



FACILITIES MASTER PLAN

2016-2040

ABSTRACT

Bullitt County will continue to expand in both population and needs and it is the duty of the Library to respond by expanding its services and physical spaces. This document will serve as a guide for assessing the need for facility improvements and/or additions, along with the capital investments required to implement them and the ongoing funds to operate them, so that we may continue to meet the needs of the community for decades to come.

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Introduction

Bullitt County is an area that has and will continue to grow at a rapid rate. The area had just 11,349 residents in 1950 and has grown to an estimated 78,702 residents in 2015¹. This growth has been prompted by the county’s proximity to Louisville and position on the I-65 corridor, allowing it to act as both a bedroom community for commuters and an area for job growth as it attracts companies seeking convenient access to airports and highways. With eight to ten million additional square feet of distribution and industrial space planned on being built in the next five years², this growth in population is projected to continue for the foreseeable future³:

	2010 (Actual)	2020 (Projected)	2025 (Projected)	2030 (Projected)	2035 (Projected)	2040 (Projected)	2045 (Projected)	2050 (Projected)
Kentucky	4,339,367	4,672,754	4,820,390	4,951,178	5,063,331	5,162,292	5,254,876	5,349,720
Bullitt	74,319	88,508	95,623	102,461	108,891	114,952	120,801	126,708

The Bullitt County Public Library system (BCPL) represents an important benefit available to current and potential county residents and businesses. Libraries add value to neighborhoods by enhancing quality of life, act as community hubs for individuals and groups, have a high rate of return on taxpayer investment⁴, aid in education initiatives for patrons of all ages, and strengthen communities by providing equal services to all⁵. The vital nature of library services make it crucial that BCPL keeps pace with the county’s social and economic growth in order to ensure these benefits remain available to all people. Bullitt County Public Library must plan for this continued growth of the county population in order to make sure our buildings and services do not become immediately inadequate.

Bullitt County Public Library has prepared this Facilities Master Plan in order to provide a guide that will help BCPL assess the need for facility improvements and/or additions, and the capital investments required to implement them, so that we may continue to meet the needs of the community.

Objectives for the Facilities Master Plan 2016-2040

A responsible public library system creates services and spaces that are crafted to meet community needs for the present and future. This should be done by communicating with patrons and community groups and watching local trends while also considering the collective wisdom made available through larger entities, such as the Kentucky Public Library Association, the Kentucky Department for Libraries

¹ According to The United States Census Bureau report “Annual Estimates of the Resident Population: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2015”

² From John Snider, Director of Development of the Bullitt County Economic Authority, in 6/06/2016 interview with WLKY

³ From the Kentucky State Data Center population projections through 2050.

⁴ According to the study “Taxpayer Return on Investment in Florida Public Libraries 2013” Florida taxpayers invested \$496 million but received \$5.5 billion in economic benefits.

⁵ This research and more is available from the American Library Association via <http://www.ala.org/research/librariesmatter/>

and Archives, and the Edge Initiative. With that in mind, the objectives of the Bullitt County Public Library Facilities Master Plan are to:

- Improve the public's access to library services across the entire county.
- Achieve parity in access to library facilities between all ends of the county by reviewing the location of existing branches and using the information to select proper areas for new locations.
- Expand Bullitt County Public Library's resources to meet or exceed standards set by library leaders, such as the Kentucky Public Library Association's Standards Committee, while focusing on planning beyond the present into the future.
- Keep the branch buildings attractive and useful by recommending a schedule for future library renovations and additions with an eye on usage, peer comparisons, and library trends.
- Address demographic changes and potential growth and development in the Library service area through 2040 and beyond.

By meeting these objectives, Bullitt County Public Library looks to improve its ability to:

- Deliver educational opportunities through programs and services that meet the needs and interests of patrons at every stage of life.
- Incorporate contemporary library service models.
- Integrate advanced technology to reduce operating costs and improve patron experience.
- Serve as an exemplary community resource.

Data Used

Bullitt County Public Library used data and studies from the following sources to research and develop this Facilities Master Plan:

- BCPL's own circulation reports and annual reports, as submitted to the Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives.
- Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives' Statistical Report of Public Libraries covering a variety of fiscal years.
- Kentucky Public Library Association's Kentucky Public Library Association Standards, 5th edition, 2014-2015.
- Edge Initiative's Edge Assessment and Benchmarks.
- United States Census Bureau Census data and projections.
- Kentucky State Data Center projections and statistics.
- Bullitt County Joint Planning Commission's Bullitt County 2015 Comprehensive Plan.
- Kentuckiana Regional Planning and Development Agency's Horizon 2030 Metropolitan Transportation Plan.
- American Library Association's Office for Research and Statistics website.
- Pew Research Center's reports on the topic of public libraries
- Nashville Public Library Master Facilities Plan
- Louisville Free Public Library Updated Master Plan
- Ft. Worth Public Library 2010 System Master Plan Facility Standards

- Connecticut State Library's *Library Space Planning Guide*, 2014 Revision

The Library Today

The Bullitt County Public Library system consists of five buildings, four of which are library branches, and one satellite location. During the 2018 fiscal year, BCPL welcomed 355,968 visitors, provided free Wi-Fi to 57,799 users, offered 65,198 public computer sessions, and circulated 379,499 items. BCPL proudly offers a variety of programs for all ages, including the family-friendly SummerQuest Program along with a variety of events geared towards teens and adults, with the most popular being the weekly children's programming focused on early childhood literacy. In addition, all library locations will have meeting rooms available to the public for use both during and outside of regular library hours.

The second most important component to a library system, just after the staff, are the facilities. The buildings house the collection of materials, act as meeting places for the community, provide space and equipment to work on a variety of projects, and can help to inspire minds to engage in lifelong learning. The library branches in the Bullitt County Public Library system are:

Location	Square Footage	Year Opened	Bullitt County Population within 6 miles ⁶
Shepherdsville (Ridgway Memorial)	16,000 SF	2007	33,494
Mt. Washington	12,700 SF	2017	26,602
Hillview	10,000 SF	2012	37,283
Lebanon Junction	7,822 SF	2010	4,344
Total Square Footage	46,822 SF		

Another building in Hillview, the Dorothea Stottman Annex (4,480 square feet), acts as the home for our Outreach/Programs and Technical Services departments. Our satellite location, located outside of the Nichols Elementary School, provides both a bookdrop and the means for patrons to pick up previously-requested materials from an LEID Electronic Locker system.

The modern era of our current building efforts began in 2002, when the current Mt. Washington branch was opened to the public. Since then, every location has been expanded or replaced with a new building, with the newest branch opening in Mt. Washington in 2017.

⁶ Per 2010 United States Census Bureau Census Tract Data

How Bullitt County Public Library Compares to Kentucky Public Library Association Standards

The Kentucky Public Library Association created the KPLA Standards Committee to create a benchmark tool for Kentucky libraries to use in order to evaluate multiple areas of their services and facilities, including their collections, policies, programming, and buildings. The tool they created, the “Kentucky Public Library Standards: Direction and Service for The 21st Century”, or KPLA Standards, is revised every two years in order to incorporate new best practices and trends into the tool itself. The KPLA Standards measures libraries against three different goals – whether they are considered to operate at an Essential, Enhanced, or Exemplary level. The quality of service to the community increases progressively from Essential to Exemplary, making the Exemplary level the ideal goal to meet or exceed for the Bullitt County Public Library system.

The following minimums to meet the Essential, Enhanced, or Exemplary levels for building size, available parking spaces, and available public computers are as follow:

Level	Square Footage	Parking Spaces	Public Computers
Essential	.6 SF per capita	1 space per 500 SF of library space	1 PC per every 2000 population
Enhanced	.8 SF per capita	1 space per 400 SF of library space	1 PC per every 1500 population
Exemplary	1.0 SF per capita	1 space per 300 SF of library space	1 PC per every 1000 population

The following data was used to measure against the KPLA Standards:

Location	Square Footage	Parking Spaces	Public Computers	Population 2015 (Estimated)	Population 2040 (Estimated)
Shepherdsville (Ridgway Memorial)	16,000 SF	7	27		
Mt. Washington	12,700 SF	52	30		
Hillview	10,000 SF	38	22		
Lebanon Junction	7,822 SF	27	15		
Totals	46,522 SF	127 Spaces	94 PCs	78,702	115,000

Note: Ridgway Memorial only controls seven parking spaces, all of which are dedicated to staff parking. The surrounding parking lots are shared with all of the other agencies in the area and are property of

the county. These other spaces are routinely completely filled during high traffic days at the Bullitt County Courthouse, during which many of the staff parking spaces also end up filled by people desperate for parking spaces.

The library achieves the following scores based on the KPLA Standards for 2015 population estimates:

Level	Square Footage (Required)	Square Footage (Actual)	Parking Spaces (Required)	Parking Spaces (Actual)	Public Computers (Required)	Public Computers (Actual)
Essential	.6 * 78,702= 47,221 SF	46,522 SF Short by 699 SF (-1%)	46,522/500= 94 Spaces	127 Spaces Exceeds by 33 Spaces (+35%)	78,702/2000= 39 PCs	94 PCs Exceeds by 55 PCs (+141%)
Enhanced	.8 * 78,702= 62,962 SF	46,522 SF Short by 16,440 SF (-26%)	46,522/400= 117 Spaces	127 Spaces Exceeds by 10 Spaces (+9%)	78,702/1500= 52 PCs	94 PCs Exceeds by 42 PCs (+81%)
Exemplary	1 * 78,702= 78,702 SF	46,522 SF Short by 32,180 SF (-41%)	46,522/300= 156 Spaces	127 Spaces Short by 29 Spaces (-19%)	78,702/1000= 79 PCs	94 PCs Exceeds by 15 PCs (+19%)

The library scores at the Exemplary on the number of public computers available to the public and at the Enhanced level for number of parking spaces, though fails to meet the Essential level for overall building square footage. Were BCPL at the Enhanced level for building square footage it would only meet the Essential level for parking spaces; were BCPL at the Exemplary level for building square footage it would not meet any level for parking spaces.

The library will achieve the following scores based on the KPLA Standards for 2040 population estimates:

Level	Square Footage (Required)	Square Footage (Actual)	Parking Spaces (Required)	Parking Spaces (Actual)	Public Computers (Required)	Public Computers (Actual)
Essential	.6 * 115,000= 69,000 SF	46,522 SF Short by 22,478 SF (-32%)	46,522/500= 94 Spaces	127 Spaces Exceeds by 33 Spaces	115,000/2000= 58 PCs	94 PCs Exceeds by 36 PCs
Enhanced	.8 * 115,000= 92,000 SF	46,522 SF Short by 45,478 SF (-49%)	46,522/400= 117 Spaces	127 Spaces Exceeds by 10 Spaces	115,000/1500= 77 PCs	94 PCs Exceeds by 17 PCs
Exemplary	1 * 115,000=	46,522 SF	46,522/300=	127 Spaces	115,000/1000=	94 PCs

	115,000 SF	Short by 68,478 SF (-59%)	156 Spaces	Short by 29 Spaces	115 PCs	Short by 21 PCs
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As before, the library scores at the Enhanced level for parking spaces, but at the expense of being short on building square footage by thirty-two percent at the low end of the scale and fifty-nine percent at the high end.

How Bullitt County Public Library Compares to Edge Initiative Benchmarks

The Edge Initiative was developed by a mix of public library and local government organizations in order to help expand the access to information, communication, and technology services provided by libraries to all people. The Edge Benchmarks offer a way to assess a library system’s public access technology and recommend steps for improvement by providing a roadmap to continuous growth and development. One key area measured to ensure a library system is offering adequate technology services to the public is the number of hours that computers are available to each member of the community on a yearly basis, more succinctly referred to as device hours per capita.

Device hours per capita measures the number of hours that each member of the library’s service area would be able to use a computer every year if each of them were to use the computers equally. Not every member of the community is expected to use a computer, and some will need to use computers for longer periods than others, but it is still a way to measure the availability of computers for public use. The number of device hours per capita is measured with the following formula for a single system:

$$\frac{\text{Number of hours open per week} * \text{Number of Computers} * 52 \text{ Weeks per year}}{\text{Service area population}} = \text{DHPC}$$

For a multiple branch system, just add the findings from each branch to get the values for the entire system. Edge provides the following guidelines for minimum device hours:

Level 1	3-5 device hours per capita
Level 2	5-7 device hours per capita
Level 3	7+ device hours per capita

BCPL’s score was calculated with the following data:

Location	Hours Open Per Week	Public Computers	Population 2015 (Estimated)	Population 2040 (Estimated)
Shepherdsville (Ridgway Memorial)	64	27		
Mt. Washington	60	30		
Hillview	60	22		
Lebanon Junction	60	15		
Totals	61 Hours on Average	94 PCs	78,702	115,000

Using the formula above, BCPL's current DHPC score is as follows:

$$\frac{(64 * 27 * 52)}{78702} + \frac{(60 * 30 * 52)}{78702} + \frac{(60 * 22 * 52)}{78702} + \frac{(60 * 15 * 52)}{78702} = 3.8$$

Bullitt County Public Library scores a Level 1, which is unexpected due to the Exemplary level score for number of computers based on the KPLA Standards. In order to receive a Level 2 or Level 3, BCPL would have to make the following changes:

Level 2	Increase open hours per branch to 80.5 per week Up 32% from per branch average of 61 hours per week (11.5 hours per day)	-or-	Increase overall number of public computers to 125 Up 33% from 94 overall (31.25 per branch)
Level 3	Increase open hours per branch to 112.7 per week Up 85% from per branch average of 61 hours per week (16.1 hours per day)	-or-	Increase overall number of public computers to 174 Up 85% from 94 overall (43.5 per branch)

Every branch would either have to be open a substantial amount more per week, add a substantial amount of public computers, or a combination of the two. Given the space that the library currently has to operate, adding a substantial amount of additional computers is not an ideal solution. Additional space and/or branches would be required to add more space and additional branches would add more service hours.

Using the formula above, BCPL's DHPC score for 2040 is project to be as follows:

$$\frac{(64 * 27 * 52)}{115000} + \frac{(60 * 30 * 52)}{115000} + \frac{(60 * 22 * 52)}{115000} + \frac{(60 * 15 * 52)}{115000} = 2.6$$

Bullitt County Public Library scores below a Level 1, which is again unexpected due to the Exemplary level score for number of computers based on the KPLA Standards. In order to receive a Level 2 or Level 3, BCPL would have to make the following changes:

Level 2	Increase open hours per branch to 117.6 per week Up 93% from per branch average of 61 hours per week (16.8 hours per day)	-or-	Increase overall number of public computers to 182 Up from 94 overall (45.5 per branch)
Level 3	Increase open hours per branch to 164.7 per week Up 170% from per branch average of 61 hours per week (23.5 hours per day)	-or-	Increase overall number of public computers to 254 Up from 94 overall (63.5 per branch)

Again, every branch would either have to be open a substantial amount more per week (this time nearly doubling the hours currently offered up to the point of being open nearly twenty four hours a day, seven days a week), add a substantial amount of public computers, or a combination of the two. Given the space that the library currently has to operate, adding a substantial amount of additional computers is not an ideal solution. Additional space and/or branches would be required to add more space and additional branches would add more service hours.

Review of Current Buildings

Ridgway Memorial



The Bullitt County Public Library branch in Shepherdsville is located on a plot donated to the system by the Ridgway family. The land belongs to the library only so long as a library is operated at that location. An 8,000 square foot branch was built on the site in 1971. In 2006, construction began on an 8,000 square foot addition and a renovation of the existing building. The project was completed in 2007 and brought the total size of the building to 16,000 square feet. Any further expansion would have to be upward as the

building is completely landlocked. Given that 33,494 people live within 6 miles of this location, Ridgway is undersized for the present based on KPLA Standards and will continue to be so in the future.

With the growth of the county and the reflective growth in library staffing levels, the office space available at Ridgway was too small to continue to house the Outreach/Programs and Technical Services departments, which were later moved to the Dorothea Stottman Annex location after the new Hillview branch was built. This caused those departments to operate out of a non-centralized location, which means extra steps and added driving time.

Ridgway lacks sufficient space to serve as the main or central location for the system in terms of both shelf space and staff space. In addition, the location only has a small amount of controlled parking spaces for library use and, due to the hectic and busy parking lot used by multiple civic agencies, these have to be reserved for staff in order to assure them a place to park. This is not an issue on weekends, but weekdays see all parking spaces near the building taken during the daytime and often results in staff parking spaces being used by non-staff members.

Ridgway requires substantial renovation to both modernize the space by adding more amenities and also repair a serious issue plaguing the new portion of the building. The fill used under the main flooring slab is expanding, causing the slab to break away from the edges of the expansion and lift upwards. This is causing damage to walls and possible walking hazards. The fix, as proposed by Redlee Construction, would require removal and replacement of both slab and fill and demolition and rebuilding of some walls and entrances, requiring at least two months and several hundred thousand dollars in costs (\$400,000 for the construction costs alone). These costs do not reflect removal of library materials and shelves to another area while work is done. Repair of the expansion does not fix the issues with overall square footage or parking spaces, nor does it build equity for the system as any ability to sell the building is in question due to the wording of the deed on the land.

Ridgway is also in need of renovation. Much of the furniture from the 2006 expansion is still in use and need of replacement. The color scheme adds to the dark appearance of the interior, and all areas have the same wall color and appear to blend together, making the teen section look identical to periodicals and nonfiction. Additionally, the HVAC system is unresponsive to changes in desired conditions, running very cold in the summer and hot in the winter despite efforts to the contrary. Ridgway also has the highest utility costs of any location and, on average, is more expensive to operate than all other library buildings combined, though that is primarily electricity use. Ridgway has a lower average gas bill than Lebanon Junction or Hillview but an average electric bill more than double that of those locations combined. An energy audit recommended converting the lighting system to LED but could not determine any other reason for the high utility costs. Again, money spent renovating this location would not resolve any larger issues of size or available parking.

Lebanon Junction



The Lebanon Junction branch, which opened in 2010, exceeds all levels of KPLA Standards for square footage and number of public computers both currently and for the foreseeable future. The location has some room left in the rear of the lot for building expansion when the area grows to need it. The major issues of the building include a lack of patron-accessible outlets at seating areas, a layout not designed to encourage full use of the public space, and some oversized pieces that block user visibility and flow upon entrance to the library from the vestibule.

Renovation ideas to improve the building include: new furniture that will incorporate personal device charging and powering features, a modified layout to encourage full use of the building, replacement of

oversized features to enhance discoverability and visibility, and a refresh of paint and carpet tiles to keep the building looking current. Exterior renovation ideas include: adding a large monument sign highly visible from the road, changing of exterior landscape to include drought-resistant plants, and possible removal of the tower from the backyard. Additionally, the current design of the parking lot is not conducive for larger vehicles, such as a school buses, nor does it provide adequate space for patrons attending high-demand events.

Hillview



The Hillview branch, which opened in 2012, is located in a very densely populated part of Bullitt County that borders a densely populated part of Jefferson County. While it does feature a great deal of outdoor space, the square footage of the building itself is very short of what is recommended by KPLA Standards. A population of 37,283 Bullitt County residents lives within 6 miles, as do 86,929 Jefferson County residents⁷. Given that the library allows Jefferson County

residents to use the library, it is not incorrect to consider residents of both counties as potential patrons. A building twice the size could still be considered small for the needs of the area.

Renovation ideas to improve the building include: modifying the layout to make the most out of the limited space, converting a little-used computer lab into a flexible learning space, increasing the amount of seating that offers personal device charging and powering features, converting an unused children's programming space into public space, adding fixtures and shelving to increase display space, and expanding the building to add more square footage. Exterior renovation ideas include: expanding the parking lot to increase the number of available spaces, adding 24 hour library material vending machines under covered outdoor areas, and adding a large monument sign highly visible from the road.

Dorothea Stottman Annex

The Dorothea Stottman Annex is not a library branch but a professional services office that currently houses ten library staff members. It was created from the building that had been the Hillview branch until the 2012 building opened. The Dorothea Stottman Annex was remodeled and the staff moved in



that same year. Ideally, the departments housed in this location would be incorporated into a new main library with a more central location.

If the departments that are housed in this building could move to another location, it is possible that this lot could be combined with the Hillview branch library lot. This move could add some flexibility in expanding the Hillview branch building while also helping to expand the parking lot. One

⁷ Per 2010 Census data

major issue is that a large cellular tower was erected on these grounds and the land-lease rights are still attached to a 30 year contract. The lease rights were sold to help pay for a taller tower, a portion which had been used to mount an antenna that provided Bullitt County Public Library with Internet access, though that connection is no longer in use.

Mt. Washington



The Mt. Washington branch, completed in 2017, comprises 12,700 square feet and features many reconfigurable areas that will allow the library to change with the needs of the community. The new building also offers a large meeting room to the community, an amenity not found in the previous branch that was built in 2002. Additionally, it has multiple seating areas to meet multiple preferences for atmosphere and ambient noise, plus study rooms and a local history room.

Because a premium was put on keeping the branch in the downtown area and the only available lot was less than one and half acres in size, the decision was made to build to a size that could be sustained by the number of available parking spaces on the lot. Thus the library was kept to a single story with one large meeting room. It is possible to expand one end of the building in the future, although that would be contingent on being able to obtain a specific nearby lot that borders on the library's land.

Recommendations for New Buildings

Shepherdsville

Shepherdsville acts as the geographical and political center of the county. Lots above three acres in size are becoming increasingly rare due to their popularity amongst commercial and industrial entities, and their number is further being reduced due to a revision of the floodplain that designates a great deal of property located between Highway 44 and the Salt River as susceptible to flooding⁸. A large lot (just over five acres) has been purchased near the shopping district and will increase visibility of the library, plus the ability for patrons to complete multiple errands in one area would be of benefit to both businesses and the library alike. A 50,000 square foot building with ample parking, room for parking an outreach vehicle, and offices for our administration, public relations staff, and Outreach/Programs and Technical Services departments would be ideal. The estimated costs, using the current projections of \$300/square foot for the design, construction, and furnishings, come to \$15,000,000.

⁸ Technically, the land is considered Special Flood Hazard Area Subject to Inundation by the 1% Annual Chance Flood according to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

Other desirable features would include: public computer workspace that includes a section that could be open or closed off for special group use when needed, room for a Maker Space, additional study rooms, an enclosed children's area with some amount of noise dampening, and shelving space for this location to act as a material supply location to the branches via use of our existing courier service.

Nichols

The Nichols area remains an underserved section of the county, even with our satellite services located outside of the Nichols Elementary School. The value of providing library services to everyone regardless of where they live is crucial, and the most effective way for Bullitt County Public Library to deliver that service to the West end of the county is with a branch location. This would help reduce the number of patrons that would need to drive more than 10 miles to get to a Bullitt County Public Library branch.

Land was acquired in 2017 through a mix of purchases by the Library, totaling just over \$250,000, and a donation from some long-time landowners. Planning began shortly thereafter. A design for a building of 7,600 square feet has been created that will meet KPLA Standards for the area for decades to come and, with its flexible building plan, provide plenty of space for work, leisure, and meetings. Routine tasks like shelving and checking out items could be performed in part by vending machines, meaning that this location could operate with a smaller staff and, therefore, a reduced operating budget. The estimated costs to build, based on a bid from EH Construction, is \$2,044,000, not including furniture, equipment, and any change orders.

Desirable features for the Nichols branch include: reliance on moveable shelving, use of laptops to fulfill public computer needs so that furniture can satisfy multiple usage needs, allowing a large amount of building to be used after hours with use of mall-style gate(s), and twenty-four hour access to popular library materials via one or more vending machines.

Results of New Buildings

If Bullitt County Public Library were to build a new 50,000 square foot Shepherdsville location and a 7,600 square foot branch in Nichols, the overall building area would increase to 88,122 SF. This increased total square footage would put us above the Exemplary level for 2015 according to the KPLA Standards and below the Enhanced level for 2040.

Recommendations for Building Expansions

Hillview

The branch location in Hillview serves a large population of Bullitt County residents and, given our system's policy on allowing Jefferson County residents to also freely use the library, a total population within six miles larger than the total population of Bullitt County (124,212 people based on 2010 Census

tract data versus the estimated 2015 population for Bullitt County of 78,702 people). With the upcoming South Central Regional branch of the Louisville Free Public Library, we have already started hearing from our patrons that our current location is too small and the collection is not big enough.

Renovating the building to add at least another 15,000 to 20,000 square feet of space would allow for: a much needed expansion of the Children's section, increasing the size of the meeting room, adding flexible programming space, growing the items within most popular sections of the library, and relocating the outdoor amphitheater indoors to make its use less dependent on favorable weather conditions.

It would be most desirable to increase the indoor space without losing too much outdoor space, so the possibility of combining the current lot with the Dorothea Stottman Annex lot would let the branch continue to host large day-long events, such as the Summer Reading Program kickoff and grand finale.

Results of Expanded Buildings

If Bullitt County Public Library were to expand the Hillview location by 15,000 to 20,000 square feet, the overall building area would increase to 103,122 to 108,122 SF. Adding enough to get our total up to or above 92,000 SF would put us at an Enhanced level for 2040 according to the KPLA Standards and within reach of Exemplary level status.

Refreshing and Renovating Buildings and Grounds

A new building is a large investment but it also requires upkeep like any other major purchase. It is recommended to put all buildings on a cycle of refreshing and renovating as often as needed to keep the interiors friendly, useful, and up to date and also repairing or replacing larger building systems, such as roofs, HVAC systems, and windows, for soundness and efficiency. The interiors and furnishings should be refreshed every seven years, while larger renovations should be scheduled on a fifteen year cycle. Budgets for each should be set at least one year in advance, with special attention paid to building and technology trends; advancements in furniture, shelving, and other design possibilities, and changes in demand on the part of our patrons. Staying current, inviting, and relevant should be a priority.

One set of projects slated for the 2019 fiscal year focus on improving the access to our facilities for our patrons by working on the Library grounds. The set includes parking lot expansions at our Hillview and Lebanon Junction locations to add additional parking spaces and allow for more visitors to use the facilities all the time and also allow higher program attendance during special events. The Hillview expansion will use land on our original lot and add 24 more spaces in front of the building in a highly visible location. The Lebanon Junction expansion will incorporate an adjoining lot purchased in 2018. The wait for approval from the United States Army Corp of Engineers for the project is over, so it will also begin around the same time. It will add 20 more parking spaces, including two large enough for school buses. We hope that the plan will also receive approval from the Kentucky Department of Highways for a second entrance off of South Preston Highway, making it even easier to arrive and depart for our patrons.

The impact of the additional spaces will be as follows:

Location	Square Footage	Parking Spaces	Public Computers	Population 2015 (Estimated)	Population 2040 (Estimated)
Shepherdsville (Ridgway Memorial)	16,000 SF	7	27		
Mt. Washington	12,700 SF	52	30		
Hillview	10,000 SF	62	46		
Lebanon Junction	7,822 SF	51	15		
Totals	46,522 SF	172 Spaces	94 PCs	78,702	115,000

The impact of the additional spaces on our Standards calculations would be:

Level	Square Footage (Required)	Square Footage (Actual)	Parking Spaces (Required)	Parking Spaces (Actual)	Public Computers (Required)	Public Computers (Actual)
Essential	.6 * 78,702 = 47,221 SF	46,522 SF Short by 699 SF (-1%)	46,522/500 = 94 Spaces	172 Spaces Exceeds by 76 Spaces (+79%)	78,702/2000 = 39 PCs	94 PCs Exceeds by 55 PCs (+141%)
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Exemplary	1 * 78,702 = 78,702 SF	46,522 SF Short by 32,180 SF (-41%)	46,522/300 = 156 Spaces	172 Spaces Exceeds by 16 Spaces (+8%)	78,702/1000 = 79 PCs	94 PCs Exceeds by 15 PCs (+19%)

Projects Timeline

Location	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024
Shepherdsville	Refresh Cont.		Reno/ New Branch					Refresh
Hillview		Refresh			Expand			
Lebanon Junction	Refresh						Refresh	
Mt. Washington	New Branch						Refresh	
Nichols			New Branch					Refresh
Location	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031	FY2032
Shepherdsville						Refresh		
Hillview			Refresh					Reno
Lebanon Junction		Reno					Refresh	
Mt. Washington					Refresh			Reno
Nichols						Refresh		
Location	FY2033	FY2034	FY2035	FY2036	FY2037	FY2038	FY2039	FY2040
Shepherdsville	Reno			Refresh				
Hillview						Refresh		
Lebanon Junction		Refresh						Refresh
Mt. Washington			Refresh					
Nichols	Reno				Refresh			