytime:	What is the maximum audience for a typical storytime?	30
	Do your storytimes include a craft of activity? (choose one)	[x] Yes [ ] No
Computer training lab:	How many trainees should be accommodated?	15

SPECIAL USE SPACE

Special use space reserves space for features such as small group study rooms, a copy center, a public café or refreshment area, a used book sale area, a staff break room, and so on. A larger proportionate allocation here reserves the option to incorporate a wider array of special use functions as a specific architectural plan is developed.

* Choose the library's preferred allocation for special use space . . . . .
  - [ ] 12% of gross area
  - [ ] 15% of gross area
  - [x] 17% of gross area

NONASSIGNABLE SPACE

Nonassignable space reserves space for such necessary features as mechanical rooms, restrooms, stairwells and elevators. Typically a smaller building will need to reserve a larger share of its gross area for nonassignable purposes, while a larger building will require a smaller proportion for nonassignable. New construction will likely need a smaller proportion than an addition or renovation.

* Choose the library's preferred allocation for nonassignable . . . . .
  - [ ] 25% of gross area
  - [ ] 27% of gross area
  - [x] 30% of gross area

ADDITIONAL ALLOWANCES

As an option, this worksheet can accommodate additional special allowances for features that may or may now be adequately accommodated in the preceding calculations. These may include space for an automated materials handling system, or a garage (if the library owns and operates vehicles). List any such special features here, along with a suitable square foot allowance

		Allowance	
	. . . . .		sq.ft.
	. . . . .		sq.ft.
	. . . . .		sq.ft.
	. . . . .		sq.ft.

SPACE NEEDS SUMMARY

COLLECTION SPACE	(See note 1)				
231,022	volumes to house at	10	vol/sq.ft.	23,102	sq.ft.
200	magazine display at	1	sq.ft./title	200	sq.ft.
200	magazine backfile at	0.5	sq.ft./title/yr held	100	sq.ft.
31,781	nonprint items to house at	10	items/sq.ft.	3,178	sq.ft.
31	public access computers at	50	sq.ft. per station	1,528	sq.ft.
READER SEATING SPACE					
168	reader seats at	30	sq.ft. per seat	5,042	sq.ft.
STAFF WORK SPACE					
43	staff work stations at	150	sq.ft. per station	6,417	sq.ft.
MEETING ROOM SPACE	(See notes 2 through 5)				
100	multi-purpose seats	10	sq.ft. per seat	1,100	sq.ft.
20	conference room seats	30	sq.ft. per seat	700	sq.ft.
30	storytime seats	15	sq.ft. per seat	500	sq.ft.
15	computer training lab seats	50	sq.ft. per seat	830	sq.ft.
SPECIAL USE SPACE					
calculated at	17%	of gross building area		13,695	sq.ft.
NONASSIGNABLE SPACE					
calculated at	30%	of gross building area		24,168	sq.ft.
SPECIAL ALLOWANCES					
					sq.ft.
					sq.ft.
					sq.ft.
					sq.ft.
GROSS AREA NEEDED				80,562	sq.ft.

NOTES
1. For collections of more than 100,000 volumes, 10% is assumed in circulation at any given time.
2. Multi-purpose room area includes a modest allocation for a speaker's podium.
3. Conference room area includes allocation for gallery / audience seating, if so designated.
4. Storytime area includes a modest allocation for storytime presenter.
5. Computer training lab area includes a modest allocation for trainer's station.

SPACE NEEDS WORKSHEET

INSTRUCTIONS: Fill in or check off all shaded worksheet cells.

DESIGN POPULATION

Projected resident population	12,000
Nonresident service population	54,236
Design population	66,236

COLLECTION SPACE

Books: The space needed for the library's book collection is determined by the size of the collection and the parameters of the shelving environment. Depending on factors such as the width of the aisles and the height of the shelving, book collections can be housed at 10, 13 or 15 volumes per square foot. As the volumes housed per square foot increases, the average aisle width will decrease, the height of the shelving will grow, and there will be fewer opportunities for marketing display.

* How many volumes will be in the library's print collection? 178,837
* What is the library's preferred collection density? (choose one) .....
  - [ ] 10 volumes per sq.ft.
  - [ ] 13 volumes per sq.ft.
  - [x] 15 volumes per sq.ft.

Magazine / newspapers: The Americans with Disabilities Act specifies that current issue display shelving for magazines is subject to height limitations, which conditions how much space magazines will need.

* How many titles will the library receive? 200

Magazine backfile: Shelving for any back issues retained by the library is NOT subject to reach limitations but many libraries choose to treat these holdings in the same manner.

* How many of those titles will the library retain in backfiles? 200
* What will be the average backrun for a typical title (in years)? 1

Nonprint: This collection will often be housed on lower shelving with more marketing display, but because these items are typically smaller than books, the collection density corresponds to that for books. The space need varies depending on aisle widths, marketing display, and so on.

* How many nonprint items will the library house? 20,533
* What is the library's preferred collection density? (choose one) .....
  - [ ] 10 items per sq.ft.
  - [ ] 13 items per sq.ft.
  - [x] 15 items per sq.ft.

Public access computers: Many libraries today experience increasing demands for access to digital information resources, which affects the number of stations needed for the public. Wireless access can also affect the inventory needed. The space need per station will be affected by the number of stations provided: a small inventory will usually require more space per station while a larger inventory will benefit from economies of scale and less space per station.

* How many public access computers to provide? 33
* What is the preferred space allocation for each? (choose one) .....
  - [x] 35 sq.ft. per station
  - [ ] 45 sq.ft. per station
  - [ ] 50 sq.ft. per station

READER SEATING SPACE

The number of reader seats a library needs is determined in large measure by the number of people the library serves, although other factors may also affect this inventory. Typically allow 30 square feet per seat.

* How many reader seats should the library provide? 172

STAFF WORK SPACE

The inventory of staff work stations is based on the specific operations and work routines of the library, the number of public service desks, and so on. The space needed for each station, on average, will be affected by the number of work stations a library needs: a small inventory will require more space per station while a larger inventory will need less space per station.

* How many staff work stations are needed? 26
* What is the preferred space allocation for each? (choose one) . . . . . [x] 125 sq.ft. per station
  [ ] 140 sq.ft. per station
  [ ] 150 sq.ft. per station

MEETING ROOM SPACE

Multi-purpose:	How many seats to accommodate in a multi-purpose room?	100
Conference:	How many seats to accommodate at a conference table?	20
	How many seats in a gallery?	10
Storytime:	What is the maximum audience for a typical storytime?	30
	Do your storytimes include a craft of activity? (choose one)	[x] Yes [ ] No
Computer training lab:	How many trainees should be accommodated?	15

SPECIAL USE SPACE

Special use space reserves space for features such as small group study rooms, a copy center, a public café or refreshment area, a used book sale area, a staff break room, and so on. A larger proportionate allocation here reserves the option to incorporate a wider array of special use functions as a specific architectural plan is developed.

* Choose the library's preferred allocation for special use space . . . . . [x] 12% of gross area
  [ ] 15% of gross area
  [ ] 17% of gross area

NONASSIGNABLE SPACE

Nonassignable space reserves space for such necessary features as mechanical rooms, restrooms, stairwells and elevators. Typically a smaller building will need to reserve a larger share of its gross area for nonassignable purposes, while a larger building will require a smaller proportion for nonassignable. New construction will likely need a smaller proportion than an addition or renovation.

* Choose the library's preferred allocation for nonassignable . . . . . [x] 25% of gross area
  [ ] 27% of gross area
  [ ] 30% of gross area

ADDITIONAL ALLOWANCES

As an option, this worksheet can accommodate additional special allowances for features that may or may now be adequately accommodated in the preceding calculations. These may include space for an automated materials handling system, or a garage (if the library owns and operates vehicles). List any such special features here, along with a suitable square foot allowance

		Allowance	
	. . . . .		sq.ft.
	. . . . .		sq.ft.
	. . . . .		sq.ft.
	. . . . .		sq.ft.

SPACE NEEDS SUMMARY

COLLECTION SPACE	(See note 1)				
160,953	volumes to house at	15	vol/sq.ft.	10,730	sq.ft.
200	magazine display at	1	sq.ft./title	200	sq.ft.
200	magazine backfile at	0.5	sq.ft./title/yr held	100	sq.ft.
20,533	nonprint items to house at	15	items/sq.ft.	1,369	sq.ft.
33	public access computers at	35	sq.ft. per station	1,159	sq.ft.
READER SEATING SPACE					
172	reader seats at	30	sq.ft. per seat	5,166	sq.ft.
STAFF WORK SPACE					
26	staff work stations at	125	sq.ft. per station	3,312	sq.ft.
MEETING ROOM SPACE	(See notes 2 through 5)				
100	multi-purpose seats	10	sq.ft. per seat	1,100	sq.ft.
20	conference room seats	30	sq.ft. per seat	700	sq.ft.
30	storytime seats	15	sq.ft. per seat	500	sq.ft.
15	computer training lab seats	50	sq.ft. per seat	830	sq.ft.
SPECIAL USE SPACE					
calculated at	12%	of gross building area		4,794	sq.ft.
NONASSIGNABLE SPACE					
calculated at	25%	of gross building area		9,987	sq.ft.
SPECIAL ALLOWANCES					
					sq.ft.
					sq.ft.
					sq.ft.
					sq.ft.
GROSS AREA NEEDED				39,947	sq.ft.

NOTES
1. For collections of more than 100,000 volumes, 10% is assumed in circulation at any given time.
2. Multi-purpose room area includes a modest allocation for a speaker's podium.
3. Conference room area includes allocation for gallery / audience seating, if so designated.
4. Storytime area includes a modest allocation for storytime presenter.
5. Computer training lab area includes a modest allocation for trainer's station.

SPACE NEEDS WORKSHEET

INSTRUCTIONS: Fill in or check off all shaded worksheet cells.

DESIGN POPULATION

Projected resident population	12,000
Nonresident service population	54,236
Design population	66,236

COLLECTION SPACE

Books: The space needed for the library's book collection is determined by the size of the collection and the parameters of the shelving environment. Depending on factors such as the width of the aisles and the height of the shelving, book collections can be housed at 10, 13 or 15 volumes per square foot. As the volumes housed per square foot increases, the average aisle width will decrease, the height of the shelving will grow, and there will be fewer opportunities for marketing display.

* How many volumes will be in the library's print collection? 278,191
* What is the library's preferred collection density? (choose one) ..... [x] 10 volumes per sq.ft.
  [ ] 13 volumes per sq.ft.
  [ ] 15 volumes per sq.ft.

Magazine / newspapers: The Americans with Disabilities Act specifies that current issue display shelving for magazines is subject to height limitations, which conditions how much space magazines will need.

* How many titles will the library receive? 200

Magazine backfile: Shelving for any back issues retained by the library is NOT subject to reach limitations but many libraries choose to treat these holdings in the same manner.

* How many of those titles will the library retain in backfiles? 200
* What will be the average backrun for a typical title (in years)? 1

Nonprint: This collection will often be housed on lower shelving with more marketing display, but because these items are typically smaller than books, the collection density corresponds to that for books. The space need varies depending on aisle widths, marketing display, and so on.

* How many nonprint items will the library house? 34,443
* What is the library's preferred collection density? (choose one) ..... [x] 10 items per sq.ft.
  [ ] 13 items per sq.ft.
  [ ] 15 items per sq.ft.

Public access computers: Many libraries today experience increasing demands for access to digital information resources, which affects the number of stations needed for the public. Wireless access can also affect the inventory needed. The space need per station will be affected by the number of stations provided: a small inventory will usually require more space per station while a larger inventory will benefit from economies of scale and less space per station.

* How many public access computers to provide? 33
* What is the preferred space allocation for each? (choose one) ..... [ ] 35 sq.ft. per station
  [ ] 45 sq.ft. per station
  [x] 50 sq.ft. per station

READER SEATING SPACE

The number of reader seats a library needs is determined in large measure by the number of people the library serves, although other factors may also affect this inventory. Typically allow 30 square feet per seat.

* How many reader seats should the library provide? 172

STAFF WORK SPACE

The inventory of staff work stations is based on the specific operations and work routines of the library, the number of public service desks, and so on. The space needed for each station, on average, will be affected by the number of work stations a library needs: a small inventory will require more space per station while a larger inventory will need less space per station.

* How many staff work stations are needed? 46
* What is the preferred space allocation for each? (choose one) . . . . .
  - [ ] 125 sq.ft. per station
  - [ ] 140 sq.ft. per station
  - [x] 150 sq.ft. per station

MEETING ROOM SPACE

Multi-purpose:	How many seats to accommodate in a multi-purpose room?	100
Conference:	How many seats to accommodate at a conference table?	20
	How many seats in a gallery?	10
Storytime:	What is the maximum audience for a typical storytime?	30
	Do your storytimes include a craft of activity? (choose one)	[x] Yes [ ] No
Computer training lab:	How many trainees should be accommodated?	15

SPECIAL USE SPACE

Special use space reserves space for features such as small group study rooms, a copy center, a public café or refreshment area, a used book sale area, a staff break room, and so on. A larger proportionate allocation here reserves the option to incorporate a wider array of special use functions as a specific architectural plan is developed.

* Choose the library's preferred allocation for special use space . . . . .
  - [ ] 12% of gross area
  - [ ] 15% of gross area
  - [x] 17% of gross area

NONASSIGNABLE SPACE

Nonassignable space reserves space for such necessary features as mechanical rooms, restrooms, stairwells and elevators. Typically a smaller building will need to reserve a larger share of its gross area for nonassignable purposes, while a larger building will require a smaller proportion for nonassignable. New construction will likely need a smaller proportion than an addition or renovation.

* Choose the library's preferred allocation for nonassignable . . . . .
  - [ ] 25% of gross area
  - [ ] 27% of gross area
  - [x] 30% of gross area

ADDITIONAL ALLOWANCES

As an option, this worksheet can accommodate additional special allowances for features that may or may now be adequately accommodated in the preceding calculations. These may include space for an automated materials handling system, or a garage (if the library owns and operates vehicles). List any such special features here, along with a suitable square foot allowance

		Allowance	
	. . . . .		sq.ft.
	. . . . .		sq.ft.
	. . . . .		sq.ft.
	. . . . .		sq.ft.

SPACE NEEDS SUMMARY

COLLECTION SPACE	(See note 1)				
250,372	volumes to house at	10	vol/sq.ft.	25,037	sq.ft.
200	magazine display at	1	sq.ft./title	200	sq.ft.
200	magazine backfile at	0.5	sq.ft./title/yr held	100	sq.ft.
34,443	nonprint items to house at	10	items/sq.ft.	3,444	sq.ft.
33	public access computers at	50	sq.ft. per station	1,656	sq.ft.
READER SEATING SPACE					
172	reader seats at	30	sq.ft. per seat	5,166	sq.ft.
STAFF WORK SPACE					
46	staff work stations at	150	sq.ft. per station	6,955	sq.ft.
MEETING ROOM SPACE	(See notes 2 through 5)				
100	multi-purpose seats	10	sq.ft. per seat	1,100	sq.ft.
20	conference room seats	30	sq.ft. per seat	700	sq.ft.
30	storytime seats	15	sq.ft. per seat	500	sq.ft.
15	computer training lab seats	50	sq.ft. per seat	830	sq.ft.
SPECIAL USE SPACE					
calculated at	17%	of gross building area		14,655	sq.ft.
NONASSIGNABLE SPACE					
calculated at	30%	of gross building area		25,861	sq.ft.
SPECIAL ALLOWANCES					
					sq.ft.
					sq.ft.
					sq.ft.
					sq.ft.
GROSS AREA NEEDED				86,205	sq.ft.

NOTES
1. For collections of more than 100,000 volumes, 10% is assumed in circulation at any given time.
2. Multi-purpose room area includes a modest allocation for a speaker's podium.
3. Conference room area includes allocation for gallery / audience seating, if so designated.
4. Storytime area includes a modest allocation for storytime presenter.
5. Computer training lab area includes a modest allocation for trainer's station.