

# FINAL DESIGN SUBMISSION

National Capital Planning Commission  
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# MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. MEMORIAL LIBRARY RENOVATION

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## PROJECT BACKGROUND

The District of Columbia Public Library (DCPL) was created by an act of Congress in 1896 as an official entity to furnish books and other printed matter and information services convenient to the homes and offices of all residents of the District of Columbia (the District). The establishment of a library entity (the "Library") was largely due to the long and arduous efforts of Theodore W. Noyes, editor of The Evening Star. Mr. Noyes served as president of the Board of Library Trustees for 50 years.

From 1898 until 1903, the first public library in the District was located in a house at 1326 New York Ave, NW. In 1899, philanthropist and library enthusiast Andrew Carnegie donated funds to build a central library at Mount Vernon Square. The new library was dedicated in 1903 in a ceremony attended by President Theodore Roosevelt.

In the 1960s, the DCPL embarked on creating a new central library at the corner of 9th and G Streets, NW. The new central library was designed by Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, one of the most influential modern architects of the 20th century, and is the only building designed by him in Washington, DC. The building is a significant example of mid-century modernist architecture in Washington, DC. Construction began in 1969, the year of Mies van der Rohe's death, and the building opened to the public in 1972 as the Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Library. Architect John (Jack) Bowman, who worked for Mies van der Rohe, served as the project architect and oversaw much of the construction and construction-related decisions. The MLK Jr. Library is the only public library designed by Mies van der Rohe to have been constructed. The building continues to serve as the DCPL's central library today. The MLK Jr. Library is listed in the DC Inventory of Historic Sites and the National Register of Historic Places. The designation includes the exterior of the building and the interior space on the First Floor.

Beginning in 2007, the DCPL commenced a Neighborhood Library Capital Improvement Program and invested over \$180 million to facilitate the transformation of the District's neighborhood libraries. In 2011, the DCPL conducted studies to assess the condition and suitability of the MLK Jr. Library as a modern library. The results of this study outlined the following options for the MLK Jr. Library:

- Renovate the building for the sole use of the MLK Jr. Library; or
- Renovate and add two more floors for a public/private partnership (ULI, 2011).

In 2012, the DCPL conducted tests of the options identified in the Urban Land Institute report. The findings presented by The Freelon Group determined that:

- It is possible to make the MLK Jr. Library a 21st century library at its existing location, but extensive and expensive improvements are needed; and
- The Mies van der Rohe building is structurally sound to support adding two additional floors (Freelon Group, 2012).

As a result of these studies, the DCPL board passed a resolution at their November 2012 meeting that would keep the central library at its current location on G Street, NW and that it would continue to be called the Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Library.

In September 2013, a Request for Qualifications (RFQ) was issued to identify firms with experience working on library renovations. Of the 23 firms that responded to the RFQ, ten were selected to continue to round two which required the submission of a technical proposal for the rehabilitation and modernization of the MLK Jr. Library. In February 2014, a Technical Evaluation Committee selected Martinez + Johnson Architecture and Mecanoo to design the rehabilitation and modernization of the MLK Jr. Library.

## PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Martinez +Johnson Architecture, PC of Washington DC is serving as the Executive Architect and Historic Preservation lead in association with Mecanoo Architecten of the Netherlands functioning as the library design lead. The Design Documents for the Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Library Renovation and Modernization (MLK Jr.), are reflective of the lengthy process of public engagement, existing building research, programming studies, and engagement in design with the District of Columbia Public Library (DCPL) in order to bring the existing facility into the 21st century and establish an enhanced mission in the community and city.

The purpose of the proposed project is to rehabilitate and modernize the MLK Jr. Library to provide a world-class and sustainable central library for the District of Columbia. The project is needed because deferred maintenance has resulted in deficient building systems that do not meet current standards. Completed in 1972, the building's major systems, including heating, cooling, plumbing, electrical, and elevators, are outdated and need to be replaced. In addition, egress is inadequate and hazardous materials are present throughout the building and require remediation.

The project is also needed to meet the expectations of modern day library users and establish a truly 21st century central library for the District. As the methods in which people use public libraries to navigate complex networks of information and convert that information into knowledge evolve, libraries have to adapt their operations and services accordingly. The DCPL has determined the following to be requirements of a 21st century central library:

- Open floor plan that includes clear and well defined horizontal and vertical circulation;
- Flexible interior and exterior spaces that promote collaboration and innovation, and that enhances library programming;
- Destination spaces distributed throughout the facility to promote user movement; and
- Connectivity to the city visually.

The project seeks to make the library experience more meaningful and memorable and to connect all spaces and activities through activity, light and transparency, materials, devices, and clarity. Those who now work at MLK Jr. Library serving the public will realize new efficiencies and a greatly enhanced work environment. Those who use the library will realize new services and experiences in a dramatically enriched atmosphere and sequence of spaces.

## EXISTING CONDITIONS

MLK Jr. Library is located at 901 G Street, NW in Washington, DC. The site is located on Square 375 and encompasses approximately 75,000 square feet of land area. The building was designed by the noted Modernist architect Ludwig Mies van der Rohe and constructed between 1969 and 1972. Originally designed as the "Downtown Central Library," the facility was renamed in 1971 in honor of the Civil Rights Leader Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Since its completion, MLK Jr. Library has housed the downtown central library and administrative operations of the DCPL system. In 2007, in recognition of its architectural significance and unique contribution to the history of the District of Columbia, the property (including portions of the first floor interior) were listed in the DC Inventory and National Register.

The building features three below-ground and four above-ground stories amounting to a total area in excess of 400,000 square feet. The exterior of the building is a four-story rectilinear volume that includes a recessed first story and loggia. In keeping with the structurally expressionistic aesthetic that was typical of Mies' work, the gridded structural module is visible throughout, most notably on the exterior curtain wall system, which combines vertical steel columns, mullions, and applied wide-flange beams with horizontal spandrel panels. The ground floor of the building is paved with granite, which forms a continuous plaza extending from the edge of the building to the curb line. The north side of the site features loading facilities and twin automobile ramps that connect with a parking garage on the second basement level.

The exterior massing of the library building as a rectilinear block and the expression of its grid-like structure carries through to its interior. The columnar grid structure defines the basic floor plan of the building (with minor departures created by non-structural partition walls) and extends this grid throughout each floor. The first (or ground) floor is both the most true to the structural organization as well as the most pronounced in its departure in appearance from the upper and lower floors. The plan for each floor contains large open spaces at the east and west ends of the building, creating reading rooms, closed stacks, or other spaces that benefited from an open plan. The central space, although devoid of columns as can be seen at the main floor where it is expressed as the large main lobby, is infilled on the floors above to provide space for staff and operational uses. These central enclosures are defined by corridors that surround them on all four sides. Each quadrant of the building is equipped with a building core that houses fixed vertical circulation elements including stairways, elevators, electrical risers, and mechanical shafts. The A and B levels (first and second basement floors, respectively) deviate from the organizational pattern of the floors above. The B level is primarily devoted to a parking garage. The A level is primarily devoted to staff and service spaces as well as several exhibition halls and a large meeting room.

As originally constructed, MLK Jr. Library was defined by an extremely limited palette of materials, finishes, and construction details that extended throughout the interior and exterior spaces. With few exceptions, these elements were repeated consistently throughout the building. This was a reflection of the design philosophy of Mies van der Rohe, which strove for universality and flexibility.

Condition since its completion, MLK Jr. Library has experienced deferred maintenance, faulty mechanical systems, and lack of funding to properly run and staff the building. Although some problems resulting from deferred maintenance have been addressed in the past decade, the site still suffers from a variety of conditions issues, which will be addressed by the forthcoming rehabilitation. These conditions include the repetitive failure and cracking of the exterior glazing system, faulty and inefficient building systems, cracking of the exterior granite paving, rusting and deterioration of the exterior steel cladding, water infiltration, etc.

## PROJECT SCOPE

The project proposes to add a fifth-floor addition to MLK Jr. Library and to rehabilitate and modernize the building and site, including: remediate the exterior envelope and glazing; reconfigure the building interior to introduce a new Library program; enhance the exterior plaza and public space; improve accessibility and visibility throughout the building; and upgrade building systems and equipment. The proposed project seeks to reinvigorate the interior and exterior spaces of MLK Jr. Library while preserving its significant architectural character and features. The project will utilize a variety of preservation treatments that reflect the guidance of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation, MLK Jr. Library's National Register documentation, and the Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Library Design Guidelines adopted by the District of Columbia Historic Preservation Review Board.

## EXTERIOR - BUILDING

**Fifth Floor Addition:** A fifth floor addition will be constructed on the existing roof. This would require the removal of the existing screen walls and penthouse enclosure. The fifth floor addition would have an expanded footprint as compared to the existing screens and penthouses. The addition would have a trapezoidal form with curved corners. A glass railing would be installed along the perimeter of the roof, with a setback of five feet from the existing parapet. The existing roof membrane and ballast would be removed and replaced. The new terrace would be paved and would feature a mix of raised planting beds, sedum roof, seating areas, and open space. The roof terrace would be lit to allow for use at night, but up-lighting and spotlighting would be minimal. On the uppermost roof level, a green roof would be installed to reduce heat gain, improve the roof aesthetic and capture rainwater for irrigation of the fifth floor terrace.

**Steel Envelope and Cladding:** The project proposes to upgrade the exterior cladding to improve energy efficiency and address the deterioration of the glazing system. Exterior steel spandrel panels, column wrapping, vertical beams, and glazing components would be treated through mechanical or chemical means to remove existing paint and corrosion. Options are being explored to determine whether this could be done in situ or would require the removal and reinstallation of components. In either case, this treatment method would result in the retention of the vast majority of exterior steel components. The existing glazing components would likely be routed to create a deeper glazing channel to accommodate insulated or double-pane glass. The alteration would not be visible from the interior or exterior when fully assembled. Exterior steel elements would receive a coating consistent with the original finish and appearance.

**Glazing:** The existing glass would be removed and replaced with new glazing units. The existing butyl glazing tape would be removed and replaced with a waterproof gasket. The tint, color, texture, and transparency of the existing glazing would be replicated on the exterior surface and would not result in any changes to appearance of the glass or building façade. The preferred treatment and materials are still being refined to ensure consistency with the existing appearance.

**Brick Walls:** The exterior brick walls on the first story of the building will be retained. Walls will be cleaned and repointed as necessary, using treatment methods consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards. Two new penetrations will be made on the north elevation of each core to allow for new egress and loading doors. The two existing openings will be retained.

**First Floor Core Exteriors:** The south cores will become the principal means of vertical circulation through the building for the public. A portion of the existing brick wall will be removed and replaced with glazing to allow a direct visual connection into the building. Similarly, the existing steel panels and doors—currently used for egress—on the inner face of the cores will be removed and replaced with glazed openings.

## EXTERIOR - SITE

**Loading Docks:** The existing loading configuration will be retained, with minor adjustments to allow for the creation of an informal performance space adjacent to the main lobby (Great Hall). The depth of the existing loading bays will be reduced slightly to allow for that area to be enclosed. A sloping ramp will allow trucks to back into the new loading docks. The existing curb configuration will be modified to comply with current streetscape requirements. The existing tapered configuration will be replaced with a nine-foot-radius curb.

**Automobile Ingress and Egress Ramps:** The existing egress ramp at 9th Street, NW would be removed and the ingress ramp from G Place would accommodate vehicles entering and exiting the garage. The direction of traffic along G Place, NW would remain as one-way traffic, eastbound from 10th Street, NW to 9th Street, NW. A limited signal would be installed on DCPL property to control vehicles exiting the MLK Jr. Library garage. Approximately two parking spaces would be removed to accommodate the traffic operational change. Geometric changes to the curb cut for the DCPL traffic and the curb adjacent to the church's parking garage entrance would also occur.

**Café Patio:** A café would be created on the first floor. It would be located within the existing East Reading Room. The café would include an outdoor patio

**Plaza Paving:** The existing granite paving along the plaza will be repaired or replaced as necessary in areas where it currently exhibits structural or mechanical failure. If the material is to be replaced, an in-kind granite that is compatible with the existing material would be used. On the north side of the building, the plaza will be altered to accommodate changes to the existing loading dock, stairs, and automobile ramps. Those areas will be paved with granite to match the existing or will receive a new treatment that is compatible in material, color, scale, and texture with the adjacent finishes.

**Site Walls:** Portions of the existing brick walls will be lowered or removed around the site. This includes the walls around the east automobile ramp and at the southwest corner of the loggia. The existing, non-historic metal gates attached to the walls in these areas will be removed. The site walls to remain will be repaired or repointed as necessary, using treatment methods consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards. The existing loggia on the northeast corner of the building would be enhanced to create a seasonal plaza area that would feature raised garden beds and café-style seating.

## INTERIOR

**Elevators, Building-Wide:** The existing elevator enclosures and cabs will be removed or replaced, depending on the location.

**Systems, Building-Wide:** Systems will be removed and modernized throughout. This includes mechanical systems on the Mechanical/C and B levels, on the roof, and radiators throughout the building.

**Core Interiors, Building-Wide:** The four existing cores will be reconfigured to support new systems and circulation patterns. The southeast and southwest cores will become the main public cores for the building and the principal means of vertical circulation throughout the building. A monumental staircase will be introduced to each. The northeast and northwest cores will be primarily devoted to service and staff uses. In general, the form and exterior cladding of the cores will remain intact, although most of the interior walls, finishes, and fixtures will be removed.

**Lighting, Building-Wide:** All lighting will be removed and modernized throughout. On the first floor and on the building exterior, the appearance and composition of the lighting plan will be recreated using higher efficiency fixtures. On the stories above, lighting will be more altered with a variety of fixtures including suspended, pendant, and recessed, although in some cases the composition of the existing lighting plan will remain.

**Furniture, Building-Wide:** New furniture, including chairs and tables, bookshelves, desks, and seating elements will be introduced throughout the building. Some of these will be large-scale functional elements to visually enclose or define spaces. Furniture will feature curved and irregular shapes to distinguish it from the architecture of the building. All furniture will be removable.

**"Reading Ribbon" Desks, Building-Wide:** Fixed, table-height desks will be installed in limited areas along the perimeter glass walls, generally along the south, west, and east exterior walls on the second and third floors. Desks will be lit with an integrated task light.

**Mechanical/C Level:** The equipment rooms on this floor will remain, but the existing equipment and circulation will be replaced.

**B Level:** The B Level garage and mechanical rooms will be reconfigured, although its use as a parking garage will remain in the primary option. There is currently a small lobby on the south side of the B Level that provides access between the southeast core and parking garage. This lobby and its associated features will be removed and replaced with parking facilities.

**A Level:** The A Level garage, mechanical, reading, and service spaces will be reconfigured to support new programmatic uses. The meeting room, exhibition hall, and lobby on this floor will be reconfigured and these spaces and their associated features will be removed.

**First Floor, Entrance Lobby (“Vestibule”):** Portions of the existing east and west brick walls within the entrance lobby will be removed and replaced with glazed partitions, which will allow for a direct visual and functional connection between the entrance of the building and the new public cores. The non-historic revolving doors currently in the outer vestibule wall will be removed and replaced with double-leaf doors to replicate the original design.

**First Floor, Main Lobby (“Great Hall”):** Within the main lobby, the masonry partition walls along the north wall (within the two center column bays and beneath the King mural) will be removed and replaced with an opening for seating so that patrons can view informal events that would occur in the great hall. Some of the original, fixed furniture pieces in the main lobby will be removed or relocated to accommodate new circulation patterns. The two symmetrical circulation desks at the southeast and southwest corners of the room will be shifted toward the outer edges of the room to allow direct access to the existing core doors. Their length will be truncated by several bays and they will be mounted on newly constructed bases. New granite flooring will be laid to cover their original bases. The existing information desk at the center of the room will be minimally altered on the interior to improve access. The wall-mounted shelves along the north and south walls (beneath the mural and behind the desks, respectively) will be removed.

**First Floor, West Reading Room (“Digital Commons”):** The reading room on the west side will be altered to better accommodate the digital commons. Fixed enclosures will be introduced to the room to accommodate program uses such as classrooms, meeting rooms, and offices. The enclosures will be designed to be compatible with the character of the space. The existing glass perimeter walls will remain intact. The existing brick core walls will remain intact.

**First Floor, East Reading Room:** The first floor reading room on the east side will be altered to support new uses, including a café and welcome center. The existing glass perimeter walls will remain intact, with the exception of the north wall, where a single pane of glass will be removed to create a doorway. This will provide direct access to the exterior plaza for a café space. The existing brick core walls will remain intact.

**Internal Corridors and Lobbies (Second, Third, and Fourth Floors):** The central, column-free spaces on the second, third, and fourth floors are currently defined by internal masonry partitions that create a continuous corridor providing access to the perimeter of the space. The non-bearing masonry partitions will be removed to open the spaces and allow for public programming to be inserted. The existing glass partition walls providing access to the east and west reading rooms will remain intact on the Second and Third Floors and new glass partitions will be added at the Fourth Floor. Existing elevator lobbies on the north wall will remain. On the fourth floor, the ceiling slab will be removed to support a two-story auditorium at the center of the space.

**Second Floor:** The perimeter spaces on the second floor will be reconfigured to support new programmatic uses. The east and west reading rooms on the second floor are currently the largest open spaces in the building. These spaces will be retained with programmatic changes. Significant historic features and materials will be retained in these spaces. On both sides, new partition walls will be constructed in the space to provide enclosed meeting, instruction, and office spaces. These partition walls will be constructed of both solid and glazed elements and will be separated from the ceiling by glazed clerestory panels. The east reading room will become the new children’s reading room and will feature an interactive slide.

**Third Floor:** The perimeter spaces on the third floor will be reconfigured to support new programmatic uses. The west reading room will be retained and will remain a reading room. A partition wall will be constructed at the north end of the space to create an enclosed staff area. The east reading room currently houses the Black Studies Division and is divided from the perimeter stacks by a masonry partition wall. The walls and a portion of the fourth floor slab will be removed to create a large reading room that visually connects with study spaces on the fourth floor above. The floor/ceiling slab opening will be located at the center of the room and limited to one east-west columnar bay and two north-south columnar bays. The existing closed stacks around the perimeter of these reading rooms will be more substantially reconfigured.

**Fourth Floor:** The fourth floor currently houses the administrative offices of DCPL. With the exception of the central corridor and the Board and Director’s Suite on the south side, this floor has been extensively altered since the building’s completion. The perimeter spaces on the fourth floor will be reconfigured to support new programmatic uses. Because the central space on this floor will house a new auditorium in the proposed project, the existing Board and Director’s Suite on the south side will be reconfigured to support meeting and conference spaces. The original room configurations and associated fabric will be removed.

**Fifth Floor Auditorium:** A two-story auditorium will be inserted into the center of the building on the fourth and fifth floors. The auditorium will be surrounded on each floor by pre- and post-function lobbies and other associated uses.

PROJECT PARAMETERS

Square: 0374, Lot: 0825  
 Lot Area: 75,762 SF (DC Office of Tax and Revenue)

The project site is located at 901 G Street, NW, in the District of Columbia. The project includes the entirety of lot 825 in Square 375, bounded by Ninth Street, NW, to the east; G Street, NW, to the south; G Place, NW, to the north; and an adjacent property owned by the First Congregational United Church of Christ to the west, separated by a private alley. The project site encompasses approximately 1.75 acres.

AREA OF BUILDING

FLOOR	REMARKS	GROSS AREA
C Level/ Mechanical	Existing Concrete Floor	32,436sf
B Level/Parking	Existing Concrete Floor	55,191sf
A Level/Lower Level	Existing Concrete Floor	73,159sf
First Floor	Separated from A Level by existing concrete construction in the 4 story building	46,842sf
Second Floor	Separated from Level 1 by existing concrete construction in the 4 story building	65,607sf
Third Floor	Separated from Level 2 by existing concrete construction in the 4 story building	65,607sf
Fourth Floor	Separated from Level 3 by existing concrete construction in the 4 story building	65,607sf
Fifth Floor	Separated from Level 4 by existing concrete construction in the 4 story building	64,136sf
Roof	Separated from Level 4 by existing concrete deck	23,623sf
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>426,601sf</b>

EXISTING ASSIGNED EMPLOYMENT AND PROJECTED ASSIGNED EMPLOYMENT OVER A 20-YEAR PERIOD

Currently the DCPL has 325 employees at the MLK Jr. Library. The projected employment at the opening of the facility will be ~355 employees. It is expected to stay within 5 percent of that figure for the next 20 years.

ENTITLEMENTS

The project is subject to the review of the National Capital Planning Commission (NCPC) under the National Capital Planning Act of 1952. An approval action by NCPC is an Undertaking subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, 54 USC § 300101 and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR § 800. NCPC is the lead federal agency responsible for Section 106 compliance for the proposed project as the District of Columbia government is not a federal agency and is not independently required to fulfill the requirements of Section 106 consultation. NCPC initiated consultation with the DC State Historic Preservation Office (DCHPO) regarding the MLK Jr. Library project on September 17, 2014 pursuant to 36 C.F.R. § 800. At that time, NCPC identified a list of consulting parties as well as a preliminary Area of Potential Effects (APE). The identified organizations represent national and local interests in preservation and development, particularly those concerned with the planning of Downtown Washington. The preliminary APE was refined in consultation with DCPL, DCHPO, and other consulting parties. The APE boundaries are Eye, Thirteenth, F, Tenth, E, and Seventh Streets and New York Avenue, NW. The boundaries of the APE overlap with portions of the Downtown Historic District, the Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site, the L'Enfant Plan/Plan of the City of Washington, and the pending Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion. It also includes a number of individual resources listed in the DC Inventory of Historic Sites and/or the National Register of Historic Places.

On December 2, 2015 NCPC issued the Section 106 Assessment of Effects (AOE) Report, for the Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Library Rehabilitation and Modernization, dated December 1, 2016 to the DCHPO and Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP). The NCPC notified the DCHPO and the ACHP that based on the analysis presented in the AOE report, and in consultation with DCPL, DCHPO, and other consulting parties, NCPC had determined that the rehabilitation of MLK Jr. Library will have an adverse effect on historic properties, specifically the MLK Jr. Library building and site. NCPC determined that there would be no adverse effect to all other historic properties located in the APE. And that to resolve the adverse effects associated with the project, NCPC intended to pursue the negotiation and execution of a memorandum of agreement (MOA) according to 36 CFR 800.6(c).

Concurrently, with the Section 106 consultation process, an Environmental Assessment (EA) to analyze the environmental impacts of the project under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) was prepared. Three action alternatives are analyzed in the EA, and NCPC and DCPL have identified the Fifth Floor Trapezoidal Addition as the preferred alternative. NCPC has hosted a series of Section 106 meetings to discuss the alternatives including a joint NEPA/Section 106 meeting on October 7, 2014, and to date there have been five Consulting Parties meetings, the most recent meeting was held on August 24, 2016. The complete presentations from all Section 106 meetings can be found on NCPC's website (<http://www.ncpc.gov/project/mlklibrary>). For NEPA compliance, we have undertaken environmental review of the project. The Environmental Assessment (EA) on the Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Library Rehabilitation and Modernization Project was released for public comment on August 2, 2016. Attached to the EA as Appendix C was the draft Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) for the Section 106 consultation process. The NCPC requested comments on the draft MOA by the close of the public comment period on the EA: September 6, 2016.

## PUBLIC AND AGENCY CONSULTATION

Public involvement and participation is an essential element of the NEPA and the NHPA processes by engaging citizens in the decision-making process through planning and development. NEPA regulations require an "early and open process for determining the scope of issues to be addressed and for identifying the significant issues related to a proposed action." To determine the scope of issues to be analyzed in depth in the EA for the project, NCPC announced a scoping period on September 17, 2014 that extended through October 31, 2014. NCPC announced the public scoping period for the project via electronic mail on September 17, 2014 to all federal and district agencies, community groups and individuals. The DCPL also issued a press release on their public website announcing the project ([www.dclibrary.org/mlkfuture](http://www.dclibrary.org/mlkfuture)) and one was also placed on NCPC's website. The email announcement and press release provided a project overview and invited the public to attend a public scoping meeting on October 7, 2014 at the MLK Jr. Library.

In addition to holding a scoping period for the public and the DCPL Public Outreach, the DCPL and NCPC consulted with federal and local agencies throughout the preparation of the Environmental Assessment Report. DCPL and NCPC have coordinated with the following agencies:

- U.S. Commission of Fine Arts (CFA)
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)
- District Department of Energy and Environment (DOEE)
- District Department of Transportation (DDOT)
- District Historic Preservation Office (DC HPO)

DCPL Public Outreach: Along with the NEPA scoping period, DCPL solicited comments on the project through local focus group meetings and surveys with a wide range of District residents. To date the MLK Jr. Library has hosted 16 focus groups. Comments from these meetings were summarized by the DCPL and posted to their website.

DCPL also held meetings with the MLK Jr. Library Advisory Panel (Advisory Panel). The Advisory Panel was developed to provide insight and advice in the selection of the architectural team to design the rehabilitation and modernization of the MLK Jr. Library. Each member of the Advisory Panel was invited to join this group because of their expertise, their relationship with the building or both. An Orientation for the Advisory Panel was held on Friday, February 7, 2014. Once the design team was selected, the Advisory Panel has continued to meet and provide insight and advice to DCPL relative to the design of the MLK Jr. Library rehabilitation and modernization. Additional Advisory Panel meetings were held:

- April 11, 2014
- June 4, 2014
- January 20, 2015
- March 3, 2015
- March 25, 2015
- April 28, 2015
- May 14, 2015
- May 26, 2015
- July 9, 2015
- October 15, 2015
- July 21, 2016

The following is a list of the members of the Advisory Panel:

- David Bell - BELL Architects
- Robin Diener - Library Renaissance Project
- David Garber - Advisory Neighborhood Commission
- Stuart Gosswein - Committee of 100
- Susan Haight - Federation of Friends of the DC Library
- Meg Maguire - First Congregational United Church of Christ
- Jo-Ann Neuhaus - Penn Quarter Neighborhood Association
- Barbara Reck - Catholic Charities
- John Tinpe - (Advisory Neighborhood Commission 2C01
- Gerry Widdicombe - Downtown DC Business Improvement District
- Patricia Zingsheim - DC Office of Planning

SCHEDULE FOR CONSTRUCTION AND OCCUPANCY

Construction of the project is scheduled to start, with interior Abatement and Demolition in September 2017 and is scheduled to be Substantially Complete April 2020.

MAJOR SCHEDULE MILESTONES	COMPLETION DATE
<b>Design</b>	
100% DD Package	8/12/2016
Issue 85% CD (Permit / GMP Submission)	
Entitlements	
<b>File Final NCPC Submission</b>	9/02/2016
Final NCPC Review	10/06/2016
File for CFA Final Review	10/06/2016
CFA Final Review	10/20/2016
MOA Signed	10/20/2016
FONSI Signed	10/27/2016
Permit / Regulatory	
File Plans with DCRA	2/01/ 2017
Permit Payment / Document Processing / Issuance - DEMO	5/03/2017
Permit Payment / Document Processing / Issuance - BUILDING	7/14/2017
<b>Interim</b>	
Design and Permit	8/29/2016
Build out (includes Early Package Release)	3/01/2017
Transition to Interim Space	5/03/2017
<b>Construction</b>	
GMP Council Approval (submission date)	4/27/2017
Notice to Proceed – Abatement / Demolition – Prelim Non-Structural Demo	5/03/2017
Interior Abatement / Demolition	9/11/2017
Substantial Completion	4/03/2020

TOTAL ESTIMATED COST OF THE PROJECT AND FUNDING STATUS

**PROJECT SOURCES**

District of Columbia Approved fiscal year funding through FY 2020

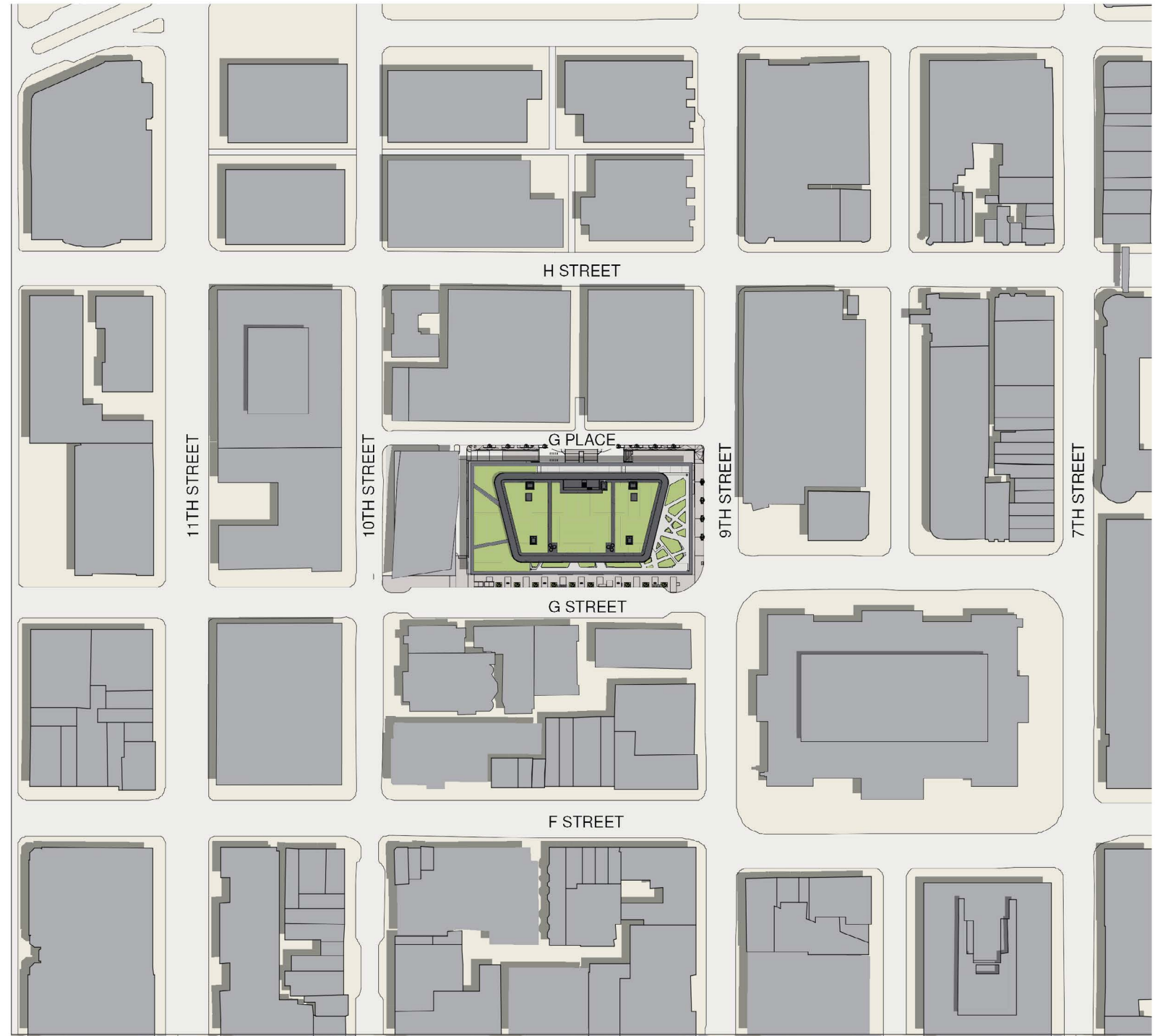
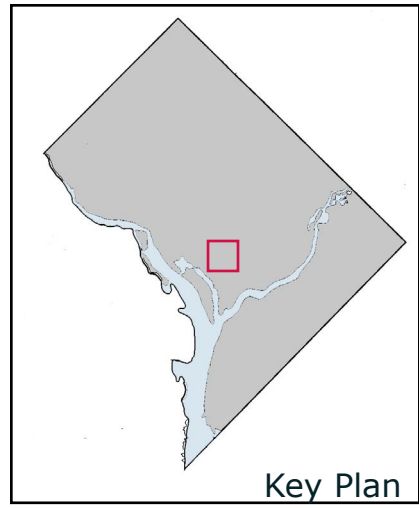
FY2016	\$ 11,100,000.00
FY2017	\$ 41,700,000.00
FY2018	\$ 62,000,000.00
FY2019	\$ 75,200,000.00
FY2020	\$ 18,000,000.00
<b>Total Project Sources:</b>	<b>\$ 208,000,000.00</b>

**PROJECT USES**

District of Columbia Approved fiscal year funding through FY 2020

Total Hard Cost	\$ 160,000,000.00
Total Soft Cost	\$ 33,000,000.00
Total FF&E Cost	\$ 225,000.00
Total IT/AV Cost	\$ 375,000.00
Total Move Cost	\$ 1,400,000.00
Total Interim / Opening Costs	\$ 13,000,000.00
<b>Total Project Uses:</b>	<b>\$ 208,000,000.00</b>

# VICINITY MAP



EXISTING AND HISTORIC EXTERIOR VIEWS



① Exterior façade facing northwest, circa 1972. DCPL Archives.



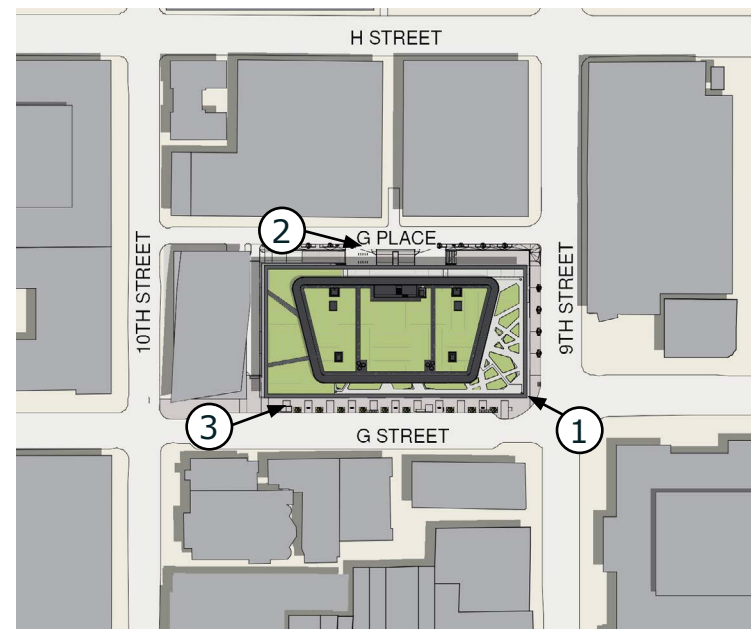
Exterior façade facing northwest, 2014



② Exterior façade facing southeast, 1974. DCPL Archives.



Exterior façade facing southeast, 2014.



Key Plan



③ Exterior façade facing northeast, circa 1972. DCPL Archives.



Exterior façade facing northeast, 2014

## EXISTING AND HISTORIC FIRST FLOOR INTERIOR VIEWS



View of main lobby, facing northwest, Circa 1972 . DCPL Archives.



Main lobby, facing northwest, 2016.



Main lobby, facing east, circa 1972. DCPL Archives.



First floor west reading room, facing southeast, circa 1972. DCPL Archives.

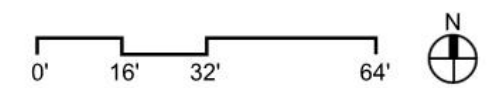
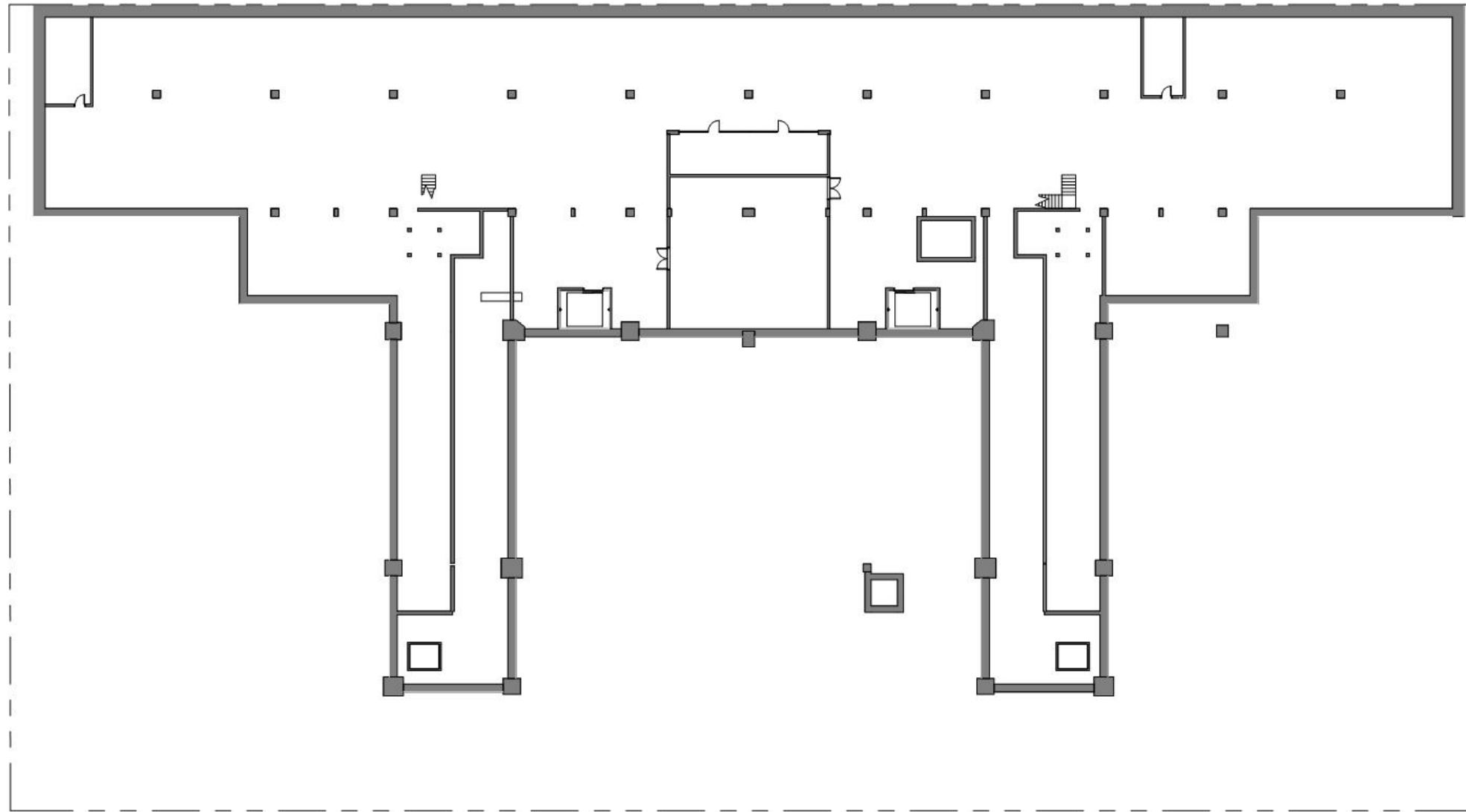


First floor west reading room, facing southeast, 2014.

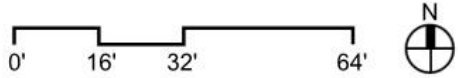
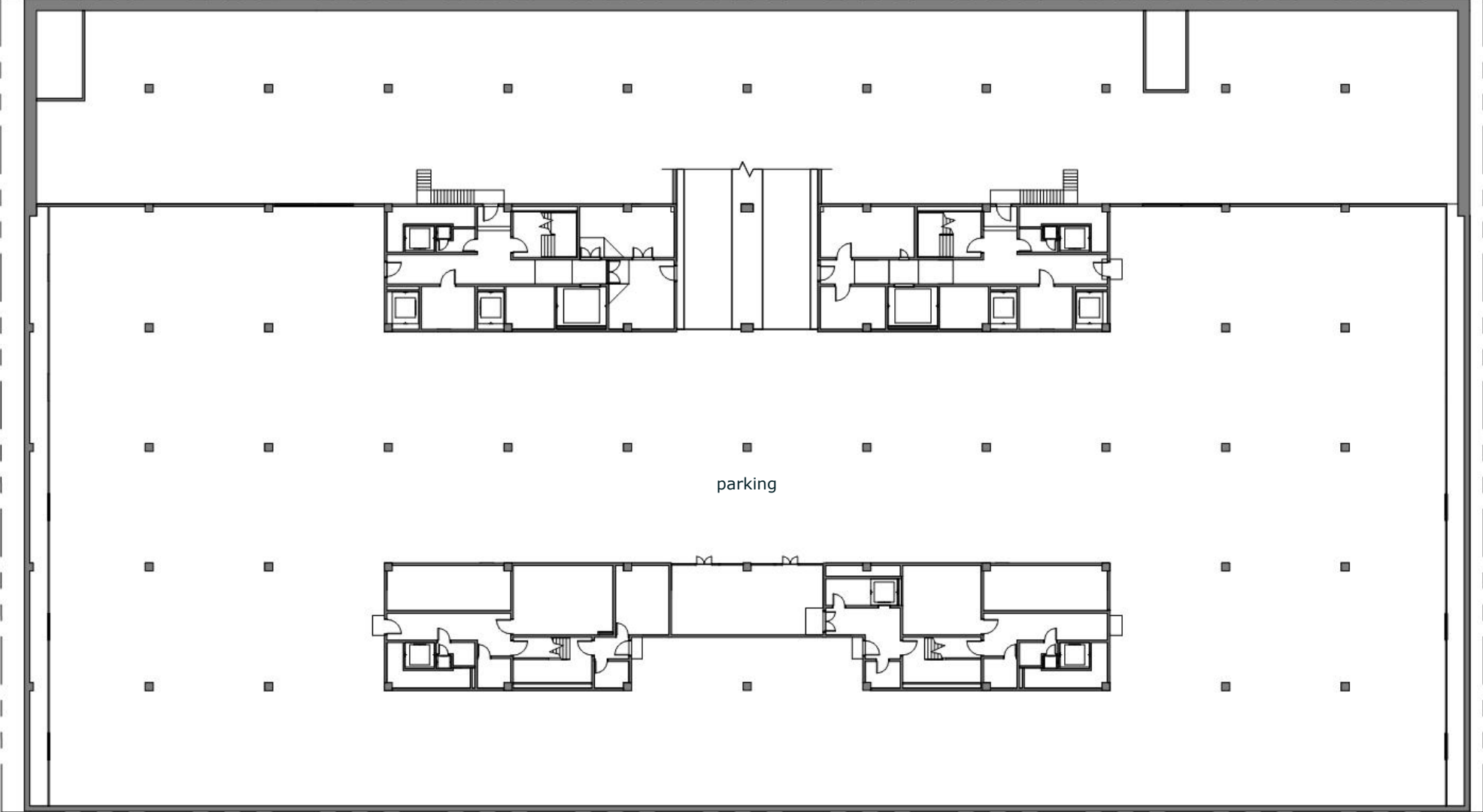


Main lobby, facing east, 2014.

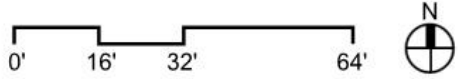
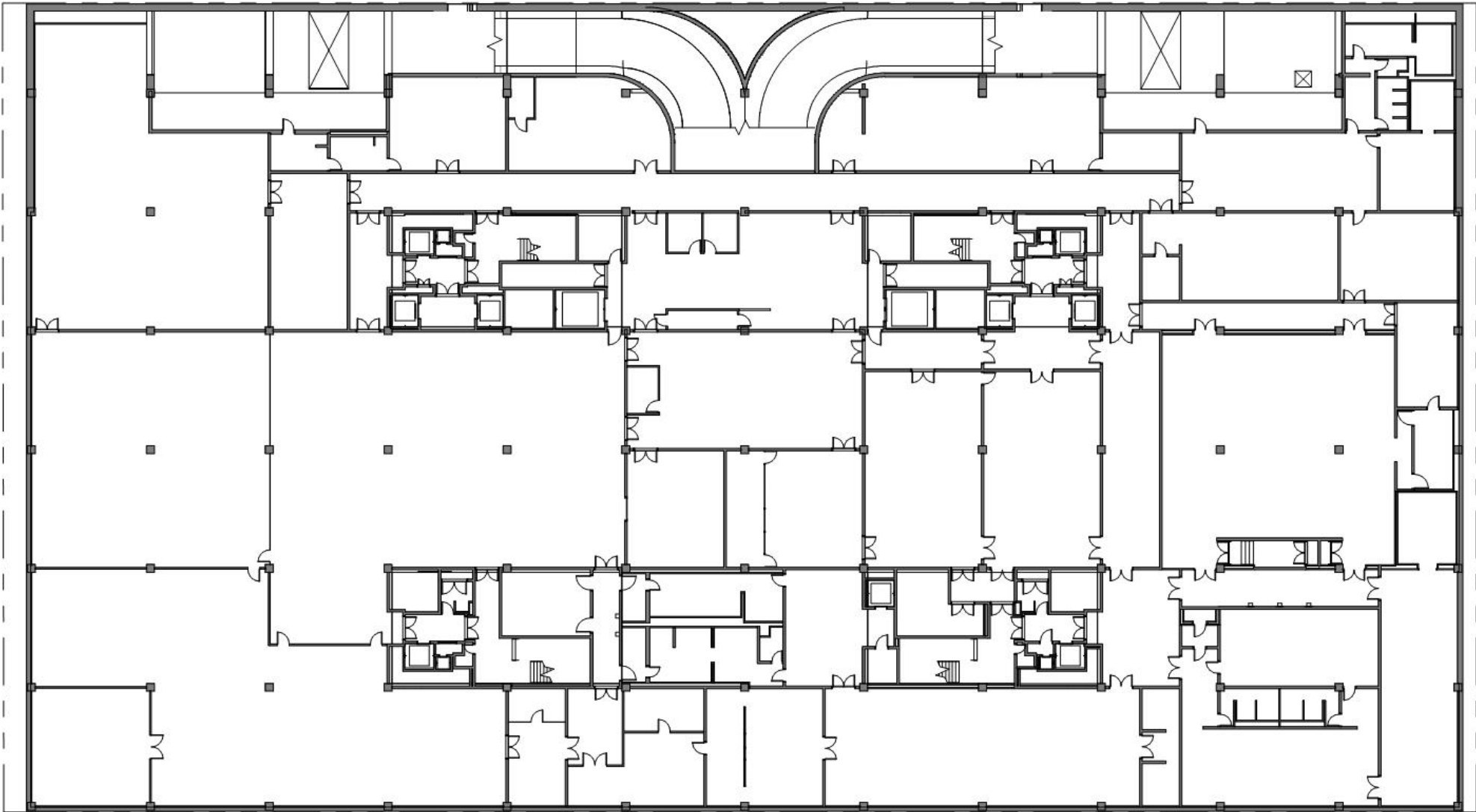
# EXISTING MECHANICAL/C LEVEL PLAN



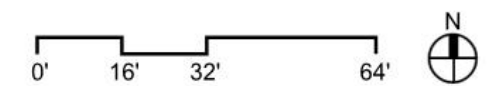
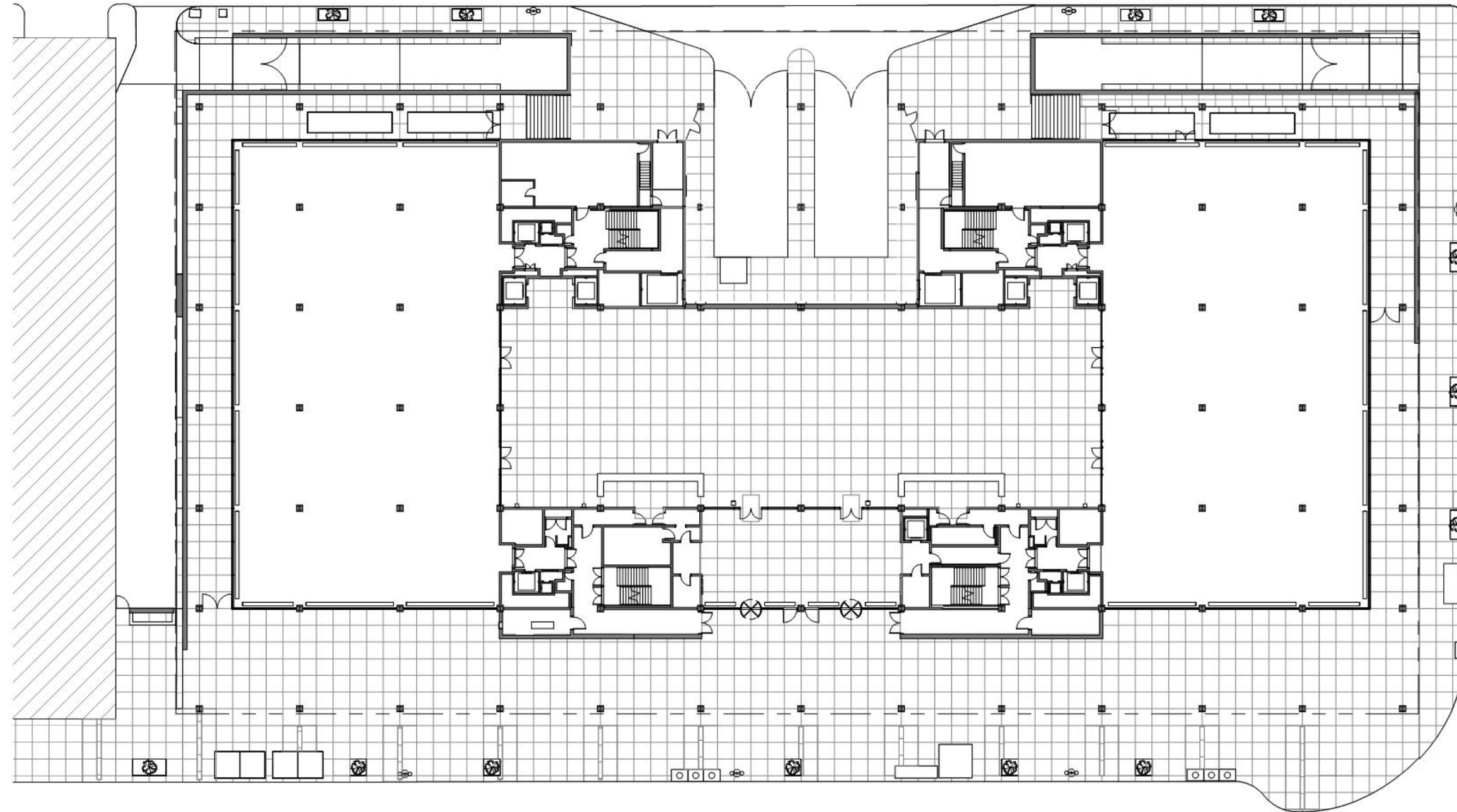
EXISTING B LEVEL PLAN



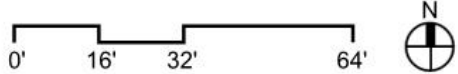
EXISTING A LEVEL PLAN



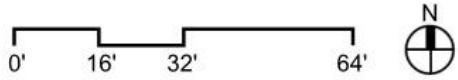
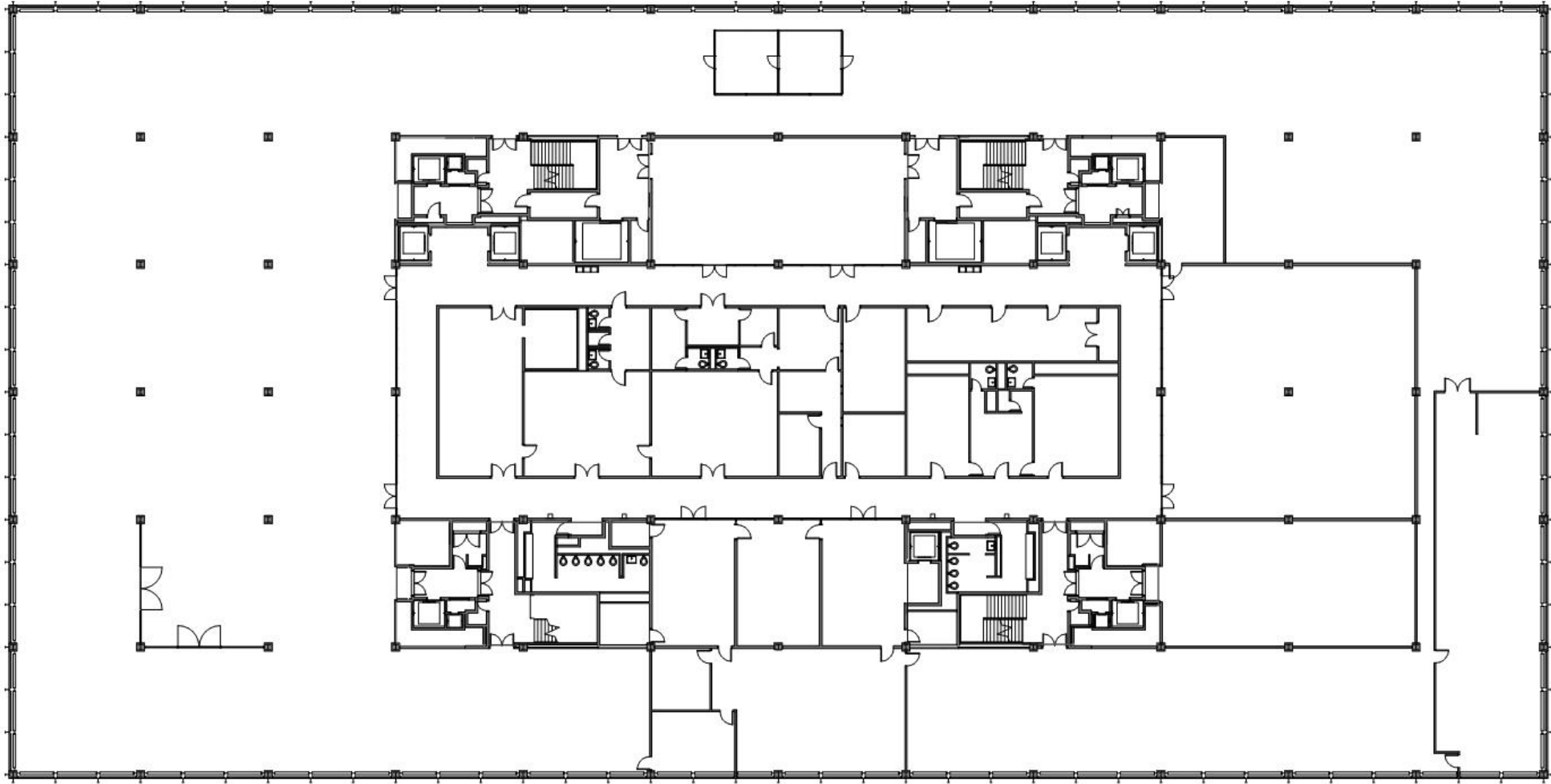
# EXISTING FIRST FLOOR PLAN



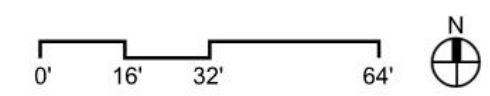
EXISTING SECOND FLOOR PLAN



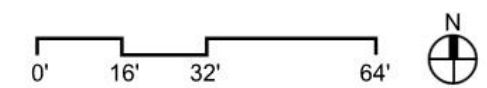
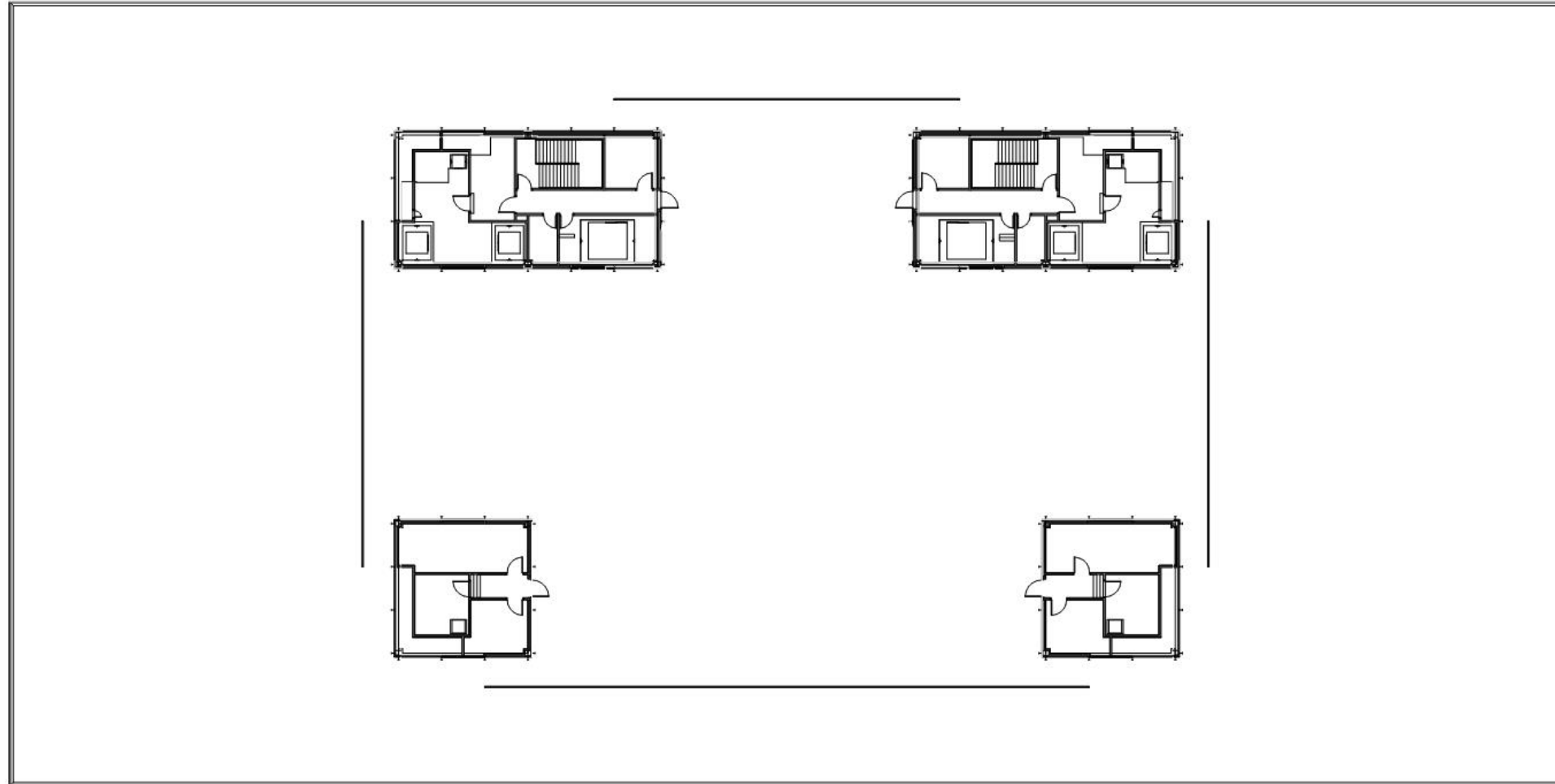
EXISTING THIRD FLOOR PLAN



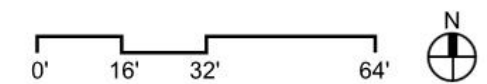
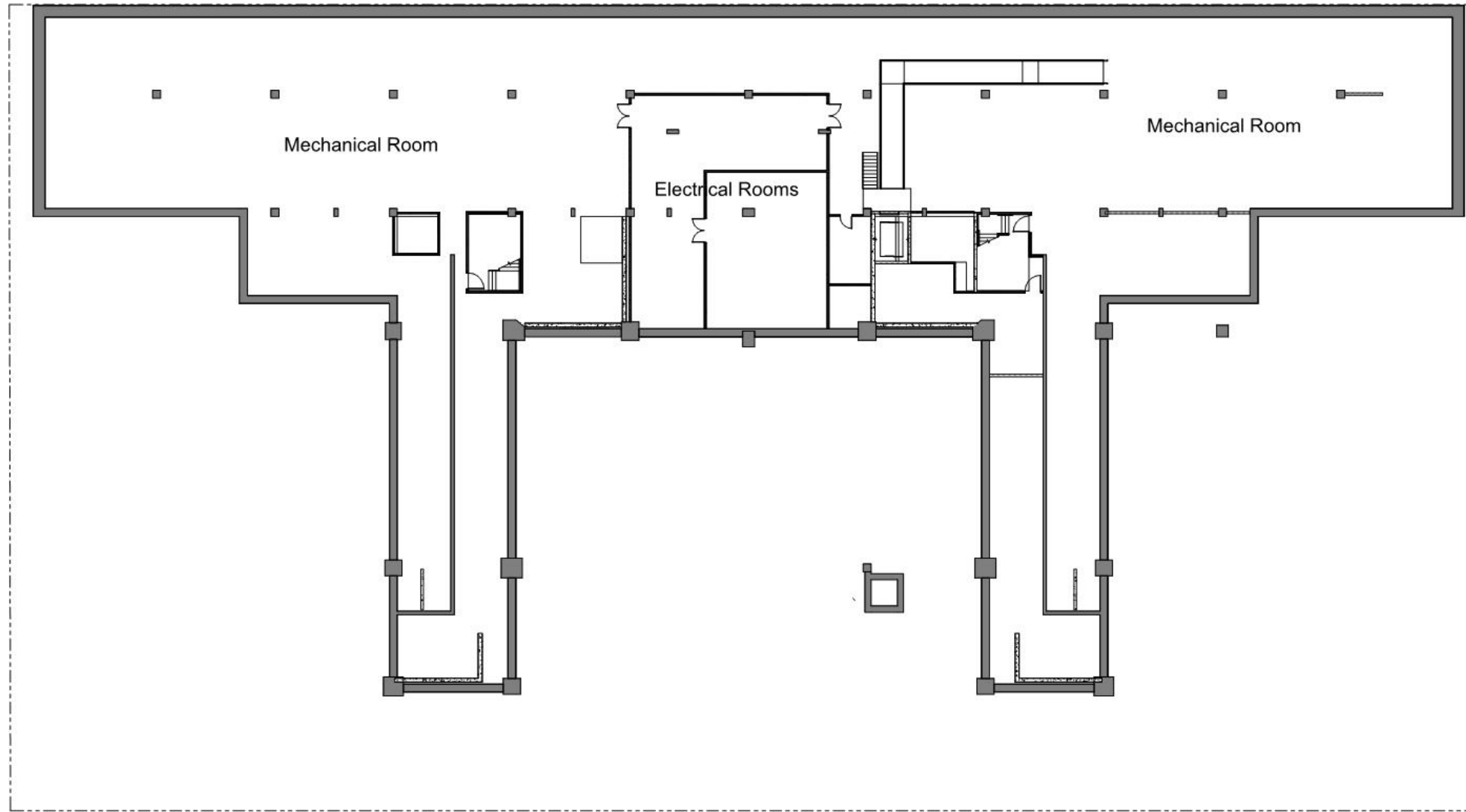
# EXISTING FOURTH FLOOR PLAN



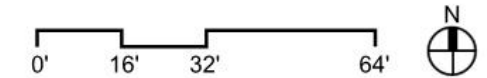
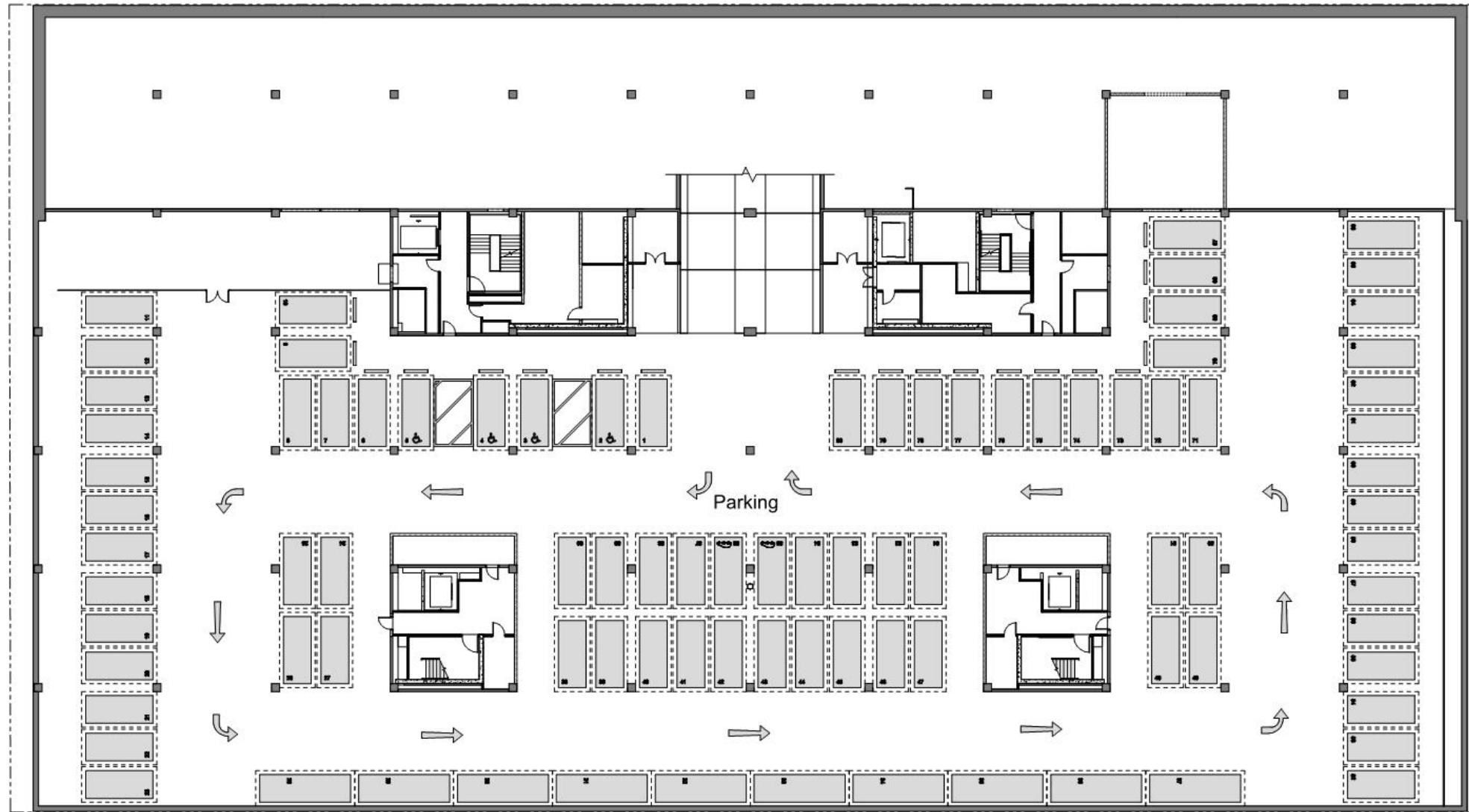
# EXISTING ROOF PLAN



# PROPOSED MECHANICAL/C LEVEL PLAN



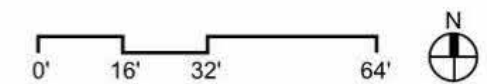
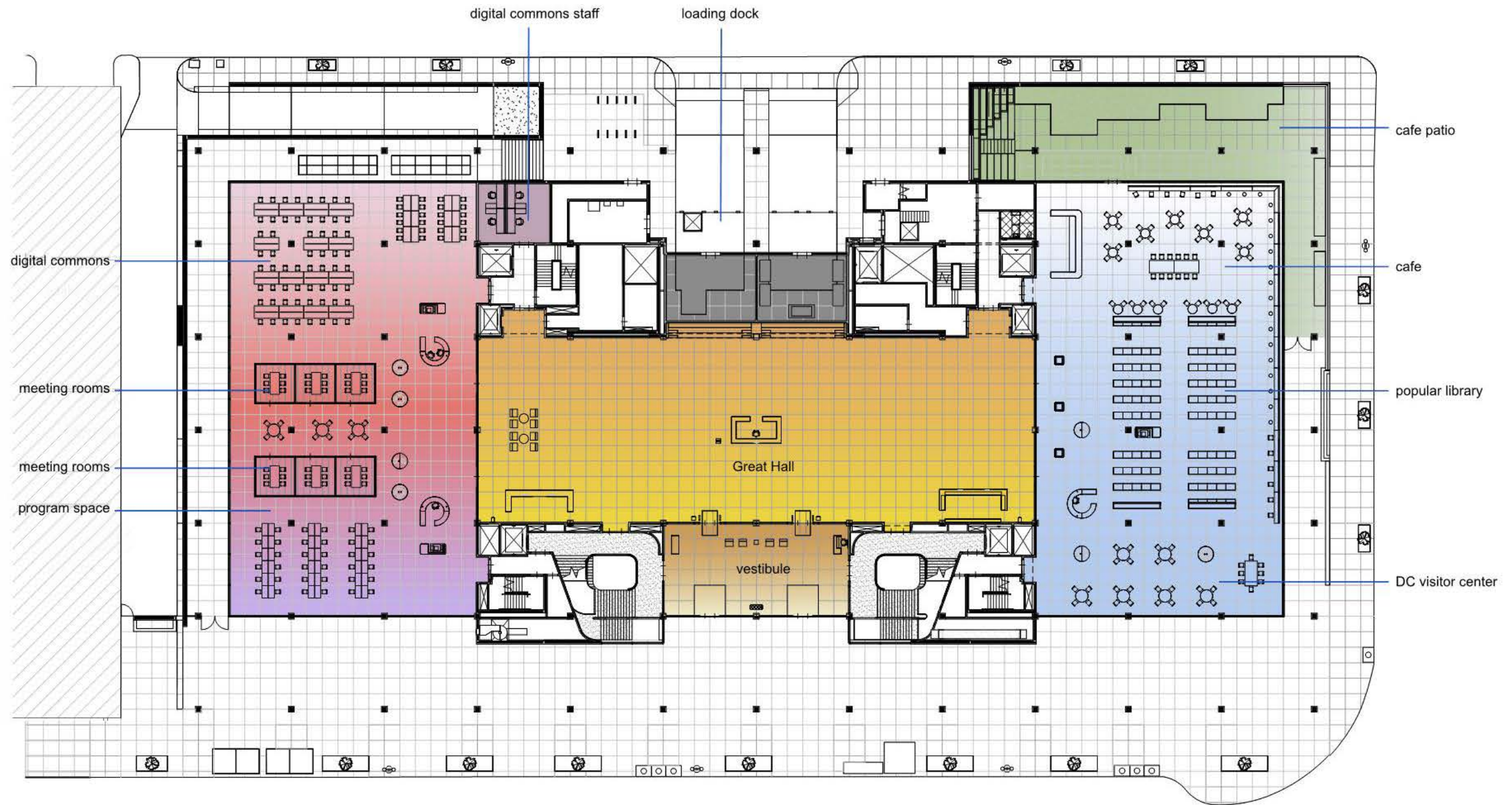
# PROPOSED B LEVEL PLAN



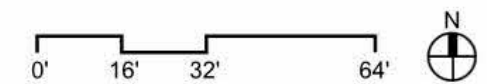
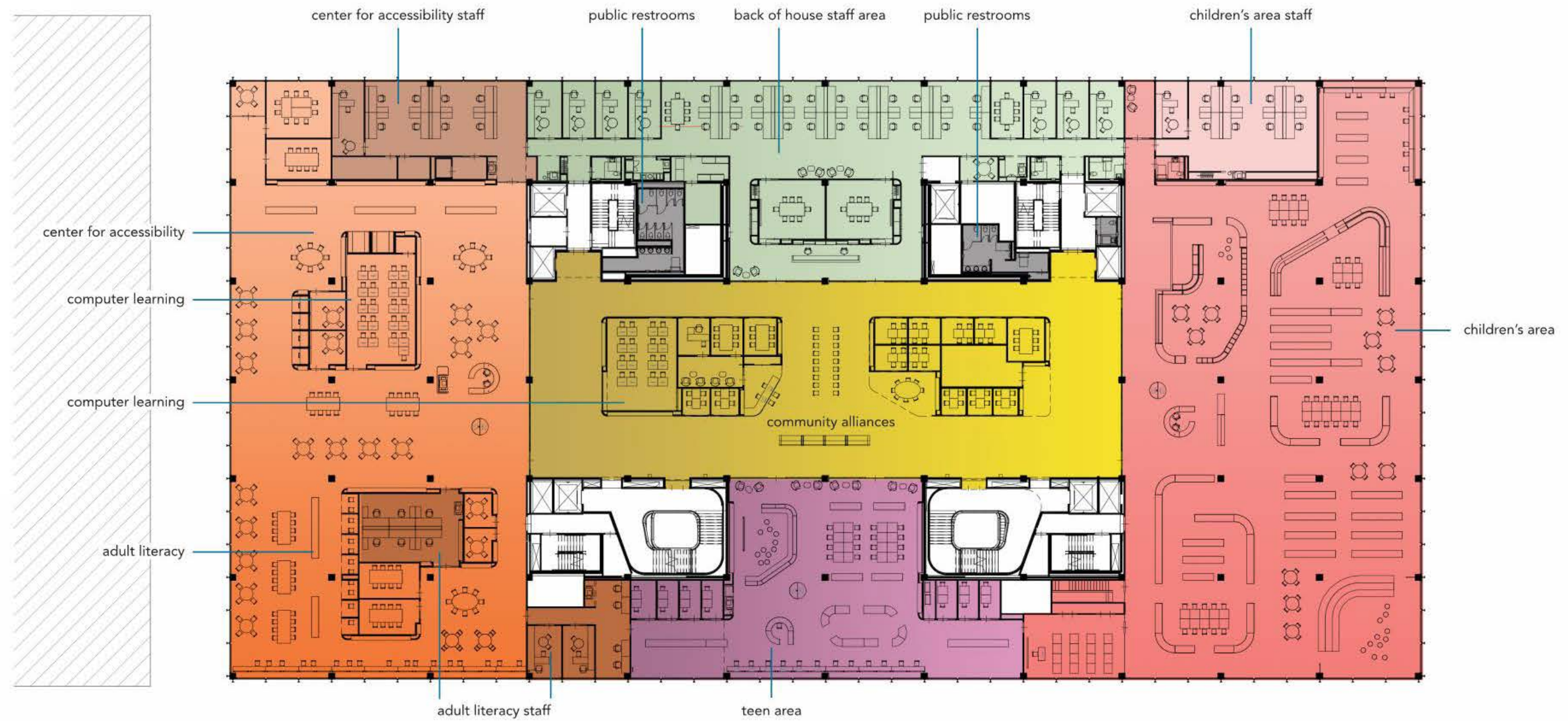
# PROPOSED A LEVEL PLAN



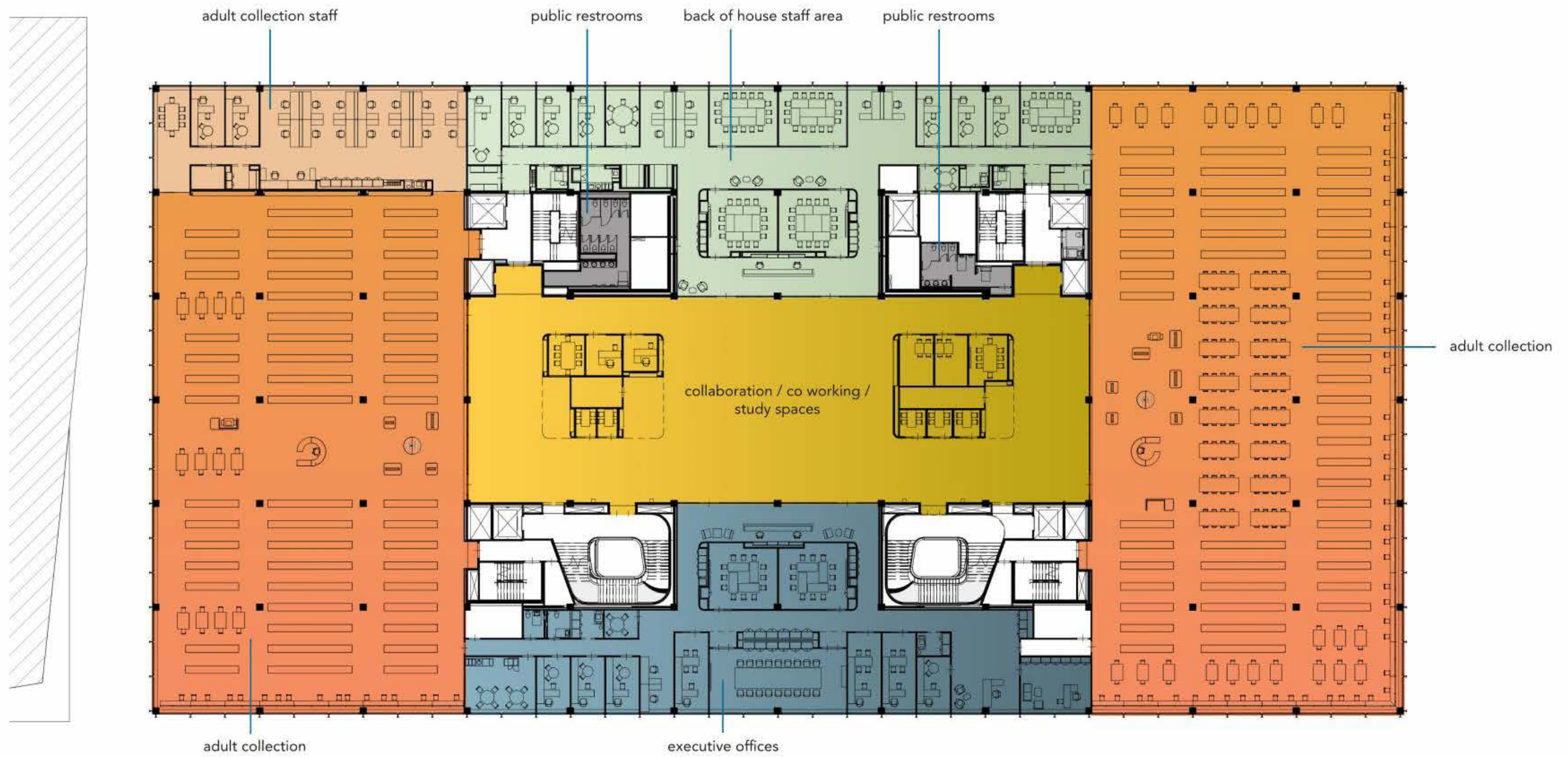
# PROPOSED FIRST FLOOR PLAN



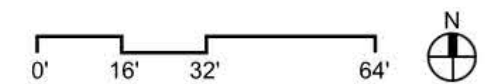
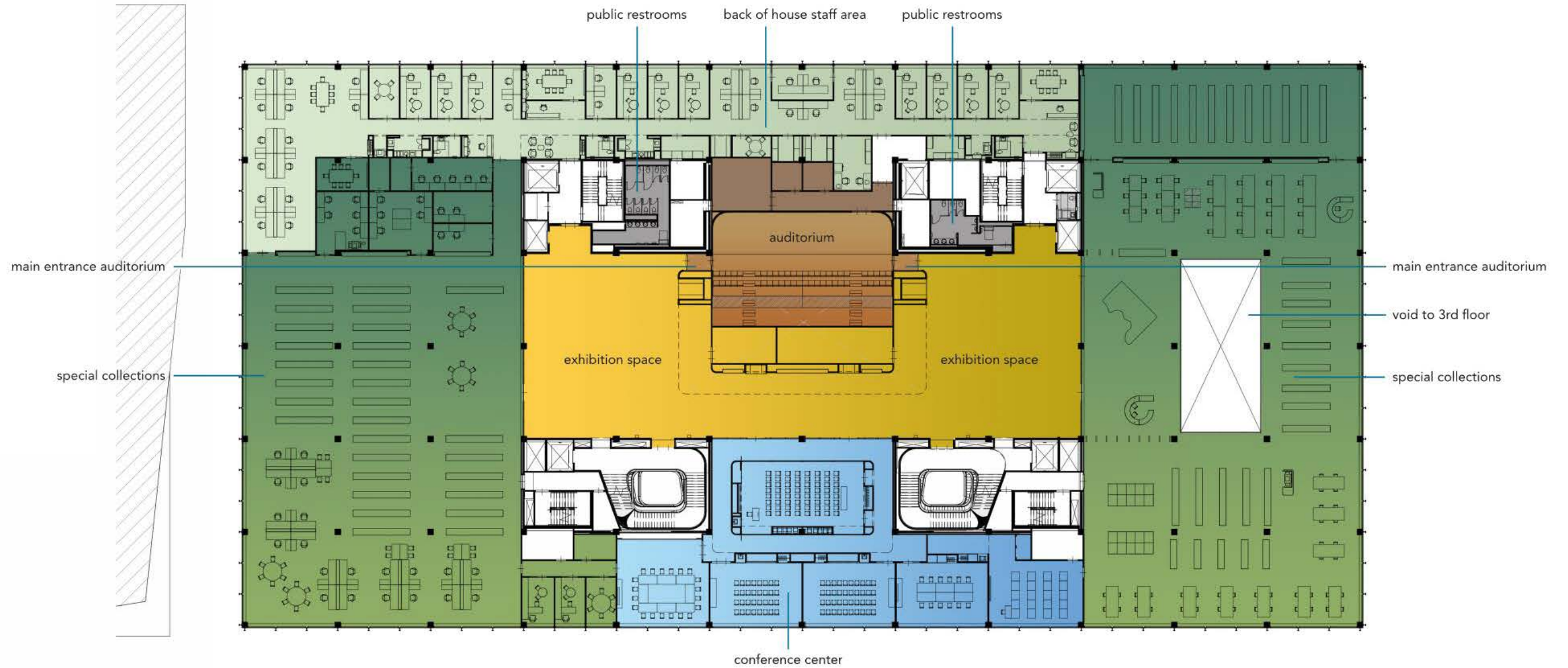
# PROPOSED SECOND FLOOR PLAN



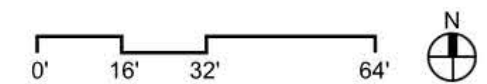
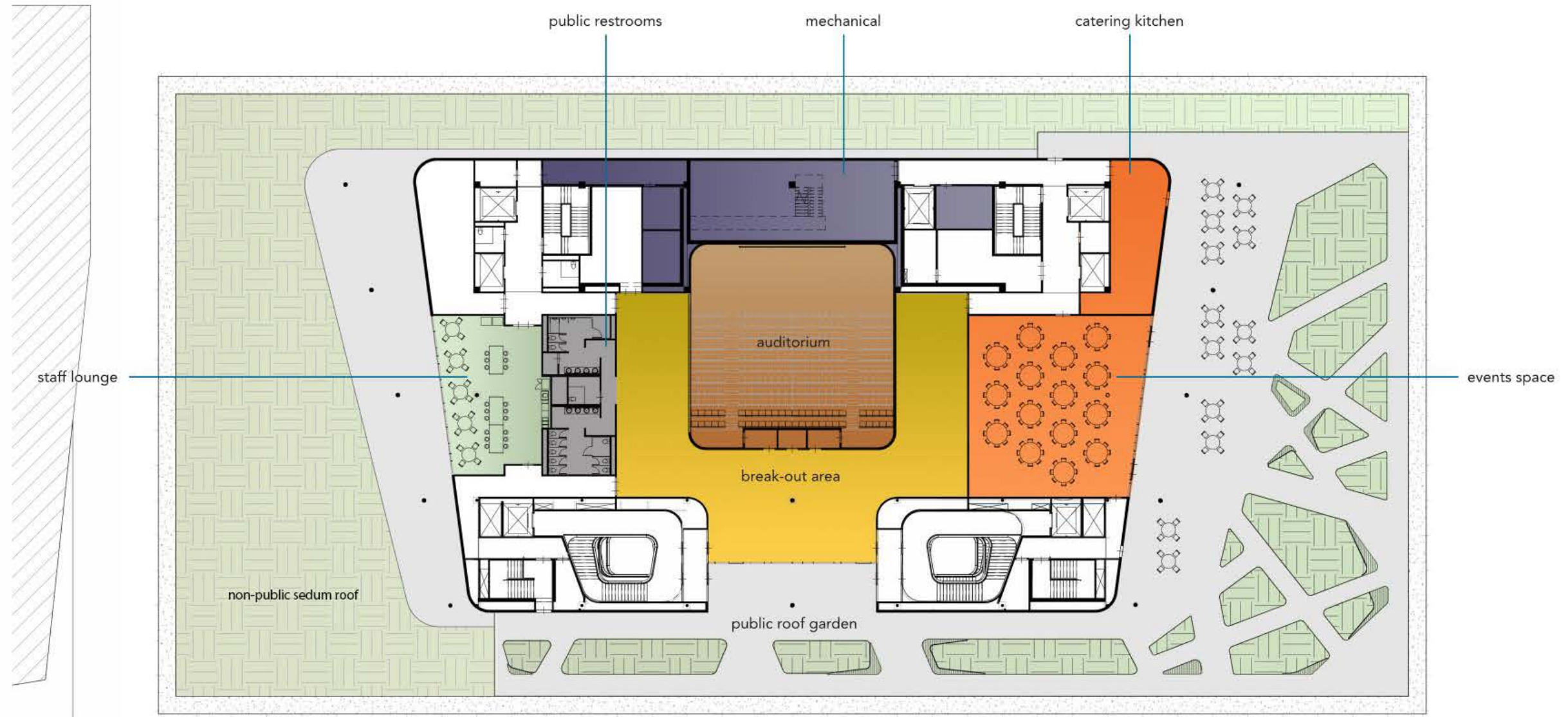
# PROPOSED THIRD FLOOR PLAN



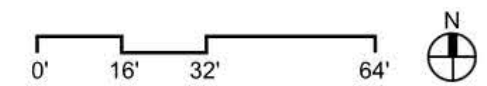
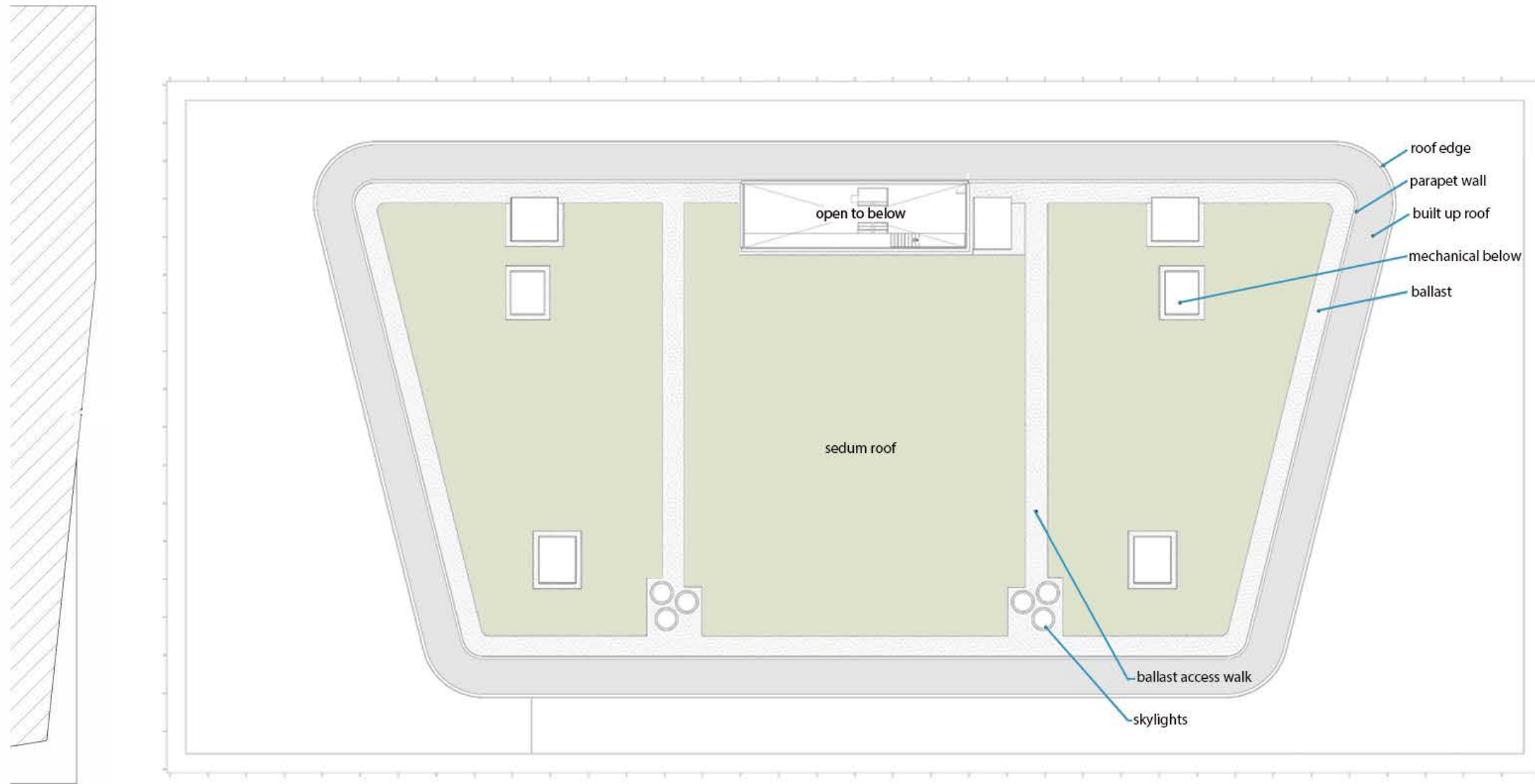
# PROPOSED FOURTH FLOOR PLAN



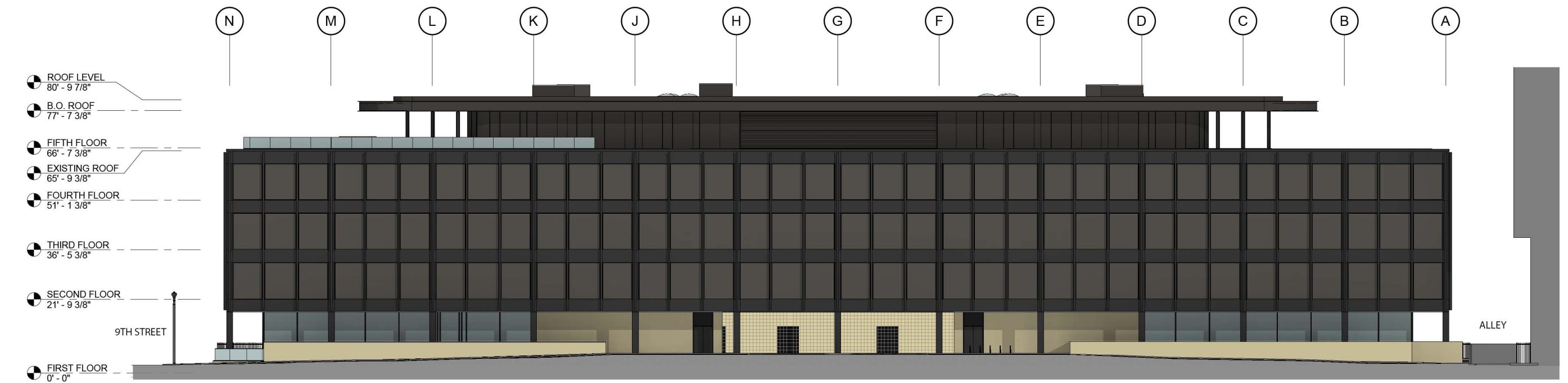
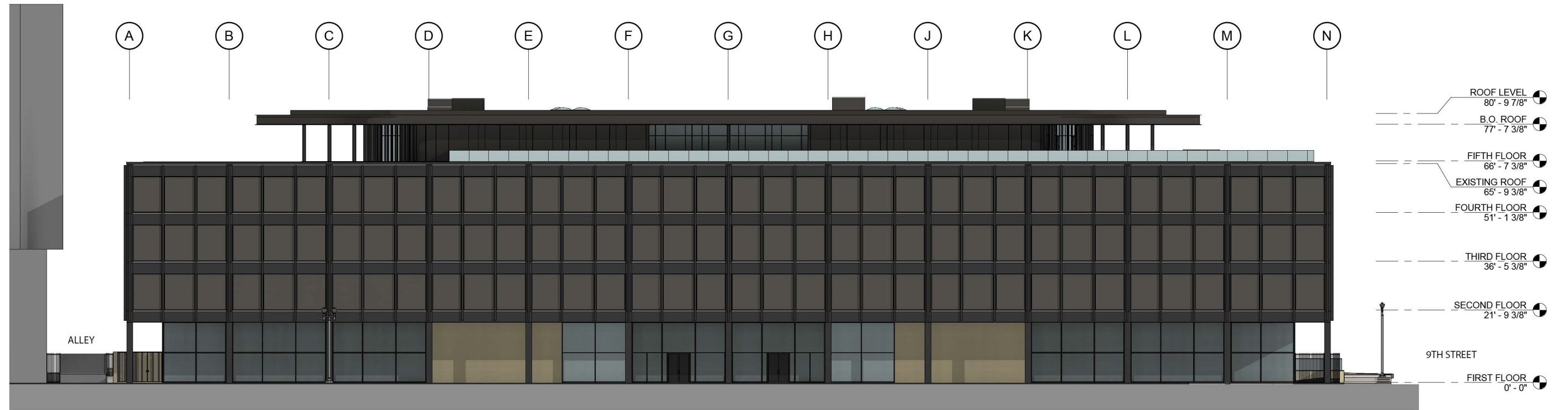
# PROPOSED FIFTH FLOOR PLAN



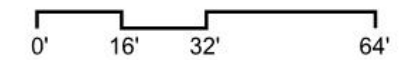
# PROPOSED ROOF PLAN



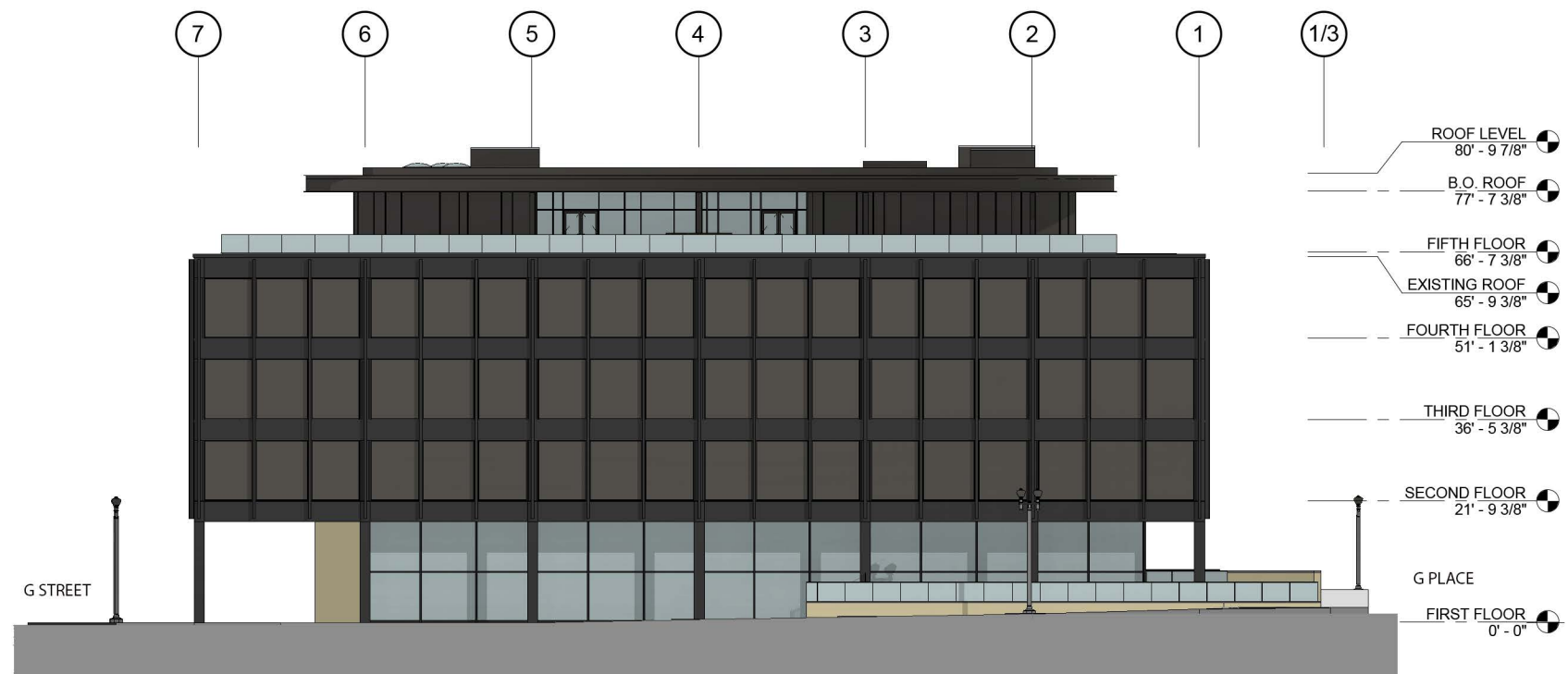
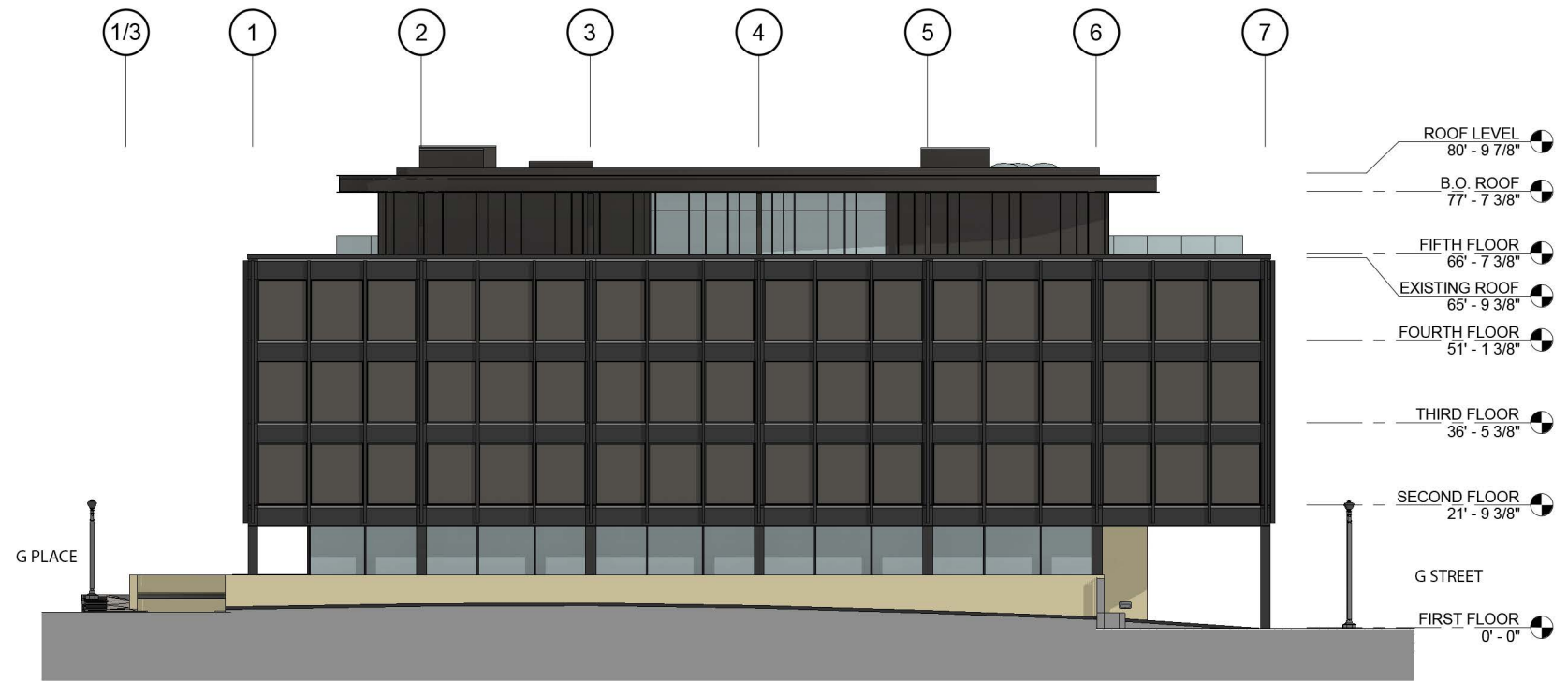
# PROPOSED SOUTH ELEVATION



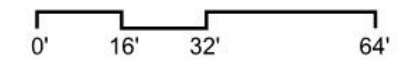
# PROPOSED NORTH ELEVATION



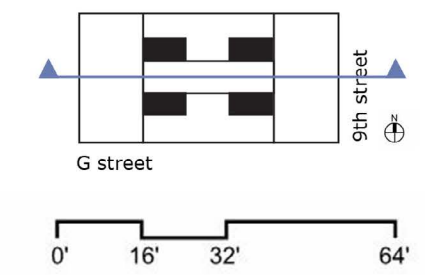
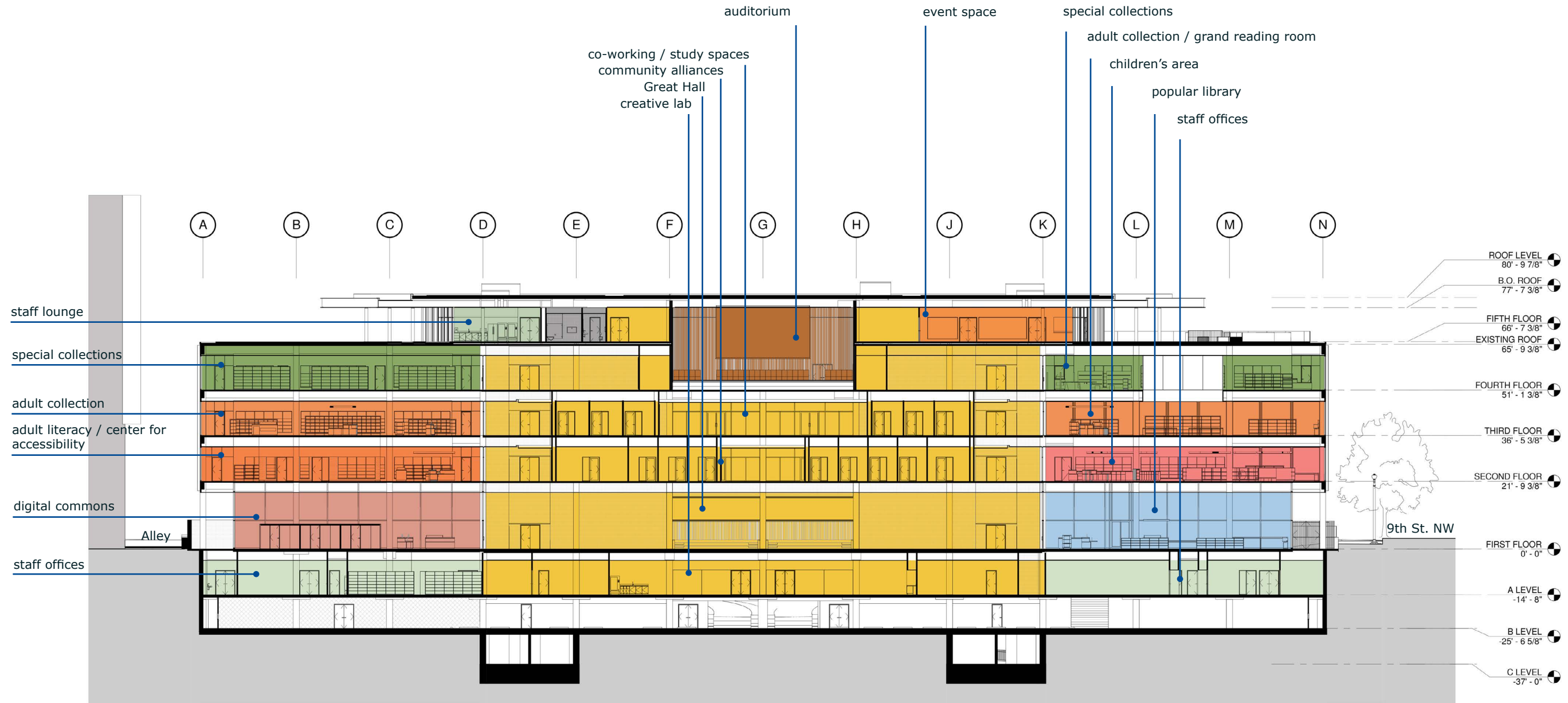
# PROPOSED WEST ELEVATION



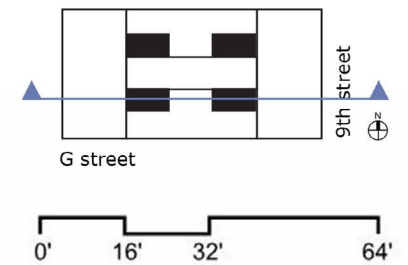
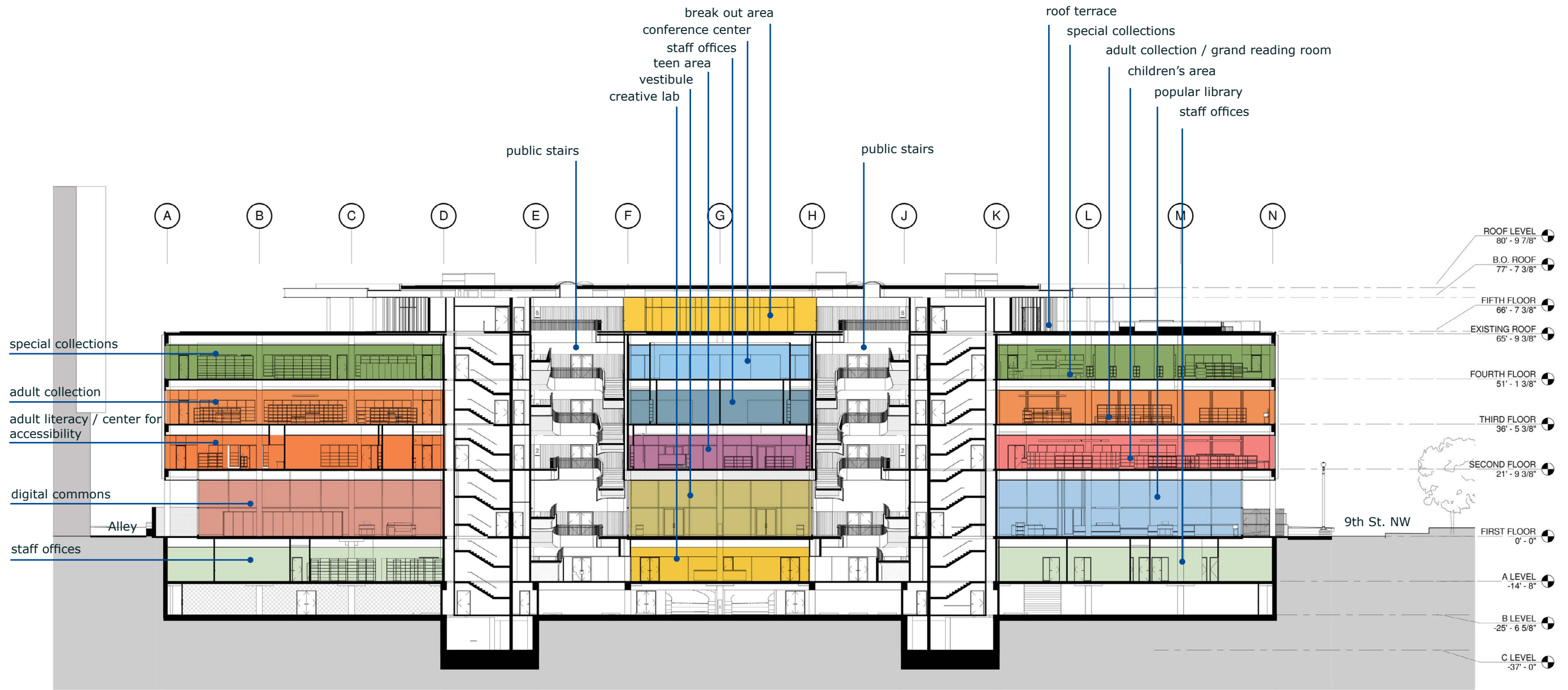
# PROPOSED EAST ELEVATION



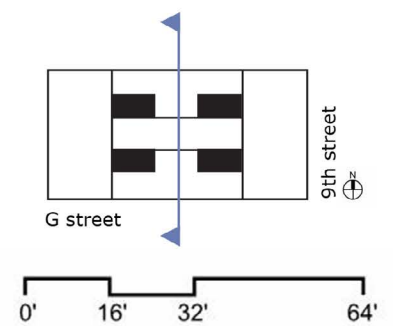
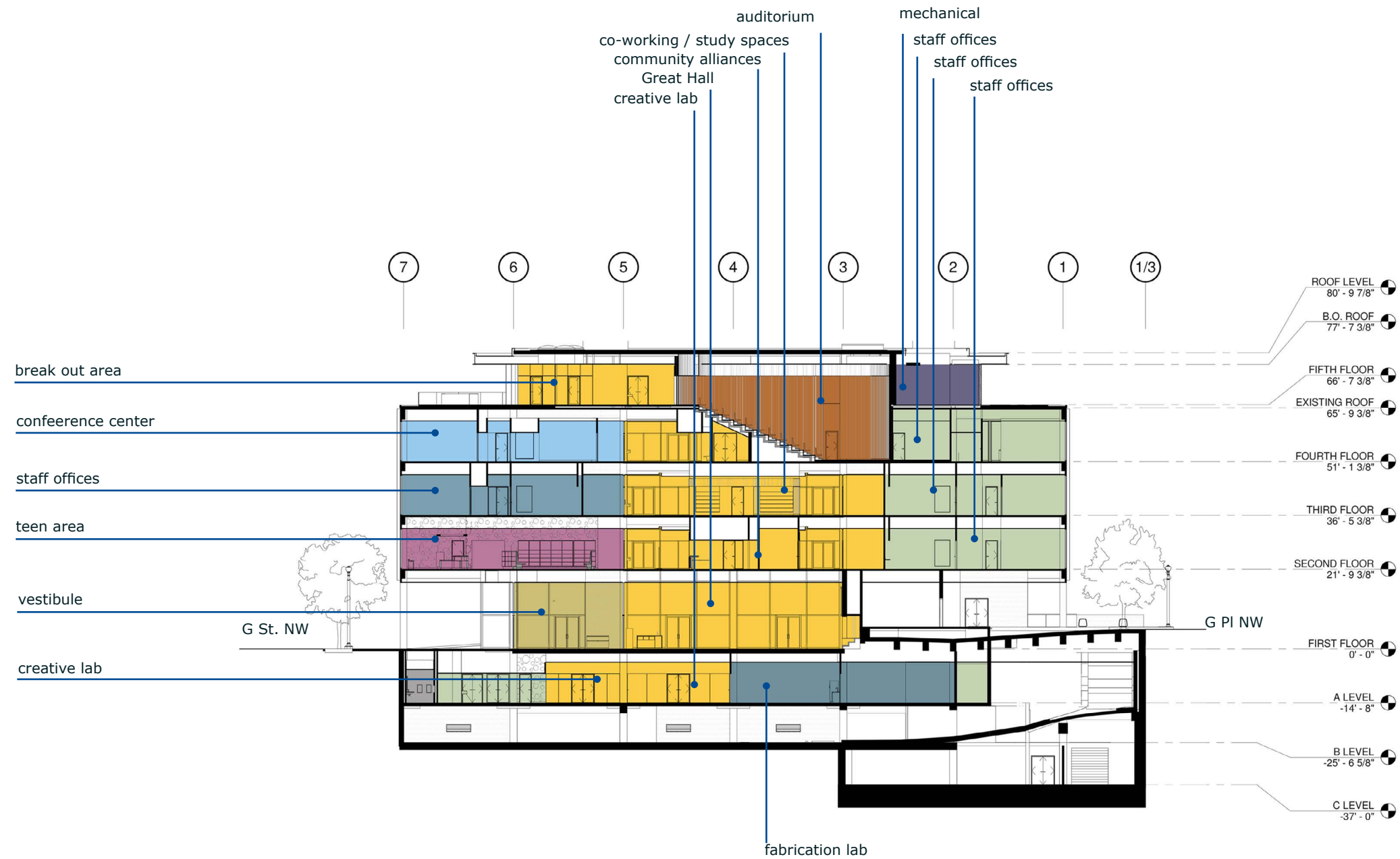
# PROPOSED LONGITUDINAL SECTION A



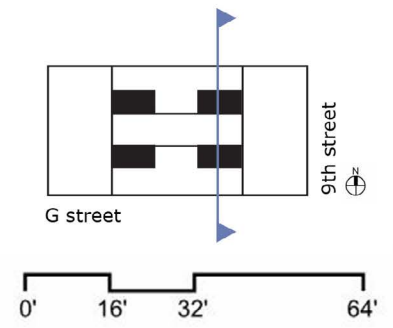
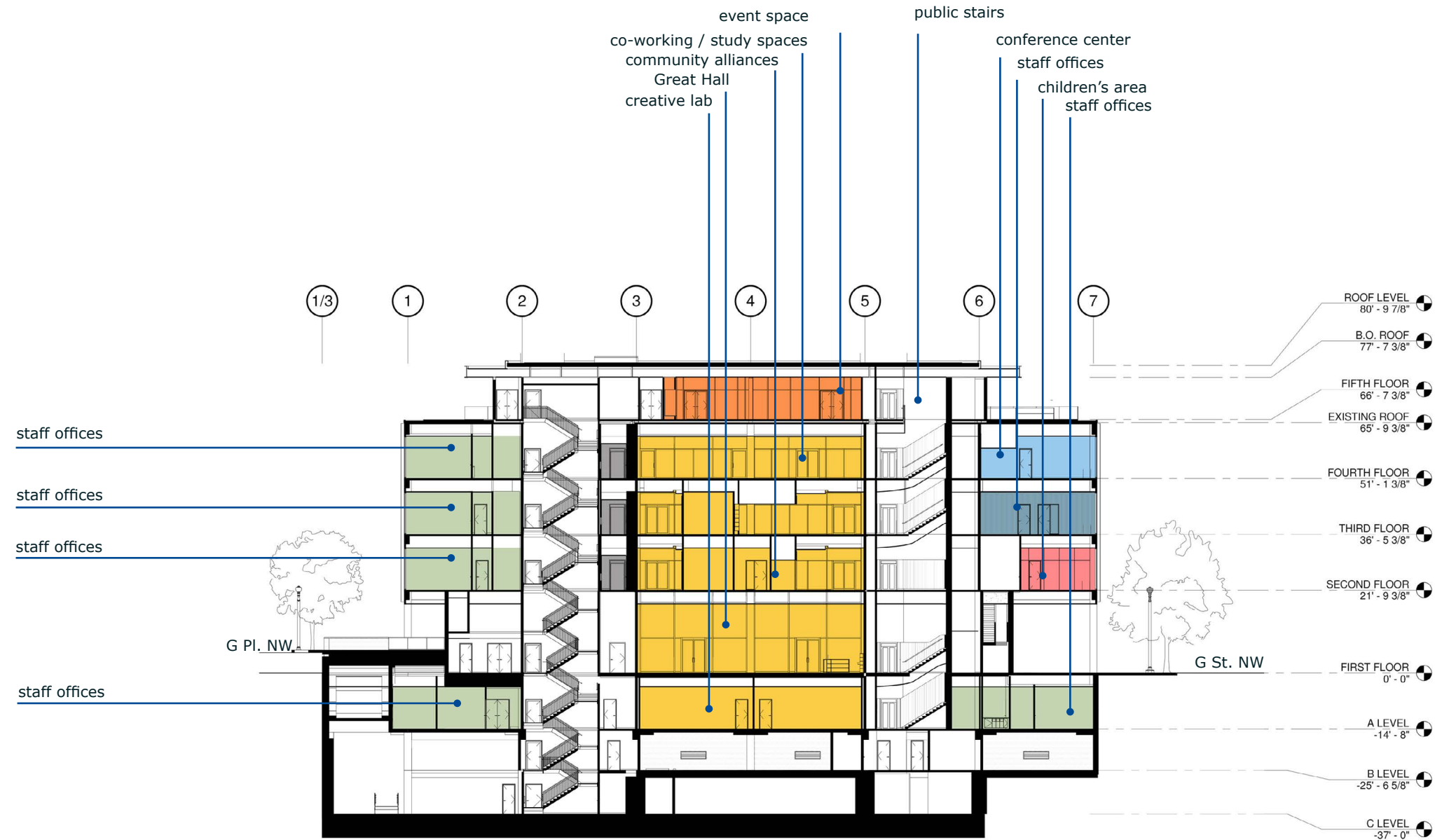
# PROPOSED LONGITUDINAL SECTION B



# PROPOSED CROSS SECTION C



# PROPOSED CROSS SECTION D



PROPOSED OVERALL VIEW - LOOKING NORTHWEST



PROPOSED VIEW OF ENTRANCE ON G STREET NW



PROPOSED VIEW OF PATIO CAFÉ ON 9TH STREET NW AND G PLACE NW



PROPOSED VIEW FROM G STREET NW



PROPOSED VIEW FROM G STREET NW - DIGITAL COMMONS



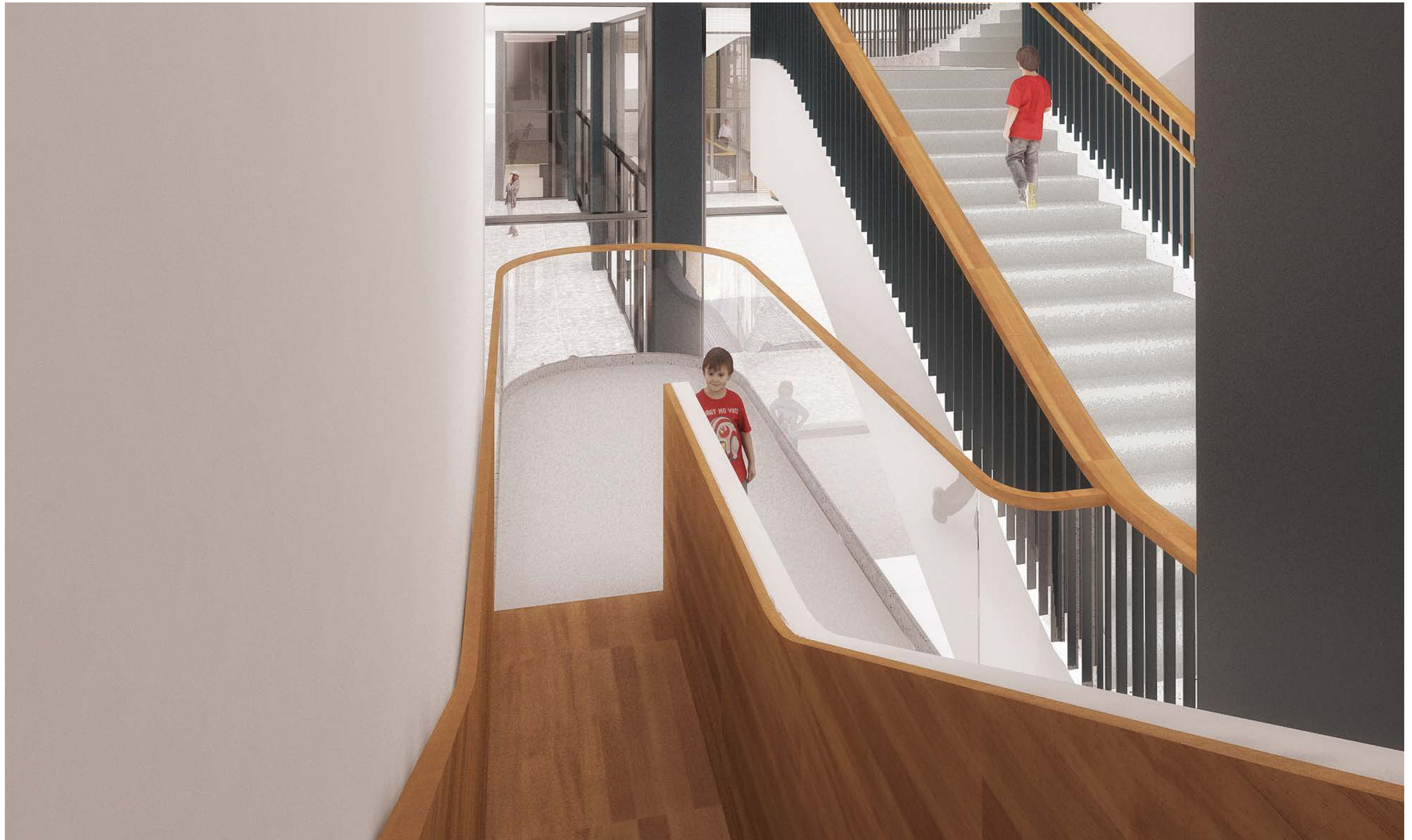
PROPOSED VIEW OF ENTRY ON G STREET NW



PROPOSED VIEW OF ENTRY ON G STREET NW



PROPOSED VIEW FROM SLIDE ONTO STAIR LANDING



## PROPOSED VESTIBULE



## PROPOSED VESTIBULE



PROPOSED FIRST FLOOR - GREAT HALL



PROPOSED FIRST FLOOR - GREAT HALL



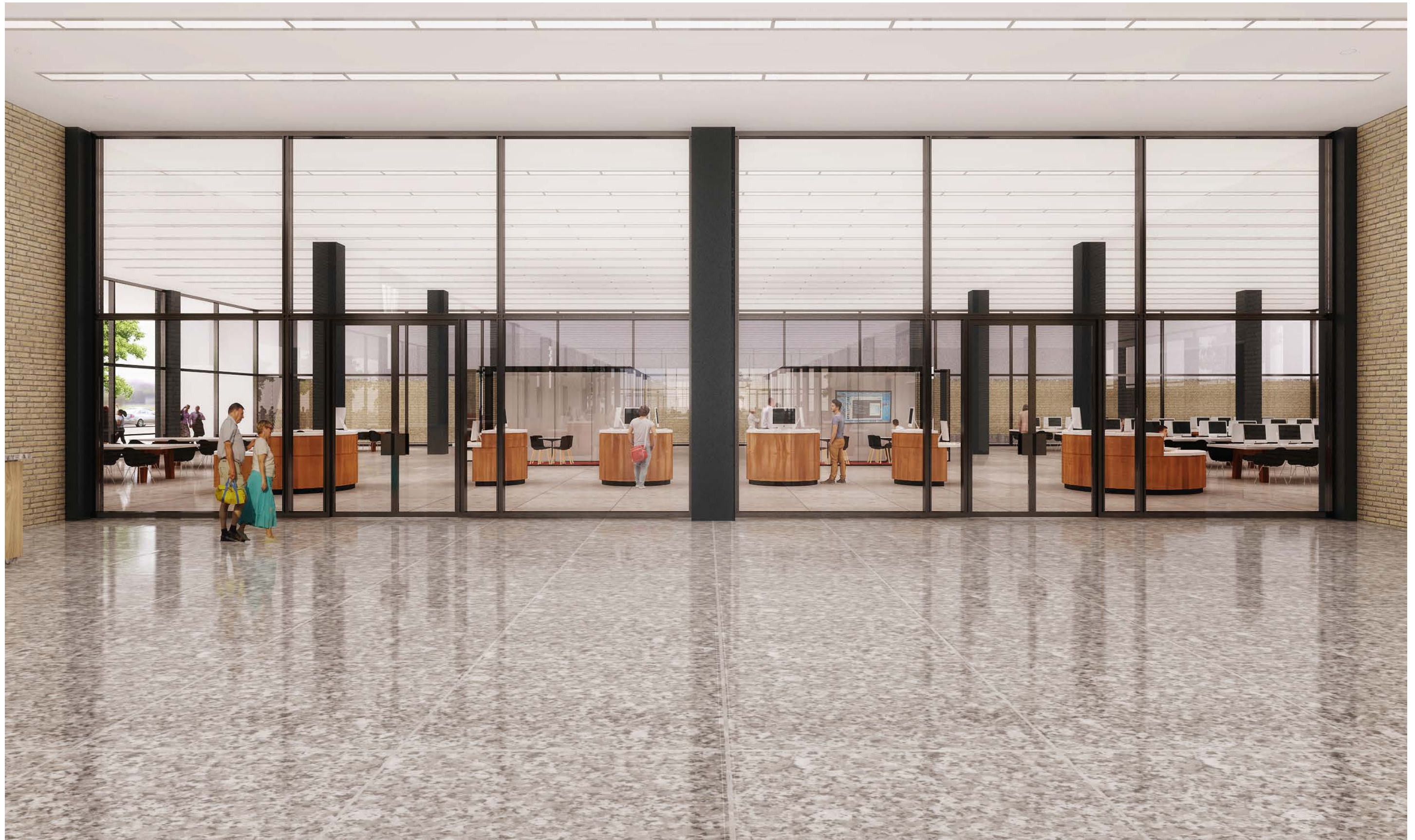
PROPOSED FIRST FLOOR - GREAT HALL



PROPOSED FIRST FLOOR - INFORMAL PERFORMANCE SEATING



PROPOSED FIRST FLOOR WEST WING - DIGITAL COMMONS



PROPOSED FIRST FLOOR WEST WING - DIGITAL COMMONS



PROPOSED FIRST FLOOR WEST WING - DIGITAL COMMONS



PROPOSED FIRST FLOOR WEST WING - DIGITAL COMMONS



PROPOSED SECOND FLOOR SOUTH - TEEN LIBRARY



PROPOSED SECOND FLOOR WEST WING - CENTER FOR ACCESSIBILITY



PROPOSED SECOND FLOOR EAST WING - CHILDREN'S LIBRARY



PROPOSED SECOND FLOOR EAST WING - CHILDREN'S LIBRARY



PROPOSED SECOND FLOOR EAST WING - CHILDREN'S LIBRARY



PROPOSED SECOND FLOOR CENTRAL AREA - COMMUNITY ALLIANCES



PROPOSED THIRD FLOOR CENTRAL AREA - DREAM LAB



PROPOSED THIRD FLOOR EAST WING - GRAND READING ROOM



PROPOSED FOURTH FLOOR CENTRAL AREA



PROPOSED FOURTH FLOOR EAST WING - SPECIAL COLLECTIONS



PROPOSED FOURTH FLOOR EAST WING - SPECIAL COLLECTIONS



PROPOSED FOURTH FLOOR CENTRAL AREA - SPECIAL COLLECTIONS



PROPOSED FIFTH FLOOR CENTRAL AREA - AUDITORIUM



PROPOSED FIFTH FLOOR CENTRAL AREA - AUDITORIUM



## PROPOSED FIFTH FLOOR TERRACE

