

Appendix

A	APL System Description	
	John Henry Faulk Central Library	A - 45
	Austin Public Library Branches	A - 47
B	City of Austin Facts and Figures	B - 61
C	Site Analysis	C - 67
	Site Circulation Diagrams	C - 75
	Great Streets Diagrams	C - 81
D	Programming Meeting Minutes	
	Library Futurist Meeting	D - 85
	<i>Recorded by Lake Flato/Shepley Bulfinch, a Joint Venture</i>	
	Programming Kick-Off Meeting	D - 89
	<i>Recorded by Lake Flato/Shepley Bulfinch, a Joint Venture</i>	
	Programming Interviews	
	<i>Recorded by Lake Flato/Shepley Bulfinch, a Joint Venture</i>	
	Austin Energy Meeting	
	<i>Recorded by Lake Flato/Shepley Bulfinch, a Joint Venture</i>	
	Community Meetings	
	<i>Recorded by Group Solutions RJW</i>	
E	Sustainability Charette Meeting Minutes	E - 197
F	Consultant Directory	F - 225



A New Central Library

John Henry Faulk Central Library

Austin Public Library Key Contacts

Brenda Branch - Director of Libraries

Dana McBee - Assistant Director of Library Support Services

Toni L. Lambert - Assistant Director for Public Services

Mike Miller - Austin History Center Manager

Karen Baker - Branch Services Manager

David Spradling - Central Library Services Manager

Toni Grasso - Manager of Programs and Partnerships

John Gillum - Facilities Planning Manager

Yolanda McKnight - Collection & Cataloging
Services Manager

Bob Cardenas - Bibliographic Services Librarian

Nancy Byrd - Collection Development Coordinator

Carolyn Garcia - Circulation Support

Martin Alemán - Human Resources Manager

Nancy Gemmel - Interlibrary Loan Librarian

Joe Faulk - Manager, Information System
& Business Enterprise

Sharon Edwards - Volunteer Services Coordinator

- Reference Assistance by phone, fax email and in person
- Adaptive equipment for people with disabilities
- Public Internet computers and wireless access
- Youth Programming (puppet shows, storytimes, summer reading programs)
- Michael & Susan Dell Wired for Youth Center
- Interlibrary Loans
- New immigrants Project Center
- World Language Collection
- Ongoing book sales
- Austin Treasures – Online exhibits of historical Austin topics
- Express Check-out machines
- Book Bonanza – Give away of books not suitable for resale
- Computer Classes
- Connected Youth

Facts

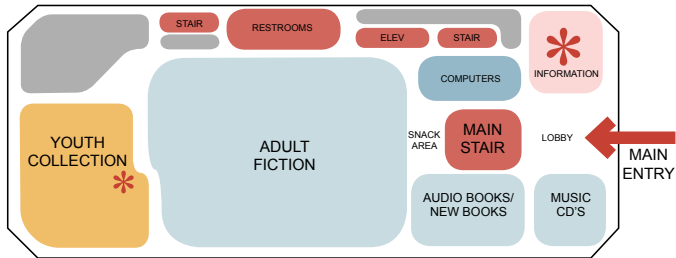
- Hours of operation
 - Monday – Thursday 10:00am to 9:00pm
 - Friday-Saturday 10:00am to 6:00pm
 - Sunday 12:00pm to 6:00pm
- Serves as the reference and collection backbone to the entire Library System
- 43 Computer Workstation on second floor
- 4 express look-up station on first floor

Services

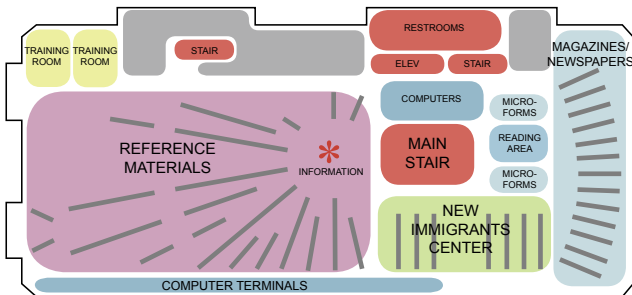


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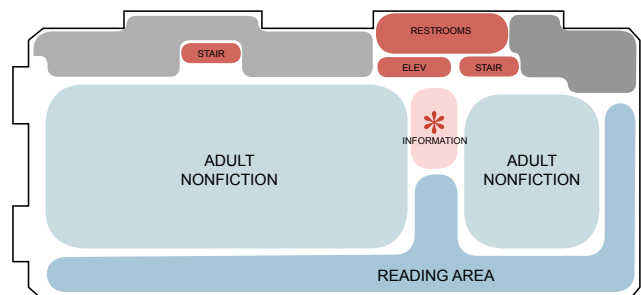
Existing Floor Levels



Level One



Level Two



Level Three

Central Library History

February 1926
Austin Public Library
opened at 819
Congress with 500
donated volumes

December 1926
First Austin Public
Library opened
at West 9th and
Guadalupe with
1800 SF

1944
Mary Rice became
2nd Director

1979
Current Central
Library opened
adjacent to 1933
structure with
110,000 SF

1994
City Council voted
to rename the
Central Library after
John Henry Faulk

November 2006
Voters Approved
Bond
Proposition 6 to
build new Central
Library

November 1925
Grace Delano Clark
persuaded Austin
Branch of the
American Association
of University Women
to establish a library
for Austin

1933
Library is moved to a
36,000 SF building at
9th and Guadalupe
where Miss Darthula
Wilcox was appointed
first Library Director

1967
David Earl Holt
became third Director

1991
Brenda Branch
became fourth
Director

2001
Austin Public Library
celebrated 75 years
of service to Austin
Community

Austin Public Library Branches

Overview and Programs

1 Central Library
20 Branch Libraries
1 Austin History Center
1 Used Bookstore
331 FTE Staff Members Employed throughout System
567,108 Registered Card Holders (66% Austin's Population)

Victory Tutoring

Offers free tutoring to students in grades 1-12 at designated branches of the Austin Public Library. Students are matched on a 1:1 basis with volunteers from the greater Austin community. The student/tutor pairs meet at regularly scheduled sessions in the library for a minimum of an hour each week to work on homework assignments and skills for which the student needs extra reinforcement and practice. Tutoring sessions are held in the late afternoon or early evening on Monday through Thursday.

Located at the following branches: Carver, Cepeda, Little Walnut Creek, Southeast Austin Community, Daniel E. Ruiz, Oak Springs, Terrazas, Twin Oaks, University Hills

	Youth Programs	Reference	Computer Classes	Wireless	Connected Youth	Victory	New Immigrants	Meeting Room	Public Art	Book Club	Tax	Museum
Faulk Central Library	x	x	x	x	x		x			x	x	
Austin History Center				x				x				x
Carver Branch	x			x	x	x		x	x			
Cepeda Branch	x			x		x	x	x	x			
Hampton Branch at Oak Hill	x			x				x	x	x		
Howson Branch												
Little Walnut Creek Branch	x		x	x		x	x	x			x	
Manchaca Road Branch	x			x	x			x			x	
Milwood Branch	x			x				x	x	x	x	
North Village Branch	x			x				x			x	
Oak Springs Branch	x			x	x	x		x			x	
Old Quarry Branch	x			x				x		x		
Pleasant Hill Branch	x			x				x		x		
Recycled Reads Bookstore				x				x				
Ruiz Branch	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	
St. John Branch	x			x	x	x	x		x			
Southeast Austin Community Branch	x			x	x	x	x	x	x		x	
Spicewood Springs Branch	x			x				x		x		
Terrazas Branch	x			x	x		x	x				
Twin Oaks Branch	x			x		x		x			x	
University Hills Branch	x			x	x	x	x	x		x	x	
Windsor Park Branch	x			x	x			x	x	x	x	
Yarborough Branch	x			x		x		x	x		x	

Programs/Services by Branch



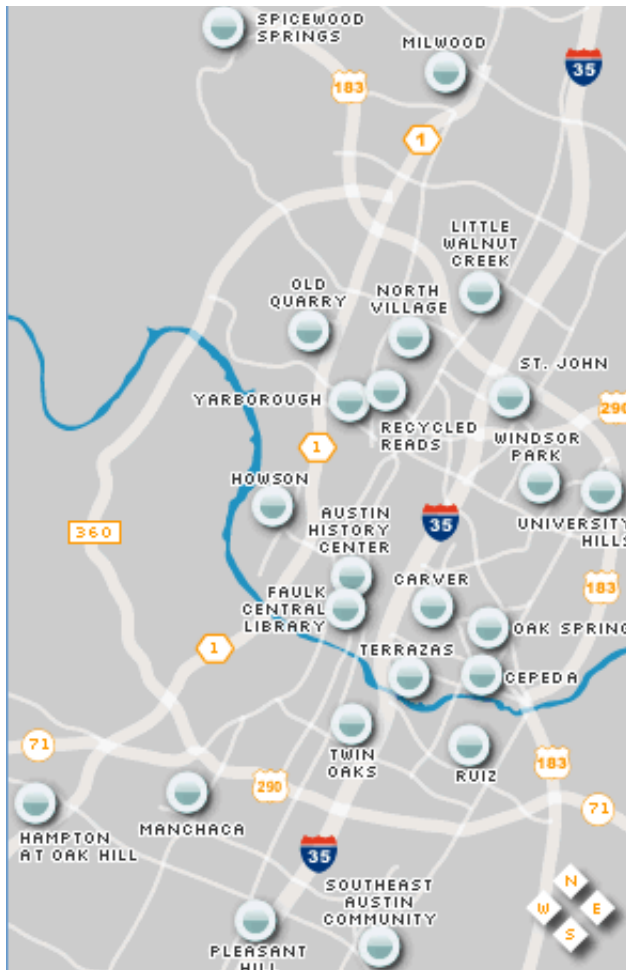
A New Central Library

New Immigrants Program

The New Immigrants Program provides information and services to Austin's new, primarily non-English-speaking, immigrant population. New Immigrants Centers are offered at: Faulk Central Library, Little Walnut Creek, Cepeda, Ruiz, St. John, Southeast Austin Community, Terrazas, and University Hills branches.

Recycled Reads

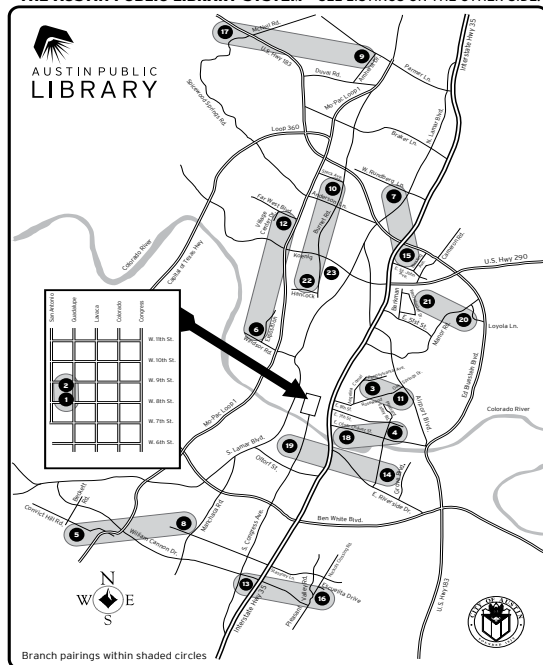
Thousands of books, and assorted media are priced to sell at \$1 and \$2. Better books starting at \$5 and up. The store is operated primarily by volunteers with materials withdrawn from the Library's collection and donations. Part of COA Go-Green Initiatives, materials not used here go to 3rd world libraries.



APL Document

Library Locations

ACB	Carver Branch
ACE	Faulk Central Library
ACP	Cepeda Branch
AHC	Austin History Center
AHO	Howson Branch
ALW	Little Walnut Creek Branch
AMI	Milwood Branch
AMR	Manchaca Road Branch
ANV	North Village Branch
AOK	Hampton Branch @ Oak Hill
AOQ	Old Quarry Branch
AOS	Oak Springs Branch
APH	Pleasant Hill Branch
ARZ	Ruiz Branch
ASE	Austin Community Branch
ASJ	St. John Branch
ASR	Spicewood Springs Branch
ATB	Terrazas Branch
ATO	Twin Oaks Branch
AUH	University Hills Branch
AWP	Windsor Park Branch
AYB	Yarborough Branch



APL Document

THE AUSTIN PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM SEE MAP ON THE OTHER SIDE.

		S	M	T	W	T	F	S	Capital Metro Bus Routes 474-1200 www.capmetro.org (Call CapMetro for latest information)
1. Faulk Central Library	800 Guadalupe St., 78701	974-7400	12-6	10-9	10-9	10-9	10-6	10-6	44 downtown bus routes come within a few blocks of the Central Library complex.
2. Austin History Center	810 Guadalupe St., 78701	974-7480	12-6	closed	10-6	10-6	10-6	10-6	2
3. Carver Branch	1161 Angelina St., 78702	974-1010	2-6	10-9	10-9	10-9	closed	10-5	4, 17, 100, 122, 135, 300
4. Cepeda Branch	651 N. Pleasant Valley Rd., 78702	974-7372	closed	10-9	10-9	10-9	closed	10-5	333
5. Hampton Branch at Oak Hill	5125 Convict Hill Rd., 78749	974-9900	closed	10-9	10-9	10-9	closed	10-6	9, 21, 22
6. Howson Branch	2500 Exposition Blvd., 78703	974-8800	closed	10-9	10-9	10-9	closed	10-6	1L, 1M, 101, 142, 325
7. Little Walnut Creek Branch	835 W. Rundberg Ln., 78758	974-9860	2-6	10-9	10-9	10-9	closed	10-5	3, 103, 311
8. Manchaca Road Branch	5500 Manchaca Rd., 78745	974-8700	2-6	10-9	10-9	10-9	closed	10-5	240
9. Milwood Branch	12500 Amherst Dr., 78727	974-9880	closed	10-9	10-9	10-9	closed	10-5	3, 19, 325
10. North Village Branch	2505 Steck Ave., 78757	974-9960	closed	10-9	10-9	10-9	closed	10-6	2, 135, 350
11. Oak Springs Branch	3101 Oak Springs Dr., 78702	974-9920	closed	10-9	10-9	10-9	closed	10-6	19, 339, 661
12. Old Quarry Branch	7051 Village Center Dr., 78731	345-4435	closed	10-9	10-9	10-9	closed	10-5	1L, 1M, 101, 201, 333
13. Pleasant Hill Branch	211 E. William Cannon Dr., 78745	974-3940	closed	10-9	10-9	10-9	closed	10-5	4, 20, 331, 350
14. Ruiz, Daniel E. Branch	1600 Grove Blvd., 78741	974-7500	closed	10-9	10-9	10-9	closed	10-5	300, 320, 161
15. St. John Branch	7500 Blessing Ave., 78752	974-7570	closed	10-9	10-9	10-9	closed	10-6	311
16. Southeast Branch	5803 Nuckols Crossing Rd., 78744	462-1452	closed	10-9	10-9	10-9	closed	10-6	383
17. Spicewood Springs Branch	8637 Spicewood Springs Rd., 78759	974-3800	closed	10-9	10-9	10-9	closed	10-6	17, 21, 22, 320
18. Terrazas Branch	1105 E. César Chávez St., 78702	974-3625	closed	10-9	10-9	10-9	closed	10-6	5
19. Twin Oaks Branch	1800 S. Fifth St., 78704	974-9980	closed	10-9	10-9	10-9	closed	10-6	20, 23, 37, 137
20. University Hills Branch	4721 Loyola Ln., 78723	974-9940	closed	10-9	10-9	10-9	closed	10-5	37, 137, 300
21. Windsor Park Branch	5833 Westminster Dr., 78723	974-9840	closed	10-9	10-9	10-9	closed	10-6	3
22. Yarborough Branch	2200 Hancock Dr., 78756	454-7208	closed	10-9	10-9	10-9	closed	10-5	3
23. Recycled Reads (used book store)	5335 Burnet Rd., 78756	323-5123	12-6	closed	closed	closed	12-6	12-6	3

For an up-to-date listing of Library closures, visit www.cityofaustin.org/library.

HOLIDAY SCHEDULE 2010

The Library will be closed in observance of the following holidays:

New Year's-Thursdays, December 31, 2009 (close at 6 p.m.); Friday, January 1

Martin Luther King, Jr.'s Birthday-Monday, January 18

Presidents' Day-Monday, February 15

Easter-Sunday, April 4

Memorial Day-Saturday, Sunday and Monday, May 29, 30 and 31

Independence Day-Sunday and Monday, July 4 and 5

Labor Day-Saturday, Sunday and Monday, September 4, 5 and 6

Veterans Day-Thursdays, November 11

Thanksgiving-Wednesday, November 24 (close at 6 p.m.); Thursday and Friday, November 25 and 26

Christmas-Thursdays, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, December 23, 24, 25 and 26

New Year's-Friday, December 31, 2010 and Saturday, January 1, 2011

TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Locations and Hours recording 974-7301

Information and Reference 974-7400
Mon-Thur: 10 a.m.-9 p.m., Fri-Sat: 10 a.m.-6 p.m., Sun: 12 noon-6 p.m.

Información en español 974-3637

Youth Programs recording 974-9820

The City of Austin is committed to compliance with the Americans With Disabilities Act. Reasonable modifications and equal access to communications will be provided upon request.

APL Document



A New Central Library

John Henry Faulk Central Library

History

- Opened in 1926
- Present building constructed in 1979
- 1995 the Central Library was renamed John Henry Faulk Central Library in honor of local writer and free speech hero John Henry Faulk

Key Features

Workstations: 42 PC + 8 Internet + 8 Youth + 1 NIC

Classes: Intro-Computer, -Internet, -Excel

Special Programs: New Immigrant Center (NIC)/Literacy,

Book Sale Ongoing

Periodicals: More than 500, many available online



APL Photo

Carver

History

- 1933 - 26,000 SF Italian Renaissance building replaced the original 1,800 SF wooden frame building as the new Central Library
- Wooden frame building moved and resurfaced with brick and became first branch library and the first branch to serve minorities
- 1979 a 10,000 square foot facility was built, the original Carver Branch became the Carver Museum
- 2004 Branch expansion and the new 30,655 square foot Carver Museum and Cultural Center

Key Features

Items: 49,000 titles/magazines/periodicals, 5,000 African-American Titles, 1,000+ LPs, 75,000+ Volumes

Special Programs: Children's Programs, VICTORY tutoring, Connected Youth Center provides programs and computers for 8-17

Other: Public Internet Computers and Wireless Access throughout, Comfortable Reading Areas, Public Meeting Rooms, Books in Spanish, Computer Training Center, Virtual Book Club

African-American Art and Reading Collections, Book Sale Area Snack bar area with vending machines, Express Check-Out, Art Exhibit Space

Permanent Collections: Sue Brandt McBee Collection of African American Culture and the Collection of African masks and figurines



APL Photo

Hampton Branch at Oak Hill

History

- Opened in 1997
- 8,400 SF designed with the potential to expand to 15,000 SF

Key Features

Items: 77, 000 books/magazines/recorded books/DVDs/CDs

Special Programs: Sponsors 20 programs for children each month, Author Visits

Other: Public Internet Computers, Wireless Access, Public Meeting Rooms, New Immigrants Center, Park Setting, Children's Programs, Adult Programs, Books in Spanish and Chinese, Multicultural Fiction

Circulation: average 30,000 items per month



APL Photo

Little Walnut Creek

History

- Opened February 1979 - 11,000 SF
- 1999 added Computer Learning Center
- June 2000 opened a New Immigrants Center

Key Features

Items: 90,000 books/magazines/recorded books/DVDs/CDs, ESL Collection, a sizeable and growing Vietnamese collection, a burgeoning Spanish language collection, Bollywood videos

Special Programs: Computer literacy classes in three different languages (English, Spanish and Vietnamese), ESL aids such as the Talk Time and the computer program, Rosetta Stone for English (three volumes)

Other: Public Internet Computers, Wireless Access, Public Meeting Rooms, New Immigrants Center, Computer Lab



APL Photo



Cepeda

History

- 1975 - previously Rosewood-Zaragoza Branch
- Opened in 1998

Key Features

Items: 60,000 books/magazines/recorded books/DVDs/CDs

Special Programs: Connected Youth Center provides programs and computers for 8-17

Other: Public Internet Computers, Wireless Access, Public Meeting Rooms, New Immigrants Center



APL Photo

Manchaca Road

History

- Opened 1974
- Since 1980 - the branch has expanded its role within South Austin through programs for youth, educational courses for adults, and its ever-growing public access computer services

Key Features

Items: 80,000 books/magazines/recorded books/DVDs/CDs

Other: Public Meeting Room



APL Photo

Milwood

History

Opened in July 1997 - 8,266 SF - designed to be expanded to 15,000 SF

Key Features

Items: 80,000 books/magazines/recorded books/DVDs/CDs

Other: Public Internet Computers, Wireless Access, Public Meeting Rooms, Children's Programs, Monthly Book Group, Easy pickup of reserve items - Express Check-Out Machines, Solar Panels



APL Photo

Howson

History

Reopened in 2010, originally opened in 1960. 36,000 items in the collection.

Key Features

Youth programs, wireless, meeting rooms, public art, green garden, and a book club.



APL Photo

North Village

History

- Opened August 1971 - 3,000 SF
- 1990 moved to larger space - 5,000 SF
- Currently - 11,000 SF - 'Library for the Future'

Key Features

Items: 49,000 books/magazines/recorded books/DVDs/CDs, Over 750 DVDs for check out, Collection of materials in Spanish, Korean & Chinese, Over 300 books on CD for check out

Special Services: Proctor Services Available, Magazine Exchange

Other: 4 Public Internet Computers, Wireless Access, Public Meeting Rooms



APL Photo

Oak Springs

History

- Opened 1967 - 10,000 SF
- May 2000 - Serves as one of the Michael and Susan Dell Wired for Youth Centers

Key Features

Items: 49,000 books/magazines/recorded books/DVDs/CDs, Books and Materials in Spanish, Graphic Novels, Strong African American Collection

Special Programs: Children's Programs, VICTORY, tutoring Connected Youth Center provides programs and computers for 8-17, GED Classes

Other: Public Internet Computers, Wireless Access, Public Meeting Rooms



APL Photo

Old Quarry

History

- Opened January 1976 - 8,300 SF - Built on limestone quarry
- 1992 Renovation included carpeting, furniture, roof and floor plan
- 1999 Renovation - ADA
- Today - 10,000 Customers/ month

Key Features

Items: 46,000 items, Judaica, Korean and Chinese collections, Special Services: Proctor Services Available, Magazine Exchange, Family Oriented Programs. Internet Computers, Wireless, Meeting Rooms, Large auditorium.



APL Photo



Pleasant Hill

History

- Founded 1966 in Southwood Mall shopping center
- 1982 Relocated to retail space
- 1987 Existing Facility opened
- 2001 Renovation - included popular outdoor seating

Key Features

Items: 73,000 books/magazines/recorded books/DVDs/CDs, Young people's collection of books, magazines and media

Special Programs: 1st Saturday Book Sale and Magazine Giveaway

Other: Public Internet Computers, Wireless Access, Public Meeting Rooms, The Council Ring (a large circle composed of impressive limestone blocks, has hosted story times, musicians, Christmas carolers and a wedding), Acts as a 'gathering place for families, an activity center for children, a study hall for students, and an educational and informational resource



APL Photo

Ruiz

History

- Opened 1968 in a neighborhood shopping center
- 1983 Relocated to storefront Mall property
- 1991 Opened a Job Information Center and moved to new Shopping Center
- 1998 Citizens voted to replace current facility
- January 2004 - 15,000 SF opened Daniel E. Ruiz Branch
- 'rich programs, great materials, and good old-fashioned personal service.'

Key Features

Items: 83,000 books/magazines/recorded books/DVDs/CDs, Largest branch collection of books in Spanish

Special Programs: Connected Youth Center provides programs and computers for 8-17, Computer classes in English and Spanish

Other: Public Internet Computers, Wireless Access, Public Meeting Rooms, AMD Computer Training Center, Periodical reading room, New Immigrants Center (NIC), Children's room with an extensive collection of materials in both English and Spanish, Express Check-out system



APL Photo

Southeast Austin Community

History

- 1993 Temporary library 'room' in the Dove Springs Recreation Center
- 1998 - Current building opened

Key Features

Items: 58,000 books/magazines/recorded books/DVDs/CDs, Collection in Spanish

Special Programs: English as a Second Language (ESL) classes, Talk Time, English Conversation Program, Adult Book Club

Other: Public Internet Computers, Wireless Access, Meeting Room Space, Connected Youth Center, Teen Learning Center



APL Photo

St. John

History

Opened in January 2002 - 7,000 SF - Located within the state-of-the-art community complex (J.J. Pickle Elementary School, a recreation center, gymnasium, health center, and a community policing sub-station) - One-stop center

Key Features

Items: 46,000 titles/magazines/periodicals, Books in Spanish, Chinese, Korean, and Vietnamese Languages, Over 2,500 DVD's in Spanish and English, Back issues of magazines available for checkout

Special Programs: Talk Time, English Conversation Program, Beginning Spanish language class

Other: Public Internet Computers, Wireless Access, Computer Training Lab, New Immigrants Center (NIC), Rain Collection System (for air-conditioning), 2 City Art Projects (Marble Markers to honor 45 home sites that were removed and a second project will utilize found objects from the community (particularly from St. John homes) for display within the building.



APL Photo



A New Central Library

Terrazas

History

- 1961 opened in a room within Pan-American Rec Center
- 1969 - 2,000 SF - Storefront Facility
- Opened in 1976 - 5,400 SF
- 2006 - Expanded to 10,743 SF
- January 2001 - Named 'The Best Little Library in Texas'

Key Features

Items: 49,000 books/magazines/recorded books/DVDs/CDs, 3,000 Adult and Juvenile DVD's - including Foreign language titles, documentaries TV series and music/concert videos, Comprehensive juvenile and adult Spanish-language collections - emphasis on Mexican and Latin American Authors

Special Programs: Talk Time, Youth programs and storytimes

Other: Public Internet Computers, Wireless Access, Meeting room space, New Immigrants Center (NIC), 2 computers with programs DVDs VHS CDs and tapes for ESL, Connected Youth Center, Express Check-out system



APL Photo

Spicewood Springs

History

- 1979 Opened in North Oaks Shopping Center
- 1985 'Lobby library' moved into two rooms on L2 of bank
- 1985 New Branch Opened
- 2007 Expanded to 13,257 SF

Key Features

Other: Meeting Room Space



APL Photo

New Twin Oaks

History

- Started September 1956 - 300 SF in neighborhood shopping mall
- Currently in mall - 5,360 SF
- 2010 New Branch opened; 10,120 SF

Key Features

Items: 48,000 items, Books in Spanish. Children Programs, Internet Computers, Wireless, Meeting Rooms, Comfortable reading areas. One-third of the surrounding community is Hispanic, many patrons speak Spanish as their primary language. Twin Oaks is an educational resource for students from St. Edward's University, Texas School for the Deaf, and the Southern Careers Institute



APL Photo

University Hills

History

Local developer Walter Carrington donated land to the City that could be used as a site for the new library. Some controversy as to donation location versus (then) Windsor Village Branch, but was accepted and built. Building opened August 1986 8,000sf, serves as a host site for the AISD VICTORY tutoring Program, and is designated as one of the Michael & Susan Dell Wired for Youth Centers. 'great programs, helpful resources, and good old-fashioned personal service'

Key Features

56,000 books/magazines/recorded books/DVDs/CDs, Outstanding DVD/Video Collection, Strong African American Collection, Spanish Language Collection, VICTORY Tutorial Program, Connected Youth Center providing programs and computers, Club de Lectura and University Hills Book Clubs, Talk Time ESL



APL Photo

Windsor Park

History

Opened July 2000. Services started in 1950s with a book cart, 1963 in a 2,000 square- foot retail site, in 1992, a bond issue passed, giving the go-ahead on 6 new branches-and in July of 2000, APL celebrated the grand opening of its much-awaited Windsor Park Branch. 'a gathering place for families, an activity center for children, a study hall for students, and an educational and informational resource for its community of citizens. It is a thriving, people-oriented, modern facility with a strong neighborhood following....and a good old "neighborly" feeling.

Key Features

75,000 titles/magazines/periodicals/CD's/and DVD's, Public Internet computers and wireless access, Meeting room space for public use, Reading Between the Lions sculpture by Paul Bond out front, which is a favorite of kids of all ages, Back-issues of periodicals available to check-out, Good selection of books in large-type and books in Spanish, Large collection of romance books shelved separately, Connected Youth Center providing programs and computers, Eclectic book club for adults meets monthly and readers vote on selections twice a year.



APL Photo



Yarborough

History

Located in the former Americana Theater building, officially opened January 1999. Began in 1956 moved to shopping center in 1964, in 1981 relocated as North Loop Branch, in 1988 moved to rental space until the Yarborough opening in 1999. Named “Yarborough” in honor of the late U.S. Senator from Texas, Ralph W. Yarborough. Throughout its history, this active branch has always made a special effort to serve its large senior citizen population. For instance in 1989 (as the North Loop Branch), it received a grant to create the Walking Books program (no longer funded) to deliver large print books to homebound customers. Two years later in 1991, the branch received the G.K. Hall Large Print Community Service Award for its efforts.

Key Features

82,000 titles/magazines/periodicals/CD's/and DVD's, Public Internet computers and wireless access, Meeting room space for public use. Yarborough Branch continues to house the largest collection of large type books in the Austin Public Library system while also offering reading machines (both aural and magnifying) to its sight-impaired customers. Yarborough is well known for its collection of adult fiction books (particularly mysteries and short stories), as well as its history books, cookbooks, and its growing collection of books in Chinese.



APL Photo

Meeting Rooms

First-come first-serve for non-profit purposes, any group can use once/month during regular hours

		occupancy with seats (not tables)	
Austin History Center	Reception Room	62	
Carver Branch	Meeting Room	85/85/71	(can be divided into 3 rooms)
Cepeda Branch	Meeting Room	106	based on load card
Hampton Branch at Oak Hill	Meeting Room	49/80 or 160	(can be divided into 2 rooms)
Howson Branch	Meeting Room		<i>*Will be measured with of Certificate of Occupancy</i>
Little Walnut Creek Branch	Large Meeting Room	131	
Manchaca Road Branch	Large Room	195	+ Small Room - 16
Milwood Branch	Large Meeting Room	137	
North Village Branch	Meeting Room	109	
Oak Springs Branch	Auditorium	49	
Old Quarry Branch	Auditorium	171	
Pleasant Hill Branch	Conference Room	49	
Recycled Reads Bookstore	Meeting Room	15	
Ruiz Branch	Meeting Room	82/82 or 164	(can be divided into 2 rooms)
Southeast Austin Community	Meeting Room	89	
Spicewood Springs Branch	Auditorium	154	
Terrazas Branch	Meeting Room	105	
Twin Oaks Branch	Meeting Room	49	
University Hills Branch	Auditorium	49/49	(can be divided into 2 rooms)
Windsor Park Branch	Meeting Room	89	(can be divided into 2 rooms)
Yarborough Branch	Auditorium	124	



A New Central Library

City of Austin Facts & Figures

Overview

Population 656,562 in 2000
 774,037 in 2009
 786,382 in 2010
Land Area (Sq Mi) 299.97
Capital of Texas
Seat of Travis County
4th Largest City in Texas
15th Largest City in the US

History

Settled in 1835 Named after: Stephen Fuller Austin (November 3, 1793 - December 27, 1836), known as the Father of Texas, led the second and ultimately successful colonization of the region by settlers from the United States

Mood

Diverse population ethnically, economically, socially – which they celebrate. A “green” city, an active city, big on live music. The University of Texas is located in this city as is the Texas Capital Building.

Economy

It is considered a major center for hi-tech. Austin's largest employers include the Austin Independent School District, the City of Austin, Dell, the United States Federal Government, Freescale Semiconductor (spun off from Motorola in 2004), IBM, St. David's Healthcare Partnership, Seton Healthcare Network, the State of Texas, Texas State University-San Marcos, and the University of Texas at Austin, The University of Texas. Other high-tech companies with operations in Austin include 3M Company, Apple Inc., Hewlett-Packard, Google, AMD, Applied Materials, Cirrus Logic, Cisco, eBay/PayPal, Hoover's, Inc., Intel, National Instruments, Samsung, Silicon Laboratories, Sun Microsystems and United Devices. Whole Foods Market was founded and based in Austin. In addition to global companies, Austin features a strong network of independent, locally-owned firms and organizations, such as the Austin Independent Business Alliance. The success of these businesses reflects the high level of commitment by the citizens of Austin to preserving the unique spirit of the city and has been tied to the “Keep Austin Weird” campaign.

Climate

Austin has a humid subtropical climate: hot summers and mild winters. Austin receives 33.6 inches of rain per year, with most of the precipitation in the spring, and a secondary maximum in the fall. During the springtime, severe thunderstorms sometimes occur, though tornados are rare in the city. Austin is usually at least partially sunny. Austin summers are usually hot and humid, with average temperatures of approximately 90 degrees Fahrenheit from June until September. Temperatures above 100 degrees Fahrenheit are common. For the entire year there is average of 111 days above 90 °F and 198 days above 80 °F. Winters in Austin are mild and dry. For the entire year, Austin averages 88 days below 45 °F and 24 days when the minimum temperature falls below freezing. Snowfall is rare in Austin, but approximately biannually Austin may suffer an ice storm that freezes roads over and affects much of the city for 24 to 48 hours.

Governance

Austin is administered by a city council of seven members, each of them elected by the entire city. The council is composed of six council members, and by an elected mayor, accompanied by a hired city manager under the manager-council system of municipal governance. Council and mayoral elections are non-partisan, with a runoff in case there is no majority winner. Austin remains an anomaly among large Texas cities in that council members are elected on an at-large basis by all voters, as opposed to elections by districts. Law enforcement in Austin is by the Austin Police Department except for state government buildings which are patrolled by the Texas Department of Public Safety. Fire protection is by the Austin Fire Department, and emergency medical services are by Austin-Travis County EMS.



Excerpts from “The Top Ten Big Demographic Trends in Austin, Texas”

Ryan Robinson, City Demographer, City of Austin

1. No majority.

The City of Austin has now crossed the threshold of becoming a Majority-Minority city. No ethnic or demographic group exists as a majority of the city's population.

2. Decreasing families-with-children share in the urban core.

The share of all households within the city's urban core made-up of families-with-children is slowly declining. In 1970, the urban core's families-with-children share was just above 32%, Census 2000 puts the figure at not quite 14%. Moreover, with a few neighborhood exceptions, the urban core is also becoming devoid of married-with-children households. Citywide, number of families-with-children has increased while the share of total households from families-with-children has decreased. This relative loss of families-with-children households has significant implications for the city's several school districts, but AISD will feel the greatest brunt of the effect. The absolute number of children in the city is going up, while their share of total population is declining. This paradox is further exacerbated by the fact that in absolute terms the demand for services will increase as the share of families that remain within the city will become, in relative terms at least, increasingly poor because of who's left and who's moving in. School systems and health care providers will have a hard time managing the increasing absolute need in light of this loss in share. Although there will continue to be pockets and neighborhoods with high concentrations of affluent families in Austin, it has been middle class families that are becoming increasingly less common within the urban core. Without a sizable share of middle class families to stabilize the urban core, working class families suffer because the rung above them on the socio-economic ladder has been removed, making it more difficult for them to achieve upward social mobility.

3. African American share on the wane.

This population will likely continue its shallow slide as the absolute number of African Americans in the city continues to increase. The import of this decrease in share should not be underestimated as just a few decades ago African Americans made-up around 15% of the city's population and just a few decades from now African Americans could represent a mere 5% of the city's population and constitute the smallest minority group in the city.

4. Hispanic share of total population...will it ever surpass the Anglo share?

They'll be close to each other in a short 25 years. The city's Hispanic share in 1990 was under 23%, the Census 2000 figure was almost 31%, and this share of total is probably around 35% today. The city's stream of incoming Hispanic households is socio-economically diverse. Middle-class Hispanic households have migrated to Austin from other parts of the state and the country for high-tech and trade sector jobs while international immigrant Hispanic and Latino households have come here for construction and service sector jobs. Among other effects on the total population, the huge influx of Hispanic families into Austin, with higher-than-average household sizes and more children per household, has acted to dampen the increase in the city's median age, keeping Austin one of the youngest cities in the country. Moreover, were it not for Hispanic families moving into the urban core, the city's falling families-with-children share would have had a much steeper descent.

5. Asian share skyrocketing.

The Asian share of total population in Austin almost doubled during the nineties, leaping from 3.3% in 1990 to almost 5% by 2000 and stands somewhere near the 6.5% mark today. Incoming Asians to Austin during the past 15 years are a much more diverse sub-population than what existed in Austin in the past. Austin hosts an Asian population that spans the socioeconomic spectrum and is sourced by several countries of

origin, with India, Vietnam and China being the largest contributors, please see graph Austin has become a destination for Vietnamese households flowing out of metropolitan Houston. This highly entrepreneurial population has opened new businesses, purchased restaurants, made loans available to its network and acquired real estate. Emerging clusters of Vietnamese households are evident in several northeast Austin neighborhoods. By the middle of the next decade, the number of Asians in Austin will more than likely exceed the number of African Americans. While the general population of Austin doubles every 20 to 25 years, the number of Asians in Austin is doubling every ten years.

6. Geography of African Americans, dispersion and flight to the suburbs.

The critical mass and historical heavy concentration of African American households in east Austin began eroding during the 1980s, and by the mid-1990s, had really begun to break apart. Over the past 25 years, middle-class African American households have left east Austin for the suburbs and other parts of Austin. The level of residential segregation for African Americans has dropped significantly as their level of spatial concentration has diminished. Many community leaders talk today of how many of these families are still returning to churches in east Austin on Sunday morning. However, many of these same community leaders fear that the newly-suburban African American population will eventually build suburban churches closer to home, leaving the original houses of worship somewhat stranded. The potential impact of the loss of these churches and their community outreach and community care programs on the African American households left in east Austin could be devastating.

7. Geography of Hispanics, intensifying urban barrios along with movement into rural areas.

Maps of Hispanic household concentrations from Census 2000 reveal the emergence of three overwhelmingly Hispanic population centers in Austin: lower east Austin (which also serves as the political bedrock of Austin's

Hispanic community), greater Dove Springs, and the St. Johns area. Dove Springs shifted from being about 45% Hispanic in 1990 to almost 80% by 2000. St. Johns went from being 35% to 70%—this radical transition is clearly evident on the streets of St. Johns, a neighborhood that once hosted one of Austin's oldest African American communities. The import of this trend is this: at the same time that ethnic minority populations are moving into the middle-class and are more capable than ever to live anywhere they choose, there are parts of the city where ethnic concentration is greatly increasing. However, it is lower-income minority households that are most likely to participate in the clustering phenomenon.

8. An increasingly sharp edge of affluence.

Maps of Median Family Income from Census 2000 show an increasingly hard edge between affluent central Texas and less-than-affluent parts of the urban region. While some forms of residential segregation have decreased markedly over the past few decades in Austin, the degree of socio-economic spatial separation has steeply increased. The center of wealth in Austin has slowly migrated into the hills west of the city. This trend of wealth-creep out of the City creates an even greater burden for citizens funding services and facilities that are used and enjoyed by individuals from across the region. Austin is becoming a more divided city, divided not just in terms of income but also in terms of cultural attributes, linguistic characteristics and political persuasions. For example, precinct-level results from the 2004 Presidential election reveal a deep cleavage within the Austin urban area in terms of the residential location of Republicans and Democrats and the dividing line between Red and Blue Austin that roughly follows MoPac from south to north, illuminating the strong east to west political spatial dichotomy.

9. Regional indigent health care burden.

During the foreseeable future, the regional indigent health care burden will continue to grow and the city's disproportionate shouldering of the cost will increase as well. The creation of the Travis County Hospital District



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in 2004 was a giant step toward leveling the uneven burden of indigent health care across the Austin region, and yet, there was an obvious spatial pattern of who supported the creation of the district and who did not, as illustrated by the precinct-level results of that vote.

10. Intensifying urban sprawl.

The Austin region will continue to experience intense urban sprawl. Although there is an enormous amount of residential development currently underway within the urban core and in downtown Austin, the thousands of new units being created there will be only a drop in the regional bucket of total residential units created. There simply are very few land availability constraints in the territory surrounding Austin. And yet this is not to say that the positive effects of new urbanism and Smart Growth policies won't be felt inside the city, it is rather to say that even with the success of the many enlightened urbanizing efforts currently afoot in Austin, urban sprawl and its footprint will have an enduring presence in central Texas. Austin draws its special character from its physical setting along the Balconies Escarpment, a city wedged between coastal plain and dramatic cliffs, canyons and juniper carpeted rolling hills; it sits on the edge of the Chihuahuan desert existing as a physical and cultural oasis where talented, entrepreneurial, hard working people are drawn from all over the world. Austin's quality of life has become its biggest economic development engine, and the city's diverse demographic structure serves to support and enrich its quality of life.

Notable Locations Around Downtown Austin

1. Texas State Capitol
2. Bob Bullock Texas State History Museum
3. University of Texas
4. Frank Erwin Center
5. University Medical Center Breckenridge
6. Texas State Library & Archives
7. Travis County Courthouse
8. Texas Governor's Mansion
9. Old Bakery and Emporium
10. Faulk Central Library
11. Paramount Theatre
12. O'Henry Museum
13. The Austin Museum of Art future site
14. City Hall
15. Austin International Center
16. Austin Convention Center
17. Bat Colony
18. Lester E. Palmer Events Center
19. The Dell Children's Museum



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