

CLEMSON UNIVERSITY

Cooper Library Masterplan



David Milling Architects
508 Walnut Street
Camden, South Carolina
29020

T: (803) 432-1485
F: (803) 432-7766

Michigan Office:
208 West Liberty Street
Ann Arbor, Michigan
48104

T: (734) 913-1010
F: (734) 913-6054



The staff at David Milling Architects would like to thank the following participants in Study Team that developed this Masterplan:

The Faculty Senate
Clemson University Libraries Staff
The Cooper Library Steering Committee
Gerald Vander Mey, Director, Campus Planning
Teri Alexander, Circulation and Facilities Manager
Gypsey Teague, Architecture and Art Librarian
Kay Wall, Dean of Libraries

Final Publication 31 October 2008

CONTENTS

Masterplan Summary	5
Masterplan Analysis	7
Campus Context	13
Site Context	14
Utilities	15
Conceptual Plans	
Level One - Lowest Level	16
Level Two - Lower Level	18
Level Three - Grade Level	20
Level Four - Bridge Level	22
Level Five - Reading Room Level	24
Reading Room Opportunities	26
Project Phasing	29
Conceptual Budget	31
Project Data	33
Project Background Research	35
Workshop Minutes	41



Entry Lobby Stair

MASTERPLAN SUMMARY

Overview

Clemson University's Cooper Library was built in 1966 and, while focused improvements have been made over the intervening years, the exterior of the building retains its presence as neo-classical version of a mid-century modern edifice. Students and faculty—as well as local citizens—have come to use the building in ways unimaginable in the 1960s—wireless computing, digital copiers that scan to PDF, and permissiveness regarding food and drink—are but a few of the recent changes. Additionally, academic libraries in general have become student gathering and collaboration spaces; today's library is not the warehouse for books it was twenty years ago and longer. Many universities are choosing to store physical materials—books, bound periodicals, etc.—in compact shelving to vastly reduce the amount of floor space needed traditionally to house those materials. Library floor area previously occupied by low density shelves spaced three feet apart are now being replaced with collaborative student learning spaces. In information-gathering sessions, it was made clear to the Study Team that being able to browse almost all of the library's collections is of high importance; utilizing compact shelving preserves both the size of the library's collection and the opportunity to browse that collection.

The following Statement has been excerpted from the minutes of a Teleconference of THE CLEMSON UNIVERSITY BOARD OF TRUSTEES, which occurred on Monday, March 10, 2003 and provided background information pertinent to authorization for improving mechanical and electrical systems:

Statement: The Cooper Library holds an estimated 700,000 books and serials and over 1 million microforms. It represents the second largest collection of library materials in South Carolina and although strongest in technical and scientific areas, the collections also include significant resources in the humanities. While the bulk of the collections are circulating, like other academic research libraries, it is safe to note that about 20% of the collection is used by 80% of the patrons. Consequently, there is a quantity of materials that rarely circulate or leave the library environment for a significant period. The library averages a daily patron count of 1,000 to 7,000 patrons per day.



Cooper Library - Second Level



Cooper Library - West Side, Bridge Beyond



View from Library to the South

The Library building is a combination of an original structure, built in 1966, and additional levels constructed in the late 1970s. The exterior of the building is primarily concrete, with interior walls and floors also concrete. The building is approximately square, consisting of two stack levels below grade (Levels 1 and 2) and four levels above grade. The main entrance is on the 3 north elevation at Level 4. The Cooper Library was designed and constructed with little attention given to a preservation environment. The original building structure has undergone major changes to increase floor space. The widespread use of personal computers and computer terminals in the library has had a significant impact on the building's air conditioning requirements. The large, single pane, unshielded glass windows; the subterranean construction of Levels 1 and 2; the absence of humidification or dehumidification capability throughout most of the structure, inadequate particulate filtration, and the absence of insulation all serve to impede preservation of the collection. Currently, Levels 4, 5 and 6 are the areas with the most significant problems. Several studies have been performed to correct the environmental problems at the Library. The Engineer has conducted an in-depth analysis of the mechanical systems, and the subsequent Phase 1 design will provide for improved mechanical ventilation and air distribution on levels 4, 5 and 6 as well as associated electrical upgrades to accommodate the mechanical systems upgrade.

MASTERPLAN ANALYSIS

Architectural Approach

The form of the Cooper Library building—developed without ornamentation—is a mid-century modern expression of classically-inspired structure, square in plan with all four facades identical except for entry via a bridge along the north elevation. Being symmetrical along two axes, the building is not unlike a wedding cake in that it appears to resist successful expansion at any portion of its visible exterior. After more than four decades since its construction, the Cooper Library is mercifully free of newer buildings crowding its four stately facades—the closest being the Rhodes Research Center to the west. The Study Team explored several alternatives, and found merit in a strategy that places an expansion below grade to both the east and west of the existing first and second floors. Expanding below grade offers a significant gain in usable square footage with no impact on the exterior form of the existing building, except for relatively low elements at ground level on the east and west, including new stair exits, mechanical equipment enclosures, and the upper headroom space of a proposed new teaching auditorium. These relatively low ground-plane elements can be successfully incorporated into site plan developments that strengthen shipping/receiving/recycling functions on the west and a dedicated barrier-free parking and entry on the east.

All memorable academic libraries are characterized by having at least one high-ceilinged grand reading room, such as the Widener Library at Harvard—the sort of space that communicates to all visitors that the Library is the academic center of campus. It should be noted that, Cooper Library did have a relatively high-ceilinged top floor when it was first opened. Since then, shortage of space has led to the construction of an intermediate mezzanine (a sixth floor) that robs the Library's interior of any hint of noble proportions. The Study team is proposing removal of the mezzanine (recyclable steel) as part of a strategy for developing a truly memorable reading room—one that is more grand, functional, and exciting than any that has existed previously.



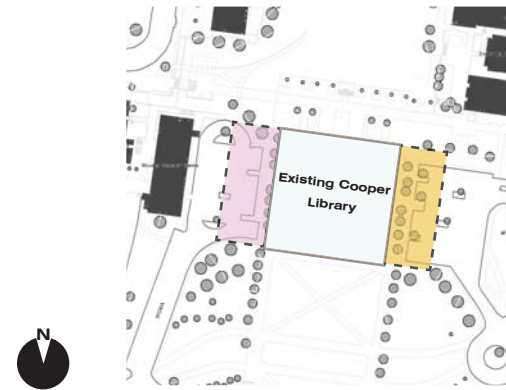
Cooper Library



Cooper Library - View East Along Bridge

Plan Diagram

-  Proposed Areas of Underground Expansion on Levels 1 & 2 to West
-  Proposed Areas of Underground Expansion on Levels 1 & 2 to East



Masterplan Strategy

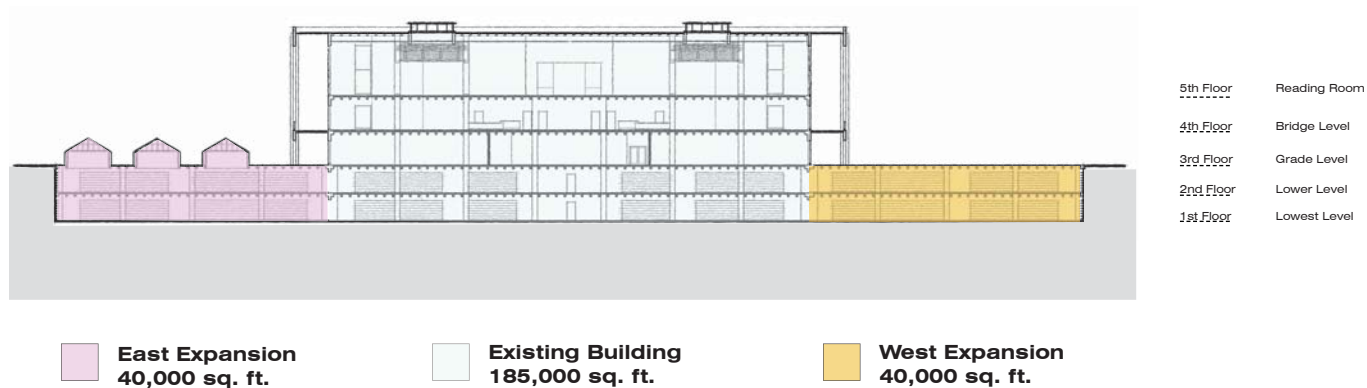
The Study Team proposes building two 40,000-sq.ft. underground additions, one to the east and one to the west. These additions would house compact shelving, secure collections, and materials currently located at the library's off-site storage location. The expanded size of the lower levels, in addition to expanded shelving capacity, would allow most of the library's collection to move down to the lower levels, and out into the expanded space. The addition to the east would also house an auditorium that, on most days, would be subdivided into programmed instructional spaces.

The moving of collections "down and out" allows for the replanning of the upper floors—all of which have access to light—to be more supportive of human occupancy. As planned, the ground floor (Level 3) would aggregate most of staff offices and offer assignable faculty study rooms. Additionally, the ground level would house collections and services for children and teens, in the Library's dual role as a public library for the City of Clemson.

Functional Objectives

In interviewing key stakeholders for this renovation and expansion project, the Study Team learned about issues relating to building access, vertical circulation, acoustics, the avail-

East / West Section : Opportunities for Expansion



ability of electrical outlets, the need for technology classrooms, and the need for more quiet study spaces—all of which the Study Team has addressed in the Masterplan. Not mentioned elsewhere are the building’s existing elevators, which concealed from view at the core of the building, and require that a patron have special knowledge of their location. The Study Team proposes retrofitting two additional hydraulic elevators near the existing grand stair providing access to floors one through five; access the mechanical area on the sixth floor would be limited to the two staff elevators which will remain at the core of the Library.

As shown on subsequent pages, building accessibility at grade would be modified to provide a barrier free entrance with parking on the west side of the building, and a shipping and receiving entrance with associated parking on the east side of the building. This improvement gives handicapped patrons a dedicated entry that is not in conflict with deliveries to Java City and the Library.

As proposed in this study, building expansion and reorganization of the Library’s first and second floors would house compact shelving, quiet study carrels, and two classrooms

that can be converted into a 125 seat auditorium. The upper floors—if the majority of library materials were moved down and into the east and west expansions on the first and second floors—would then be capable of supporting collaborative student learning spaces, computer labs, technology classrooms, while providing staff spaces with access to natural light.

Sustainable Design Opportunities

All new significant construction projects at Clemson University must achieve a minimum of LEED-Silver as defined by the U.S. Green Building Council's LEED Program (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design). The proposed underground expansion to the Cooper Library promises energy savings from several sources: reduced surface area exposed to the sun, insulation provided by the constant temperature of the surrounding earth, and high efficiency HVAC systems. The breakout space for the proposed auditorium features three large skylights that bring natural light into the lower level space. The roof of the addition would be paved with high-albedo (heat reflecting) surfaces with appropriate remaining areas planted with vegetation (green roof).

The renovation of the existing building is envisioned to include the replacement of existing low-performance single pane glazing on each elevation. The energy savings represented by the specification of high-performance double-glazing would positively impact the University's operating funds while contributing to sustainable design goals. In addition to new glazing, the existing building's energy use can be curtailed by utilizing more insulation, energy-efficient lighting, and lighting / HVAC control devices. Updating all plumbing to low-flow fixtures would contribute to water-use reduction.

Another significant objective of interior renovations would be the improvement of indoor air quality, which will be addressed in numerous ways. Architectural and Interior Design specification preferences would feature recycled materials that have proven zero and low VOC (Volatile Organic Compounds) off-gassing properties. These specification apply to all construction materials from carpet, paint, architectural finishes, and sealants to fabric, tiles, and furniture.



CAMPUS CONTEXT



The Robert Muldrow Cooper Library faces a pool with fountains and amphitheater to the north and an open plaza to the south. The purple zones east and west of the library represent the area of proposed expansion below grade. The black outlined areas located to the southeast and southwest of the library identify the locations of the University's proposed Academic Success Center (east) and the preliminary site for the CIT Building (west).



 Existing Cooper Library

 Proposed Areas of Underground Expansion on Levels 1 & 2

 Proposed New Campus Structures

SITE CONTEXT

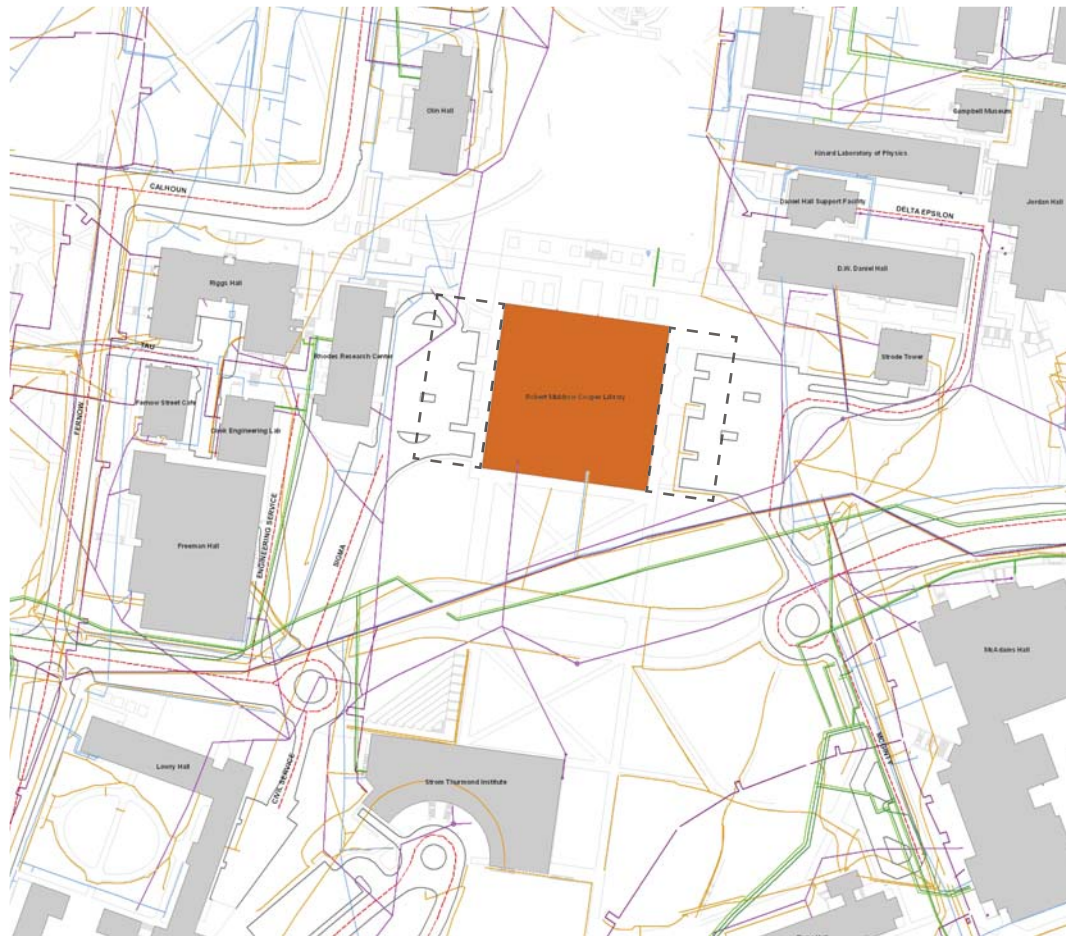


Staff and student parking occurs on the east side of the building, while the west side parking lot side provides limited barrier free access and building services. The Library Bridge, located on the north side of the Library structure, links the east and west sides of this part of campus is highly traveled and serves as an impromptu public outdoor commons area. An elevator at the west end of the bridge provides barrier free access between the bridge level and grade level (see diagram).



- | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|---|--|---|------------------|
|  | Cooper Library |  | Stair Towers / Classrooms / Mechanical Shafts |  | Skylights |
|  | Elevator to Grade |  | Barrier Free Parking / Access | | |
|  | Library Bridge |  | Shipping / Receiving Access | | |

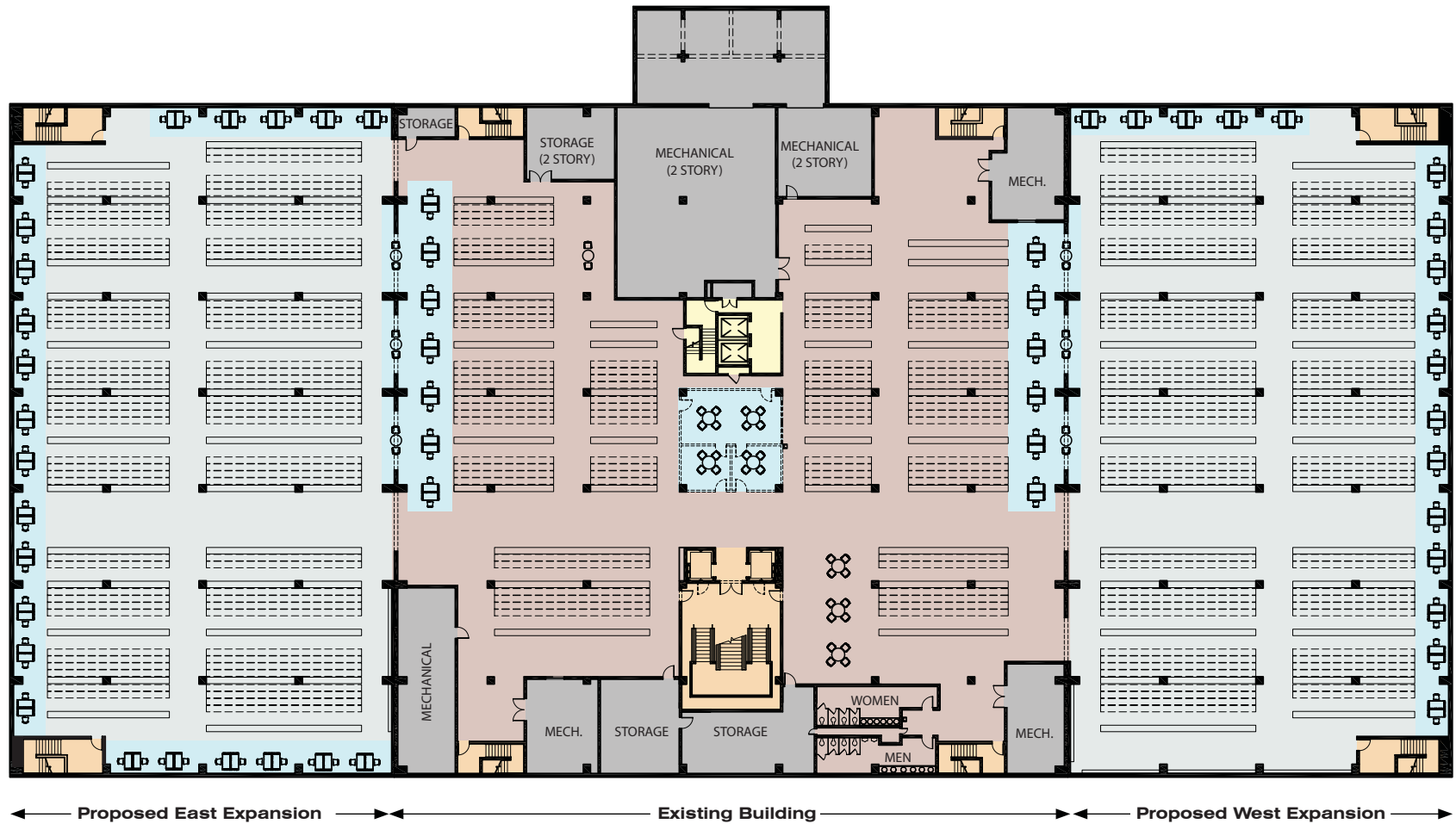
UTILITIES



- | | |
|---|---|
| Cooper Library | Sanitary Sewer |
| Chilled Water Return | Water |
| Chilled Water Supply | Power |
| Campus Streets | Steam |

Drawn as dashed lines, the proposed expansions to the east and west of the existing library will avoid the higher concentration of utilities located to the south. The east expansion would require modifications to underground power supply (gold lines) near the library. The west expansion would come into conflict with a portion of sanitary sewer (light purple lines) that could be relocated further to the west. Utility service for the proposed expansions would be provided from the existing lines from the south.

CONCEPTUAL FIRST FLOOR PLAN - LOWEST LEVEL



First Floor Conceptual Plan

The lowest level of the existing Cooper Library houses 90" shelving at three feet on center and study carrels. The current fluorescent lighting casts a green tinted light that leads many to feel uncomfortable in this space. During exam study periods, however, each and every study carrel is full—with many students preferring the quiet that can be found on both the first and second levels of the building.

As proposed, the first floor of the Cooper Library would be devoted to compact shelving, quiet study carrels, and reading tables. Compact shelving—as can be seen in the photo at right—allows for the numerous volumes currently housed on upper floors of the Library to move down to the first and second floors while providing library patrons with the ability to browse the collection. When new library materials are ready for circulation, space must frequently be made for them by sending older materials to the Library's Off-Site Storage Facility. Following the proposed renovation and expansion—and depending the actual density of compact shelving implemented—the capacity of the Cooper Library will be sufficient for many years to come while allowing all materials in the Off-Site Storage Facility to return to the Library. The new elevators at the north of the plan are adjacent to an east/west concourse that provides a visual connection between both expansions from the existing building.

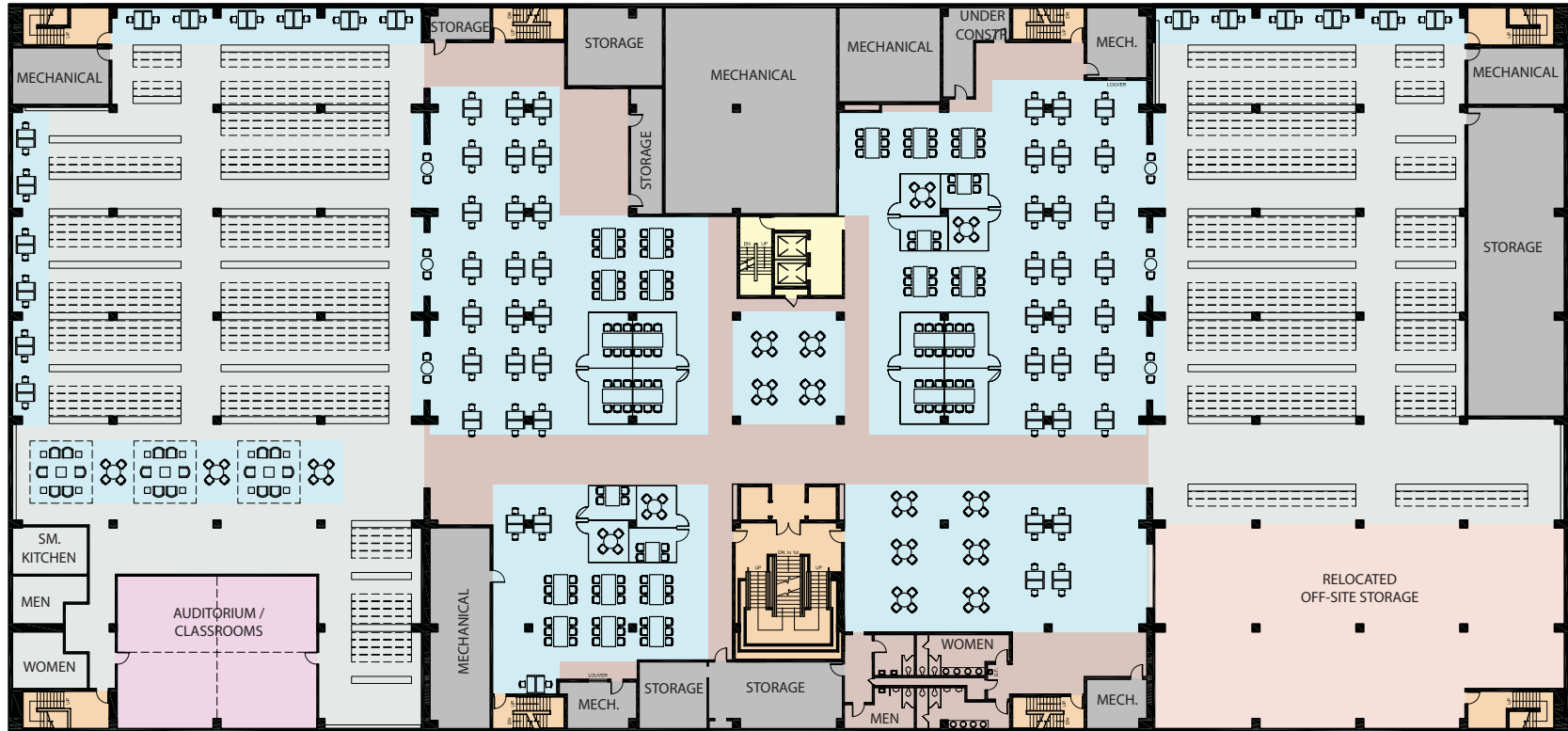


Furman University
James B. Duke Library - Compact Shelving



Clemson University
Cooper Library - Existing Shelving

CONCEPTUAL SECOND FLOOR PLAN - LOWER LEVEL



← Proposed East Expansion Existing Building Proposed West Expansion →

- Compact Shelving (proposed addition)
- Vertical Circulation
- Classrooms / Auditorium
- Quiet Study Carrels / Rooms
Flexible, Technology-rich Learning Commons



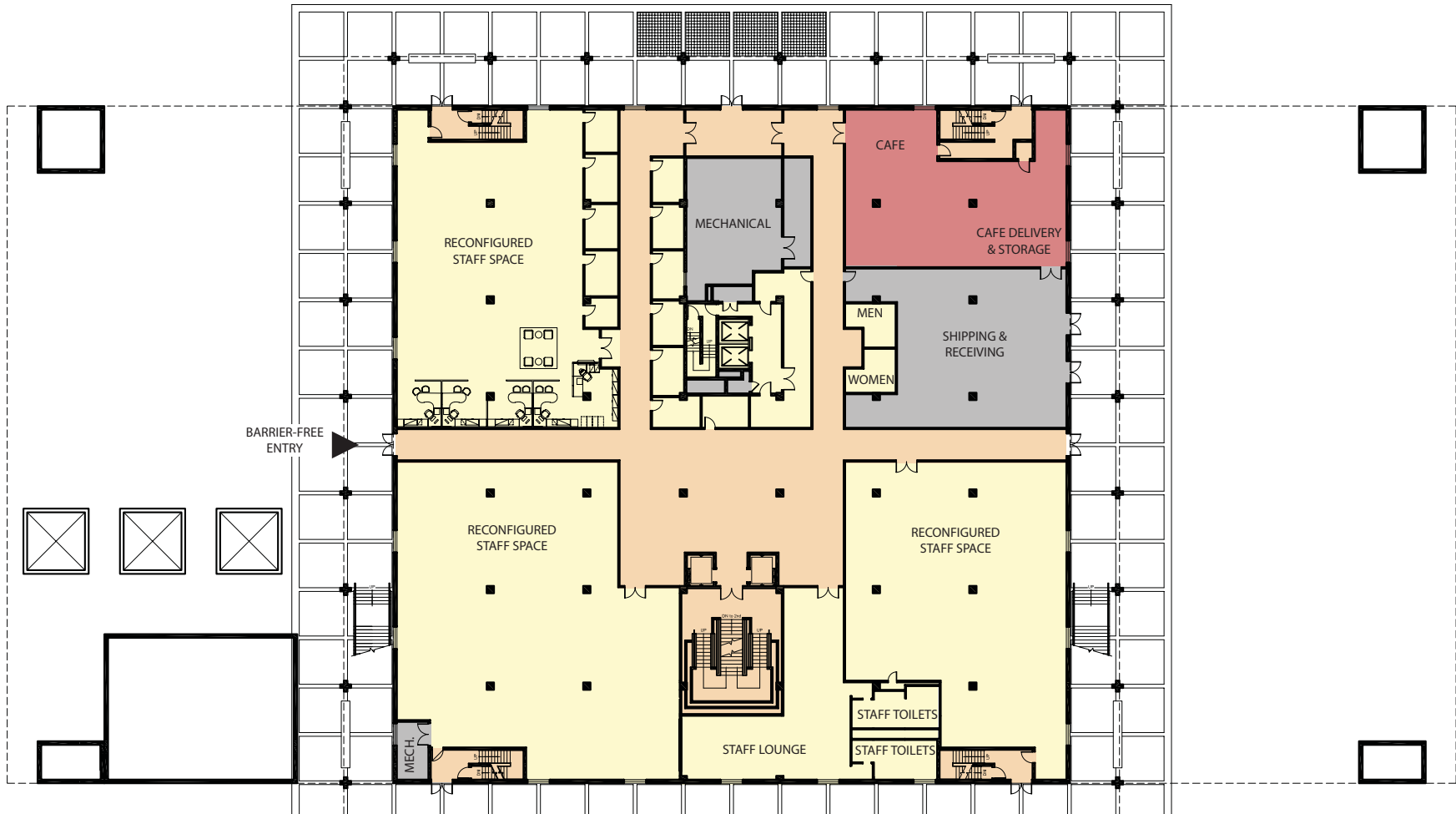
0' 15' 30'

Second Floor Conceptual Plan

The Cooper Library's existing second floor provides space for collections, offices, a staff lounge, a dimly lit student lounge, and reserves / media services (in transition currently). As presently configured, the space planning is confusing and does not serve patrons well.

As proposed, and similar to the lowest level, the new north elevator lobby opens onto an east/west concourse connecting existing and proposed new library areas. Like the lowest level, the second floor comprises compact shelving (in the proposed addition spaces) and includes flexible space for technologically rich group study stations and study carrels for quiet individual study. While all shelving on this floor is shown as compact shelving, in future programming phases, the Library may opt to utilize larger areas of traditional shelving that may one day be replaced with compact shelving. This floor also houses an auditorium that can be converted into two classrooms, with breakout space located north of the auditorium, beneath three skylights providing natural light by day. Additionally, the west expansion would house secure storage and the relocated Off-Site Storage Facility's materials, which would be organized to allow continued use of the Harvard Storage method. Mechanical rooms are located near egress stairs at the east and west edges of the plan to minimize the number of roof penetrations that interfere with parking on the roof.

CONCEPTUAL THIRD FLOOR PLAN - GROUND LEVEL



← Proposed East Expansion Existing Building Proposed West Expansion →



0' 15' 30'

Staff Areas

Java City Expansion

Circulation

Third Floor Conceptual Plan

The Cooper Library's existing third floor houses densely packed collection areas; tightly configured staff areas; a small classroom; the Academic Success Center, which will retain a presence in the library following their move to a new structure located southeast of Cooper; shipping and receiving—which doubles as the Library's barrier free entrance; and a staff entrance.

As proposed, all collections on the third floor would be relocated to compact shelving on lower levels to provide space for secure staff offices—each of which would have access to natural light, including the corridors which are drawn centered on existing windows. The existing entry at the west side of the building is envisioned as the employee entry, with a new entry for shipping and receiving opening into the adjacent dedicated room. At the east side—and finally separated from the shipping and receiving areas—is the barrier-free entry. A new entry is proposed at the south of the library, and would provide access to a newly created Java City cafe. Paving to the south would define a zone of tables with umbrellas for cooler weather use by cafe patrons. Self-check units located at the south entry would allow library patrons to check out materials prior to exiting the library on this floor. The new elevator lobby would open onto a proposed exhibit space to be curated by the Library. Surrounding the core of the building—which would house staff-only elevators—are offices/quiet study spaces.



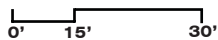
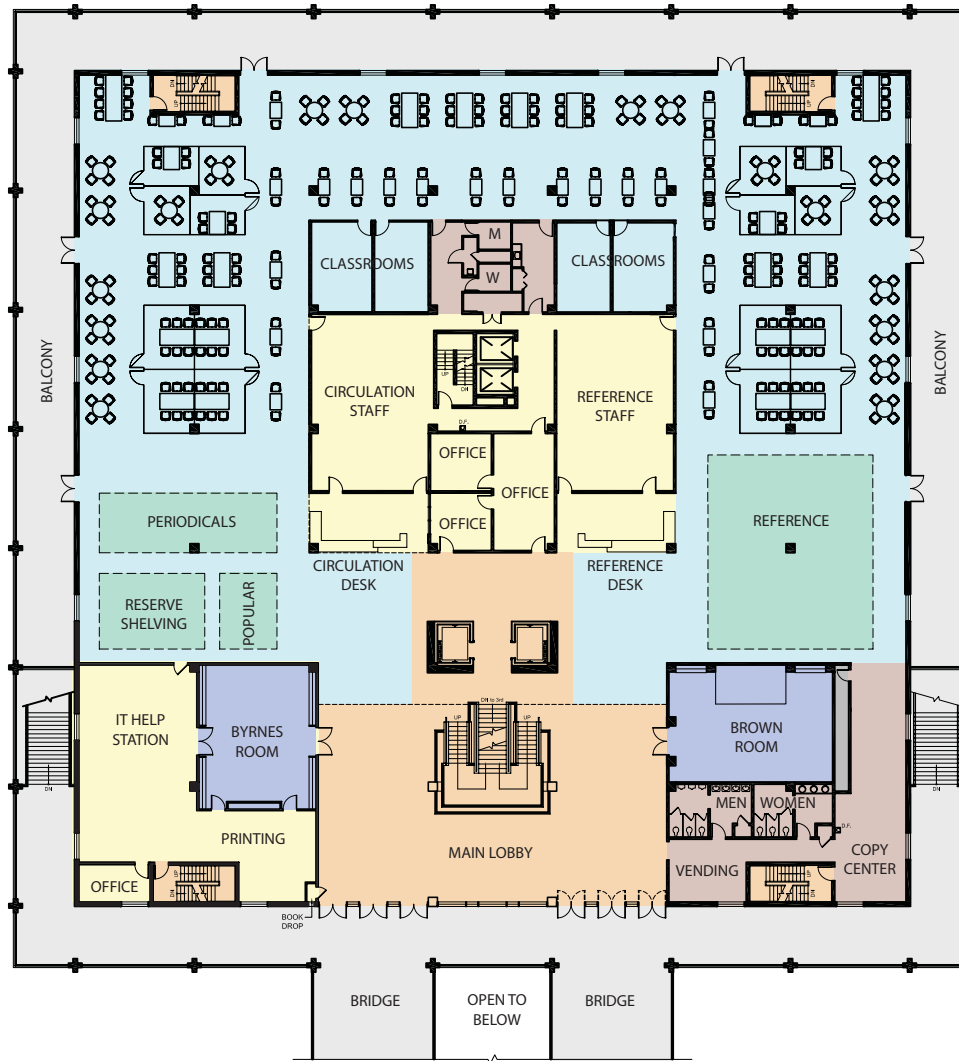
North Carolina State University
D.H. Hill Library - Exhibit Space



Feasibility Test:
Placing a larger Java City to the South of the Library while maintaining a smaller Java City on the Fifth Floor.

CONCEPTUAL FOURTH FLOOR PLAN - BRIDGE LEVEL

- Flexible, Technology-rich Learning Commons
- Circulation
- Collections
- Staff Areas / CIT Staff / Computer Lab
- Copy Center / Vending



Fourth Floor Conceptual Plan

The existing fourth floor of the Cooper Library, located one floor above grade, serves as the main library service point for Circulation and Reference. The fourth floor accommodates collections, a computer lab, the Brown and Byrnes Rooms, the central stair, and numerous staff members—some of whom are separated from the rest of their departments by a wall or even a floor.

The proposed renovation of the fourth floor into a Learning Commons would completely transform how the library is used by Clemson students, faculty, and library staff. All staff—aside from circulation and reference—would move to daylit, well-organized offices on the third floor making it possible to distribute meeting/presentation spaces of varying sizes and configurations throughout the east, west, and south sides of the plan. Tables with power supply for laptops would be interspersed among the more technology-rich glassy study spaces. A computer lab with CIT Help Desk (next to the Byrnes Room) could supplant the Dean’s office, which would move to the third floor. Periodicals, popular materials, and reserve shelving would remain on the fourth floor with comfortable reading areas associated with them. A copy center and vending is shown at the northwest corner of the plan.



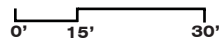
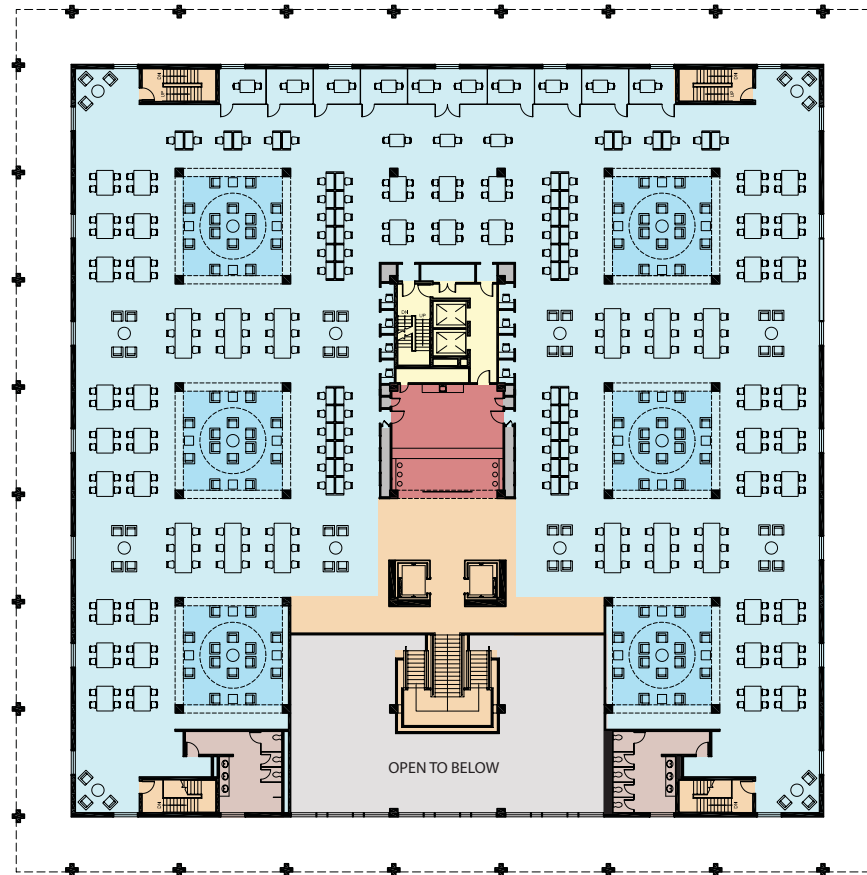
North Carolina State University
D.H. Hill Library - Quiet Meeting Spaces



Clemson University
Cooper Library - Bridge Entrance Doors

CONCEPTUAL FIFTH FLOOR PLAN - READING ROOM (showing 466 reader seats)

- Flexible, Technology-rich Learning Commons
- Sky-lit Study / Reading Areas
- Java City
- Circulation
- Staff Areas



Fifth Floor Conceptual Plan

The fifth floor of the Cooper Library is one of the busiest areas in the building. Perched above the lobby, many students enjoy studying, Java City, and computing on this floor with a view to fountains and beyond. There simply aren't enough seats on the floor to accommodate the number of students that seek this space for individual and group study, and much of the floor is occupied by collections. The sixth floor of the Library, constructed of steel and installed after the Library was built, currently houses stack areas and some small study areas.

As the following pages will illustrate, the Study Team proposes removing the sixth floor to make space for a grandly-scaled Reading Room. The new Reading Room would provide the study space so greatly desired by students and faculty using the library, while introducing more natural light from skylights above each of the defined six reading/study zones proposed. The increased volume of space, in addition to appropriately specified materials, would contribute to a less noisy acoustic environment than currently exists. Additionally, power would be provided for laptops, iPod, and cellular phone charging to facilitate a study environment that provides the necessities of the a dorm room but the atmosphere of a great library.



North Carolina State University
D.H. Hill Library - Learning Commons



Clemson University
Cooper Library - Fifth Floor Study Areas

READING ROOM OPPORTUNITIES

Space Planning and Furniture Layout

The manner in which the columns are treated architecturally will affect the spatial experience of the Reading Room. If the columns are to be celebrated, as shown in Options A and B (at right), one could envision the ceiling as a layering of disks that create a sense of place within the two-story volume of the Reading Room. It bears noting, however, that the columns do not inform the furniture plan; the two systems exist independently of one another.



Option A - Celebrating the Columns



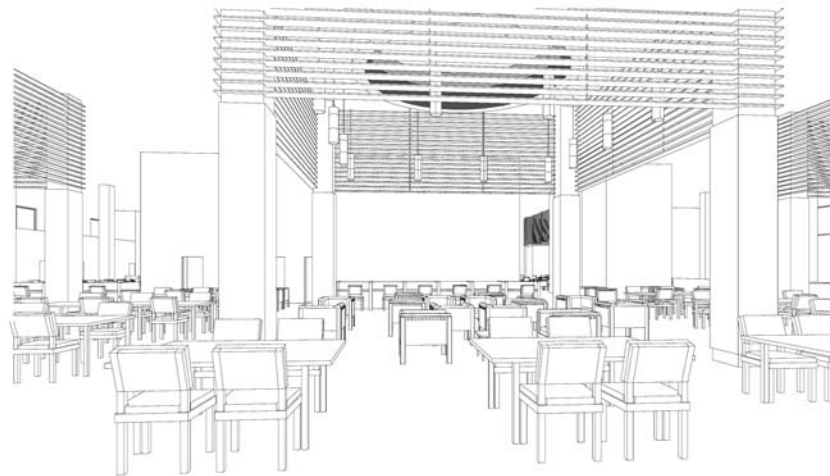
Option B - Celebrating the Columns

Reading Room Opportunities (con't)

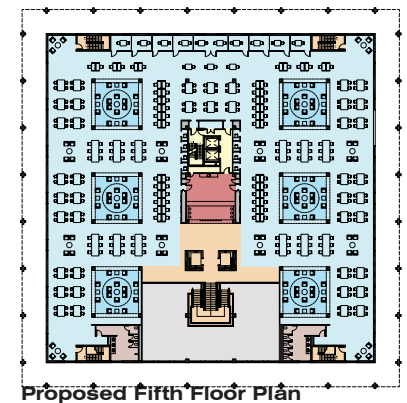
In Option C, shown in two views at left, four columns are treated as a set that together define six square skylit volumes—rooms within the larger Reading Room. The benefit of this space planning configuration is the successful integration of the columns into a furniture plan that relates to the architecture.



Option C - Study Pavilions (View 1)

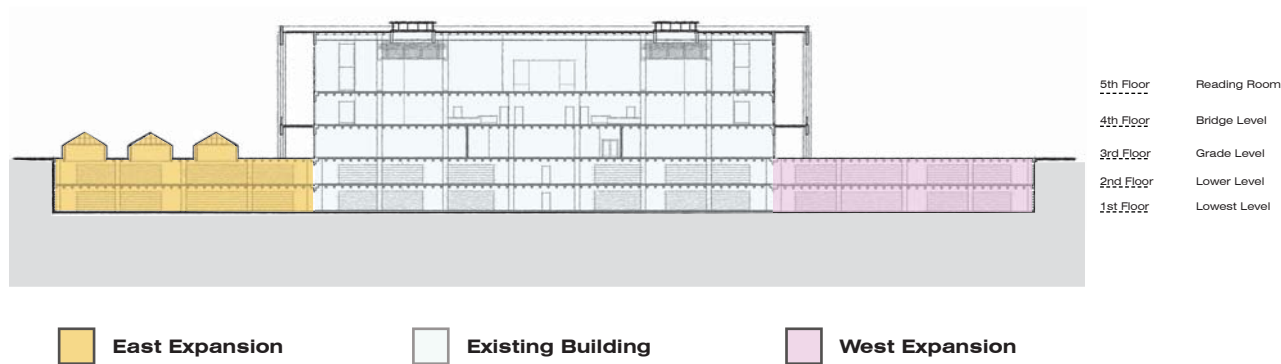


Option C - Study Pavilions: Skylight Above (View 2)



Proposed Fifth Floor Plan

PROJECT PHASING



The Study Team envisions a multi-phase project that preserves access to library services and materials during all phases of construction. We have identified three discrete construction phases that would allow for expansion and renovation to occur over a period of years, dependent on funding constraints with the library operating during and between all phases.

PHASE 1

Phase 1A: East and West Expansion

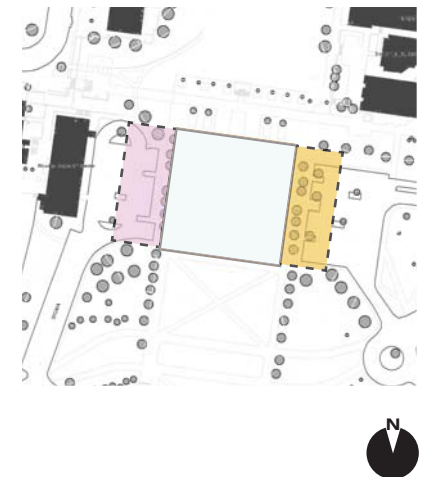
In the first phase of construction, the east and/or west expansions can be built while library operations continue normally; existing egress stairs provide four exits on the ground floor to the north and south. All egress areas would be protected from construction areas with temporary barriers/coverings. At the completion of this phase, the openings cut through the foundation walls would be completed, providing public access to compact shelving on the first and second floors of the expansions.

PHASE 2

Phase 2A: Central Core Updating

In the second phase of the project, all existing central services would be modified in

Plan Diagram



preparation for renovation of the existing building. This includes stairs, elevators, electrical and mechanical considerations, and temporary egress locations. The new lobby elevators, which will require demolition and structural work, would be installed during this phase to provide additional vertical circulation prior to limiting access to certain floors during future phases. The first floor would be completely renovated at this time to allow for the relocation of materials on upper floors into the new compact shelving.

PHASE 3

Phase 3A: Relocation to the Lower Levels

This phase of the project prepares the library for subsequent significant interior renovation work. During phase three, staff, services, and collections located on the fourth, fifth, and sixth floors—which are served by a separate HVAC system—would be relocated to the first, second, and third floors which have been properly updated with elevators, egress stairs, and independent HVAC systems.

Phase 3B: Renovation of Fourth and Fifth Floors

During this phase of significant work, the steel frame sixth floor would be removed from the library, and the fourth and fifth floors would be renovated, while providing fourth floor public access to stairs and elevators needed to reach essential library services and collections on the lower levels. All HVAC, plumbing, and electrical work could be completed with a minimal impact on the lower floors. Toward the end of this phase, relocated library services and materials would be transferred from the lower levels back to the newly renovated fourth and fifth floors while third floor functions are temporarily moved down to the second floor.

Phase 3C: Renovation of Existing Portion of Second Level and Third Level

During this phase, the third level (ground level) would be renovated to be followed by staff transferring from other temporary areas to their third level home. The second floor, now vacated, would be renovated as the final stage in the construction and renovation process. The materials and staff housed in the off-site storage facility could then be moved back to the Cooper Library.

CONCEPTUAL COST MODEL

(All typical Costs plus:
Technology, FF&E, Etc.)

	SF	X	COST / SF	=	CONSTRUCTION COST	PLUS CONTINGENCY	PLUS ESCALATION	PLUS OWNER'S COSTS
Phase 1:						10%	7% Per Year	30%
East Expansion	40,000		\$210		\$8,400,000	\$9,240,000	\$10,942,900	\$14,226,000
West Expansion	40,000		\$225		\$9,000,000	\$9,900,000	\$11,724,500	\$15,242,000
Renovate Level 1	34,646		\$120		\$4,157,520	\$4,573,272	\$5,416,072	\$7,041,000
Sitework					\$850,000	\$850,000	\$1,006,600	\$1,309,000
SUB-TOTAL							(2.5 Years of Escalation)	\$37,818,000
Phase 2:								
Central Core Updating and Bridge Elevator					\$2,750,000	\$3,025,000	\$3,833,300	\$4,983,000
SUB-TOTAL							(3.5 Years of Escalation)	\$4,983,000
Phase 3:								
Renovate Levels 5,4,3,2	133,644		\$120		\$16,037,280	\$17,641,008	\$23,919,408	\$31,095,000
Sitework					\$100,000	\$110,000	\$149,100	\$194,000
SUB-TOTAL							(4.5 Years of Escalation)	\$31,289,000
TOTAL	248,290							\$74,090,000

Notes:

This Conceptual Cost Estimate for the Cooper Library Renovation and Expansion is for budgeting purposes only—it is not a Construction Cost Estimate.

PROJECT DATA

Capacity of Existing Library (Materials): 155,000 linear feet

Capacity of Future Library (Materials): between 180,000 and 250,000 linear feet*

*Does not count 8,000 sq. ft. provided for moving Off-Site Storage materials back to the library

Contents of Existing Off-Site Storage Facility: 97,000 Volumes

Square Footage of Temporary Off-Site Storage Facility: 22,000 sq. ft.

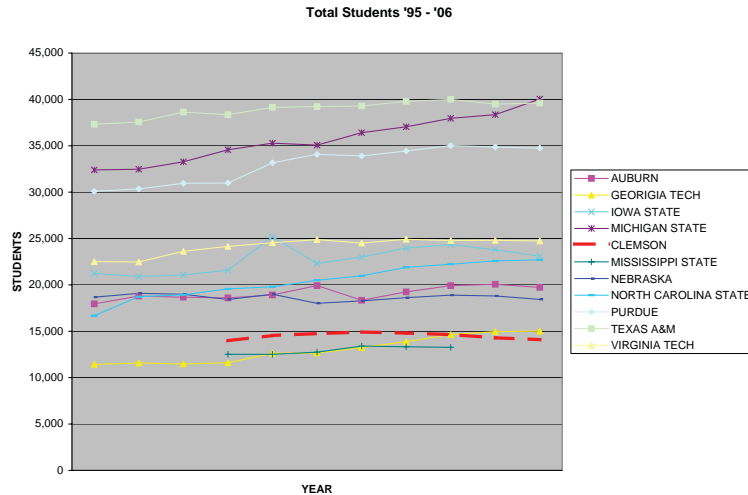
Existing Building	Square Feet
Floor 1	34,646
Floor 2	33,245
Floor 3	33,245
Floor 4	33,245
Floor 5	33,245
Floor 6	16,549
Penthouse	664
Total	184,839

Proposed Building	Square Feet
Floor 1	74,646
Floor 2	73,245
Floor 3	33,245
Floor 4	33,245
Floor 5	33,245
Floor 6	0
Penthouse	664
Total	248,290

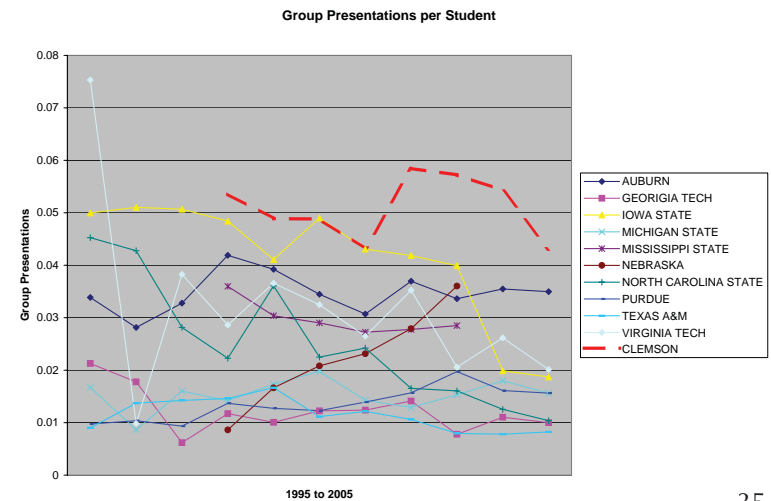
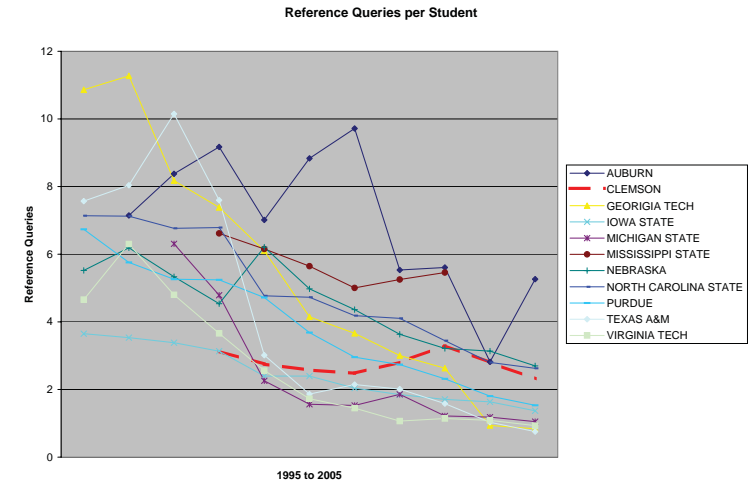
PROJECT BACKGROUND RESEARCH

The following graphs illustrate how the Clemson Libraries compare to the benchmark of Clemson-identified peer institutions. Each of the graphs shown is weighted by the total number of students served by the university library/libraries. Below, please find a graph detailing the number of students per year at each university for an overview of the data that has been used to weight the graphs. The graphs have been organized into three groups: Staff/Patron Interaction Statistics, Physical/Materials Statistics, and Fiscal Statistics. Data may not be continuous in all cases as some schools do not report their statistics on a strict annual basis.

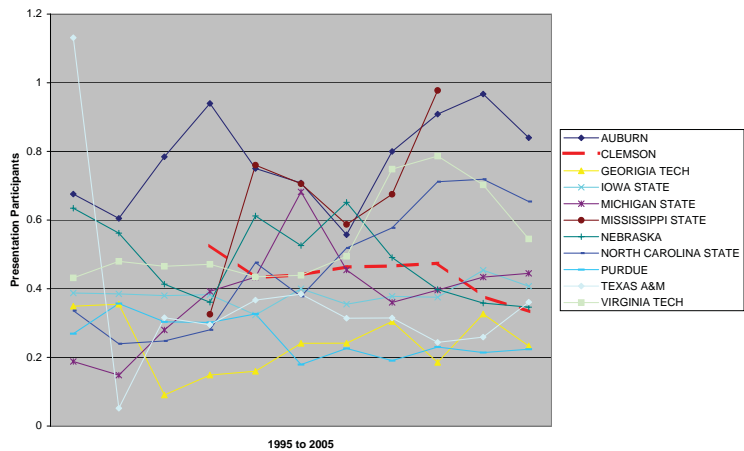
Total Students



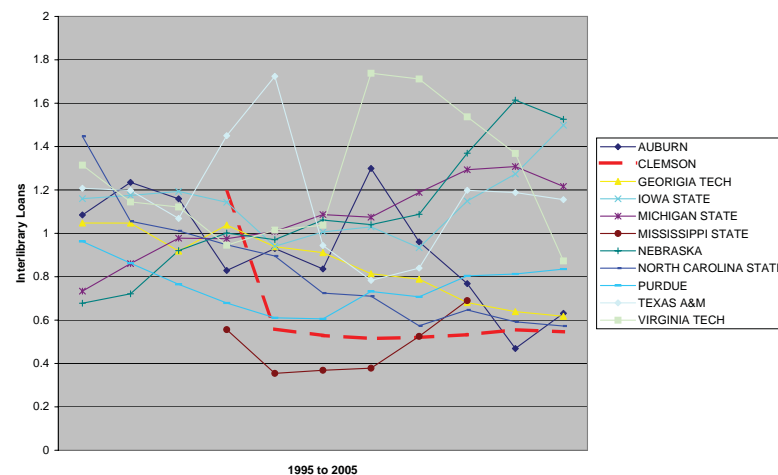
Staff/Patron Interaction Statistics



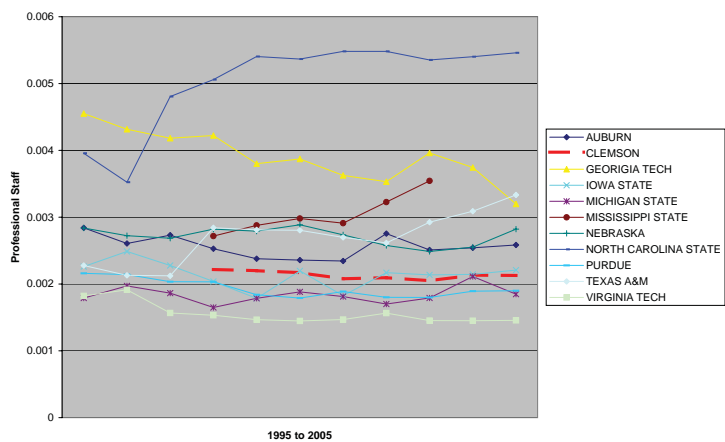
Presentation Participants per Student



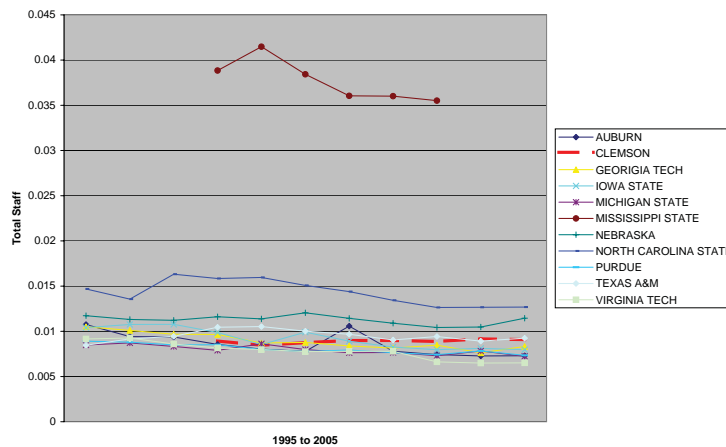
Interlibrary Loans per Student



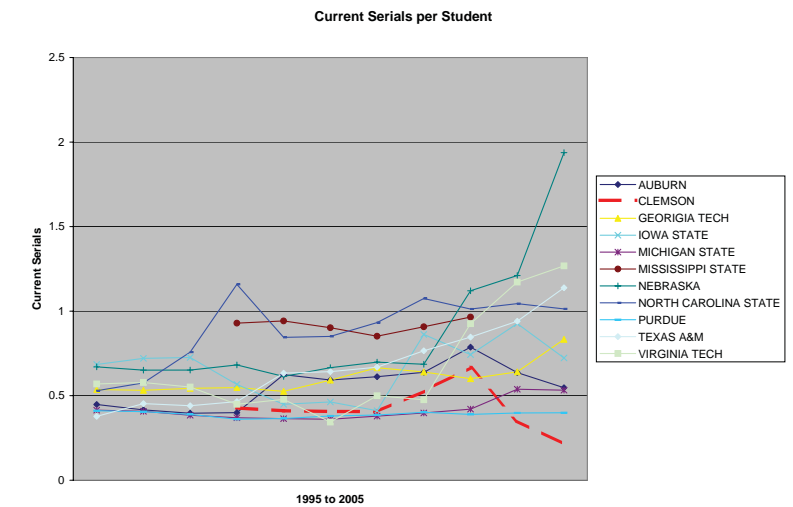
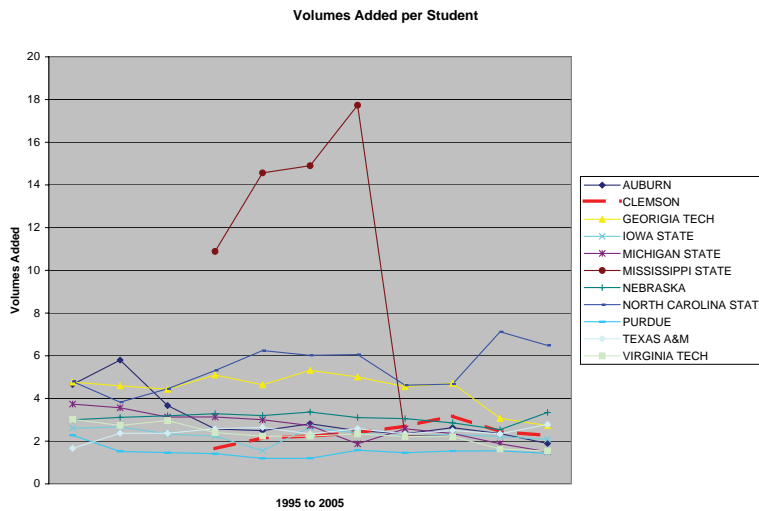
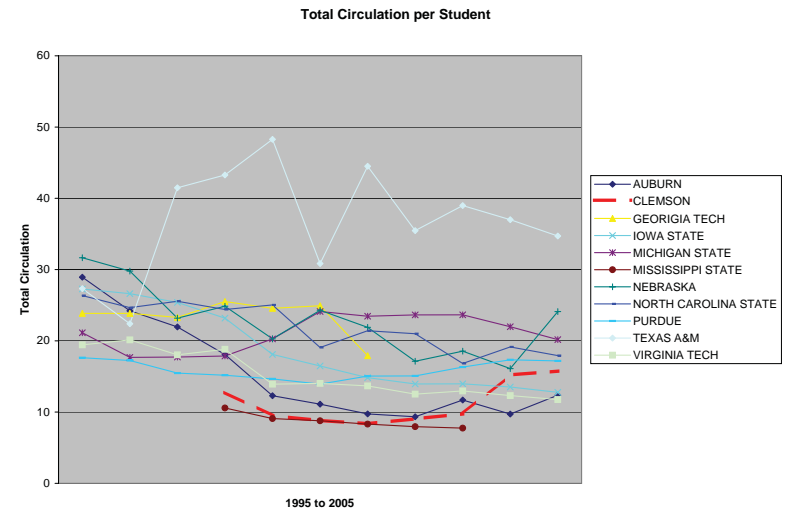
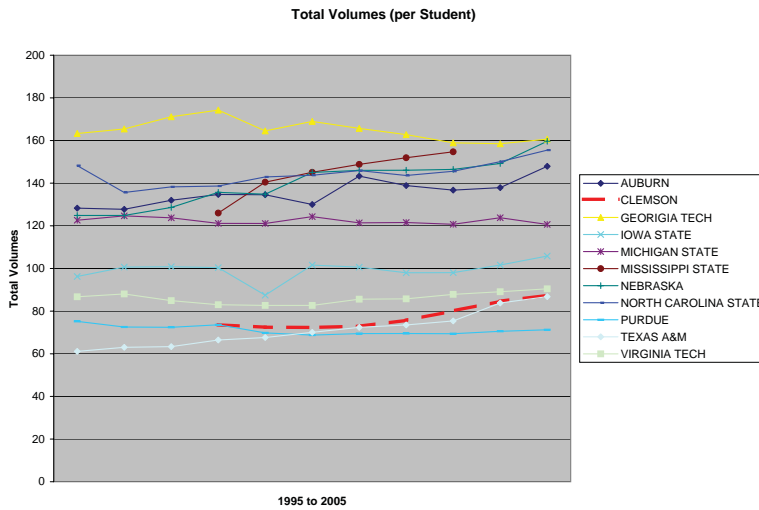
Professional Staff per Student

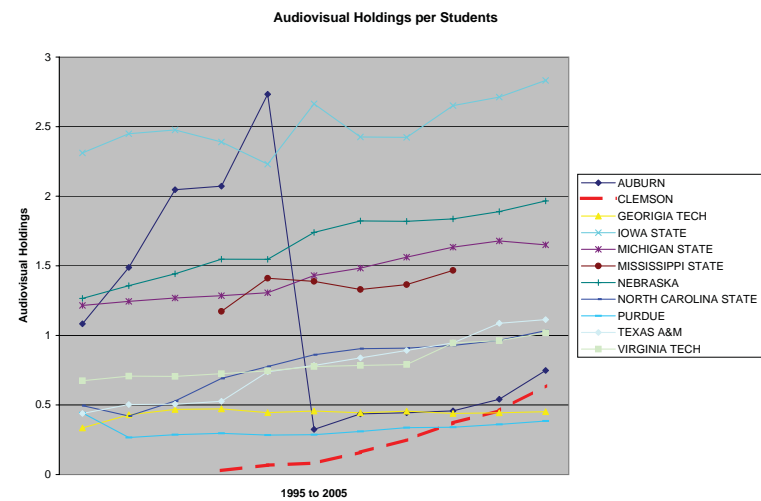
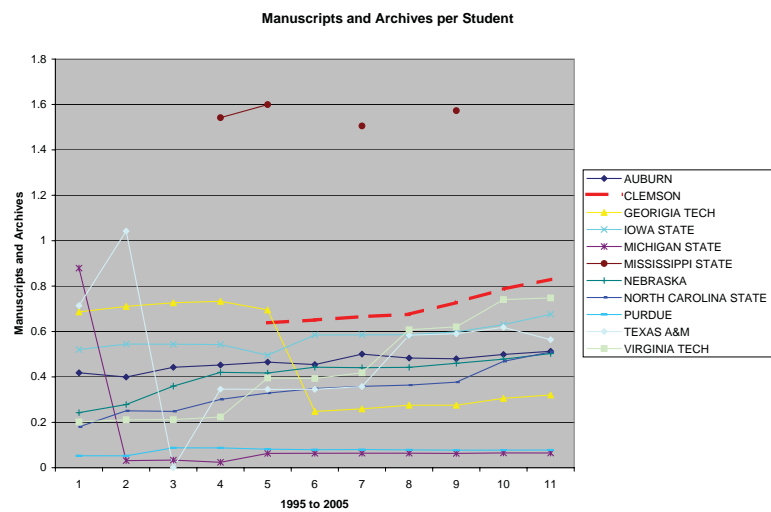
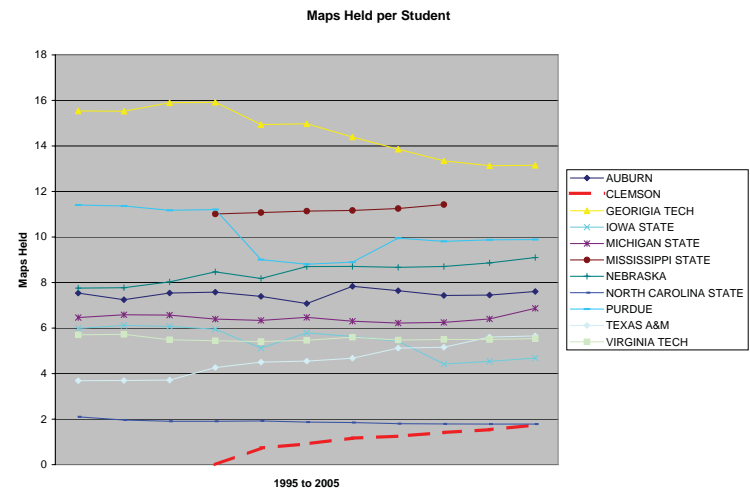
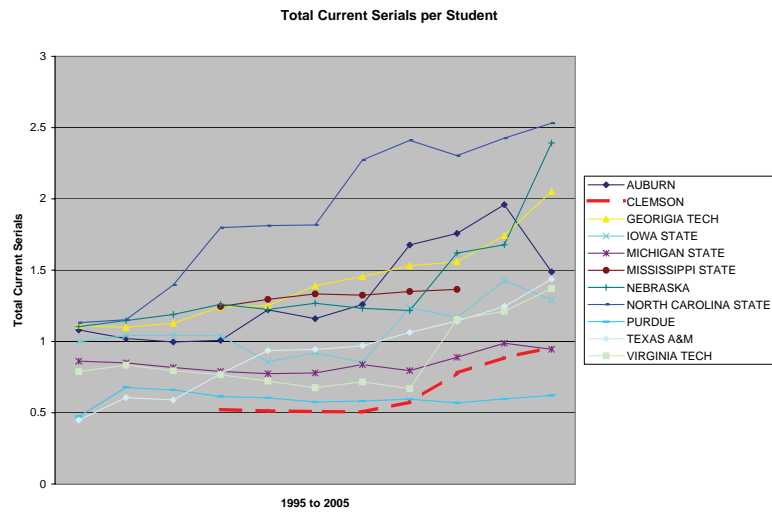


Total Staff per Student



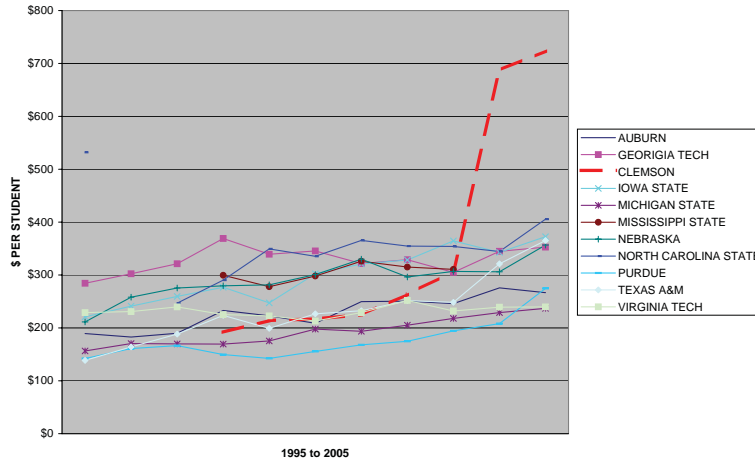
Physical/Materials Statistics



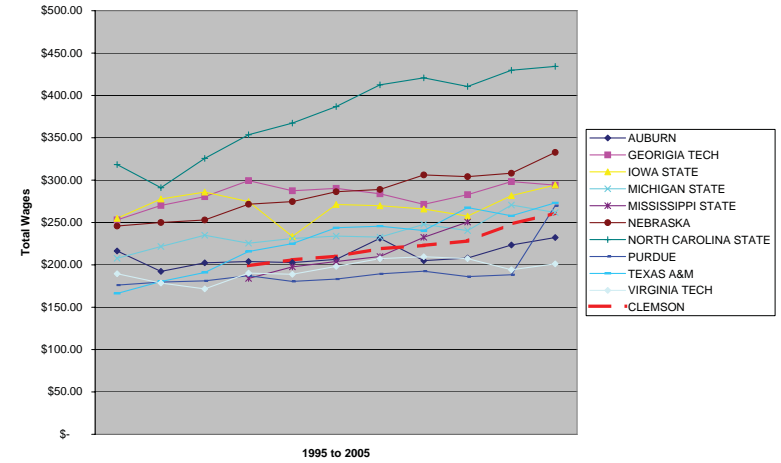


Fiscal Statistics

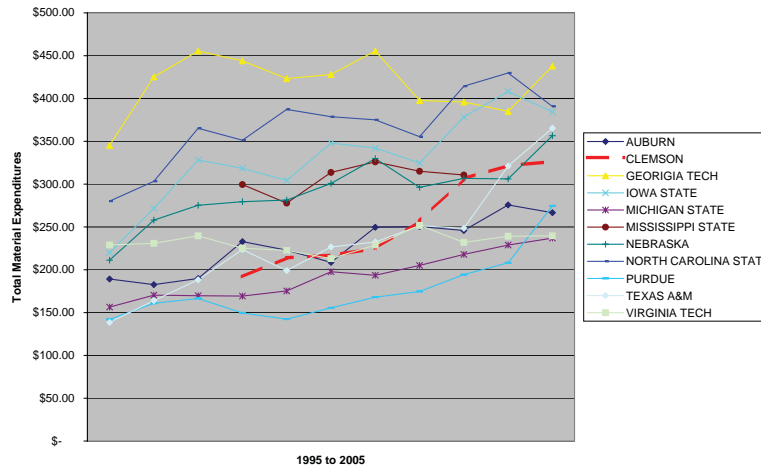
Total Expenditures per Student



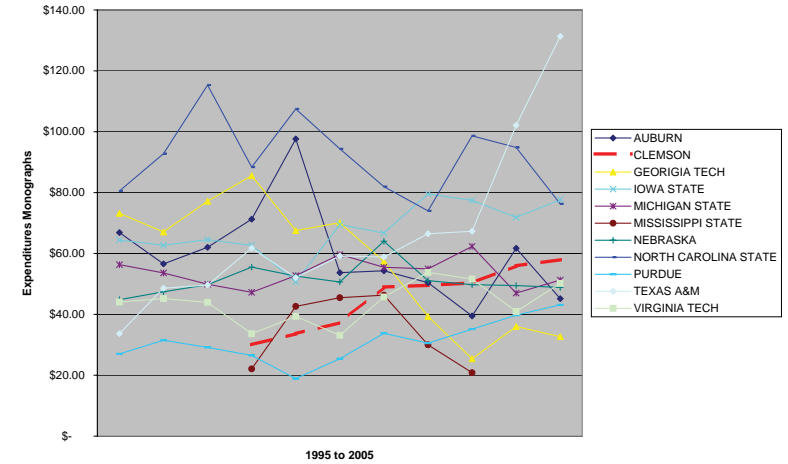
Total Wages per Student



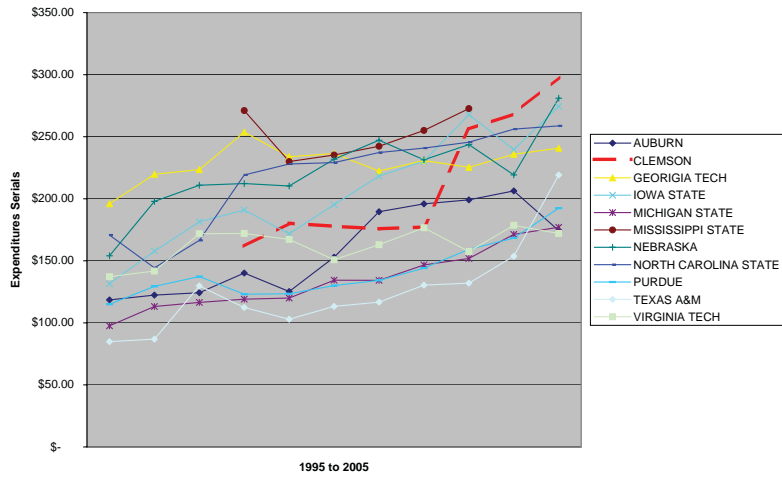
Total Material Expenditures per Student



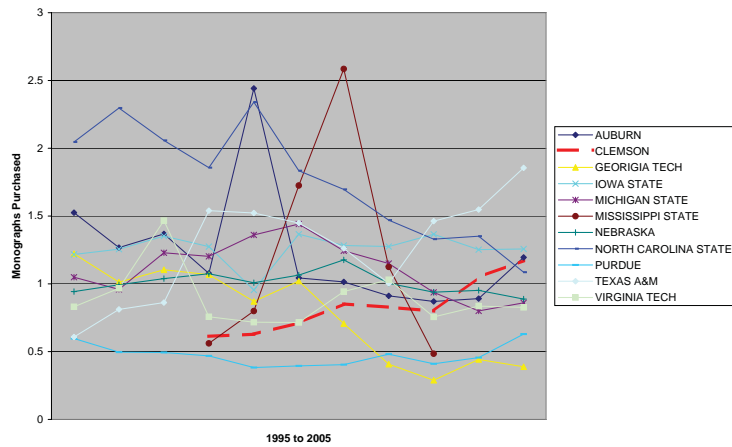
Expenditures Monographs per Student



Expenditures Serials per Students



Monographs Purchased per Student



MINUTES / WORKSHOPS

**Clemson University
Building Tour Notes
July 26, 2007**

Overall:

- Elevators are hard to find at center core, opacity of offices at core contributes to way finding difficulties.
- 4-6 students seems to be a typical group study number.
- Floors 4/5/6 are the loud floors, Floors 1/2/3 are the quieter floors.
- There is not a space for the full staff of 107 to meet.
- Fire Marshal is preventing placement of any furniture in the open stairway.

First Floor

- Compact shelving possibilities.
- No staff.
- 90" shelving throughout.
- Many study carrels, Teri has been working to increase the number of seats each year.

Second Floor

- Reserves / Media desk has been relocated to the fourth floor; feasibility will be tested this fall.
- Reserves area to be replaced with Digital Library Initiatives to be staffed by 1 Librarian and 2 staff members.
- Librarians are conducting classes for undergrads in computer classrooms, smart boards and plasma screen monitor is desired.
- Staff Lounge is not well used, except for kitchenette, locker not used much either, this space can be significantly reduced.
- Conference Room is good, but the lack of breakout space means that students using quiet carrels are disturbed.

Third Floor

- Academic Success Center is moving out eventually, but maintaining a presence in the building
- Work flow in staff offices—in addition to relation to receiving—needs to be reviewed.
- IT wiring project will relocate third floor routers and servers to basement closets.
- Acquisitions should be directly connected to the loading dock and

- binding.
- ADA and loading dock functions are served by the same entry—not welcoming.
- Elevator at bridge for ADA accessibility to the bridge does not always work.

Fourth Floor

- Heavily used vending to remain / be expanded.
- Brown and Byrne Rooms are well-loved.
- Lobby space needs to be flexible, music events, periodicals, room for tables
- The Library Bridge is major student thoroughfare, student union-like activity is here
- Furman students come to Cooper Library.
- Audio Books are very popular.
- Serials are staff-intensive to manage paper copies; other options are being considered.
- Media / Reserves temporarily located in Sorting Room, sorting activities are now taking place out on the floors
- Cataloguing is split between the third and fourth floors, collecting the staff would be a benefit.
- Reference Collection is being downsized due to electronic availability.
- The library's major bank of computer workstations is located next to reference.

Fifth Floor

- Java City doesn't have adequate supply and storage, need more space.
- Many computer workstations are too tall, not communal feeling.
- IT cooperation with students on the balcony, successful troubleshooting program
- Fifth and Sixth floors are the most heavily used spaces in the library during normal academic days (during exam times, the entire building is full from top to bottom).

Sixth Floor

- Stacks and study areas.

**Clemson University
Library Steering Committee Notes
July 26, 2007**

What works well in the current library?

- Access for students, excellent hours
- Amount of digital material available
- Student center aspect of the library, relaxed food and drink policies
- Integration of online journals
- Given the staff/budget constraints, the library is successful at its mission
- Large popular, A/V collections and events for students, coffee and cookies at exams times lend Cooper the public library feel on campus
- It is a fun and welcoming place
- The staff shows flexibility to meet all needs
- Positive, collaborative work environment
- Help Desk for IT is successful
- Physical and intellectual access to the Strom Thurmond Institute is good
- Service-oriented staff
- Great support from University Administration
- Free printing, 24-hour access, computer lab, instant messaging to reference desks are highly valued by students
- Working with a blossoming and burgeoning faculty
- High energy level in the building

What does not work well in the current library?

- Since reading in the library has given way to studying in the library, the interior is no longer functionally configured.
- Lack of quality teaching space and space that faculty would want to use regularly.
- Shelf space is at a premium, remote storage filling daily
- Digitization efforts are needed to improve speed of information retrieval
- Banks of computers are not necessarily useful to students who could bring their laptops.
- Connecting to the CCIT proposed structure provides interesting opportunities—spaces that the library could use also: flexible interactive collaborative learning spaces.
- Power supply to laptops not plentiful or safe (cords everywhere)

What should stay in the library if a proposal to remove everything were made?

- Books and monographs should leave last.
- Journals should be the first to remote storage.

How should a renovated library feel?

- Daylit, colorful, open
- Lighting of the lower levels
- Updated furniture
- Welcoming, no barriers
- Visible help
- Obvious to exit
- Elevators that are easy to find
- More public areas above ground
- Better solitary study spaces
- Good signage
- Concentrated work and collaborative work zones for staff
- Freight and food delivered to reasonable locations
- Multi-purpose spaces are needed
- Compact shelving on the lower floor
- Java City needs an express lane
- Ability to peruse new materials online
- Keep the Clemson DNA while progressing to the Top 20

The Study Team thanks the following participants for their input:

Nathan Bohlmann – CCIT (Computing)
David Raiger – Dining Services
Drew Land – Board of Trustees
Teresa McCoy – Library Employee
Ashanti Edwards – Graduate student
Chris Alexander – undergraduate & also library student employee
Walter Wilson – Library Employee – Security Coordinator
Karon Donald – Former library employee – Classified Staff Senate
Anne Grant – Library Employee
Dan Schmidt – Current President of Classified Staff Senate
Stephen Lareau – Clemson University Student Government
Catherine Paul – Faculty in English/College of Art, Architecture & Humanities
Robert Campbell – Faculty Psychology/BBS
Elaine Richardson – Academic Success Center (3rd floor Cooper Library)
Beverly Rainey – Library Employee
Claude Lilly – Dean – College of Business & Behavioral Sciences
Jeff Appling – Undergraduate Studies
Russell Terry – Library Employee (Remote Storage)
Isaac Wallace – Library Employee (Records Center also located at Remote Storage)

Additionally, we thank the following Library Steering Committee Members:

Pam Draper	Gypsy Teague
Anne Grant	Rexanna Martin
Scott M. Dutkiewicz	Walter E. Wilson
Carol Morgan	Shirley Hendricks
Yolanda J. Carter	Sheryle Place
Andrea Grimes	Peter Darren
Phyllis Gleaton	Sherry Volrath
Darius Jones	Denise James
Keith Good	Janice Prater
Bobby Hollandsworth	Judy Priatt
Camille Cooper	Pat Menzies
Jan Comfort	Joyce Stokes
Gordan Cochrane	Michelle Voyles
Kathryn Wesley	Tina Thomas
Derek Wilmott	Teresa McCoy
Alan Burns	Tabitha Wright
Steve Robichaud	Edward J. Rock
	Lois Sill



www.dmaa.com