



Sam Houston State University Campus Master Plan

April 2023



From the President—*Now Is the Time*



Dr. Alisa White, President of SHSU

Dear Friends,

Since the development of the 2008 campus master plan and its corresponding 2013 update, Sam Houston State University has become a more dynamic and robust university. Changes include a significant addition to and renovation of existing space in the Lowman Student Center, the creation of a residence hall district on the north and south ends of campus, the construction of student support facilities, and the expansion of the campus footprint to include a facility in The Woodlands, as well as the College of Osteopathic Medicine in Conroe. In addition, numerous other projects such as the Gaertner Performing Arts Center, the Dana G. Hoyt Fine Arts Building, and other smaller scale renovations, infrastructure projects, and projects that lend to the overall accessibility and physical appeal of our campus have increased our capacity to serve our students while maintaining the beauty for which our campus is known.

The university has also grown in other areas as we added three colleges, almost 5,000 students, and increased our program and online offerings. We have witnessed a change in the needs of our students and the manner in which we work to address their needs.

I appreciate the faculty, staff, students, alumni and other University community members for helping us imagine what the future can be and how we can embrace it. Our new master plan aligns with the university’s strategic plan framework and priorities. The plan will help us focus on student success and access, embody a culture of excellence, elevate our reputation and visibility, and expand our service to the state and beyond. These priorities will be achieved through the creation of new and renovated academic, student life, athletics, and support spaces, as well as increased campus accessibility and an investment in infrastructure.

Thank you for assisting in the creation of the 2023 master plan that will guide our campus development over the next ten years.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Alisa White". The signature is fluid and cursive.

Alisa White, Ph.D.
President

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A list of frequently used terms and how they are defined for this document can be found in Appendix B - Glossary of Key Terms.

Executive Summary

Plan Introduction and Purpose

Strategic Priorities and Campus Plan Goals

Plan Themes

Initial Phasing



Figure 0.01 The SHSU Campus Master Plan Main Campus Long-term Vision proposes the reinforcement of academic clusters, strengthening of campus residential neighborhoods, and pedestrian circulation improvements to provide better overall connectivity. These recommendations are explored in the plan themes section of the report.

Plan Introduction and Purpose

To Advance SHSU's Goals

The Sam Houston State University (SHSU) campus master plan serves as a tool to align the university's development of the physical campuses and facilities with its mission and goals. The campus master plan framework and principles embody the university's overall priorities and aim to advance its strategic plan by improving educational facilities, enhancing student success and engagement spaces, and creating accessible and inclusive open space environments.

To Celebrate SHSU's Legacy and Look to the Future

The SHSU campus contains a diverse collection of historic and contemporary facilities developed over its 140+ year history, which together reflect the evolution of academic programs and co-curricular offerings over time. The campus master plan balances the preservation of historic assets with the provision of new spaces and facilities to support a 21st century setting for teaching and learning.

To Assure Plan Agility

The SHSU campus master plan identifies a range of facility and site improvements that will be implemented over the next ten years and beyond. While the plan identifies a number of near-term priorities, future projects may evolve in their timing and scope as university priorities change, and funding becomes available.

Figure 0.02 SHSU Main Campus Long-Term Vision



New Construction	Existing SHSU Building
Major Renovation - Existing	Existing Parking Structure

Strategic Priorities, Campus Plan Goals, and Plan Themes

Figure 0.03 Threading Strategic Priorities and Campus Plan Goals into Plan Themes

The campus master plan is informed by the university's strategic plan framework, approved by the Texas State University System Board of Regents in May 2022, and the goals and priorities established during the planning process. It is based on five key drivers:

- Spatial analyses of the campuses and their contexts
- Building suitability surveying and condition and utilization data
- Enrollment projections and space needs calculations
- Housing and dining targets
- Stakeholder interviews, workshops, and online surveys

The identified strategic priorities and campus plan goals led to the development of three overarching plan themes that support the aspirations of the university and guide the plan's recommendations. These themes are:

1. Facilitate Student Success

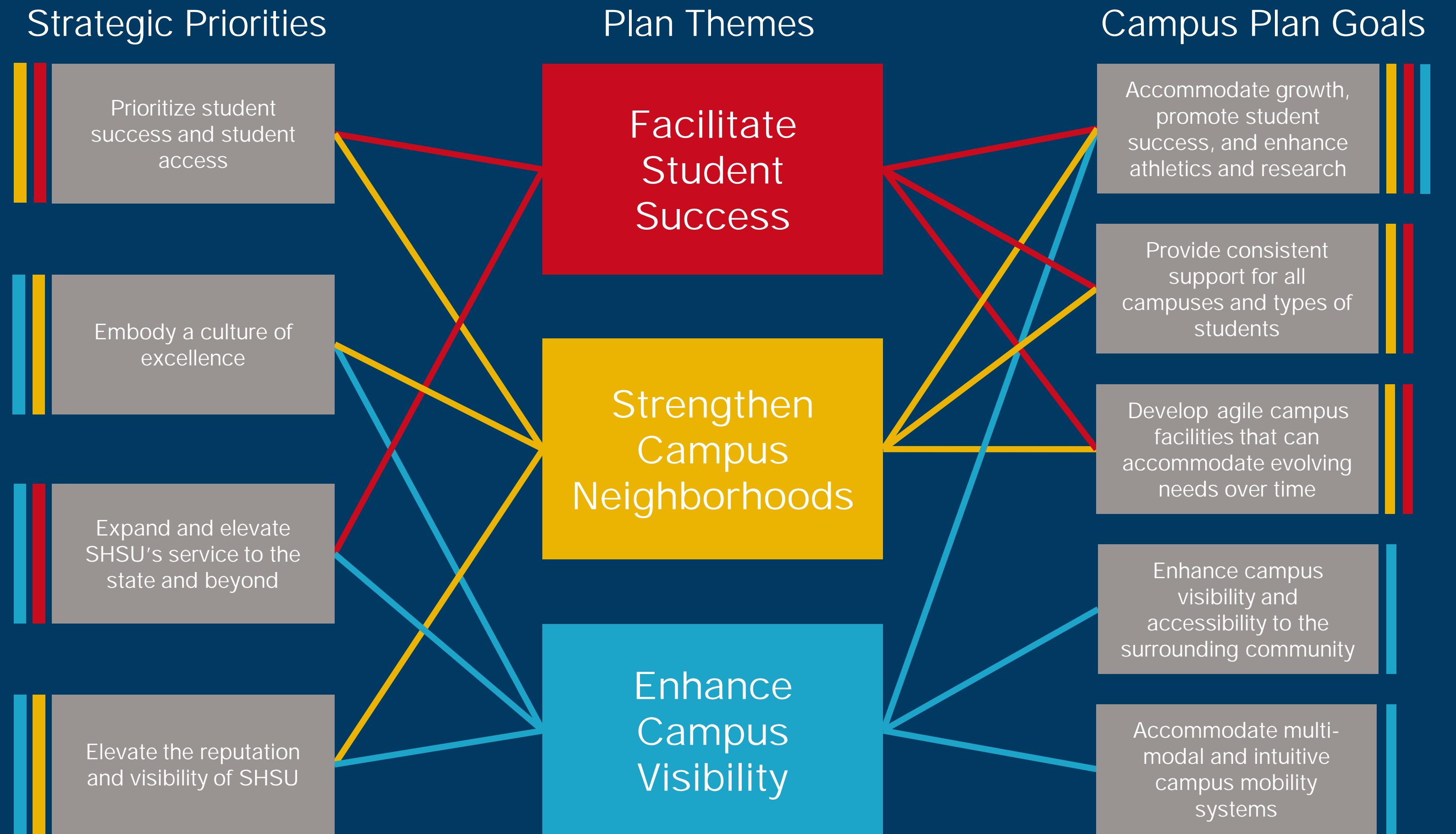
Invest in new and renovated spaces for active learning, collaboration, studying, mentoring, and research, in support of student success.

2. Strengthen Campus Neighborhoods

Enhance existing campus neighborhoods with new housing and student life amenities to promote community, student development, and an authentic SHSU experience.

3. Enhance Campus Visibility

Promote campus identity, visibility to the surrounding community, and accessibility to all facilities and open spaces.



Plan Theme—Facilitate Student Success

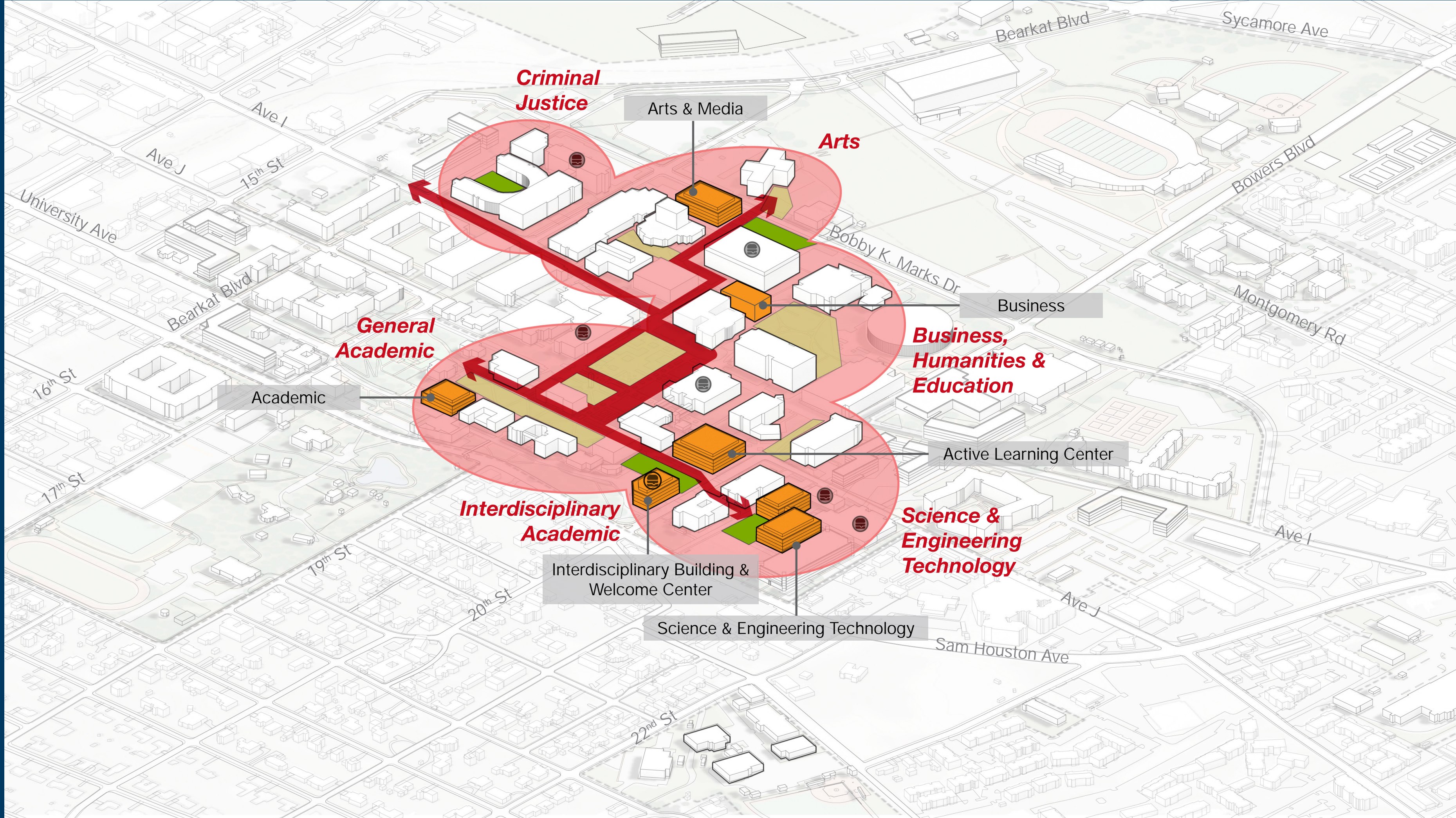
Invest in new and renovated spaces for active learning, collaboration, studying, mentoring, and research, in support of student success.

Key Goals

- Retain a compact, walkable campus core
- Reinforce existing academic program clusters
- Reinvest in legacy academic facilities
- Accommodate growing academic programs
- Connect clusters via active corridors
- Provide student amenities including food options next to academic clusters

- New Academic Building
- Existing Academic Building
- Academic Open Space
- Enhanced Academic Corridor
- Academic Program Cluster
- Food Option

Figure 0.04 Plan Theme—Facilitate Student Success; Primary Academic Program Clusters and Corridors with New Academic Buildings and Open Spaces



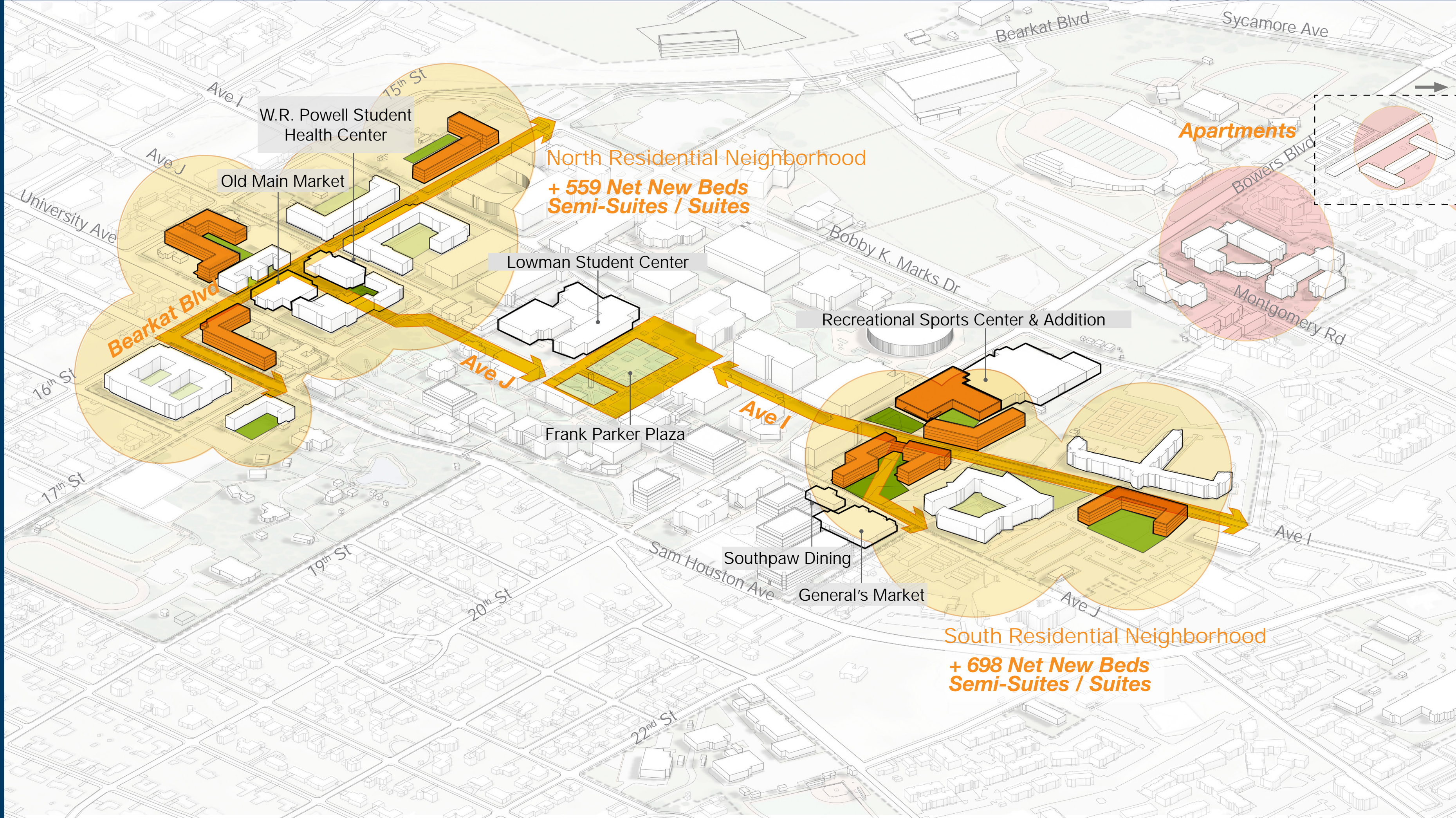
Plan Theme—Strengthen Campus Neighborhoods

Enhance existing campus neighborhoods with new housing and student life amenities to promote community, student development, and an authentic SHSU experience.

Key Goals

- Infill existing neighborhoods with new residence halls
- Activate neighborhoods with open spaces proximate to dining and recreation
- Equip halls with student amenities and access to quads
- Enhance walkability of Avenue I, Avenue J, and Bearkat Boulevard

Figure 0.05 Plan Theme—Strengthen Campus Neighborhoods; Campus Residential Neighborhoods and Corridors with New Residence Halls, Student Life Buildings, and Open Spaces



- New Housing or Student Life Building
- Existing Student Life Building
- Student Life Corridor
- Student Life Open Space
- Semi-suite and Suite Unit Cluster
- Apartment Unit Cluster

Plan Theme—Enhance Campus Visibility

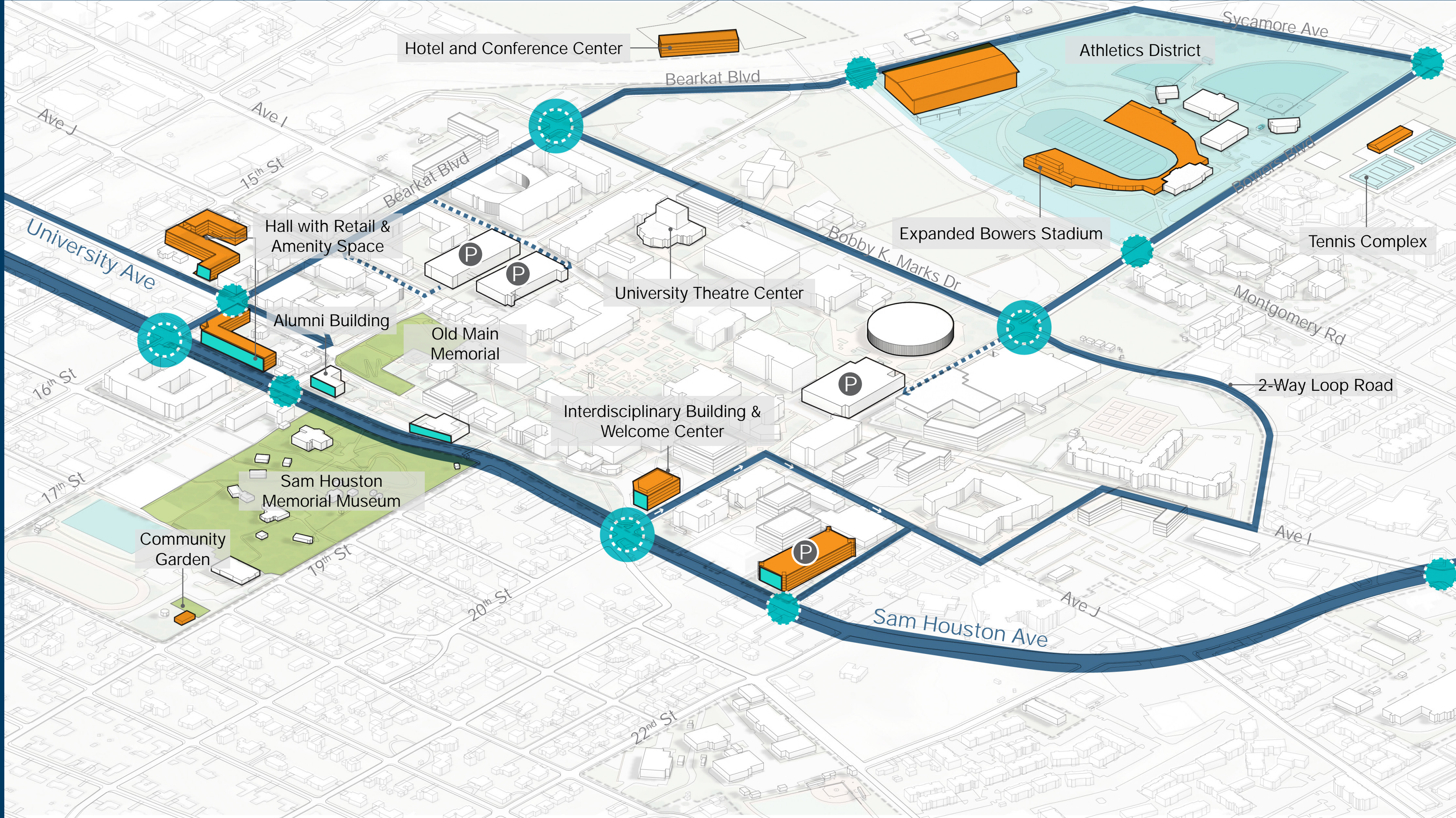
Promote campus identity, visibility to the surrounding community, and accessibility to all facilities and open spaces.

Key Goals

- Enhance branding, visibility, and pedestrian accessibility at campus gateways
- Increase campus visibility along Sam Houston Avenue
- Introduce a two-way vehicle loop and parking network
- Expand the athletics district into a Conference-USA destination
- Enhance visitor, alumni, and performance facilities

- Primary Gateways
- Secondary Gateways
- New Building with Public Program
- Existing Building with Public Program
- Campus Community Open Space
- Enhanced Frontage/Signage
- Primary Circulation Corridor
- Parking Garage Route
- Athletics Site

Figure 0.06 Big Idea—Enhance Campus Visibility; Enhancements to Campus Vehicular Circulation Network and Location of Public-Facing Programs and Spaces

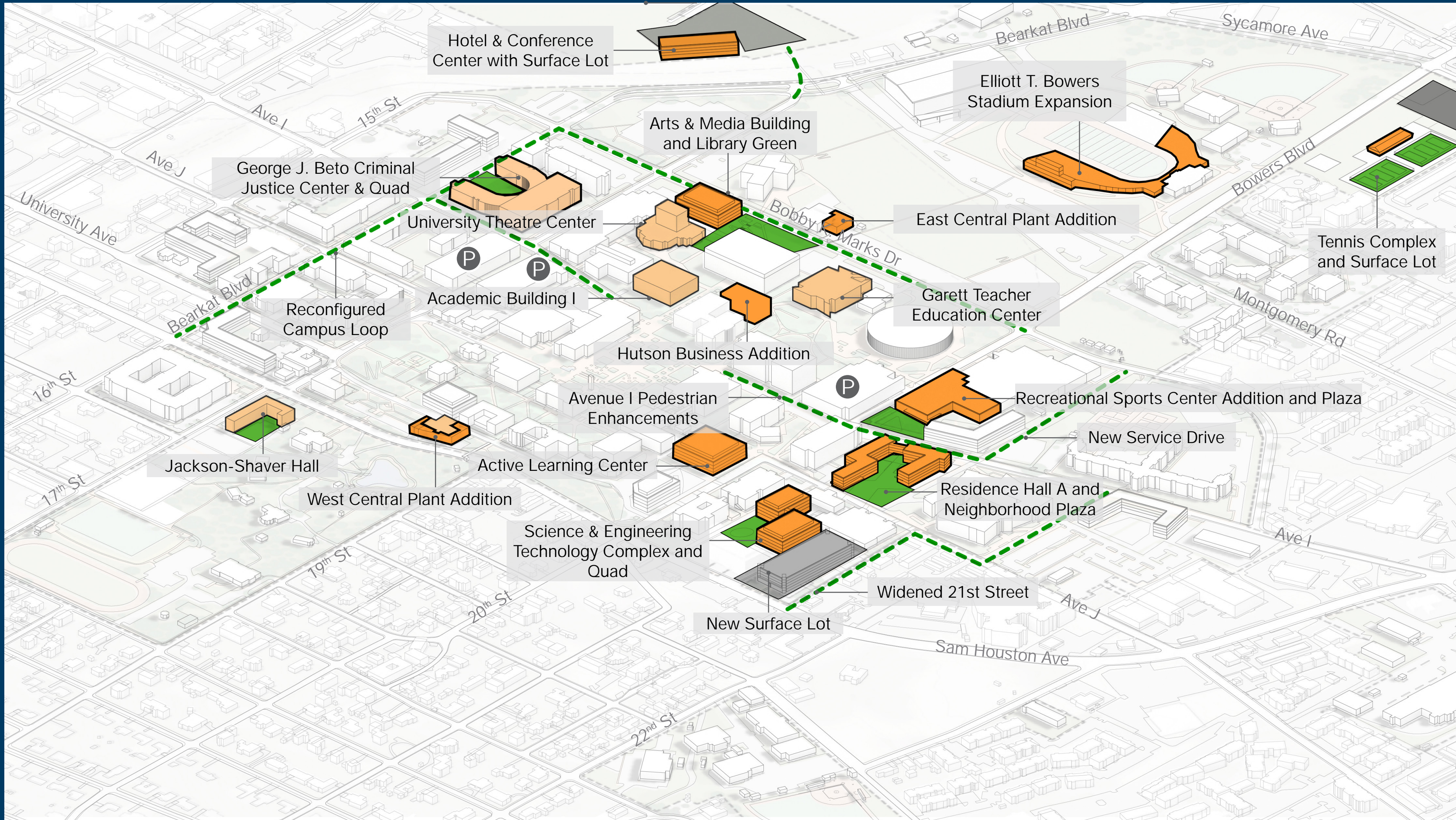


Initial Phasing—Near-Term Priorities

The plan's initial phasing recommends that SHSU prioritize the implementation of the following projects:

- Build new facilities for growing programs and decompression of existing facilities
- Renovate aged facilities
- Develop the South Residential Neighborhood
- Improve vehicular circulation
- Implement funded projects
- Meet athletics goals
- Increase capacity of infrastructure
- Initiate work on the specialty campuses
- Build a destination hotel

Figure 0.07 Near-term Priority Projects including New Construction, Renovation, and Streetscape Improvements



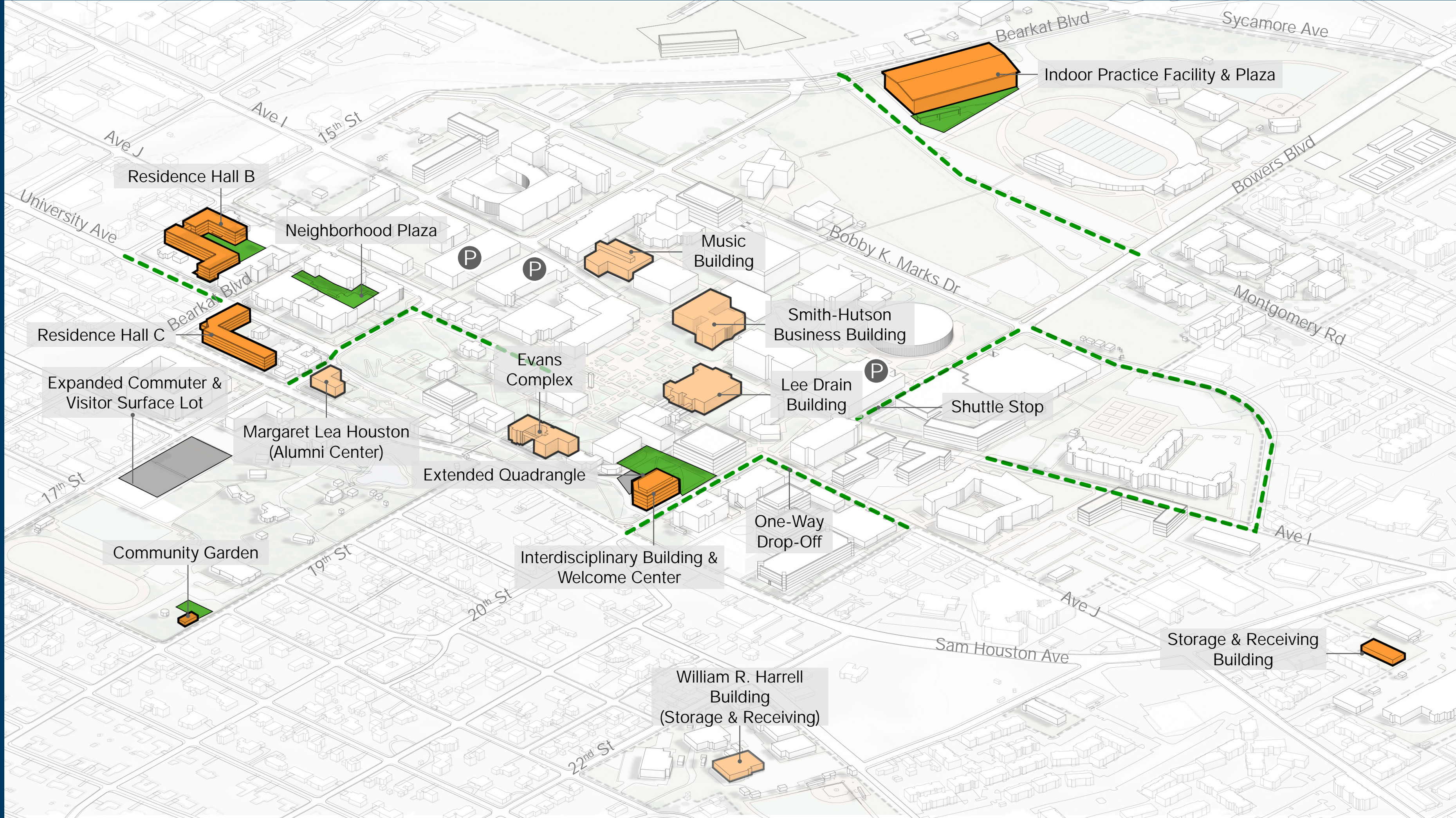
- New Construction
- Major Renovation
- New Open Space
- New Parking Addition
- - - Streetscape Improvement

Initial Phasing—Ten-Year Plan

The plan further targets the completion of these additional projects by 2031, which reflect the need for additional academic space and housing:

- Renovate aged facilities
- Enhance campus gateways
- Extend the Quadrangle
- Build an impactful Welcome Center
- Develop the North Residential Neighborhood
- Develop peripheral and remote parking
- Meet athletics goals

Figure 0.08 Ten-Year Plan including New Construction, Renovation, and Streetscape Improvements



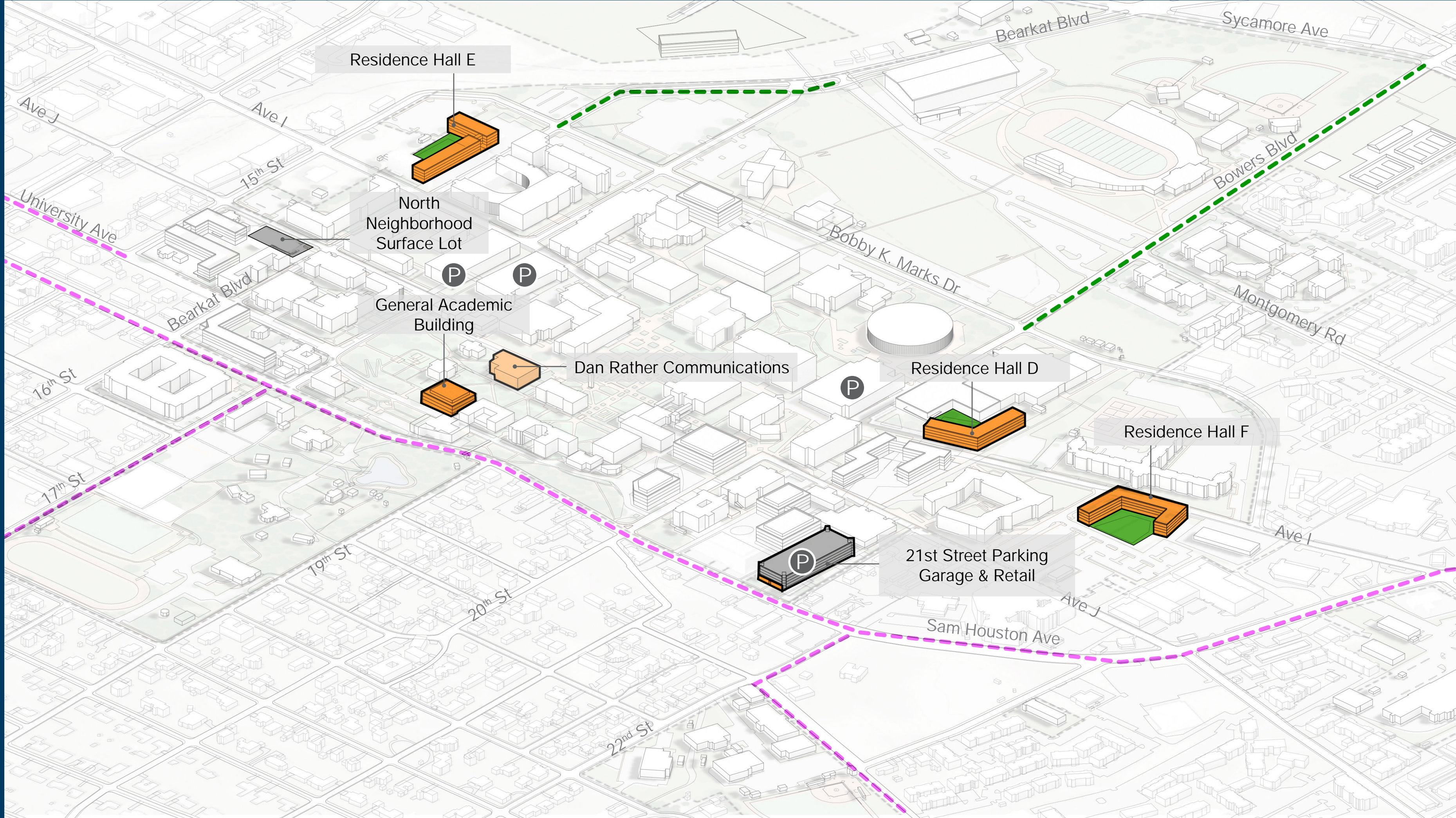
- New Construction
- Major Renovation
- New Open Space
- New Parking Addition
- Streetscape Improvement

Initial Phasing—Long-Term Vision

Long-term projects proposed in the plan include:

- Identify partnership opportunities early on with the City and State for streetscape improvements and future development along University and Sam Houston Avenue
- Expansion of campus housing for long-term growth
- Build a new parking garage with retail
- Renovate aged facilities
- Enhance connections to the athletics district
- Accommodate long-term academic capacity

Figure 0.09 Long-term Vision Projects including New Construction, Renovation, and Streetscape Improvements



- New Construction
- Major Renovation
- New Open Space
- New Parking Addition
- - Streetscape Partnership

1

Planning Context

- 1.1 University Legacy and Goals
- 1.2 Plan Purpose
- 1.3 Plan Process and Engagement

1.1 Planning Context | University Legacy and Goals

Mission, Vision, and Legacy

Mission Statement

Sam Houston State University (SHSU) is a student-centered, community engaged institution whose mission is to provide accessible, quality higher education. The university offers a variety of innovative and flexible degree programs at the undergraduate, graduate, and professional levels focused on career readiness, personal and professional development, and service. SHSU provides integrated academic and student success services designed to support traditional and non-traditional students from diverse backgrounds.

Vision Statement

“Sam Houston State University will provide a transformative environment that enables students from diverse backgrounds to become leaders who serve their families, communities, and professions. We aspire to make SHSU both the best value in higher education and the top regional public university in the state of Texas. We will accomplish this through providing high quality, innovative, and flexible academic programs; a commitment to student success, scholarship and creative works, and engagement that solves the most critical challenges facing the world.”

Institutional Legacy

SHSU was established by the Texas Legislature in 1879 as the Sam Houston Normal Institute. Sam Houston and his family owned land in Huntsville and lived in houses now located in the Sam Houston Memorial Museum, a key historical asset on campus grounds and a draw for tourists and the community. The institution became Sam Houston State Teachers College in 1923, and academic functions continued to develop around the quadrangle, while residential and student life uses were constructed in adjacent areas. The teacher’s college became Sam Houston State College in 1965 and subsequently Sam Houston State University (SHSU) in 1969. The institution has been a member of the Texas State University System since the creation of the system in 1911.

The university’s expansion in the last thirty years included growth to online programs, the addition of The Woodlands Center in 2005, and other off-campus academic and research sites around the Huntsville area. In 2020, SHSU added its newest campus in Conroe for the College of Osteopathic Medicine.

Figure 1.11 Centennial Statue



1.1 Planning Context | University Legacy and Goals

Strategic Priorities and Values

Under the leadership of President Alisa White, Ph.D., SHSU has been engaged in an ongoing strategic planning process to position the institution for the future. To date, the plan has established a new mission, vision, and values for the university. In addition, it has defined four strategic priorities that have served as key drivers of the campus plan. These four priorities include:

1) Prioritize Student Success and Student Access

- Recruit, retain, graduate, and empower students to succeed to drive sustainable growth
- Implement innovative, market-driven academic programs supported by flexible scheduling and modality
- Develop micro-credentials that provide academic credit toward degree programs
- Establish pathways from professional competencies to academic credit

2) Embody a Culture of Excellence

- Align processes and resources, such as staffing, facilities, technology, and other assets to strategic priorities
- Provide a supportive, empowering, and culturally responsive workplace
- Integrate and advance an institutional culture that fosters and embraces inclusive excellence and a climate where students, faculty, staff, alumni, community partners, friends, and visitors feel included and supported
- Provide excellent and timely service
- Obtain revenue generation and optimization

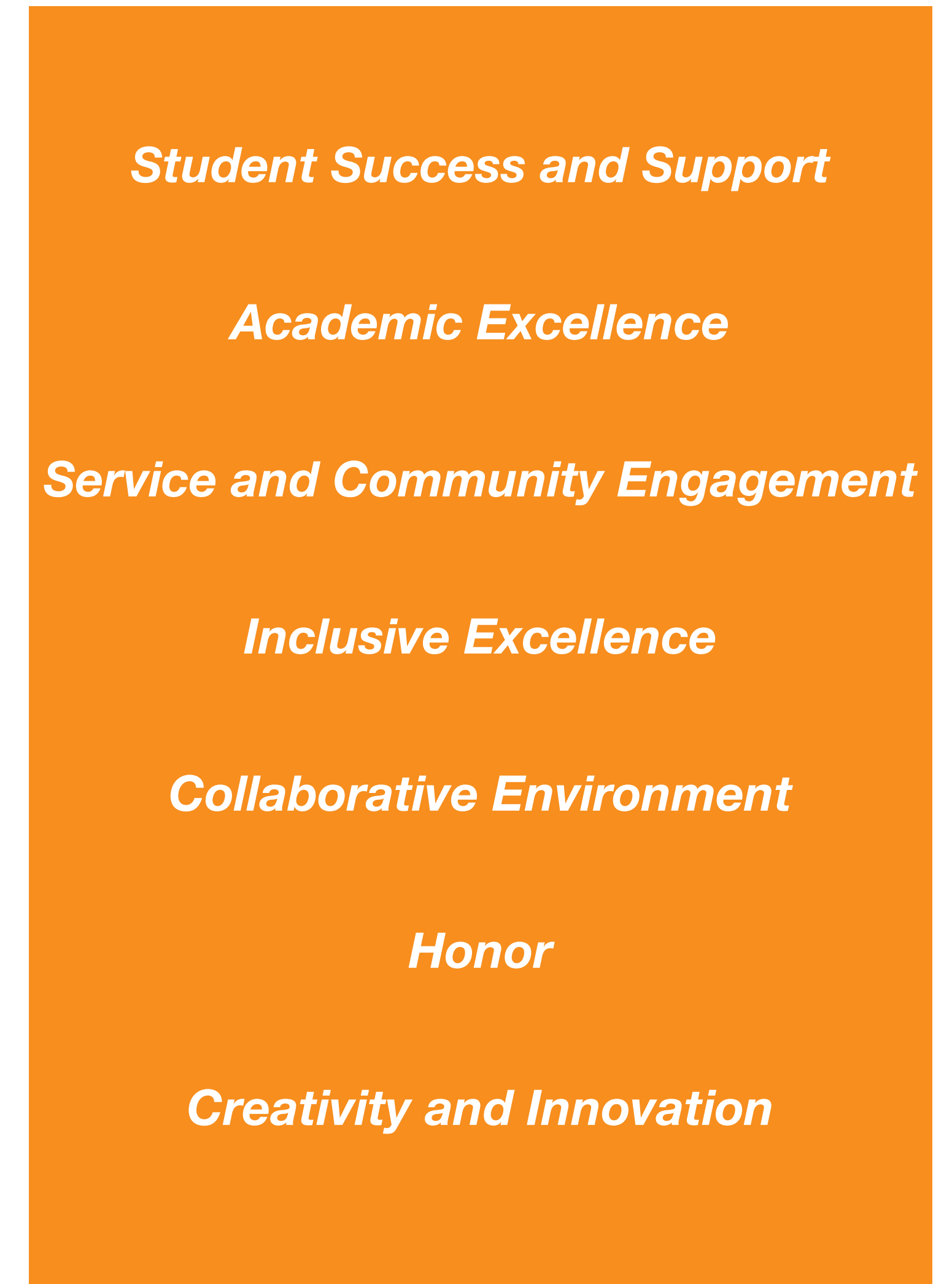
3) Elevate the Reputation and Visibility of SHSU

- Increase internal and external strategic partnerships within three years
- Increase local, national, international high-profile quality events hosted by SHSU
- Strengthen relationships with the greater SHSU community including counties and municipalities
- Identify, improve, promulgate, and leverage SHSU brand
- Become a successful NCAA Division 1 (FBS) member of Conference USA
- Establish a more visible and high-profile culture of philanthropy, service, and community engagement

4) Expand and Elevate SHSU's Service to Texas and Beyond

- Promote career readiness and attainment through experiences that facilitate personal and professional development and connections
- Provide innovative ways to engage and serve the community
- Enhance programmatic efforts and initiatives for historically underserved or underrepresented populations for educational opportunities
- Establish community engagement as a signature high impact practice and program for the university
- Utilize regional alumni (clubs) and opportunities to facilitate university initiatives

Figure 1.12 Sam Houston State University Strategic Values



1.2 Planning Context | Plan Purpose

Advancing SHSU's Goals

The SHSU campus master plan serves as a tool to align the development of the physical campuses and facilities with the university's mission and goals. SHSU is an evolving institution, adapting to the needs of students in a rapidly changing higher education environment. Within this context, the campus master plan is intended to serve as a living document with an overarching framework that will assist in guiding decisions, with agility to respond to future conditions and priorities.

The campus master plan framework and themes embody the university's overall priorities and aim to advance its strategic plan by improving educational facilities, enhancing student success and engagement spaces, and creating accessible and inclusive open space environments.

Figure 1.21 Pedestrian Walk and Life Sciences Building



1.2 Planning Context | Plan Purpose

Celebrating SHSU's Legacy

SHSU is the third-oldest public university in Texas and has a rich collection of historic buildings, as well as many contemporary facilities and spaces that reflect the growth and development of academic programs and co-curricular offerings over time. The campus master plan balances the preservation of historic assets with the provision of new spaces and facilities to support a modern setting for teaching and learning.

The plan framework recognizes that the university's building and space needs must be met through a combination of new facility construction and investments in existing buildings. Investment in existing buildings not only creates ties to the university's legacy but is also inherently sustainable and fiscally responsible. Where new facilities are required, adjacency to and integration with existing buildings and spaces enhances physical connections to the university's history and enriches the overall campus experience.

Figure 1.22 SHSU Historic and Contemporary Facilities



1.3 Planning Context | Plan Process and Engagement

Process and Schedule

The campus master plan was prepared over the 2022 calendar year through three phases of work.

Discovery

The Discovery phase included an analysis of physical campus conditions and space needs. This phase also included initial engagement with a range of campus and community stakeholders to understand key issues.

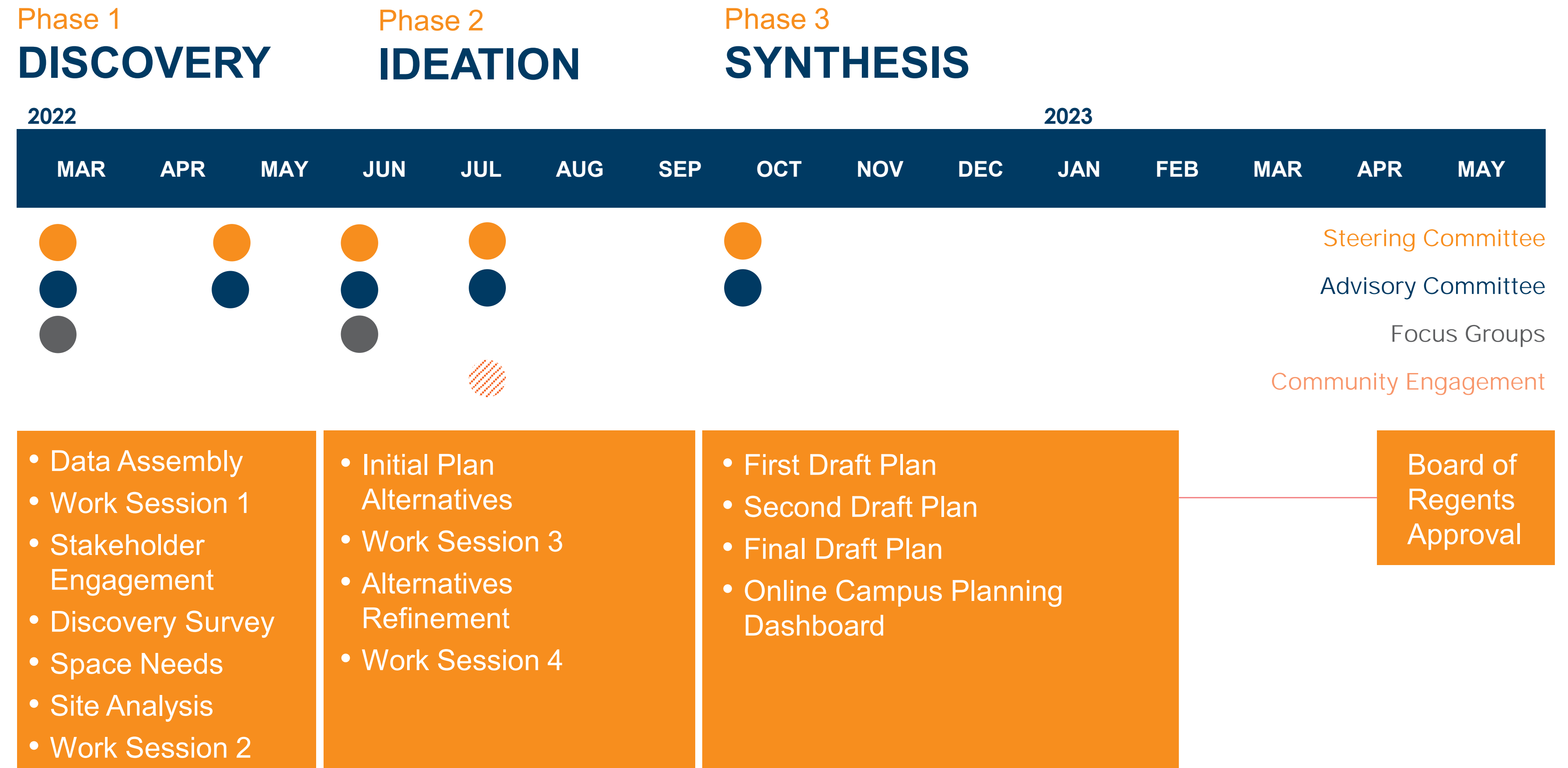
Ideation

The Ideation phase explored a variety of options for the future development of the campus, to test which capital improvements would best help to achieve the university's goals and strategic priorities.

Synthesis

The Synthesis phase focused on the detailed development and documentation of the draft and final plans, including a comprehensive implementation strategy.

Figure 1.31 Plan Process Schedule



1.3 Planning Context | Plan Process and Engagement

Plan Committees

The university established two main committees and several focus groups to guide the campus planning process. The planning team met with these groups at several on-campus and virtual work sessions during each phase of the planning effort.

Focus Groups

Consisting of key staff with specialized interests or expertise, the focus groups provided targeted oversight and review of content at key milestones.

Key Facilities Management Personnel

University leaders in Facilities Management led the coordination and engagement with the consultant team. Facilities Management staff included:

- Juan Nunez, VP of Facilities Management
- Chuck Jones, Director of Facilities Planning & Construction
- Laci LeNorman, Executive Assistant to the VP of Facilities Management
- Jennifer Niemiec, Assistant to the Director of Facilities Planning & Construction
- Kasidy McKinley, Administrative Coordinator for the VP of Facilities Management Office

Steering Committee

The Steering Committee consisted of the President's cabinet, senior university leaders, and members of the Texas State University System (TSUS) who provided overall strategic direction to the planning team. The committee met with the team at key milestones in the planning process and included the following individuals:

- Dr. Alisa White, University President
- Alan Tinsley, Regent
- Peter Maass, Director of Capital Projects Administration, TSUS
- Nelly Herrera, Vice Chancellor and General Counsel, TSUS
- Dr. Michael Stephenson, Provost & Sr VP for Academic Affairs
- Dr. J. Carlos Hernandez, CFO & Sr. VP for Operations (outgoing)
- Amanda Withers, CFO & Sr. VP for Operations
- Dr. Heather Thielemann, Sr VP for Strategic Enrollment and Innovation
- Frank Holmes, VP for University Advancement (outgoing)
- Thelma Mooney, Interim VP for University Advancement
- Frank Parker, VP for Student Affairs (outgoing)
- Dr. Drew Miller, Interim VP for Student Affairs
- Bobby Williams, Director of Athletics
- David Glaser, Maj Gen (ret.), Chief Strategy Officer
- Dr. McCartney Johnson, Deputy to the President

Advisory Committee

The Advisory Committee consisted of senior administrators, faculty, students, staff, and campus and community stakeholders. The committee met with the planning team at key milestones to provide input and guidance on overall plan content. Invited Advisory Committee members included:

- Dr. Alisa White, University President
- Dr. Ronald Shields, Dean-College of Arts and Media
- Dr. Mithcell Muehsam, Dean-College of Business Administration (outgoing)
- Dr. Sharmistha Self, Dean-College of Business Administration
- Dr. Phillip Lyons, Dean-College of Criminal Justice
- Dr. Stacey Edmonson, Dean-College of Education
- Dr. Emily Roper, Dean-College of Health Sciences
- Dr. Chien-Pin Li, Dean-College of Humanities and Social Sciences
- Dr. Shannon Ramsey-Jimenez, Interim Dean-College of Osteopathic Medicine
- Dr. John Pascarella, Dean-College of Science and Engineering Technology (Outgoing)
- Dr. Ken Hendrickson, Dean-Graduate Studies
- Dr. Keith Jenkins, AVP for Student Affairs (Outgoing)
- Andy Brauning, Mayor-City of Huntsville
- Judge Danny Pierce, Walker County Judge
- Dr. Scott Sheppard, Huntsville ISD Superintendent of Schools
- Stephanie Pitts, Huntsville Chamber of Commerce Chair
- Scott McCarley, President-SHSU Alumni Association
- Brent S. Sherrod, City of Huntsville Public Works Director
- Armon Irones, City Planner
- Stephanie Knific, SHSU Public Relations Director
- Kristina Kaskel-Ruiz, SHSU Public Relations Director
- Dr. Lee Miller, Faculty Senate Chair
- Joellen Tipton, Executive Director of Residence Life
- LaYauna Bonds, SGA President
- Kevin Morris, Assistant VP for Public Safety and Compliance
- Justin Ball, Staff Council Chair
- Eric D. Owen, Library Director

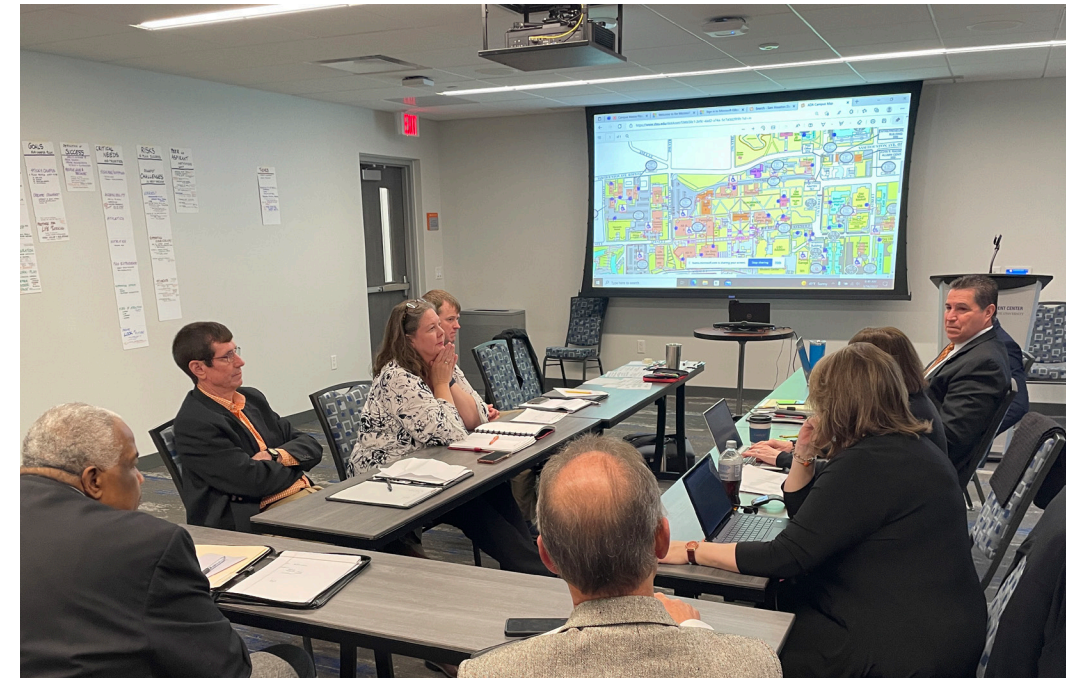
1.3 Planning Context | Plan Process and Engagement

Engagement Methods

The planning team employed a variety of strategies to engage the campus community and ensure broad-based input on the plan.

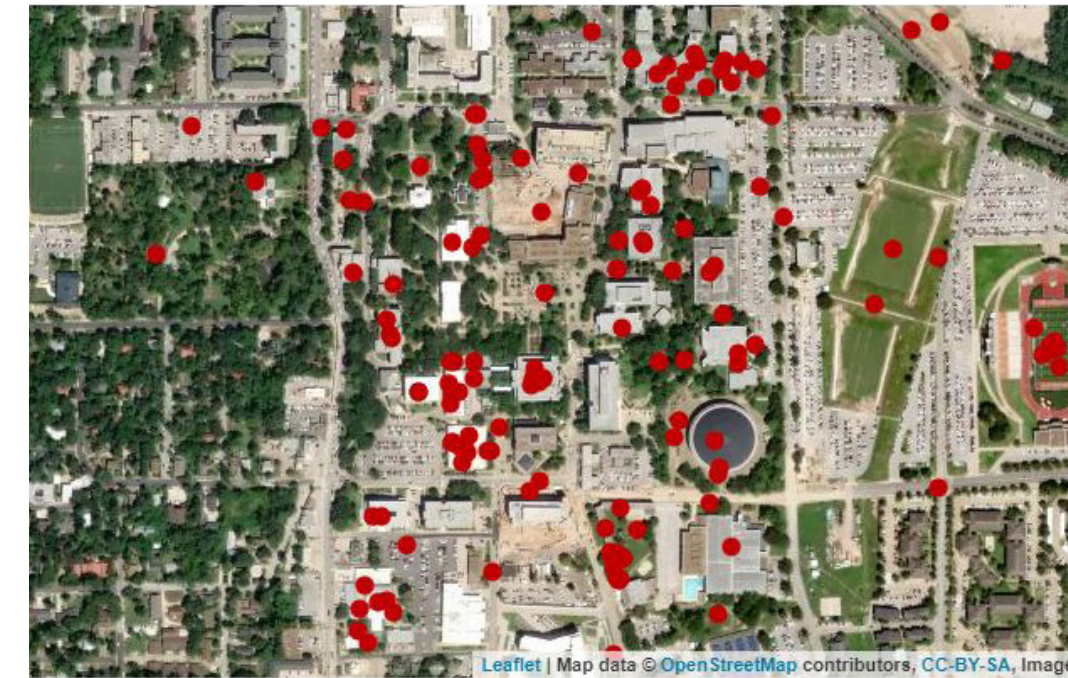
For a summary of the outcomes of these engagements, refer to Chapter 2. For additional details, the suitability survey is explained in the appendices, and the full Discovery Survey results portal is available online at the following link: pagethink-pi.com/samhoustonstateuniversity/portalresults/

Figure 1.32 Imagery of Plan Engagement Strategies



Stakeholder Interviews

One-on-one stakeholder interviews were conducted to solicit targeted feedback from the leadership of individual colleges and departments.



Online Discovery Survey

A digital survey was sent to all university faculty and staff to solicit feedback on patterns of campus use and preferences for future improvements.



Suitability Survey

The planning team conducted a walk-through of all learning spaces on the campuses to assess the quality of existing academic space in relation to the university's current needs.



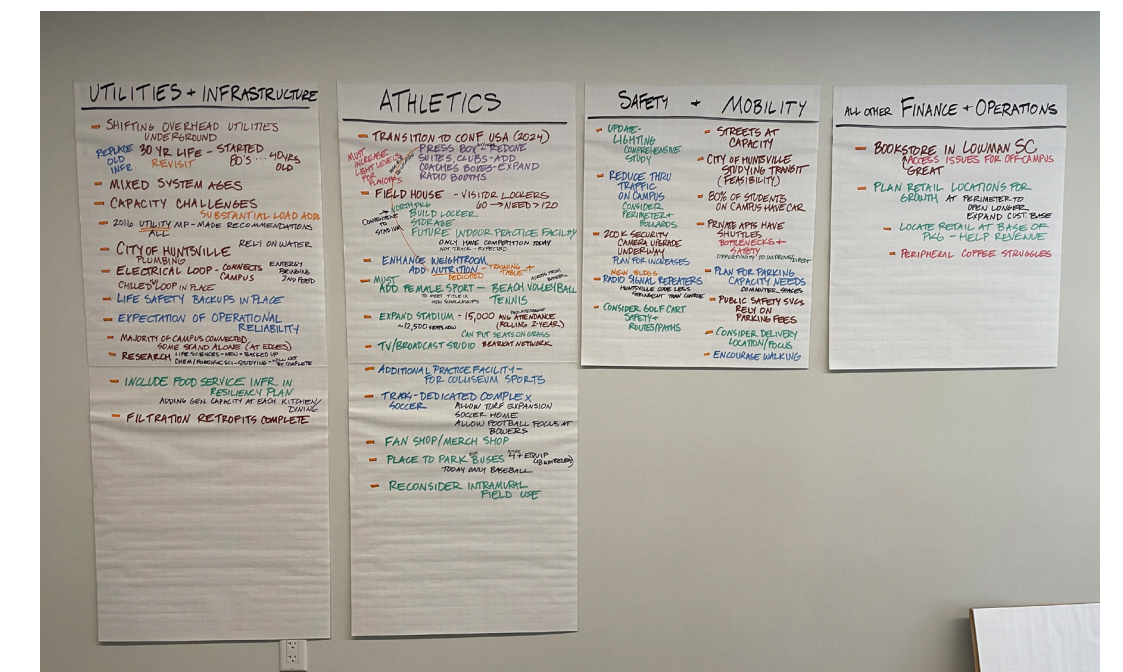
Work Sessions

Five work sessions were held at key milestones over the course of the planning process. The planning team met with the Steering and Advisory Committees during each of these sessions.



On-Campus Tabling

To engage the student population, the planning team held a tabling session in Frank Parker Plaza to solicit input.



Focus Groups

Focus groups centered around key operational topics met at two of the five campus planning work sessions. Additional sessions were held virtually.

2

Plan Drivers

- 2.1 Campus Conditions
- 2.2 Building Suitability, Condition, and Utilization
- 2.3 Enrollment Projections and Space Needs
- 2.4 Housing and Dining
- 2.5 Stakeholder Interviews and Discovery Survey

2.1 Plan Drivers | Campus Conditions

Huntsville Context

Key observations about the City of Huntsville informed the campus master plan’s recommendations.

Regional Mobility

The primary travel routes to the Main Campus include Sam Houston Avenue from the north and south, University Avenue from the north, Avenue M from the south, and Bearkat Boulevard from the east. Off-campus housing shuttles pick up and drop off next to the Bernard G. Johnson Coliseum, creating traffic congestion. An analysis of mobility conditions highlighted optimal locations for streetscape improvements and partnership development along the campus periphery, as well as the opportunity to reconfigure circulation at Bowers Boulevard and Avenue I to ease congestion.

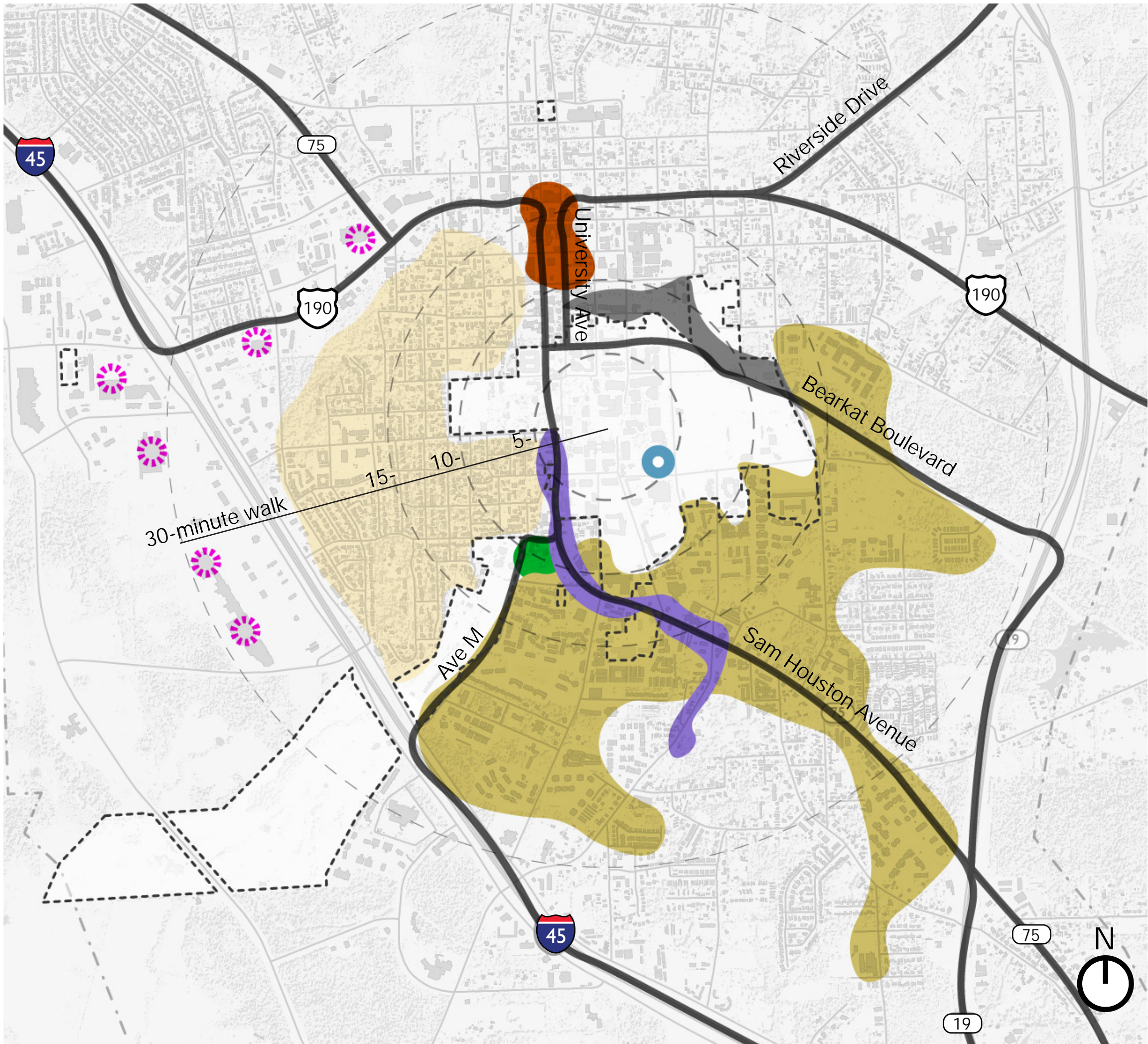
Campus Context

Downtown Huntsville and the larger Huntsville Cultural District are located north of the campus. Multi-modal connections between this area and the campus core require improvement in order to advance the municipal and regional planning goal of a University Village. With the nearest grocery stores a minimum thirty-minute walk from the campus core, there is a need for more student amenities closer to the center of campus and university residence halls. Off-campus student housing is located primarily south and east of the campus, and

could be better connected to the campus with improved multi-modal links, and reinforced with strategic property acquisitions. With low density single-family development located west of the campus, any proposed development along the west edge of campus should be designed to transition sensitively into its context. A restaurant and retail corridor along Sam Houston Avenue invites further investment with compatible uses, and could benefit from improved pedestrian access. A strip of commercial and warehouse development exists along the north edge of campus, along with a large plot of undeveloped university land which could accommodate additional event parking and other visitor amenities.

- Downtown Huntsville
- Off-Campus Student Housing
- Single-Family Houses
- Restaurants and Retail
- Commercial/Industrial
- Community Parks
- Grocery Stores
- Housing Shuttle Stop
- Key Routes to Campus
- Campus Boundary

Figure 2.11 Huntsville Context - Main Campus



2.1 Plan Drivers | Campus Conditions

Main Campus

Assessment of the Main Campus's facilities and grounds informed the campus master plan. The comprehensive analysis of Main Campus conditions can be found in the appendices.

Vehicular Circulation

Improvements to campus gateways and circulation could enhance the arrival experience, as well as connections to the surrounding community. The main one-way vehicular loop around the campus contributes to congestion and is confusing to navigate, suggesting a need for modifications to its alignment and capacity. Vehicular gateways at Bearkat Boulevard and Bowers Boulevard have the potential to accommodate highly visible development and university branding. Surface parking lots in the campus core provide potential development sites for campus growth, continuing the pattern of infill development that has occurred on the campus over the past twenty years.

Facilities

The welcoming, walkable character of the campus core can be extended to other areas through further infill development. Academic clusters within the core can be reinforced with new academic programs and existing program growth. The campus contains two student housing communities, the North Residential Neighborhood and the South Residential Neighborhood; both could accommodate additional beds and improved open spaces.

Open Space and Walkability

The campus contains many attractive landscape features and well-defined open spaces. Key spaces, such as Frank Parker Plaza, are generally located in the center of the campus. These spaces could be improved with the introduction of more outdoor amenities, and emulated in other areas beyond the campus core.

The campus has a compact and walkable core. Key pedestrian corridors, especially those that connect the core with the periphery, could be enhanced with accessibility, safety, and comfort improvements. Major barriers to accessibility exist primarily along the west and east side of the campus core and within Frank Parker Plaza that need to be addressed. These will be addressed in more detail in a separate accessibility study.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>Figure 2.12</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ One-way Vehicle Loop ● Major Gateways ■ Commuter Parking Lots | <p>Figure 2.14</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Key Open Spaces |
| <p>Figure 2.13</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Arts & Media ○ Business & Education ○ Criminal Justice ○ Health Sciences ○ Humanities & Social Sciences ○ Science & Engineering Tech. ■ Student Housing ■ Dining / Rec / Wellness | <p>Figure 2.15</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ Key Walking Routes ○ Pedestrian Gateways ■ Accessibility Barriers |

Figure 2.12 Key Observations—Vehicular Mobility

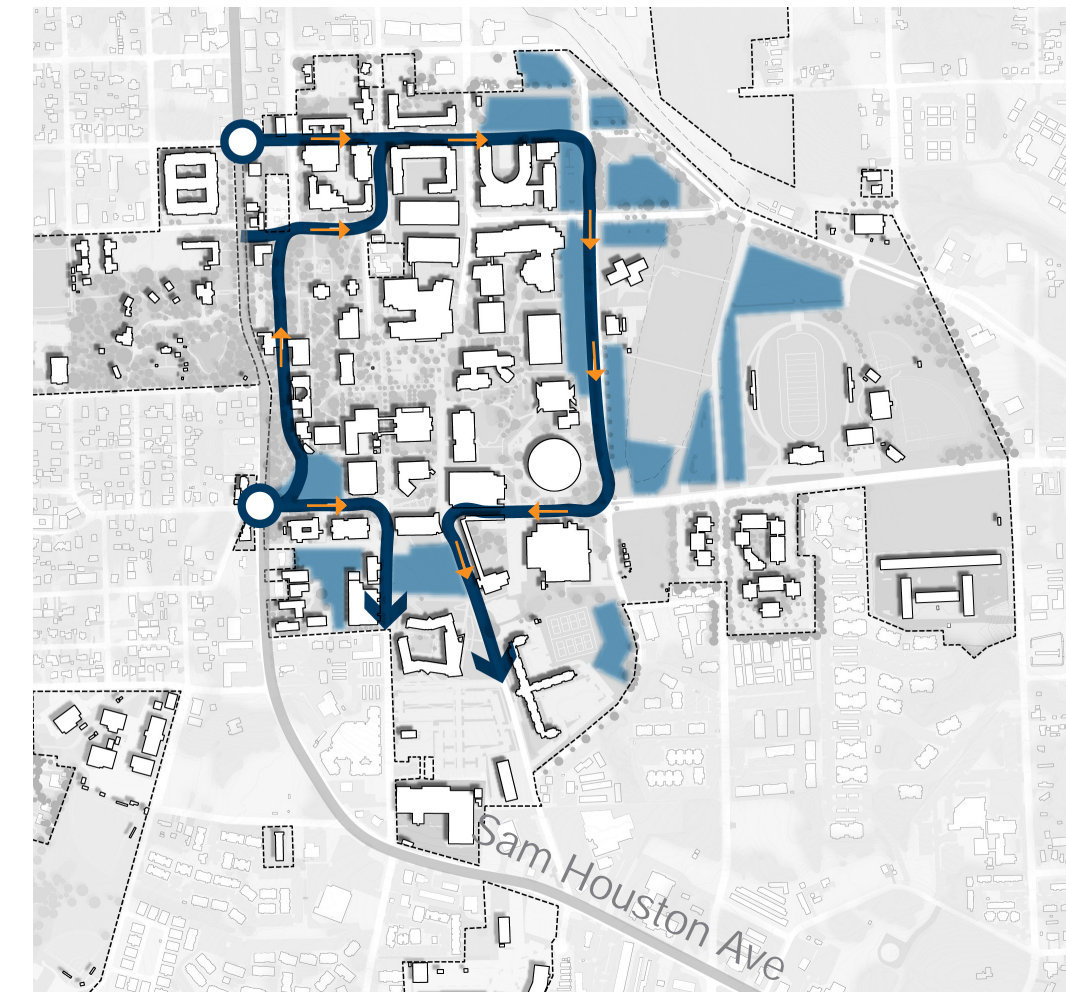


Figure 2.13 Key Observations—Facilities

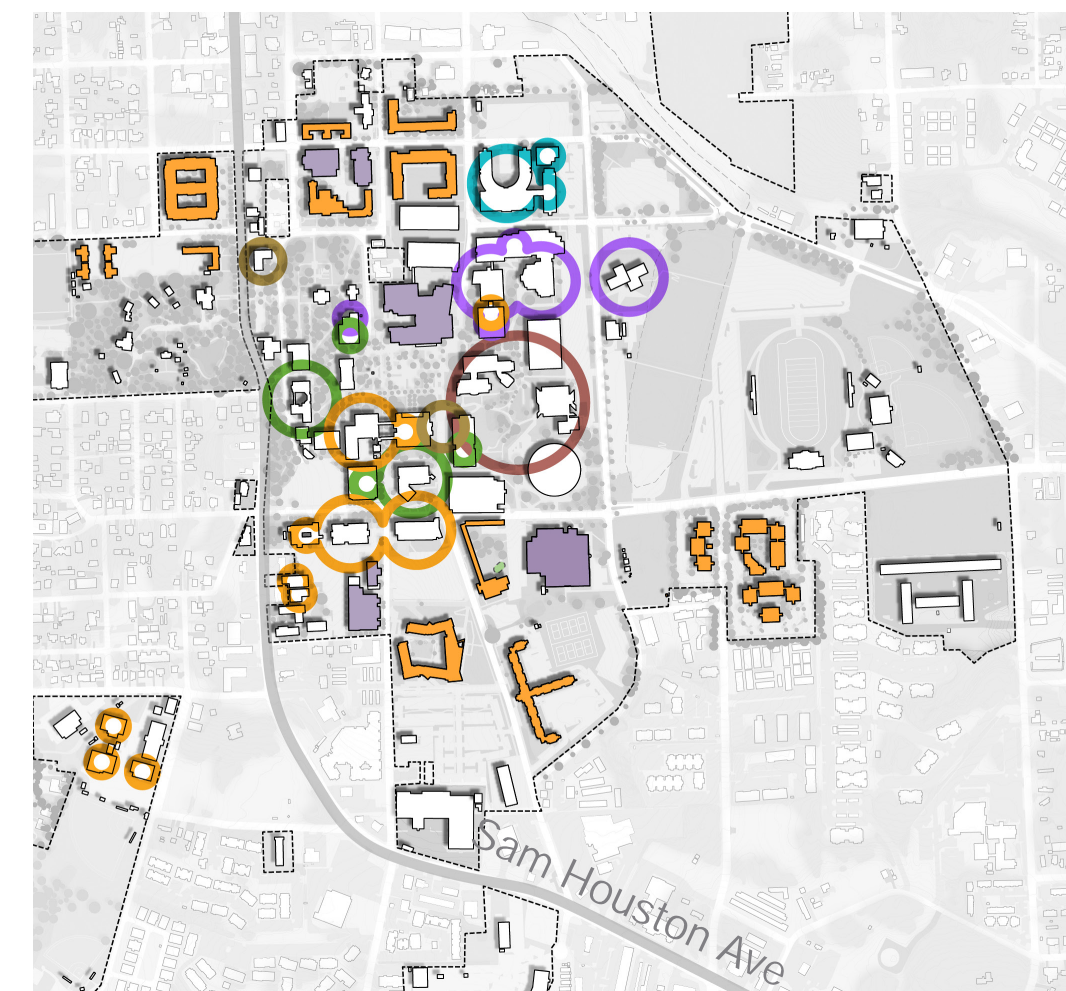


Figure 2.14 Key Observations—Open Space

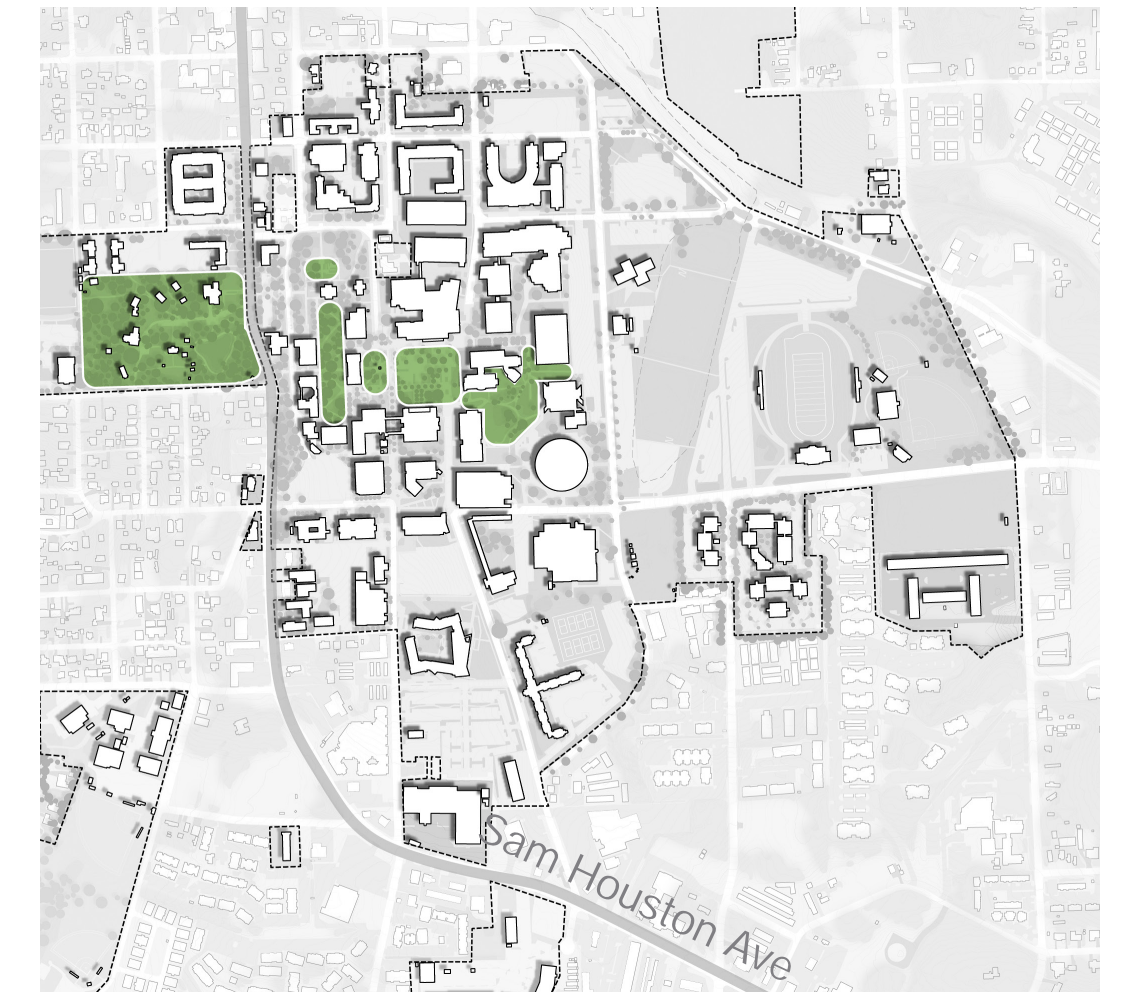
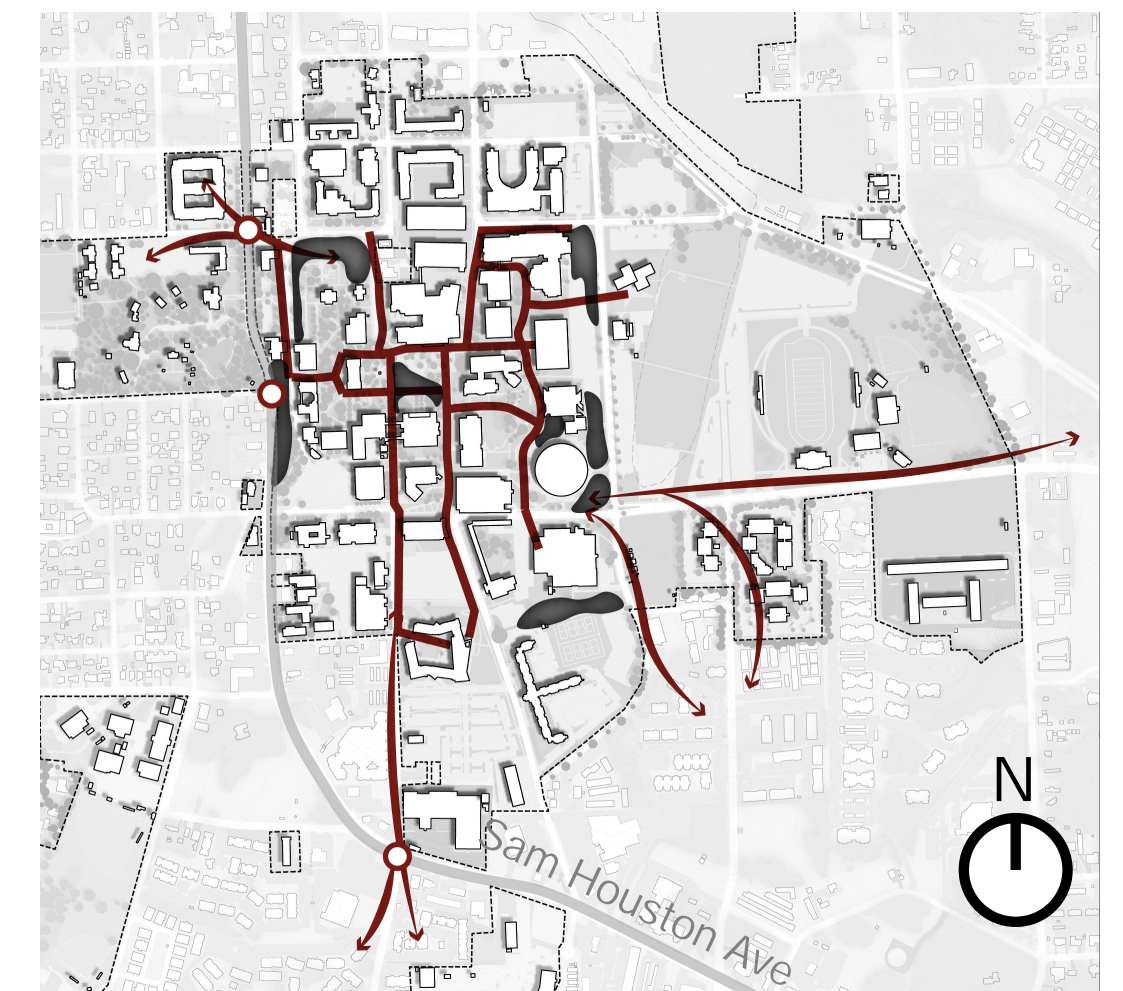


Figure 2.15 Key Observations—Walkability



2.2 Plan Drivers | Facility Condition, Suitability, and Utilization

Condition

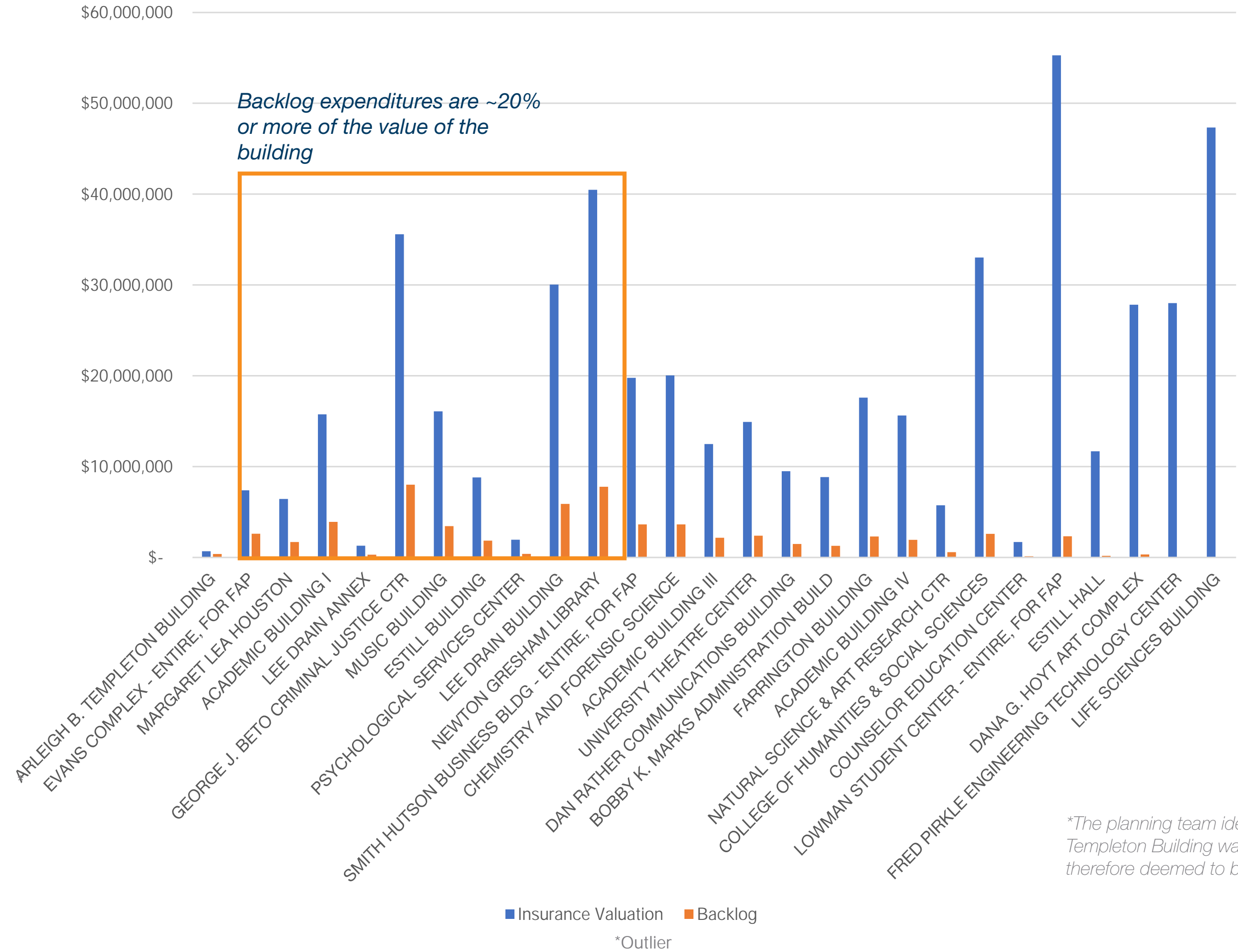
Facility Condition

To inform the campus master planning effort, the university provided the planning team with a facility condition assessment (FCA) prepared in 2021. The data included system records with a recommended action year, project time frame, investment criteria, project category, and cost, all grouped by building and portfolio type.

The university also provided the insurance-supplied current replacement value of university assets, which allowed the team to determine the facility condition index (FCI). An FCI is calculated by dividing deferred maintenance deficiencies by current replacement value (CRV). For the purposes of this assessment, the planning team applied backlog FCI as the primary metric since it identified the most pressing needs at the time of the campus planning effort.

The buildings with the most backlog expenses compared with the insured value of the building, and therefore highest FCI, are highlighted on the left side of Figure 2.21.

Figure 2.21 Selected Buildings' Maintenance Backlog with Top Ten Buildings with Highest Proportional Backlog Highlighted



*The planning team identified that the replacement value of the Templeton Building was based upon its unique construction and therefore deemed to be an outlier for the purpose of this study.

2.2 Plan Drivers | Facility Condition, Suitability, and Utilization

Suitability

Facility Suitability

To further understand existing building conditions, the master plan also included a facility suitability assessment (FSA), which was used to determine how well each building supports the academic and administrative programs it accommodates.

The planning team considered the following themes that emerged from listening sessions with campus stakeholders to inform the FSA:

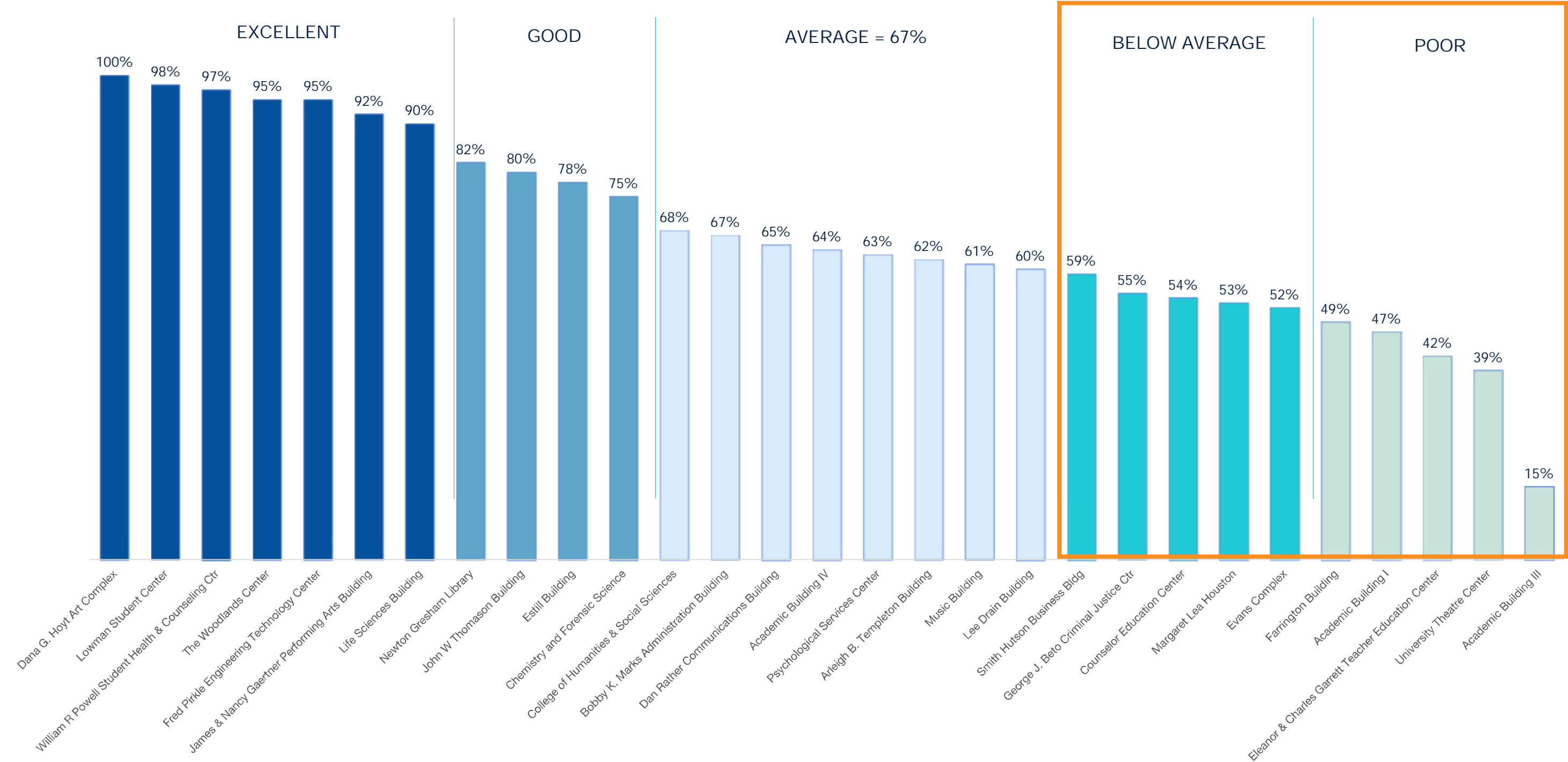
- Advancing SHSU’s instructional and research mission
- Strengthening campus community
- Providing student-centered spaces
- Investing in collaboration spaces
- Extending the character of the campus core for cohesion

Based on these themes, the planning team developed a scorecard to rate and document the suitability of each facility.

The FSA included 28 buildings on the SHSU Main Campus and one building at The Woodlands Center and focused on collecting data to understand how facilities perform within four primary categories:

- Academic and Research Indicators
- Building Qualities
- Campus Context
- Programmatic Fit

Figure 2.22 Building Suitability with Top Ten Least Suitable Buildings Highlighted



Each category contains key performance indicators (KPIs) with discrete elements that were scored on a zero-to-five scale based on best practices and institutional benchmarks. Building rankings are shown in Figure 2.22, with the ten lowest ranked buildings highlighted on the right.

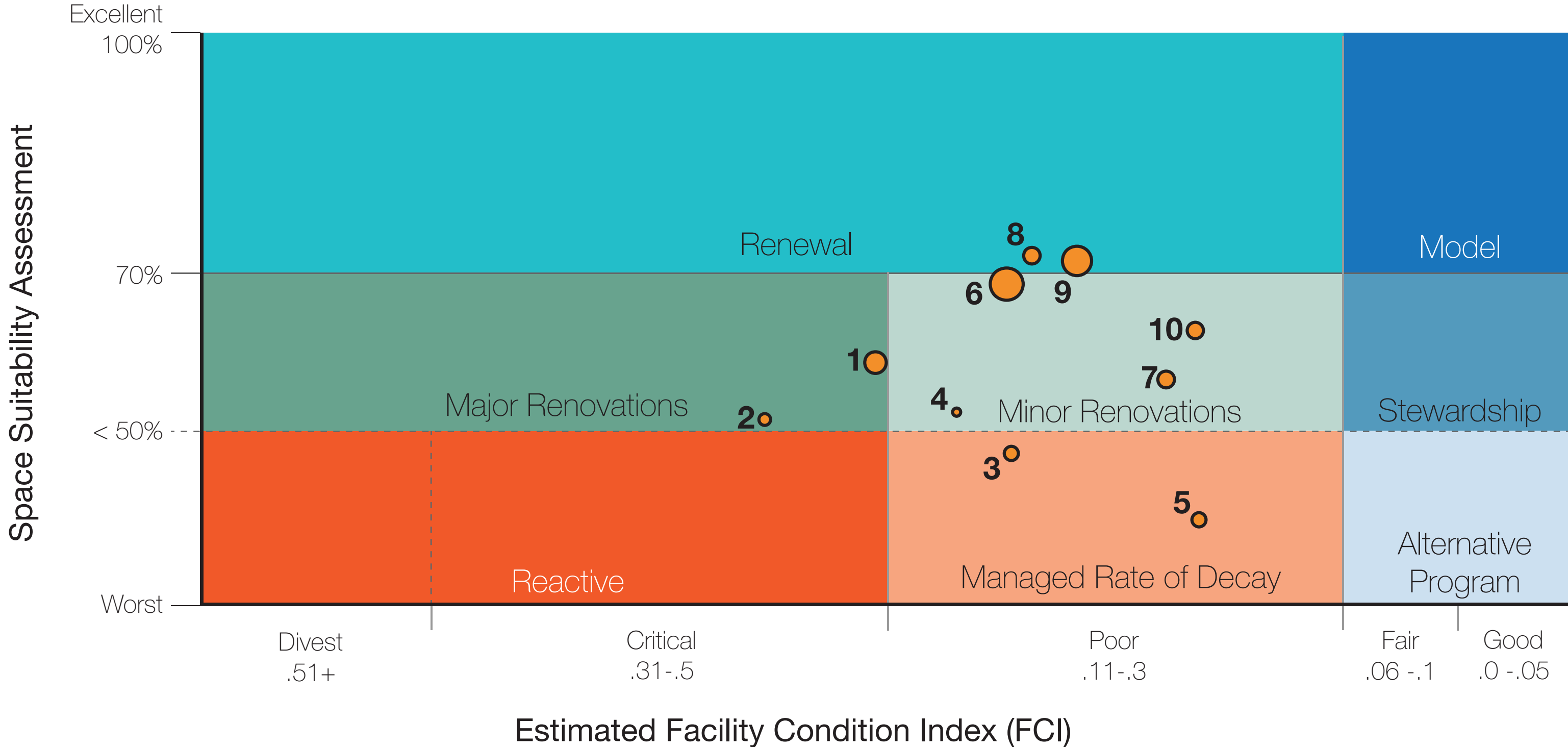
2.2 Plan Drivers | Facility Suitability, Condition, and Utilization

Composite Score

The planning team created a composite ranking for each building and applied the rankings to create a 'facility investment strategy matrix' that visually maps the overall investment needs for each campus building (see Figure 2.23). If a building is positioned towards the left on the matrix, its FCI is poor. If it is positioned closer to the horizontal axis, then its suitability for the programs it accommodates is also poor. The ten buildings with the highest composite scores (i.e. with the lowest FCI's and the poorest program fit rankings) are the following:

1. Garrett Teacher Education Center
2. Evans Complex
3. Academic Building I
4. Margaret Lea Houston Building
5. Academic Building III
6. Beto Criminal Justice Center
7. University Theatre Center
8. Music Building
9. Lee Drain Building
10. Smith-Hutson Business Building

Figure 2.23 Facility Investment Strategy Matrix



2.2 Plan Drivers | Facility Suitability, Condition, and Utilization

Facility Investment Strategies

The investment strategy matrix on the previous page is broken into sections that describe a range of recommended investment strategies, as follows:

Model - Perform ongoing maintenance of facilities and equipment to guarantee they do not slip below university standards for “good” condition and “excellent” suitability for the program.

Renewal - Perform renewal projects to return the building FCI to “good” or “fair” condition.

Stewardship - Perform adequate ongoing maintenance to the systems and equipment to ensure they do not slip below the university standards for “good” condition. Monitor the suitability of the facility for the program to ensure that it continues to support the program it accommodates.

Minor Renovations - Perform necessary renovations to either improve the building condition or the building suitability. The term “minor” indicates that the condition renovation required to move the FCI from “poor” condition back to “fair” or “good”, and that a smaller range of improvements are required to enhance the suitability of the building.

Major Renovations - Perform necessary renovations to either improve the building condition or the building suitability. The term “major” indicates that the condition renovation required moves the FCI out of “critical” condition and that a smaller range of improvements are needed to enhance the suitability of the building.

Alternative Program - Evaluate course offerings to improve program accessibility and enrollment. While the condition of the building is “good” or “fair” the suitability of the building for the assigned program should be realigned.

Managed Rate of Decay - Complete select renewal and/or replacement projects to manage the overall building condition decline. Additional investigation may be necessary to decide the future of the building and assigned programs it accommodates. Options include performing a “major renovation” to improve the condition and suitability for a different program or use, or manage the rate at which the building conditions continue to decline until a decision can be made concerning its long-term viability.

Reactive - Evaluate the cost of renewals versus building new.

2.2 Plan Drivers | Facility Suitability, Condition, and Utilization

Space Utilization—Main Campus

Existing Space

The Main Campus contains slightly over 1.75 million net assignable square feet (nasf) of non-residential space, which equates to approximately 130 nasf per full time equivalent student (FTE) for the Fall 2021 term. Excluded spaces amount to approximately 1.23 million nasf. Excluding classroom space, the Colleges of Science and Engineering Technology and Arts and Media occupy the most academic space on campus. The administrative units of Student Affairs and Operations occupy the most non-academic space.

Swing Space

Currently the Main Campus does not have any space set aside as swing space for renovations. One of the main goals of the plan is to identify where swing space could be created in order to facilitate building renovations.

Instructional Space Utilization

Classroom Utilization

The Main Campus has 129 classrooms. These classrooms average 29 weekly room hours of

the 38 weekly room hour target established by the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board (THECB). When these rooms are scheduled, approximately 69% of the seats are filled on average. This is higher than the THECB target of 65% seat fill rate. Combined, these utilization statistics equal to about 18.6 weekly seat hours which is lower than the combined THECB utilization targets of 24.7 weekly seat hours. The heaviest scheduled use times are between 9:00 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. Monday through Thursday. Overall, the average space per seat is 23 nasf, which is lower than contemporary standards for flexible classrooms, which average 30 to 35 nasf per seat.

SHSU is moving towards centralized scheduling. Currently classrooms are controlled by departments, rather than the registrar's office. As SHSU continues to move towards centralized scheduling it is anticipated that classroom utilization will improve, and the university will be able to look for opportunities to create more flexible learning environments that will better serve its students, enable hybrid learning, and create higher quality space for faculty.

Figure 2.24 Scheduled Classroom Use by Day and Time - Main Campus

Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	*Average
8:00 AM	44% 57 Rooms	50% 65 Rooms	43% 55 Rooms	51% 66 Rooms	33% 42 Rooms	44% 57 Rooms
9:00 AM	72% 93 Rooms	51% 66 Rooms	73% 94 Rooms	52% 67 Rooms	63% 81 Rooms	62% 80 Rooms
9:30 AM	74% 95 Rooms	86% 111 Rooms	74% 96 Rooms	84% 109 Rooms	64% 83 Rooms	77% 99 Rooms
10:00 AM	84% 109 Rooms	87% 112 Rooms	83% 107 Rooms	85% 110 Rooms	67% 87 Rooms	81% 105 Rooms
11:00 AM	81% 105 Rooms	88% 113 Rooms	81% 104 Rooms	84% 109 Rooms	67% 87 Rooms	81% 104 Rooms
12:00 PM	69% 89 Rooms	83% 107 Rooms	62% 80 Rooms	83% 107 Rooms	51% 66 Rooms	70% 90 Rooms
12:30 PM	63% 81 Rooms	79% 102 Rooms	55% 71 Rooms	77% 99 Rooms	48% 62 Rooms	64% 83 Rooms
1:00 PM	47% 60 Rooms	86% 111 Rooms	47% 60 Rooms	81% 104 Rooms	33% 42 Rooms	58% 75 Rooms
2:00 PM	75% 97 Rooms	79% 102 Rooms	67% 86 Rooms	74% 96 Rooms	26% 34 Rooms	64% 83 Rooms
3:30 PM	52% 67 Rooms	50% 65 Rooms	53% 69 Rooms	47% 60 Rooms	12% 16 Rooms	43% 55 Rooms
5:00 PM	16% 20 Rooms	16% 21 Rooms	16% 21 Rooms	15% 19 Rooms	2% 2 Rooms	13% 17 Rooms
6:00 PM	16% 21 Rooms	18% 23 Rooms	16% 21 Rooms	17% 22 Rooms	1% 1 Rooms	14% 18 Rooms
7:20 PM	14% 18 Rooms	9% 12 Rooms	12% 15 Rooms	9% 12 Rooms	1% 1 Rooms	9% 12 Rooms

Total classrooms = 129

* The average is calculated on Monday through Friday use.

2.2 Plan Drivers | Facility Suitability, Condition, and Utilization

Space Utilization (continued)

Class Laboratory Utilization

The Main Campus has 77 class laboratories, which are scheduled an average of 25 weekly room hours at an average 67% seat fill rate. This equates to an average of 17.5 weekly seat hours.

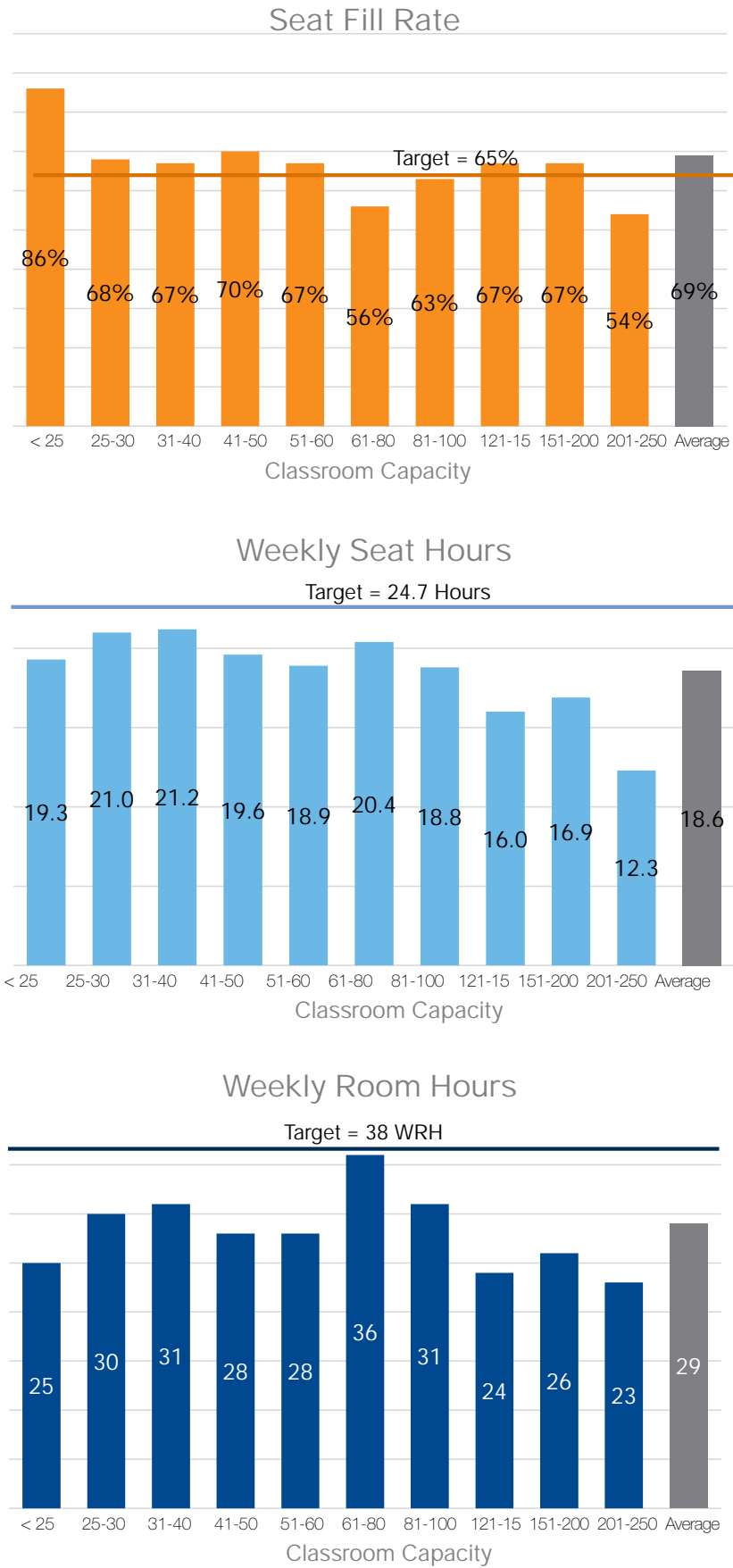
THECB utilization targets for class laboratories is 25 weekly room hours at a 75% seat fill rate for a combined average of 18.8 weekly seat hours.

Many SHSU programs exceed class laboratory THECB utilization targets, including: Mass Communications, Agricultural Sciences, Art, Biological Sciences, Chemistry, Physics and Astronomy, Music, Engineering Technology, and Theatre. The growth of these programs and the introduction of new programs will drive the need for more class laboratory space.

Specialty Campuses

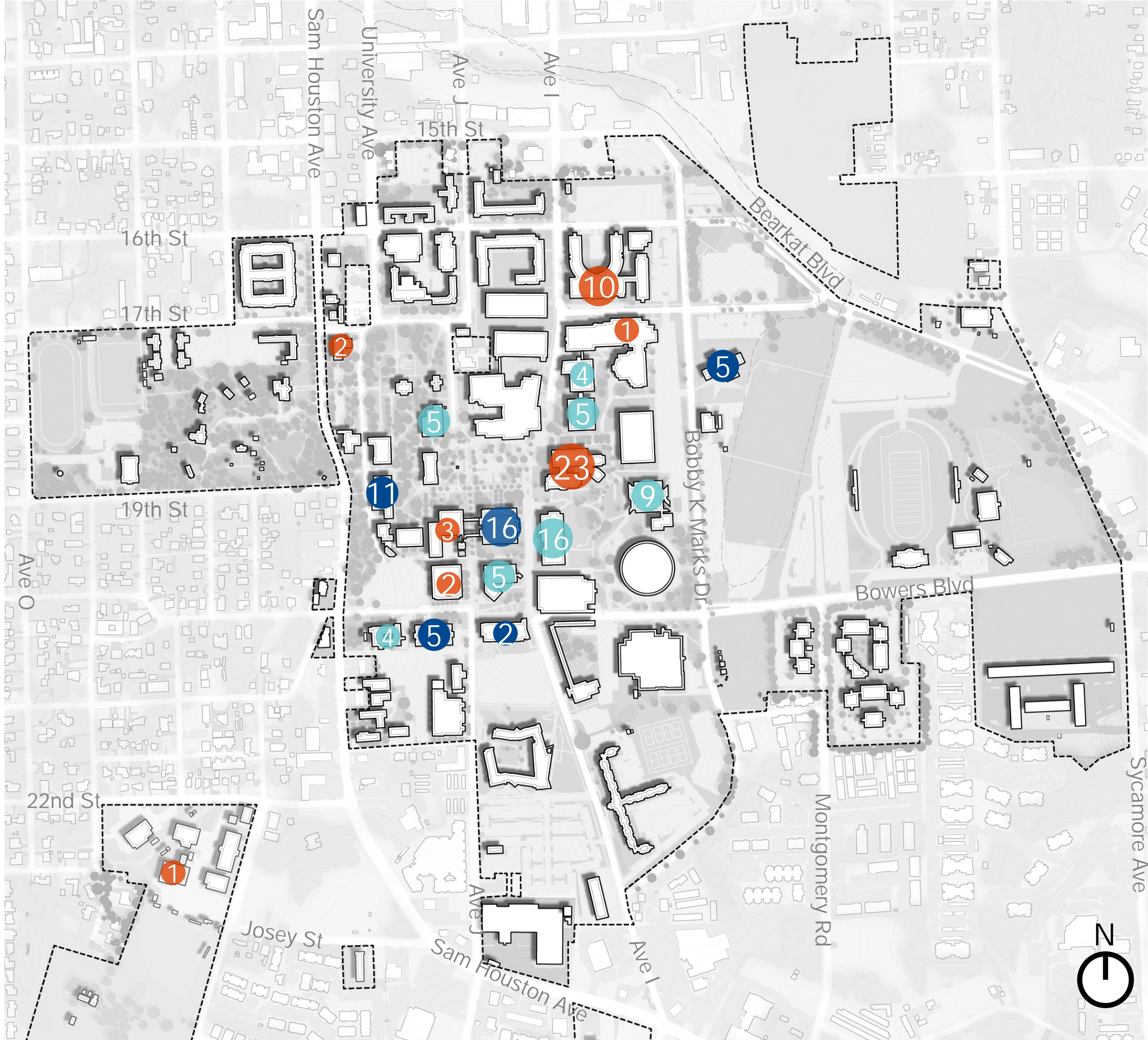
For the Conroe Campus and The Woodlands Center please refer to Chapter 5 - Specialty Campuses and Sites.

Figure 2.25 Classroom Utilization by Capacity



- Ⓢ Number in Colored Circle Indicates Number of Classrooms per Building
- At or Above Utilization Target (24.7 weekly seat hours)
- +/- Huntsville Average (18.6 weekly seat hours)
- Underutilized (<17.0 weekly seat hours)

Figure 2.26 Classroom Count and Utilization Map, by Building—Main Campus



2.3 Plan Drivers | Enrollment Projections and Space Needs

Enrollment Projections

Main Campus

Enrollment projections used in the space needs analysis are based upon a demographic analysis prepared by Facility Programming and Consulting. The overall headcount enrollment is projected to grow by 23.9% from 22,342 students to 27,683. This includes all types of learners across the three campuses. The student FTE growth is expected to be 22% from 18,037 FTE to 22,070 FTE.

Enrollment at the Main Campus is projected to grow by 13% over the next ten years, to approximately 17,200 on-campus or hybrid students. On-campus students complete all of their instructional hours on campus, while hybrid students enroll in at least one course that is delivered online. While the on-campus and hybrid enrollment total is only slightly higher than it was in 2019, the number of online students is projected to grow substantially compared to that year. Contributing to this increase in enrollment is the desired expansion of Science and Engineering Technology, Health Sciences, and Business programs for on-campus, hybrid, and online students.

Figure 2.31 Enrollment Projections by Campus, 2021-2031

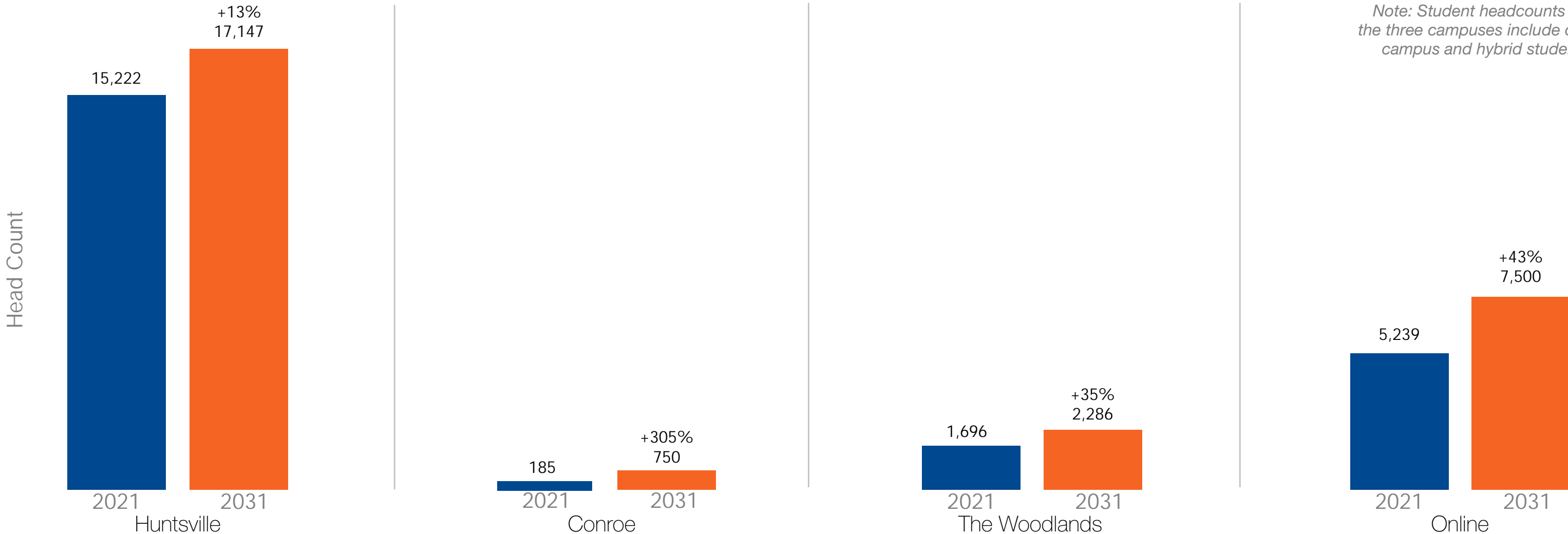
Campus	Fall 2021		Fall 2031		Percent Difference
	Head Count	FTE	Head Count	FTE	
Huntsville	6,404	5,523			
Huntsville plus Combo***	15,222	13,504	17,147	15,212	13%
Conroe	185	185	750	750	305%
The Woodlands	298	123			
The Woodlands plus Combo**	1,696	1,388	2,286	1,871	35%
Combination*	9,486	8,586			
Online Only	5,239	2,960	7,500	4,237	43%

* Includes students enrolled in a combination of online, Huntsville, The Woodlands Center, etc.

**Source: Facility Programming + Consulting

***Estimated to match FP+C's Fall 2021 unduplicated enrollment numbers

Figure 2.32 Student Headcount Projections by Campus 2021-2031



2.3 Plan Drivers | Enrollment Projections and Space Needs

There is an overall surplus of both academic and administrative office space, which is attributable to the university's large average office size of 152 nasf, compared to current standards of approximately 120 nasf per office. When considering office space assignments over the long-term, the university should evaluate work from home policies to determine who receives a permanent assigned workspace. Individuals that do not spend a minimum number of days on campus could use a hoteling space rather than an assigned workspace. At the same time, if employees are spending less time on campus, then the demand for collaboration spaces will also increase. These spaces should be equipped with technology that allows on-site and remote participation. These spaces tend to be used informally and can accommodate anywhere from four to eight individuals. Conference rooms on the other hand tend to be scheduled, and should also be technology enabled for both in-person and remote use. Typical conference rooms seat a dozen or more people.

Figure 2.34 Space Needs by Academic Unit (excludes Classrooms) - Main Campus

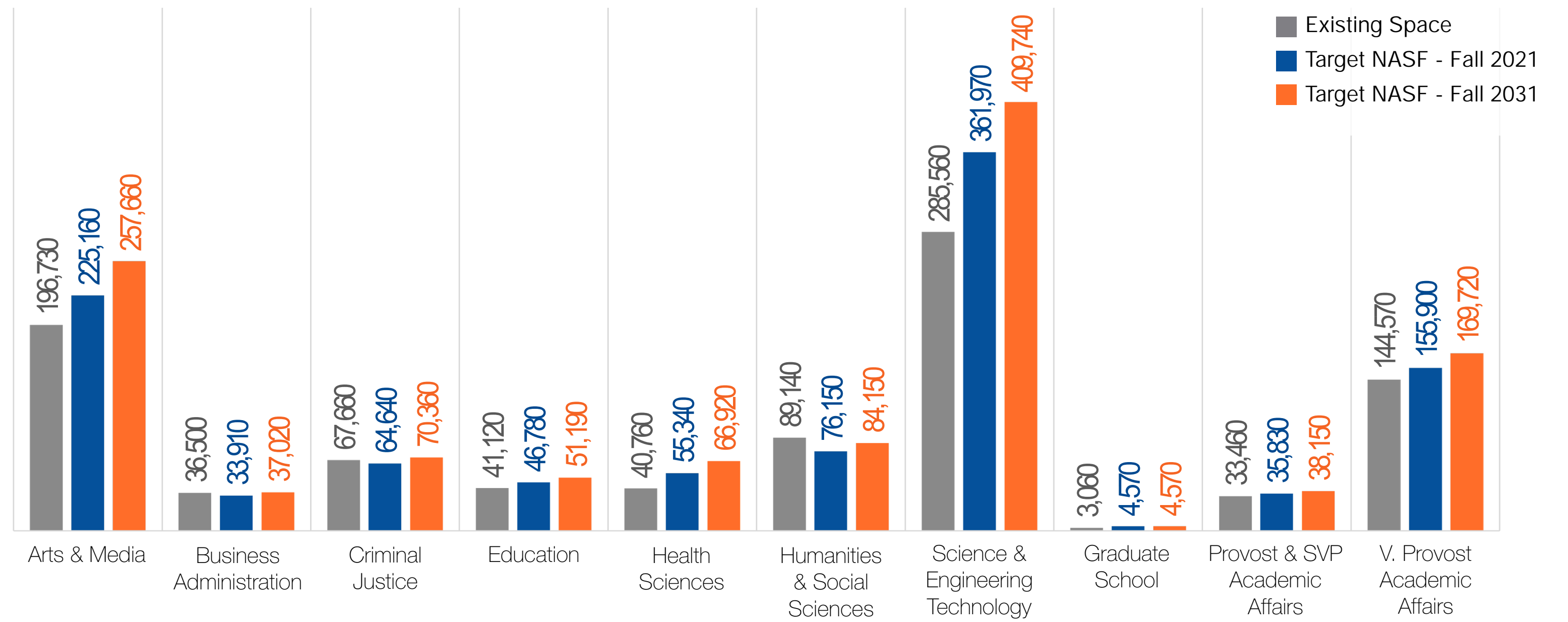
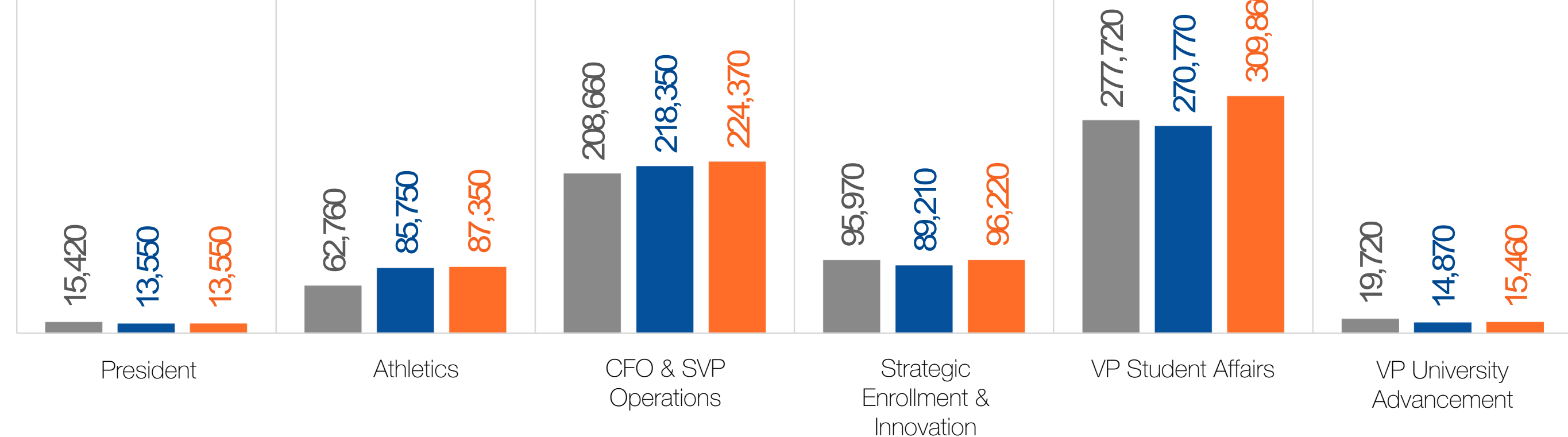


Figure 2.33 Space Needs by Unit - Main Campus

	Fall 2021			Fall 2031	
	Existing NASF	Target NASF	Difference	Target NASF	Difference
Academic Units	1,069,680	1,204,110	(134,430)	1,354,270	(284,590)
Administrative Units	681,870	694,130	(12,260)	748,430	(66,560)
TOTAL	1,751,550	1,898,240	(146,690)	2,102,700	(351,150)

Figure 2.35 Space Needs by Administrative Unit - Main Campus



2.3 Plan Drivers | Enrollment Projections and Space Needs

Space Needs—Main Campus

The analysis of space needs for the future target year at the Main Campus identified a deficit of approximately 351,000 nasf. Priority needs include instructional laboratories (133,000 nasf), research space (36,000 nasf), classrooms (33,685 nasf), study space (32,000 nasf), intercollegiate athletics (33,000 nasf), physical plant (Facilities Management) or central services (27,000 nasf), and recreation (55,500 nasf). The instructional laboratory space need is attributable to the expansion of programs, over-utilization of existing labs, and outdated labs that are undersized.

With an average space per seat of 23 nasf, and a space metric of 28 nasf per seat, the classroom space deficit is attributable to undersized rooms, rather than an overall room shortage. The higher nasf metric accommodates a range of classroom types, from traditional rooms to more flexible learning spaces, as well as classroom studios. Another way to look at undersized rooms is by possibly reducing the capacity to accommodate flexible furniture styles. However, with the higher seat fill rates that SHSU currently achieves, this may not be possible.

The need for study space reflects a need for some additional space within the main library, as well as informal collaboration spaces within all academic and research buildings. Additional space in the library can be created as physical volumes are replaced with digital collections, or when the building is renovated.

Intercollegiate athletics has a need for additional storage space, locker room space, and team meeting space, as well as recreation space. Facilities Management also requires more storage and shop space.

Figure 2.36 Space Needs by Space Category - Main Campus

Space Category	Existing NASF	Fall 2021		Fall 2031	
		Target NASF	Difference	Target NASF	Difference
Academic Space	992,729	1,092,842	(100,113)	1,233,212	(240,483)
Classrooms	131,126	143,862	(12,736)	164,811	(33,685)
Laboratories	244,545	325,173	(80,628)	377,665	(133,120)
Class Laboratories	114,334	212,142	(97,808)	250,971	(136,637)
Open Laboratories	130,211	113,031	17,180	126,694	3,517
Research Space	67,627	91,348	(23,721)	103,872	(36,245)
Research Laboratories	67,575	86,452	(18,877)	96,852	(29,277)
Vivaria Space	52	4,896	(4,844)	7,020	(6,968)
Academic Offices	321,553	290,965	30,588	320,580	973
Library and Study Space	112,405	133,462	(21,057)	144,589	(32,184)
Other Academic Space	115,473	108,032	7,441	121,695	(6,222)
Academic Support Space	481,895	515,141	(33,246)	542,845	(60,950)
Administrative Offices	190,337	165,267	25,070	173,337	17,000
Other Administrative Space	41,524	43,413	(1,889)	48,540	(7,016)
Assembly & Exhibit Space	77,900	78,474	(574)	88,722	(10,822)
Intercollegiate Athletics	87,153	120,000	(32,847)	120,000	(32,847)
Facilities Management	84,981	107,987	(23,006)	112,246	(27,265)
Student Space	276,925	290,256	(13,331)	326,638	(49,713)
Student-Centered Space	180,388	152,220	28,168	171,470	8,918
Student Health Care	12,345	13,700	(1,355)	15,432	(3,087)
Recreation	84,192	124,336	(40,144)	139,736	(55,544)
TOTAL	1,751,549	1,898,239	(146,690)	2,102,695	(351,146)

2.4 Plan Drivers | Housing and Dining

Housing and Dining Overview

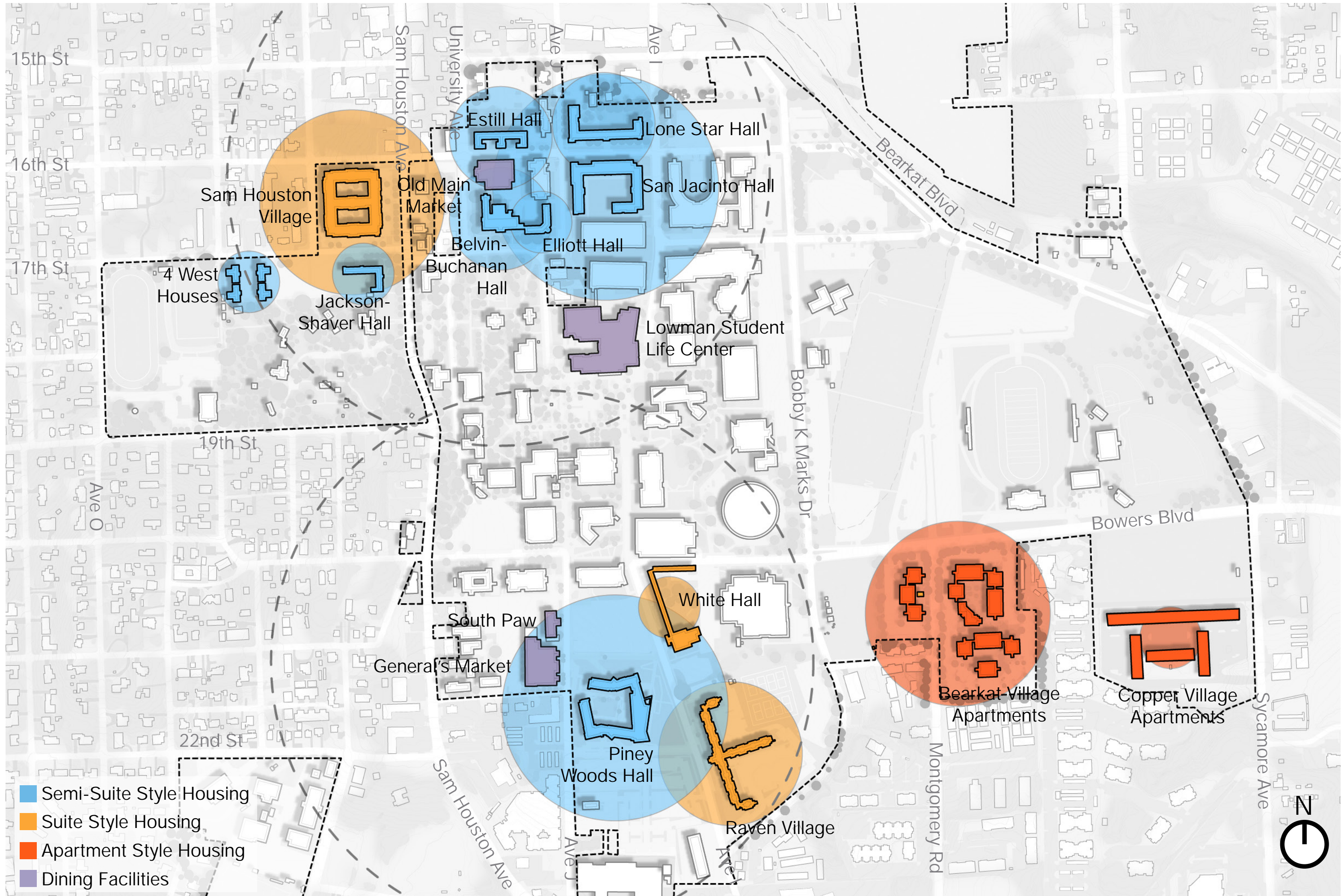
Existing Conditions Summary

To create a rich student life experience and a strong sense of community, a mix of housing geared to a range of different students—freshmen, upper division students, and first generation students among others—is needed. The planning team’s discussions with the university’s Student Life Focus Group and other stakeholders informed the plan’s recommendations and priorities around housing and dining. A more focused housing and dining study is recommended to gain a more thorough understanding of facility conditions and demand.

The existing campus housing stock consists of a mix of semi-suites, suites, and apartments. Campus housing is concentrated within three clusters. Semi-suites and suites are located within the North and South Residential Neighborhoods, and all apartments are located along Bowers Boulevard. Approximately 60% of the university’s housing inventory consists of semi-suite units, including Piney Woods and San Jacinto Halls, which contain 1,312 beds, or 31% of the total campus inventory. Semi-suites representing another 25% of the inventory are evenly divided among three residence halls in the two residential neighborhoods.

The purchase of Copper Village will add an additional 116 beds to the existing 500 beds at Bearkat Apartments in the Bowers Boulevard corridor, raising the total apartment inventory to 616 beds, or 15% of the total campus inventory. Both campus neighborhoods are anchored by a dining facility- Old Main Market in the North, and General’s Market in the South. All semi-suites and suites are within a five- to ten- minute walk from a dining hall or other food facility.

Figure 2.41 Existing Housing Inventory Distribution and Dining Hall Locations



2.4 Plan Drivers | Housing and Dining

Housing and Dining Targets

Housing and Dining Demand

New student housing should continue to be developed in established campus neighborhoods through infill to address current and future housing needs. This will lead to more active and densely populated campus neighborhoods with a stronger sense of community. Support space needs for freshmen students consist of more community oriented space, while upper division students require more private, independent living space.

With a target of 600 net new beds by 2031, future housing should consist of a combination of semi-suites and suites. As more beds become available, existing residence halls along Sam Houston Avenue that are further from campus can be converted into upper division housing. The university is currently able to provide housing for 28% of all on-campus students. If existing student headcount is maintained and the target 600 net new beds is met this would increase to 32% of students.

Older residence halls such as Creager, Baldwin, Crawford and Mallon located further from the campus core, and White Hall-which has significant deferred maintenance needs-should be replaced over time. This will create a need for an additional 386 replacement beds that will be lost due to demolition.

The net new beds and replacement beds highlighted in figure 2.42 represent the targeted additional beds for the ten-year plan.

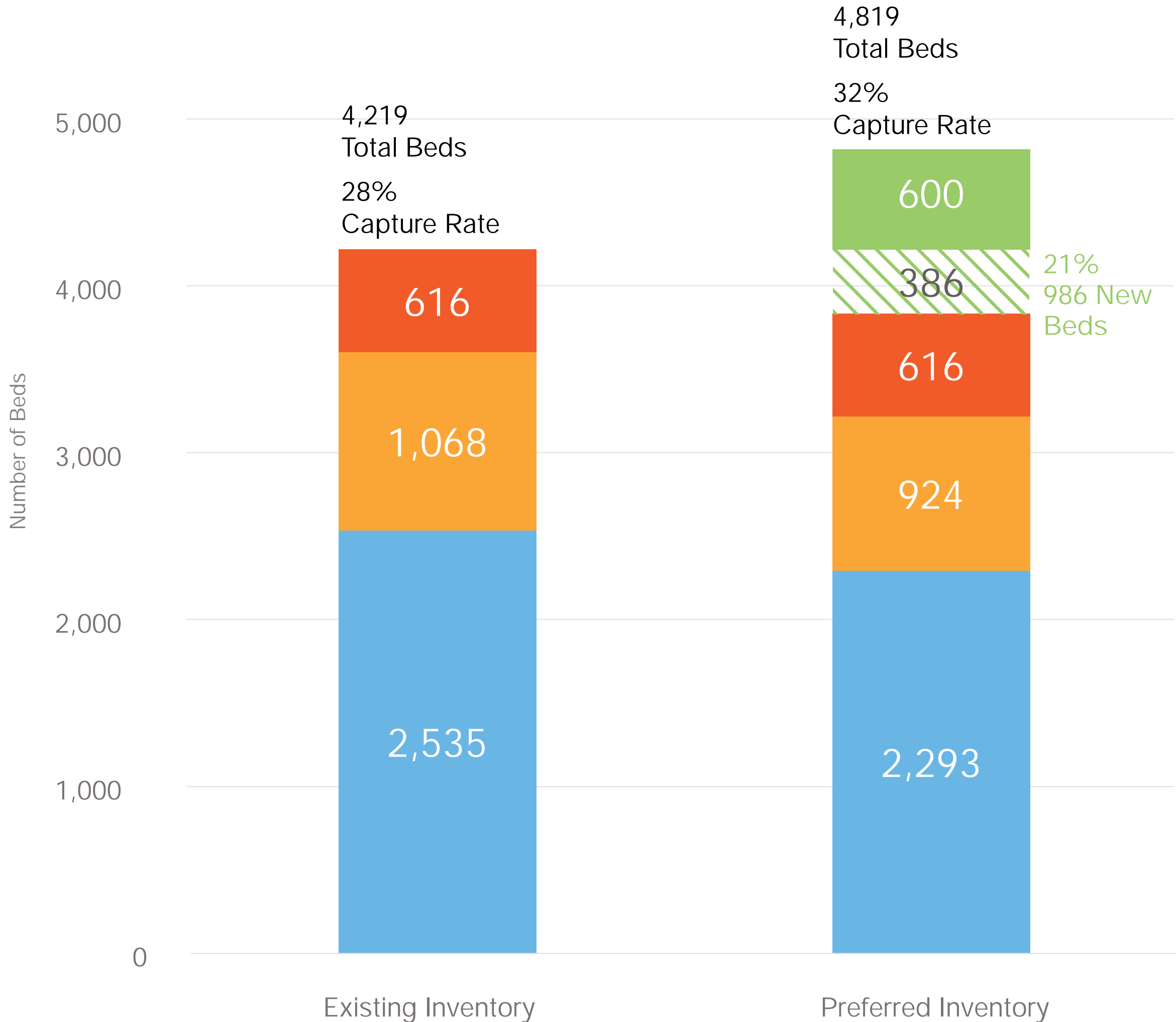
As the student residential population increases, additional dining capacity will also be needed.

Student Life Priorities

- Target 600 net new beds in ten-year plan
- Address shortage of housing for upper division students due to freshmen demand
- Replace or renovate older housing stock and assign some renovated halls to upper division students
- Increase dining and retail amenities around campus, potentially embedding in new or renovated residence halls
- Activate outdoor spaces adjacent to main dining facilities

- Semi-Suite
- Suite
- Apartment
- ▨ Replacement Beds
- Net New Beds

Figure 2.42 Existing and Preferred Housing Inventory



2.5 Plan Drivers | Stakeholder Interviews and Discovery Survey

Stakeholder Interview Takeaways

General Takeaways

- Make efficient use of university resources, and invest in aging buildings to balance facility quality
- Improve and promote the unique value of attending SHSU, integrating living, learning, and personal growth
- Provide spaces that foster wellness, community, and gathering for students, faculty, and staff
- Define the roles of the Conroe Campus and The Woodlands Center and improve their student service infrastructure
- Focus on the needs of first-generation students
- Embed spaces for online and in-person collaboration and teamwork, across the campus
- Strengthen community partnerships and engagement through events, athletics, and the arts

Main Campus

- Provide a stronger university identity and presence along the campus's periphery, particularly along Sam Houston Avenue
- Extend the character of the campus core to other, less cohesive areas of campus
- Simplify campus circulation and improve wayfinding
- Foster a welcoming, vibrant campus by improving the comfort and usability of open spaces
- Fill gaps in pedestrian infrastructure, add more bicycle infrastructure, and solve key accessibility barriers
- Add additional recreation space and fields with reduced risk of flooding, to support student life and wellness
- Provide the athletic facilities required for Conference-USA as early as possible

Figure 2.51 Space Needs Feedback from Stakeholder Interviews with Black and Orange Indicating Highest Stakeholder Mentions



2.5 Plan Drivers | Stakeholder Interviews and Discovery Survey

Discovery Survey Takeaways—Main Campus

In Spring 2022 the planning team engaged students and other members of the campus community in an informal in-person tabling session in Frank Parker Plaza to get their thoughts on the existing campus. In addition, 217 faculty and staff contributed their thoughts to the online Discovery Survey. The feedback on several key questions—summarized below—informed the campus master plan’s strategies and recommendations. The full results of the survey can be viewed online at the following link: pagethink-pi.com/samhoustonstateuniversity/portalresults/

Features Needing Improvement

1. Traffic circulation and parking
2. Classrooms
3. Walkability and accessibility
4. Outdoor gathering spaces
5. Athletic venues
6. Recreation fields

Priority Space Needs

1. Meeting and collaboration space
2. Dining and food
3. Social space
4. Indoor recreation space and trails
5. Classroom and lab space

Improving Social and Collaboration Spaces

1. Expand spaces beyond the campus core
2. Create indoor common areas with modern amenities in visible, accessible locations
3. Replace under-utilized spaces with flexible collaboration and hoteling spaces
4. Enhance outdoor interaction spaces with shade, shelter, tables, and power
5. Provide an informal lawn, for sunbathing or throwing a frisbee
6. Create quieter, more relaxing spaces as an alternative to the Lowman Student Center

Figure 2.52 Discovery Survey Participation

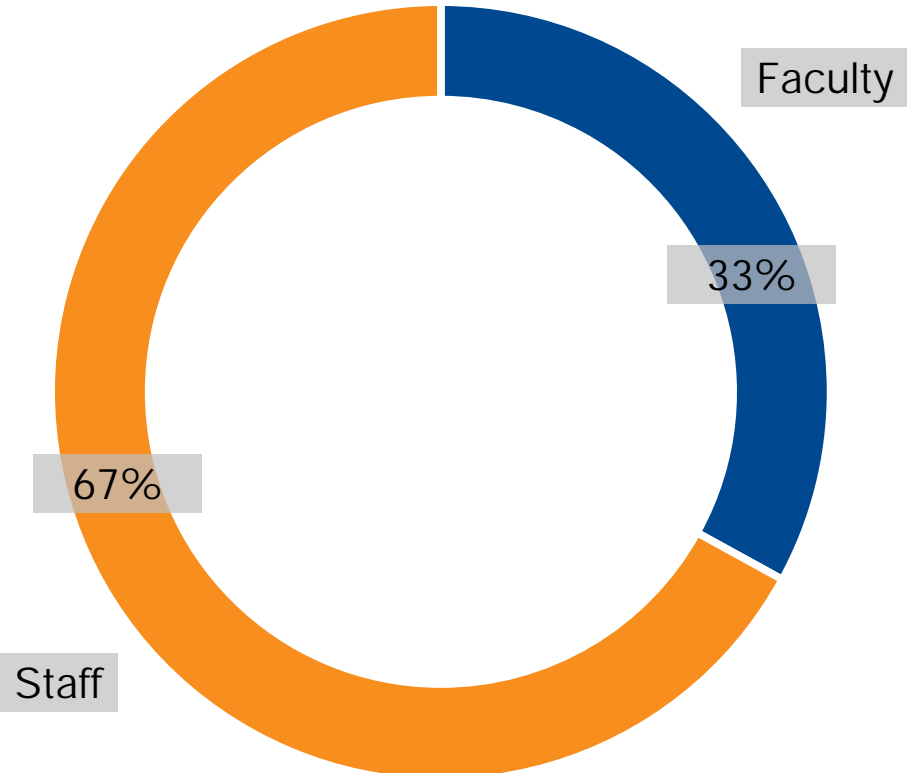


Figure 2.53 Areas Needing Improvement

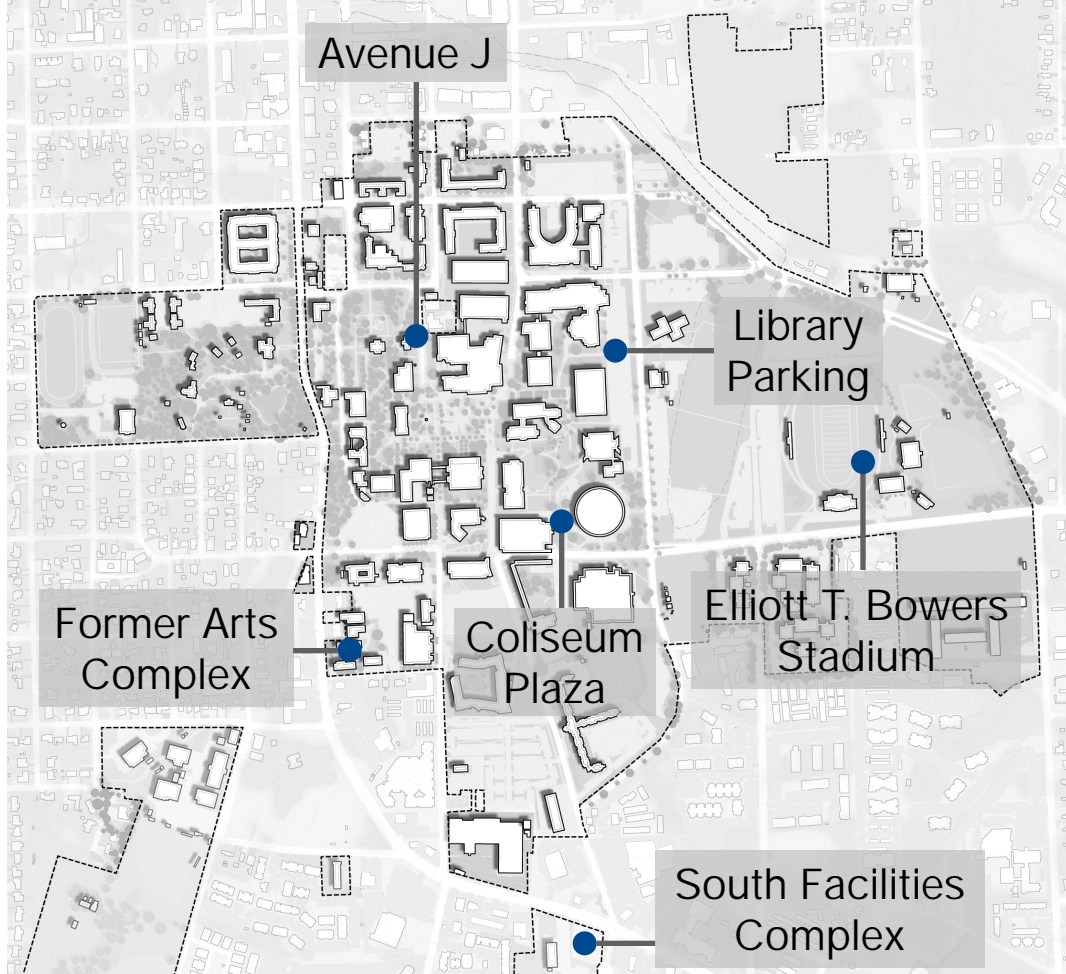


Figure 2.55 Areas Needing Pedestrian Connectivity

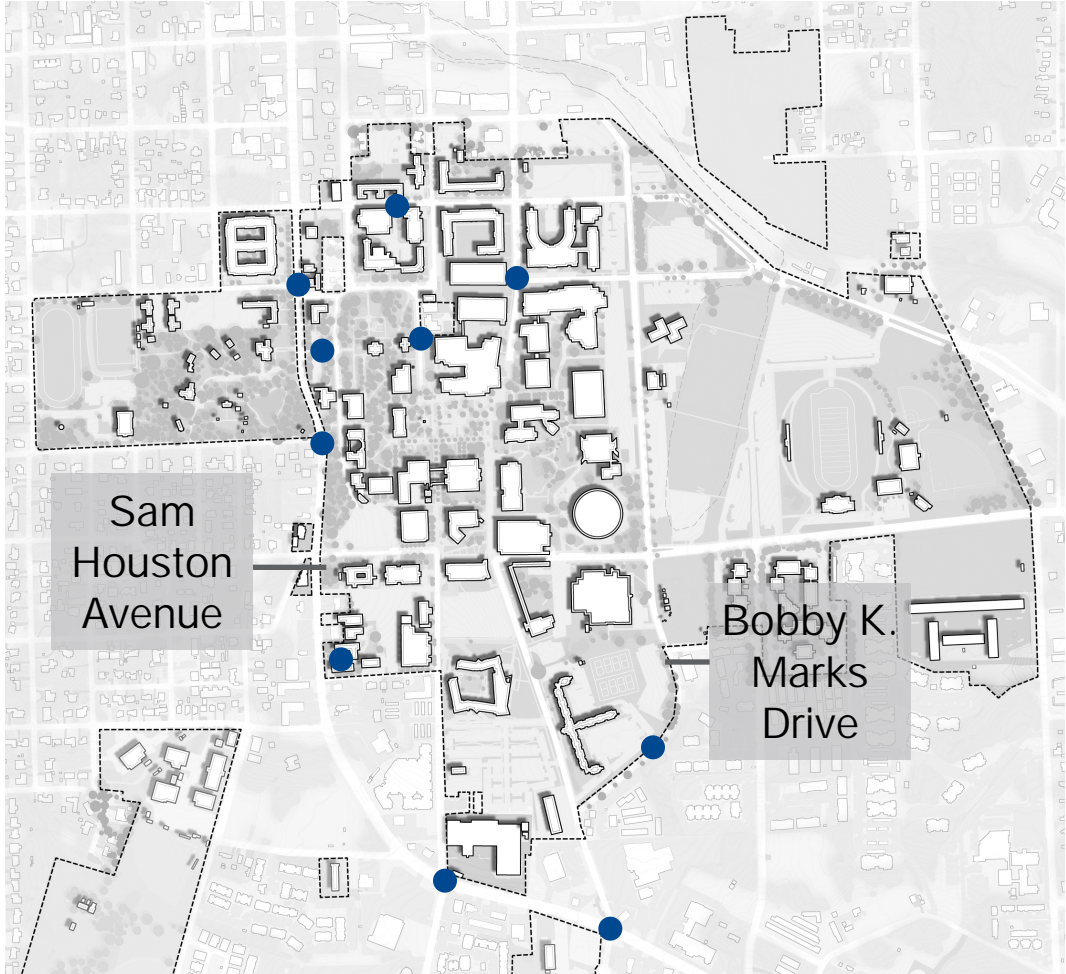


Figure 2.54 Buildings Needing Improvement

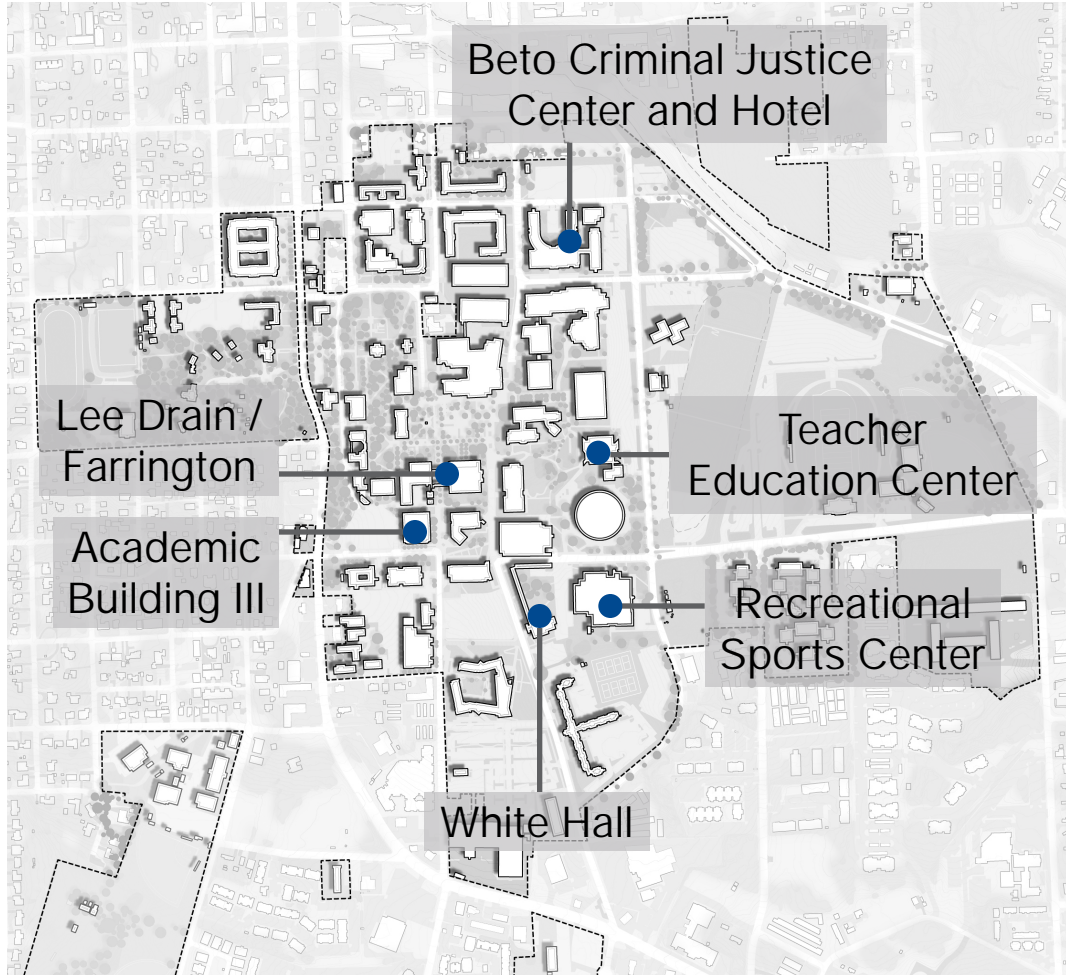
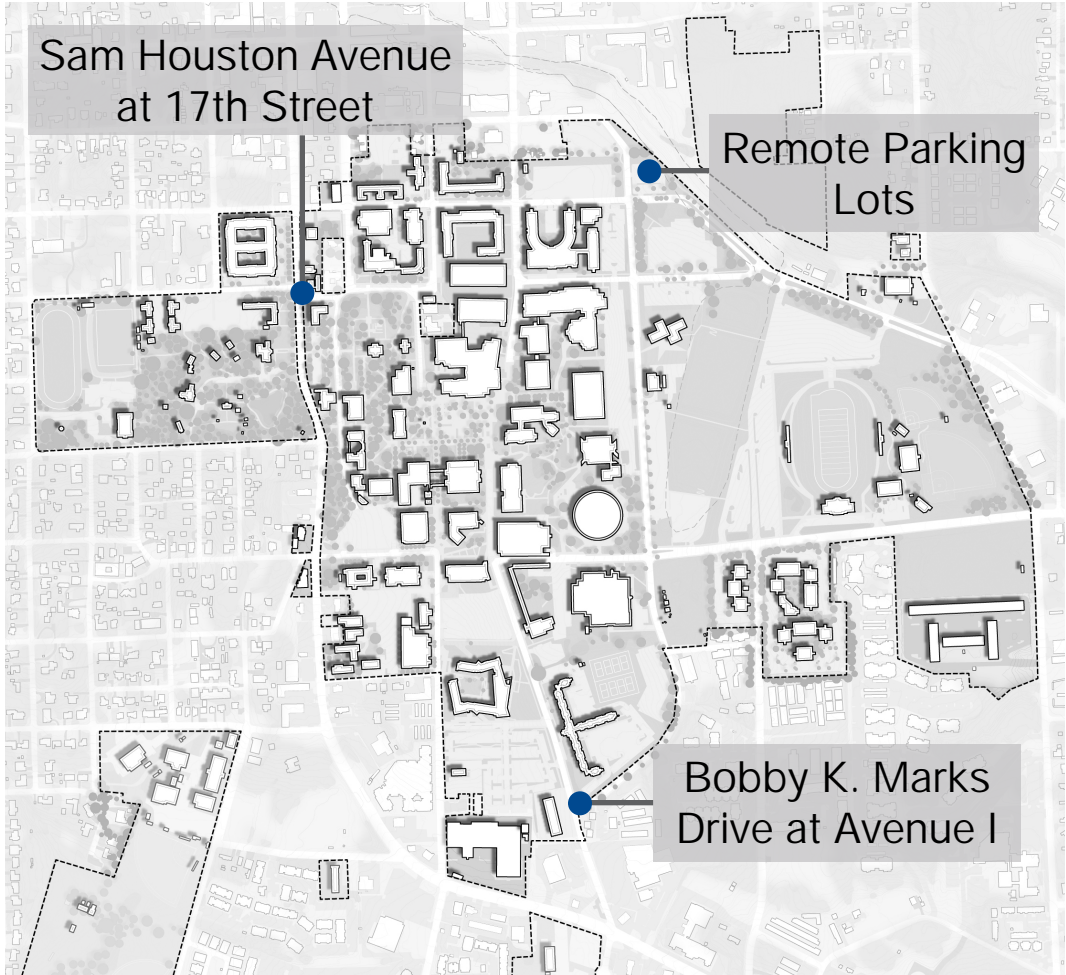


Figure 2.56 Unsafe Areas

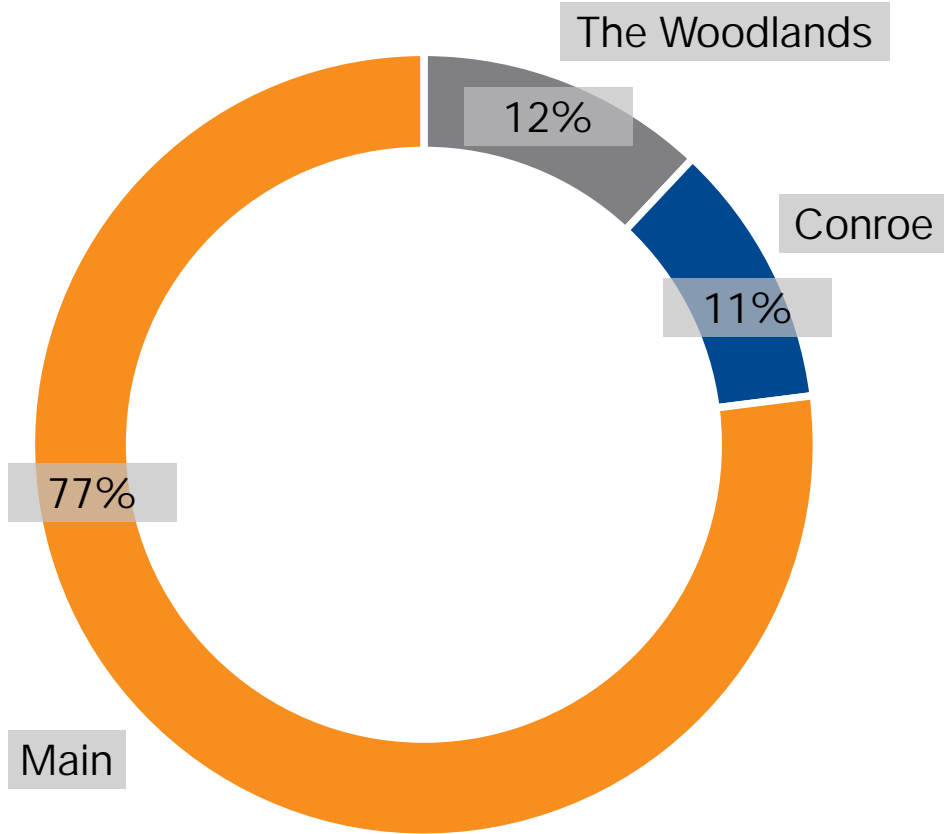


2.5 Plan Drivers | Stakeholder Interviews and Discovery Survey

Discovery Survey Takeaways



Figure 2.58 Survey Participation by Campus



Conroe Campus

Features Needing Improvement

1. Offices
2. Pedestrian paths
3. Study and collaboration rooms
4. Lounges

Top Space Needs

1. Dining and food
2. Recreation and fitness space
3. Meeting and collaboration space

Improving the Campus

1. Provide more individual quiet study spaces, to reduce demand on meeting rooms
2. Expand on-site student support services
3. Improve the usability and comfort of the outdoor green with tables and shade
4. Provide more private spaces for faculty

The Woodlands Center

Features Needing Improvement

1. Offices
2. Lounges
3. Classrooms
4. Study and collaboration rooms

Top Space Needs

1. Dining and food
2. Study space
3. Social space
4. Recreation and fitness space

Improving the Campus

1. Convert underutilized rooms into student lounge and quiet study spaces
2. Enhance the open space east of the building to facilitate comfortable use and outdoor collaboration
3. Integrate a campus pride store, potentially with a nursing focus
4. Provide trails and indoor fitness amenities, possibly in partnership with Lone Star College
5. Seek opportunities to bring in rotating food vendors

3

Campus Plan Themes

- 3.1 Plan Themes Overview
- 3.2 Facilitate Student Success
- 3.3 Strengthen Campus Neighborhoods
- 3.4 Enhance Campus Visibility

3.1 Campus Plan Themes | Plan Themes Overview

Campus Master Plan Vision

Overview

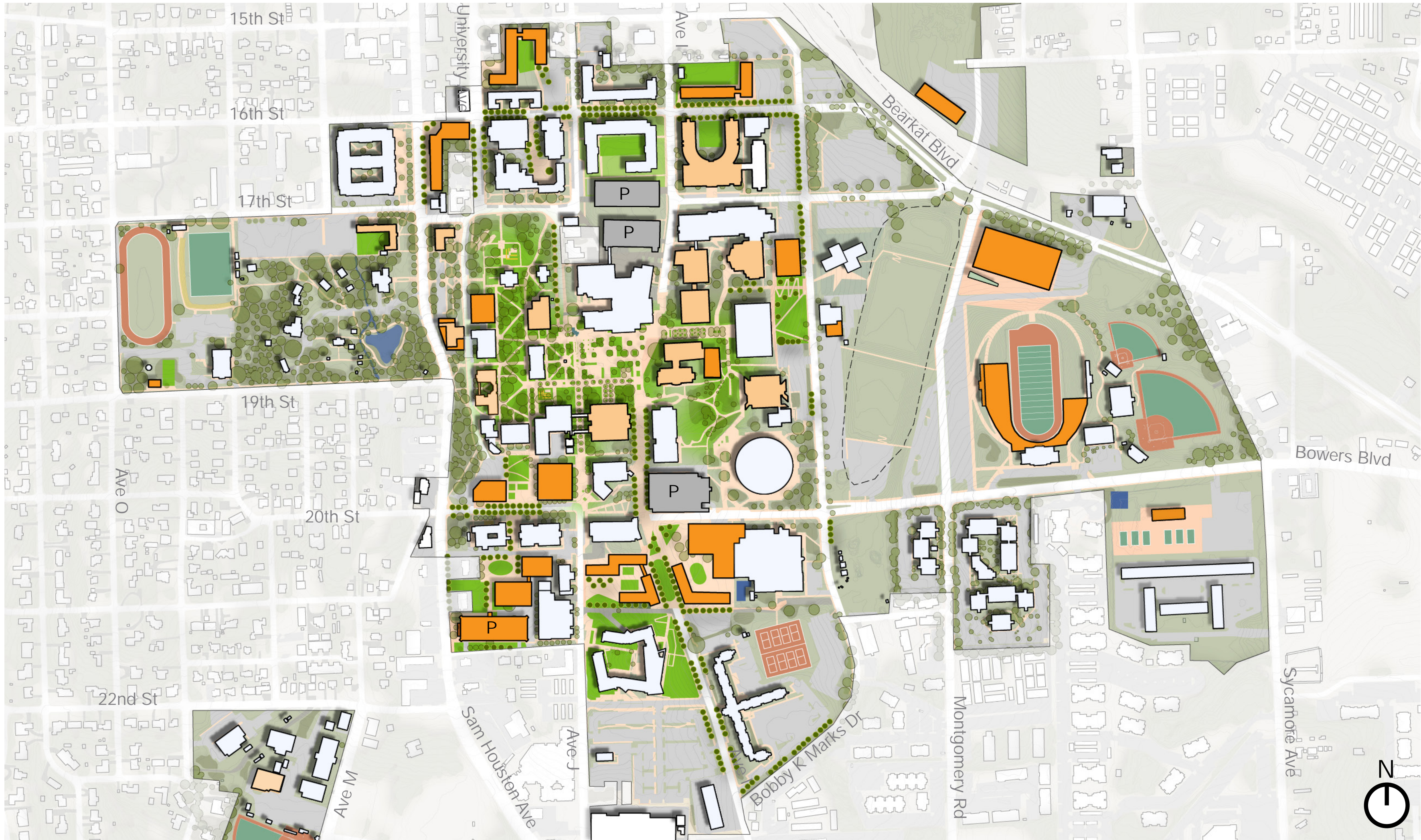
The campus master plan is founded on three overarching themes that together support the university's mission, vision, and strategic plan priorities, and accommodate the campus's space needs and enrollment projections. Each of the plan themes—described further on the following pages—will be realized through a range of associated strategies and recommendations for improvements to campus buildings, landscape and open space, mobility, and infrastructure systems.

Key Long Term Plan Metrics

- 774,000+ gsf of new academic, student life, athletics, and support space informed by Space Needs Assessment
- 638,000+ gsf of renovations to existing facilities informed by FCI and Suitability Assessment
- 1,257 net new beds informed by Student Life Focus Group (new beds minus removed beds)
- 245,000+ sf of new open spaces

■ New Construction	 Existing Building
 Major Renovation	 Existing Parking Structure

Figure 3.11 SHSU Campus Long Term Vision—Main Campus Indicating New Construction and Renovation



3.1 Campus Plan Themes | Plan Themes Overview

Aligning SHSU Priorities and Plan Goals Plan Themes

The campus master plan is informed by two key factors: the strategic priorities - described in more detail in the Planning Context chapter of this report - approved by the Texas State University System Board of Regents in May 2022 and the campus master plan goals developed through engagement with the campus community.

These priorities and goals led to the development of three overarching plan themes that serve as the foundation of the campus master plan recommendations.

1. Facilitate Student Success

Invest in new and renovated spaces for active learning, collaboration, studying, mentoring, and research, in support of student success.

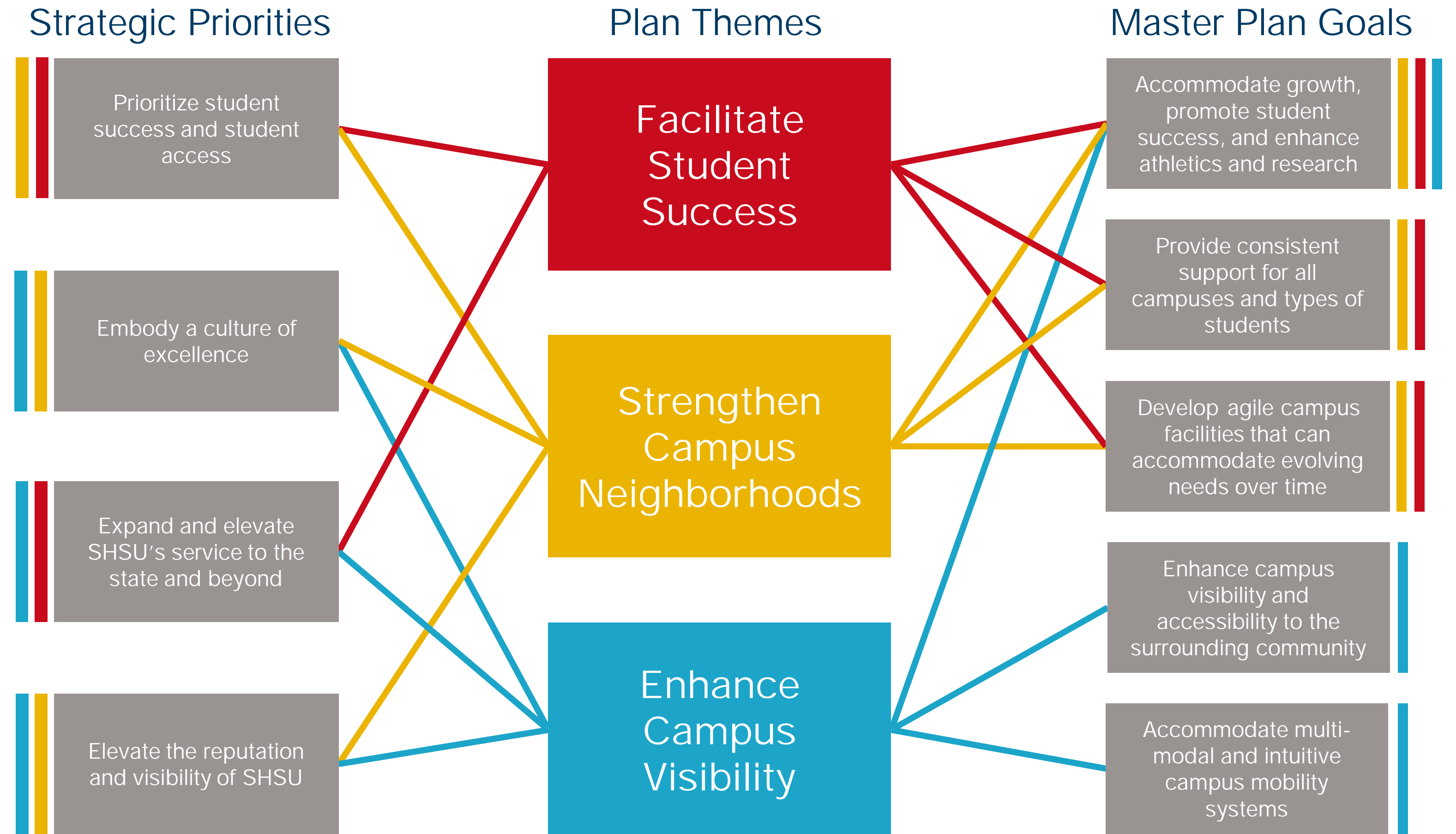
2. Strengthen Campus Neighborhoods

Enhance existing campus neighborhoods with new housing and student life amenities to promote community, student development, and an authentic SHSU experience.

3. Enhance Campus Visibility

Promote campus identity, visibility to the surrounding community, and accessibility to all facilities and open spaces.

Figure 3.12 Plan Themes Thread Diagram—Synthesizing University Strategic Priorities with Campus Plan Goals



3.2 Campus Plan Themes | Facilitate Student Success

Facilitate Student Success

Invest in new and renovated spaces for active learning, collaboration, studying, mentoring, and research, in support of student success.

Maintaining and building new facilities and open spaces that provide high quality spaces for teaching, learning, collaborating, and studying are key to supporting student success and will help to attract and retain students, faculty, and staff.

The campus master plan recommends reinforcing existing academic clusters and enhancing program adjacencies, while addressing additional space needs. New facilities should primarily be interdisciplinary to provide the highest levels of flexibility and opportunities for program synergies. Academic facilities should provide ample student amenities and be connected via active open spaces and corridors.

Key Theme Goals

- Retain a compact, walkable campus core
- Reinforce existing academic program clusters
- Reinvest in legacy academic facilities
- Accommodate growing academic programs
- Connect clusters via active corridors
- Provide student amenities including food options next to academic clusters

Figure 3.21 Frank Parker Plaza



3.2 Campus Plan Themes | Facilitate Student Success

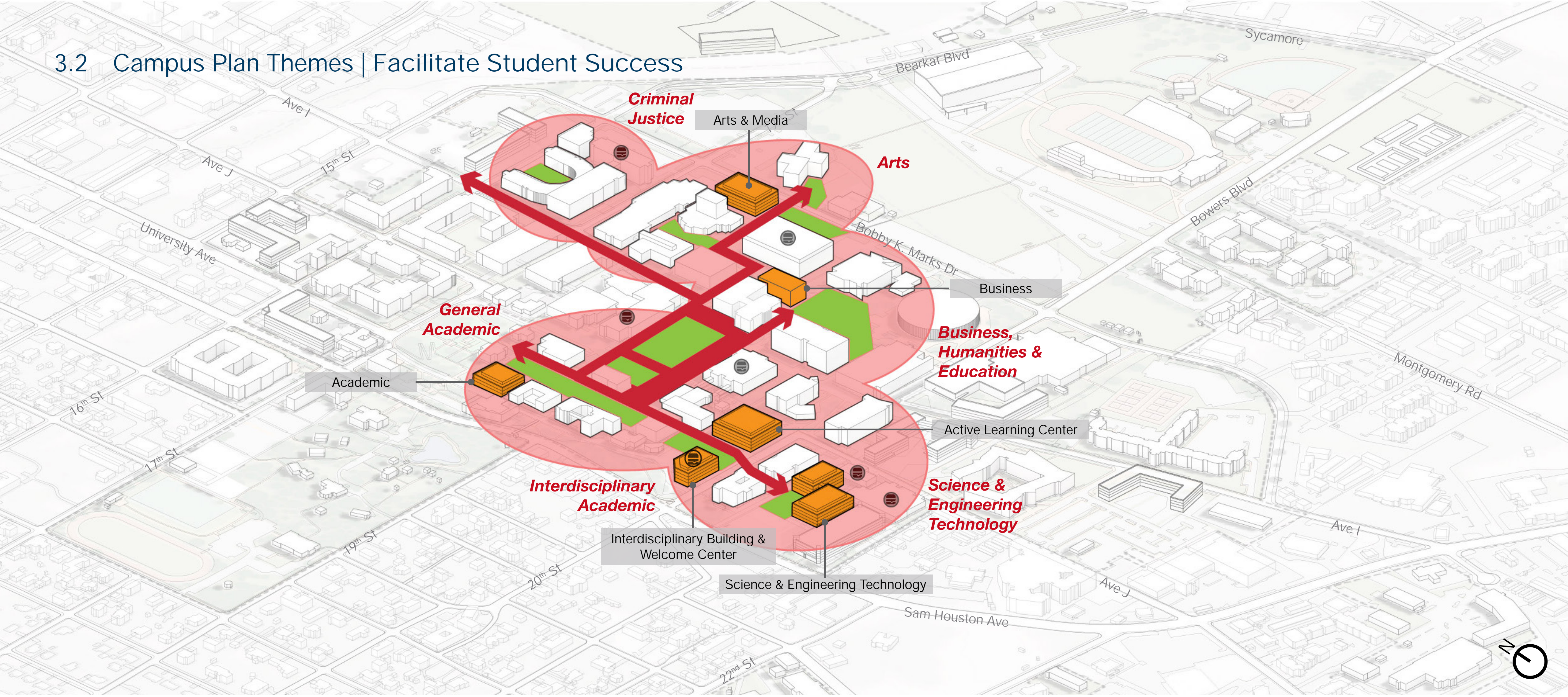


Figure 3.22 Plan Theme—Facilitate Student Success; Primary Academic Program Clusters and Corridors with New Academic Buildings and Open Spaces

- New Academic Building
- Existing Academic Building
- Academic Open Space
- Academic Program Cluster
- Enhanced Academic Corridor
- Food Option

3.2 Campus Plan Themes | Facilitate Student Success

Academic Core—West

Establish a Science & Engineering Technology Quad

For the west side of the academic core, the campus master plan recommends developing the area south of Bowers Boulevard into a hub for the College of Science & Engineering Technology to consolidate its space and enhance program adjacencies. Investments in open spaces will help connect this new area to the campus core via an extension of the historic quadrangle. New development north of Bowers Boulevard will further activate the corridor, which serves as a key campus entrance.

Priority projects in this area include new Science & Engineering Technology buildings that alleviate the space needs of the growing college and allow for decompression and renovation of Academic Building I into an administrative building. A new quad with shade, tables, and lighting, faced by buildings with an active ground floor, serves as a focal point for the college.

Key Plan

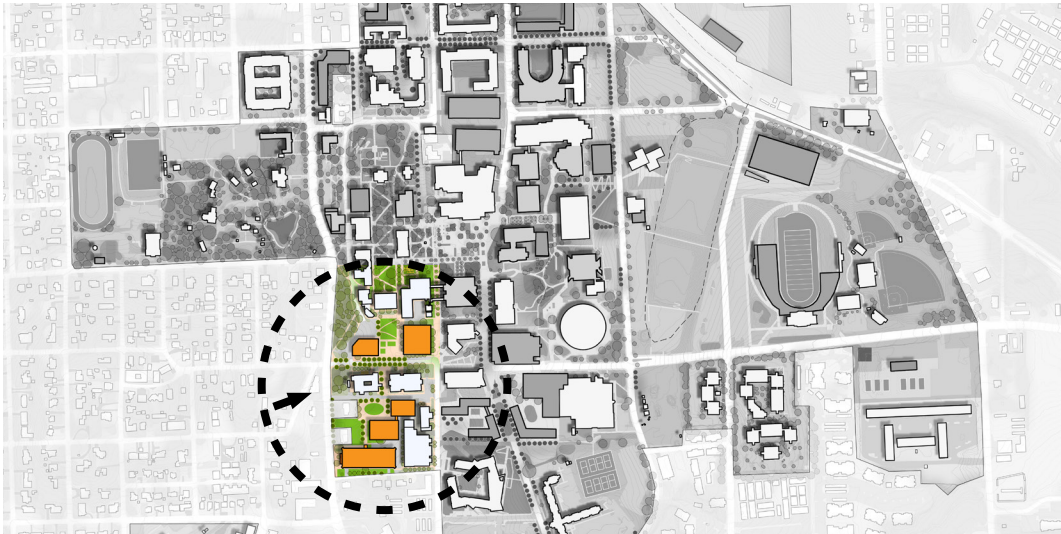


Figure 3.23 View of Proposed Science & Engineering Technology Quad

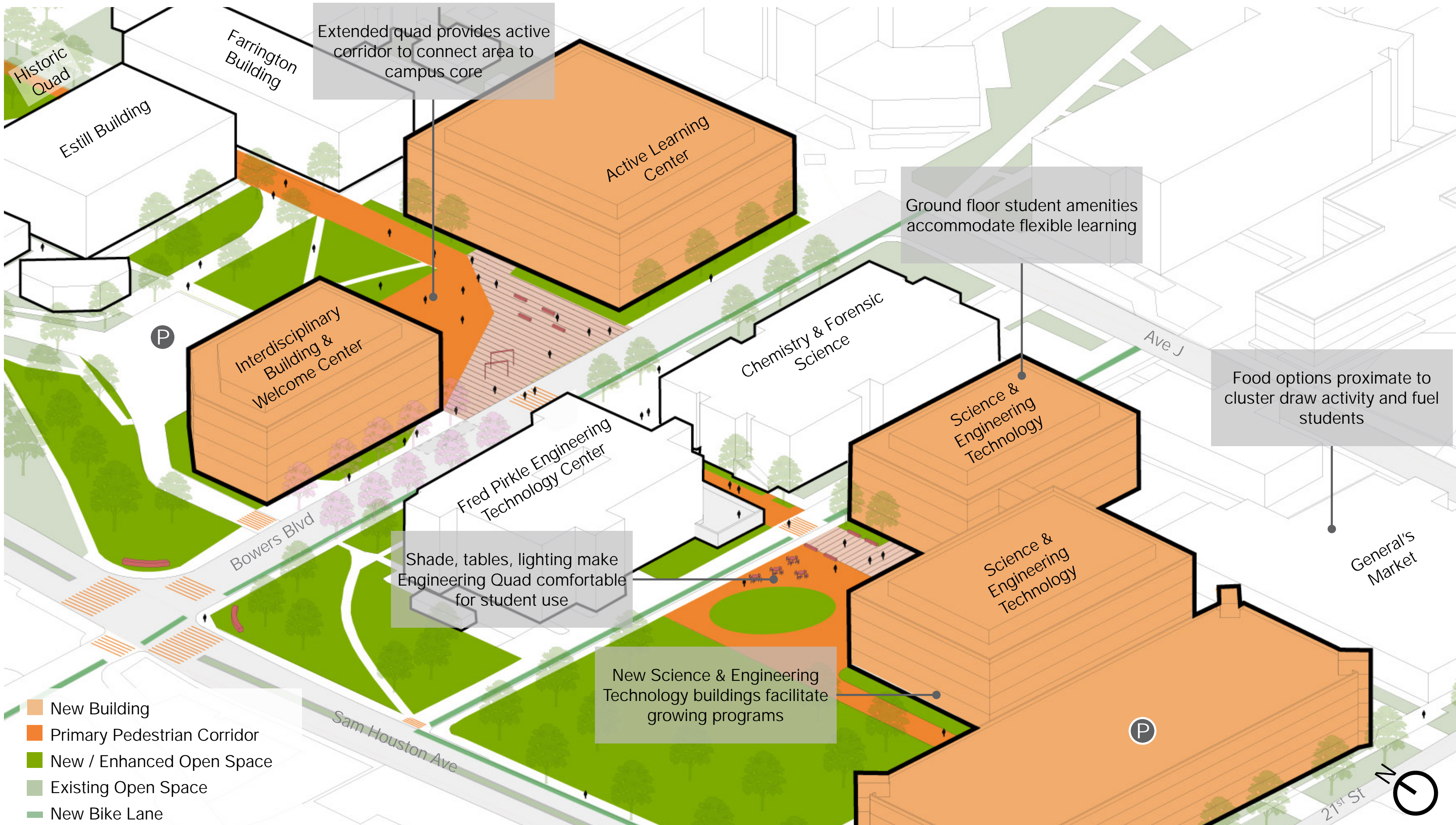




Figure 3.24 The proposed Science & Engineering Technology Quad unifies an academic cluster with existing and future buildings around an active outdoor space.

Key Plan



3.2 Campus Plan Themes | Facilitate Student Success

Academic Core—East

Unite and Connect the Arts Cluster

For the east side of the academic core, the campus master plan recommends further definition of the Arts Cluster through new infill development, renovation, and pedestrian enhancements. This transformation will connect facilities and athletics east of Bobby K. Marks Drive to the campus core and define a new hub for students to gather, socialize, and play.

Priority projects include a new Arts and Media building that will alleviate the space needs of the growing college and relocate programs currently in Margaret Lea Houston to allow for renovation. This facility will front a new open space that will connect the Dana G. Hoyt Art Complex to other art facilities. The University Theatre Center will also undergo extensive renovations. The Smith Hutson Business Building will be renovated to have an active ground floor facing Frank Parker Plaza and a new addition, which will include an auditorium.

Key Plan



Figure 3.25 View of Proposed Arts Cluster

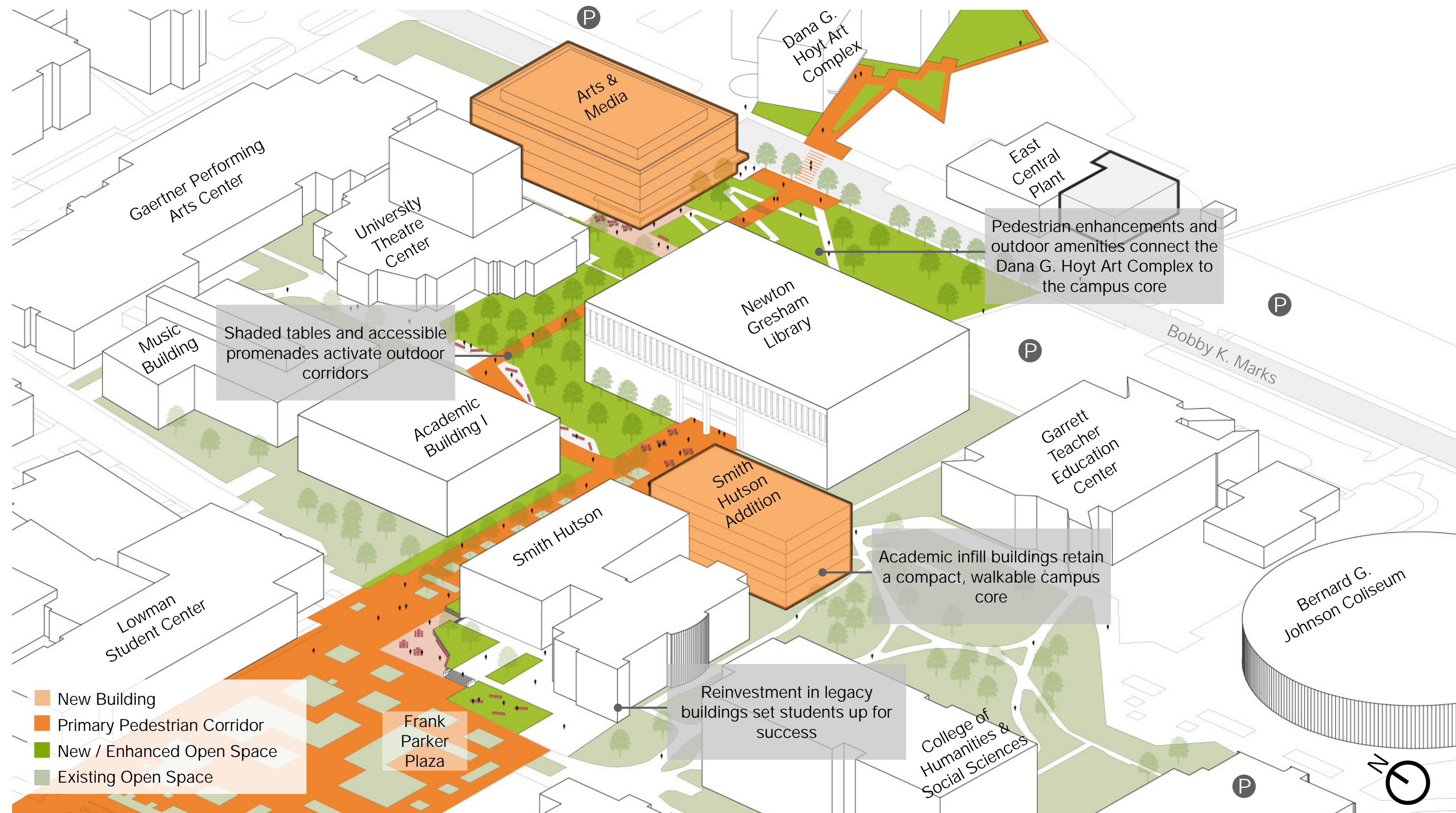




Figure 3.26 The transformation of existing surface parking lots into new open space help connect facilities east of Bobby K. Marks Drive to the campus core and provide an accessible route to mitigate a significant topography change.

Key Plan



3.3 Campus Plan Themes | Strengthen Campus Neighborhoods

Strengthen Campus Neighborhoods

Enhance existing neighborhoods with new housing and student life amenities to promote community, student development, and an authentic SHSU experience.

A robust and engaged student residential experience plays a significant role in student satisfaction, especially for freshmen who are required to live on-campus. High quality and thoughtfully planned student housing and dining are central to this experience.

Campus master plan recommendations define and infill existing campus neighborhoods to create a stronger sense of community and provide a variety of housing offerings for students at various levels of their academic career. The plan proposes to house freshmen and sophomores in halls closer to the campus core and existing dining options, and to accommodate upperclassmen in halls further from the core. New development will include student-centered spaces and active ground floor amenities adjacent to residential quads and plazas that connect the halls to the campus community.

Key Theme Goals

- Infill existing neighborhoods with new residence halls
- Activate neighborhoods with open spaces proximate to dining and recreation
- Equip halls with student amenities and access to quads
- Enhance walkability of Avenue I, Avenue J, and Bearkat Boulevard

Figure 3.31 Piney Woods Hall



3.3 Campus Plan Themes | Strengthen Campus Neighborhoods

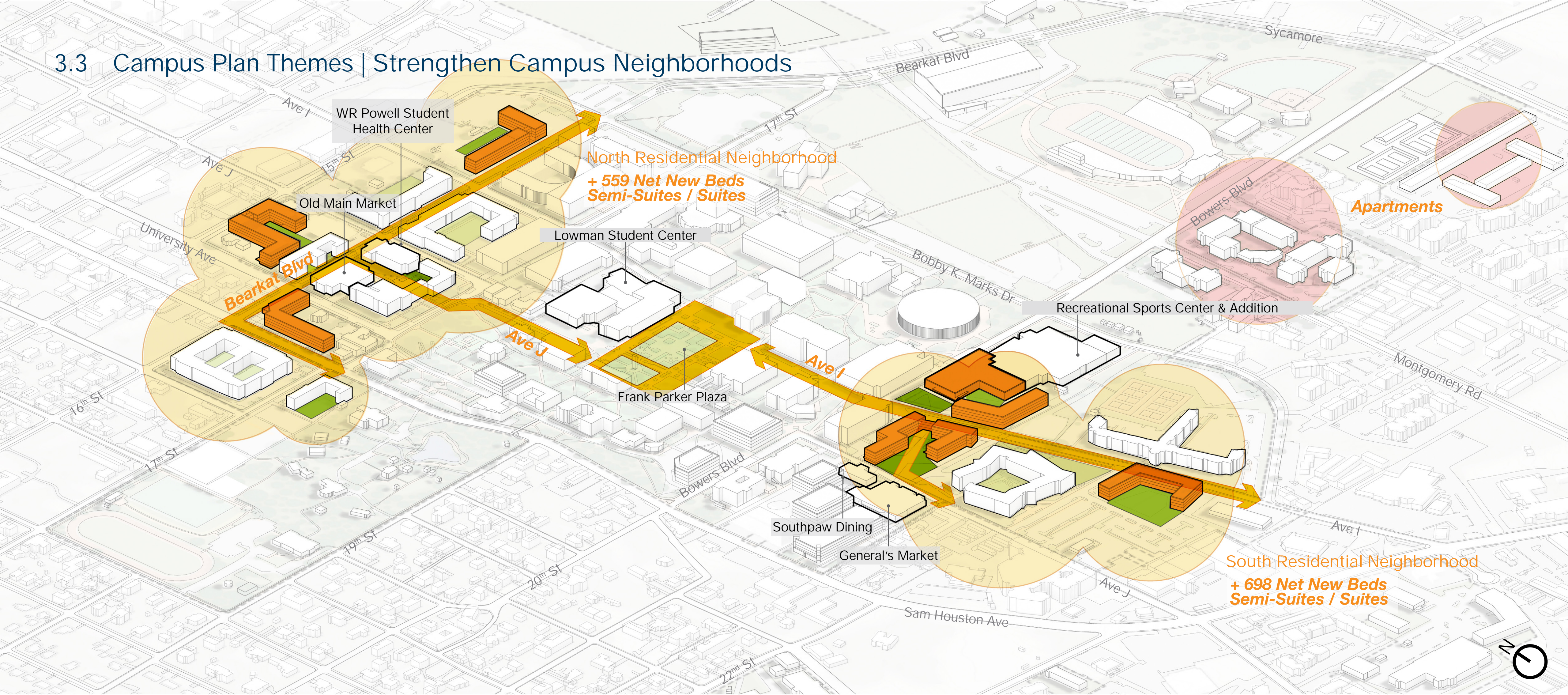


Figure 3.32 Plan Theme—Strengthen Campus Neighborhoods; Campus Residential Neighborhoods and Corridors with New Residence Halls, Student Life Buildings, and Open Spaces

- New Housing or Student Life Building
- Existing Student Life Building
- Semi-suite and Suite Unit Cluster
- Apartment Unit Cluster
- Student Life Open Space
- Enhanced Student Life Corridor

3.3 Campus Plan Themes | Strengthen Campus Neighborhoods

South Campus Neighborhood

Strengthen the Neighborhood and Expand Recreation

For the South Campus Neighborhood, the campus master plan recommends further infill to build on recent investments such as Piney Woods Hall and renovations to dining facilities to strengthen the sense of community. New development and pedestrian enhancements will strengthen the connections between existing housing, dining, and recreation.

Priority projects include a new residence hall and plaza with a capacity for 353 beds that will address the immediate needs of the campus for additional beds while providing an active link from dining to recreation. Expansion of the Recreational Sports Center will solve one of the campus's key space needs, supporting physical health and mental wellness for students. Pedestrian improvements to portions of Avenue I will extend the campus core into the South Campus Neighborhood.

Key Plan

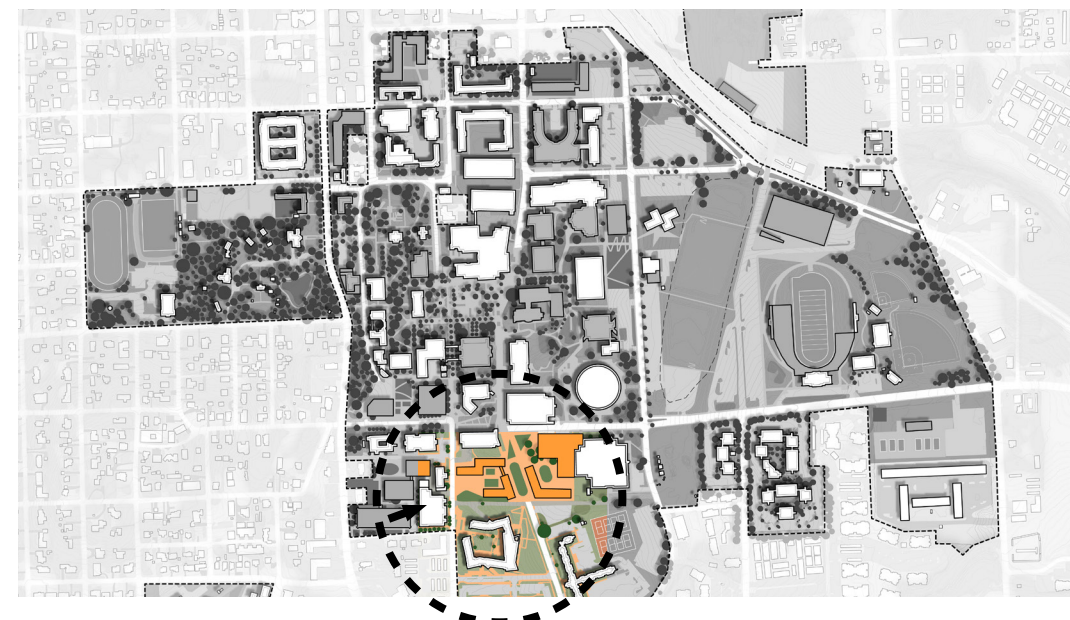


Figure 3.33 View of Proposed South Campus Neighborhood

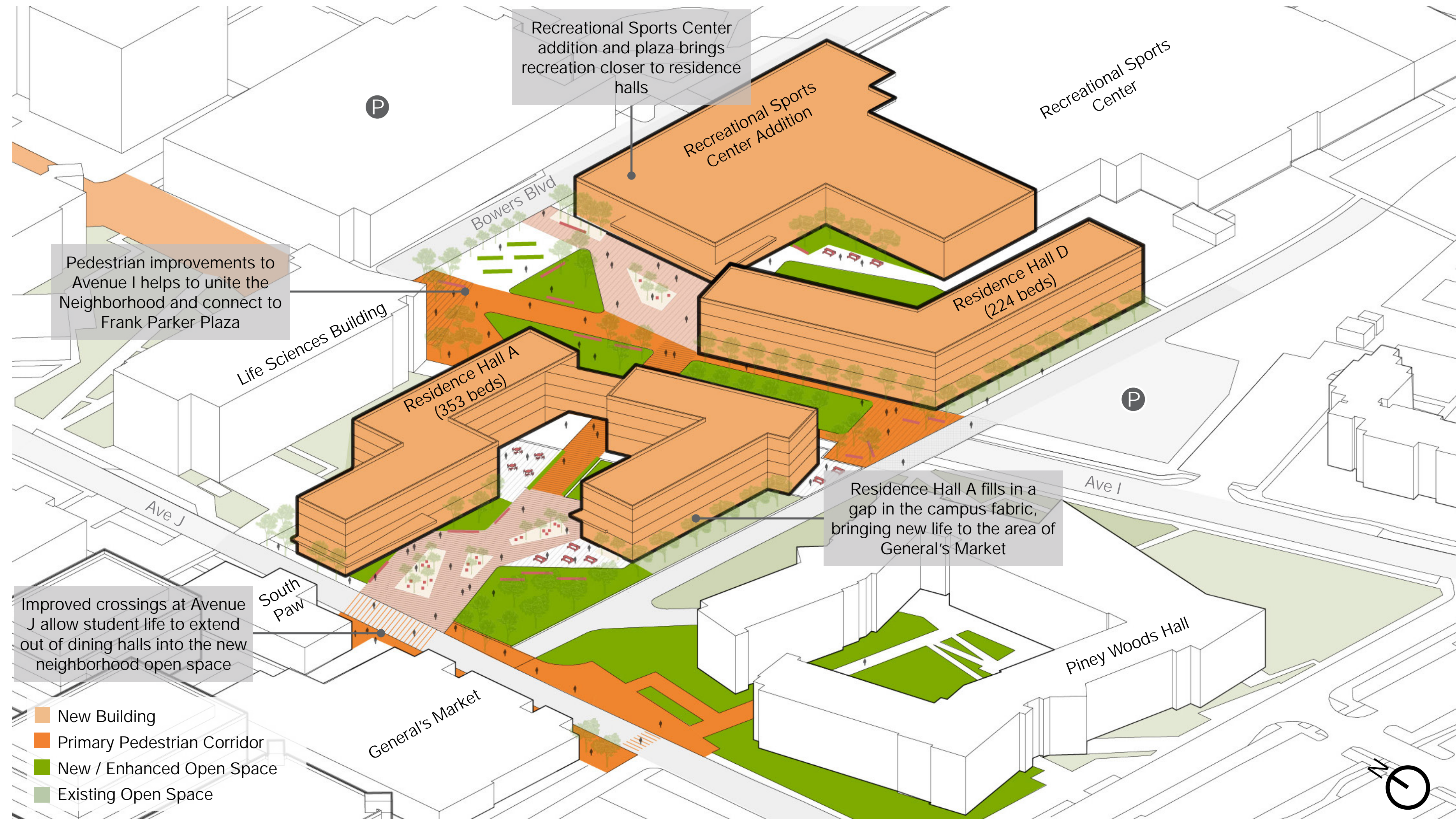
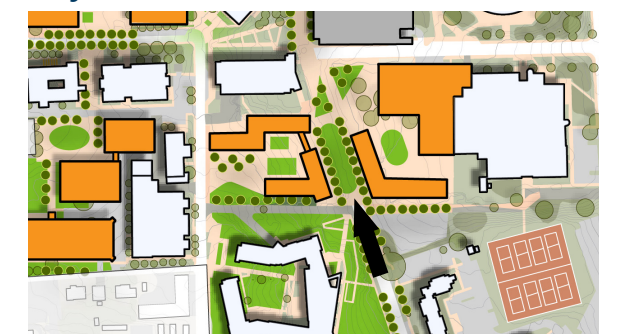




Figure 3.34 The conversion of Avenue I to a pedestrian street from Piney Woods Hall to Bowers Boulevard unites the South Campus Neighborhood, improving student circulation to the campus core. The street can be opened to vehicular traffic for special events and emergency vehicles.

Key Plan



3.3 Campus Plan Themes | Strengthen Campus Neighborhoods

North Campus Neighborhood

Connect Neighborhood to Core and Activate Bearkat Boulevard

For the North Campus Neighborhood, the campus master plan recommends the development of residence halls, active open spaces, and pedestrian corridors that enhance the connection to the campus core and to the broader Huntsville community along University Avenue. A key component of development in the area is a new open space adjacent to Old Main Market that can serve as a hub for the neighborhood. Streetscape enhancements along Bearkat Boulevard will build on the latest investments and further densify and activate the corridor through ground floor program activation, landscaping, and lighting.

Priority projects in this neighborhood focus on renovations to existing facilities with the largest being decompression of Jackson-Shaver Hall along Sam Houston Avenue.

Key Plan

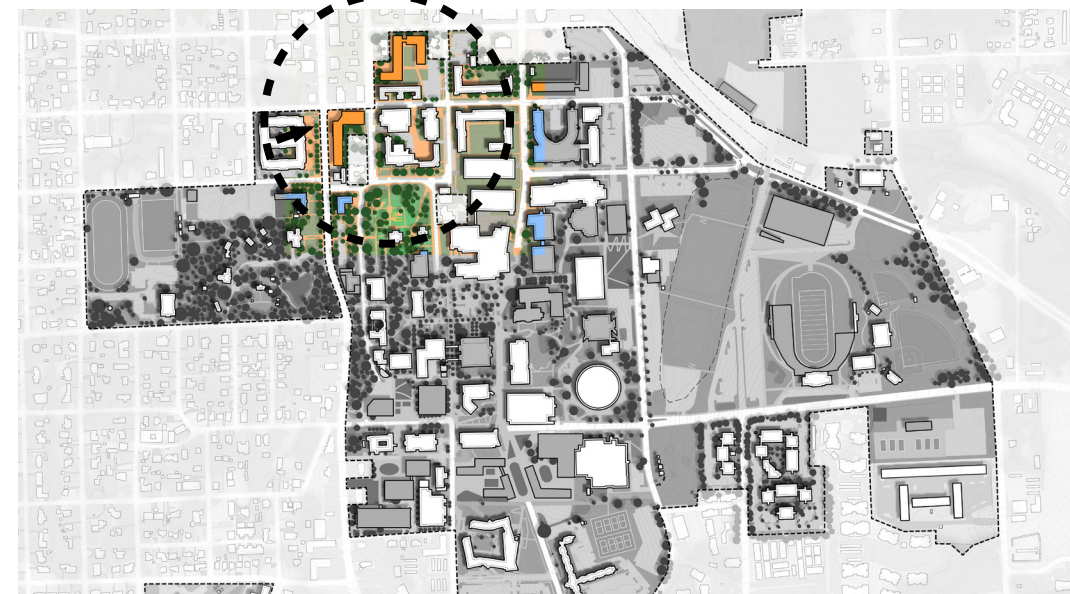


Figure 3.35 View of Proposed North Campus Neighborhood

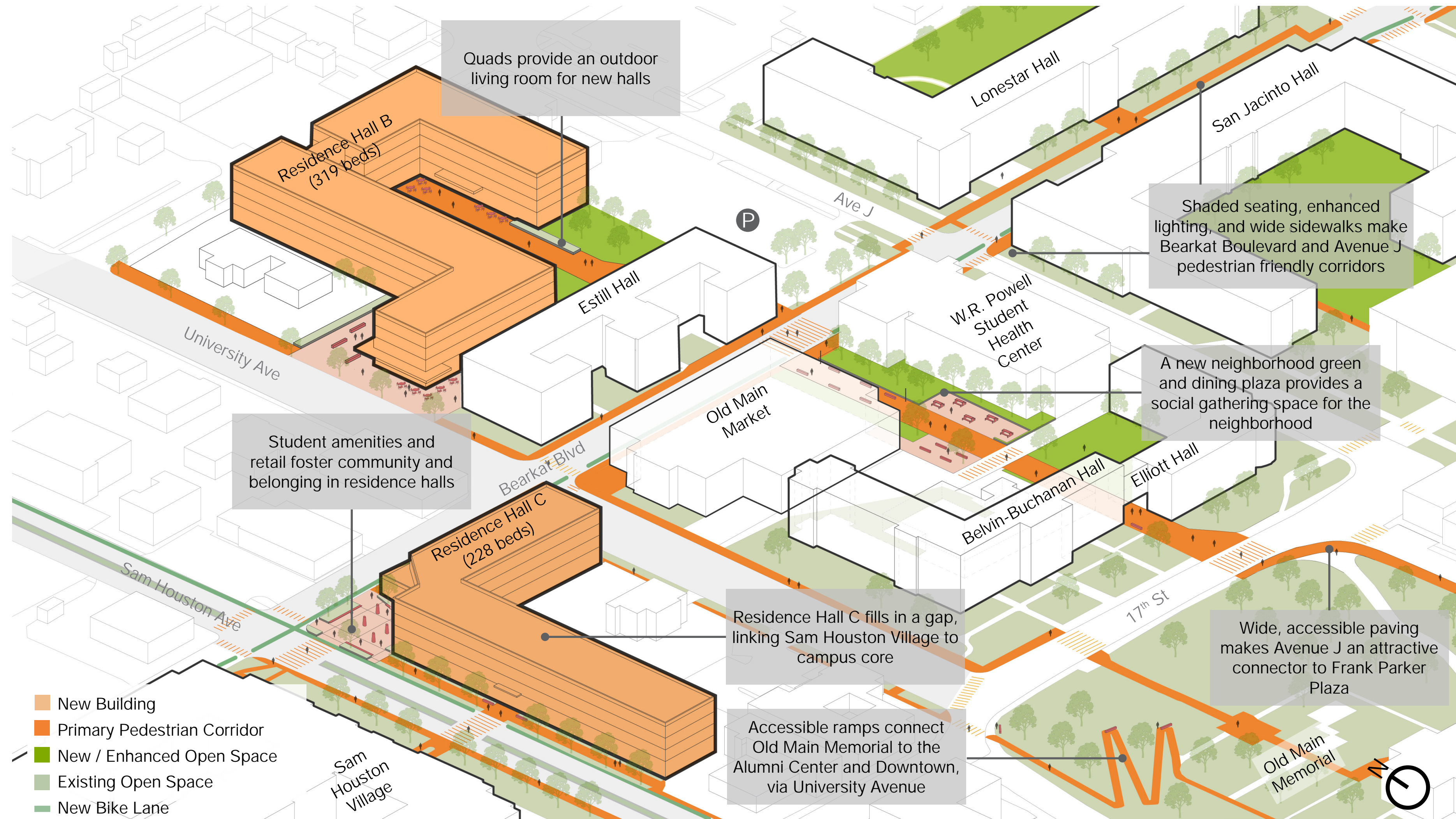
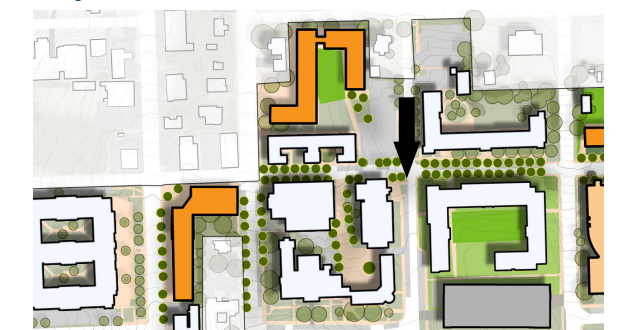




Figure 3.36 Avenue J is one of multiple pedestrian corridors from the North Campus Neighborhood into the campus core. The addition of street trees, lighting, and wider sidewalks provides a more comfortable pedestrian environment.

Key Plan



3.4 Campus Plan Themes | Enhance Campus Visibility

Enhance Campus Visibility

Promote campus identity, visibility to the surrounding community, and accessibility to all facilities and open spaces.

The campus master plan balances the need to clarify the vehicular circulation network with the need to promote active forms of transportation and walking. Proposed campus improvements include introducing a two-way vehicle loop designed for all users, improving the performance of the parking supply, and enhancing university branding to improve wayfinding.

Strengthening campus gateways and siting public facing facilities next to the loop road and other major vehicular corridors will help mitigate traffic congestion and increase the campus's visibility. Development along University Avenue will promote connections between the campus and community.

Key Theme Goals

- Enhance branding, visibility, and pedestrian accessibility at campus gateways
- Increase campus visibility along Sam Houston Avenue
- Introduce a two-way vehicle loop and optimize utilization of existing parking
- Expand the athletics district into a Conference USA destination
- Enhance visitor, alumni, and performance facilities

Figure 3.41 SHSU Clock Tower



3.4 Campus Plan Themes | Enhance Campus Visibility

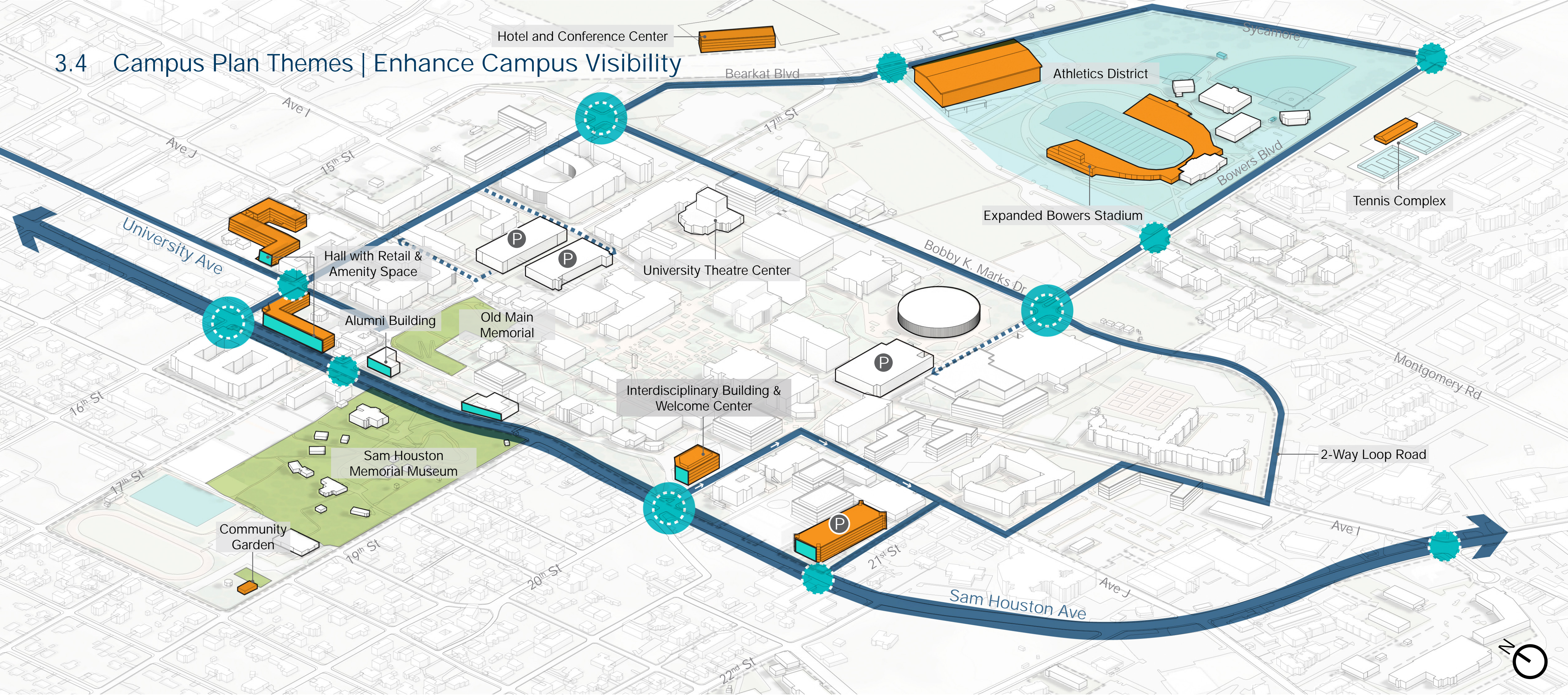


Figure 3.42 Plan Theme—Enhance Campus Visibility; Enhancements to Campus Vehicular Circulation Network and Location of Public-Facing Programs and Spaces

- Primary Gateways
- Secondary Gateways
- New Building with Public Program
- Existing Building with Public Program
- Primary Circulation Corridor
- Parking Garage Route
- Campus Community Open Space
- Enhanced Frontage & Signage
- Athletics Site

3.4 Campus Plan Themes | Enhance Campus Visibility

Bowers Boulevard Gateway

Enhance Campus Gateways

Bowers Boulevard on the west side of the academic core currently serves as the primary gateway into campus. The campus master plan recommends that this gateway remain a primary access into campus by further developing contemporary interdisciplinary facilities on the north side of the street, incorporating road design strategies that support all users, and adding more university branding. These enhancements will help create a public face that showcases the SHSU campus as welcoming and walkable with a contemporary interdisciplinary learning environment.

Priority projects include signage and wayfinding enhancements and introduction of complete street strategies, such as adding bicycle lanes, street trees, lighting, and improving intersections.

Key Plan

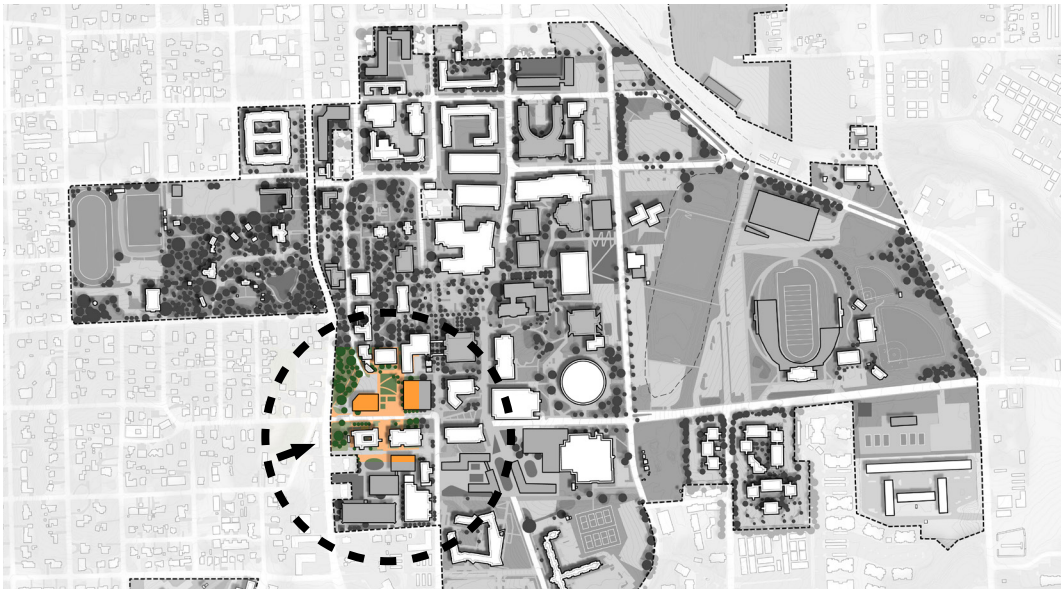


Figure 3.43 View of Proposed Bowers Boulevard Gateway

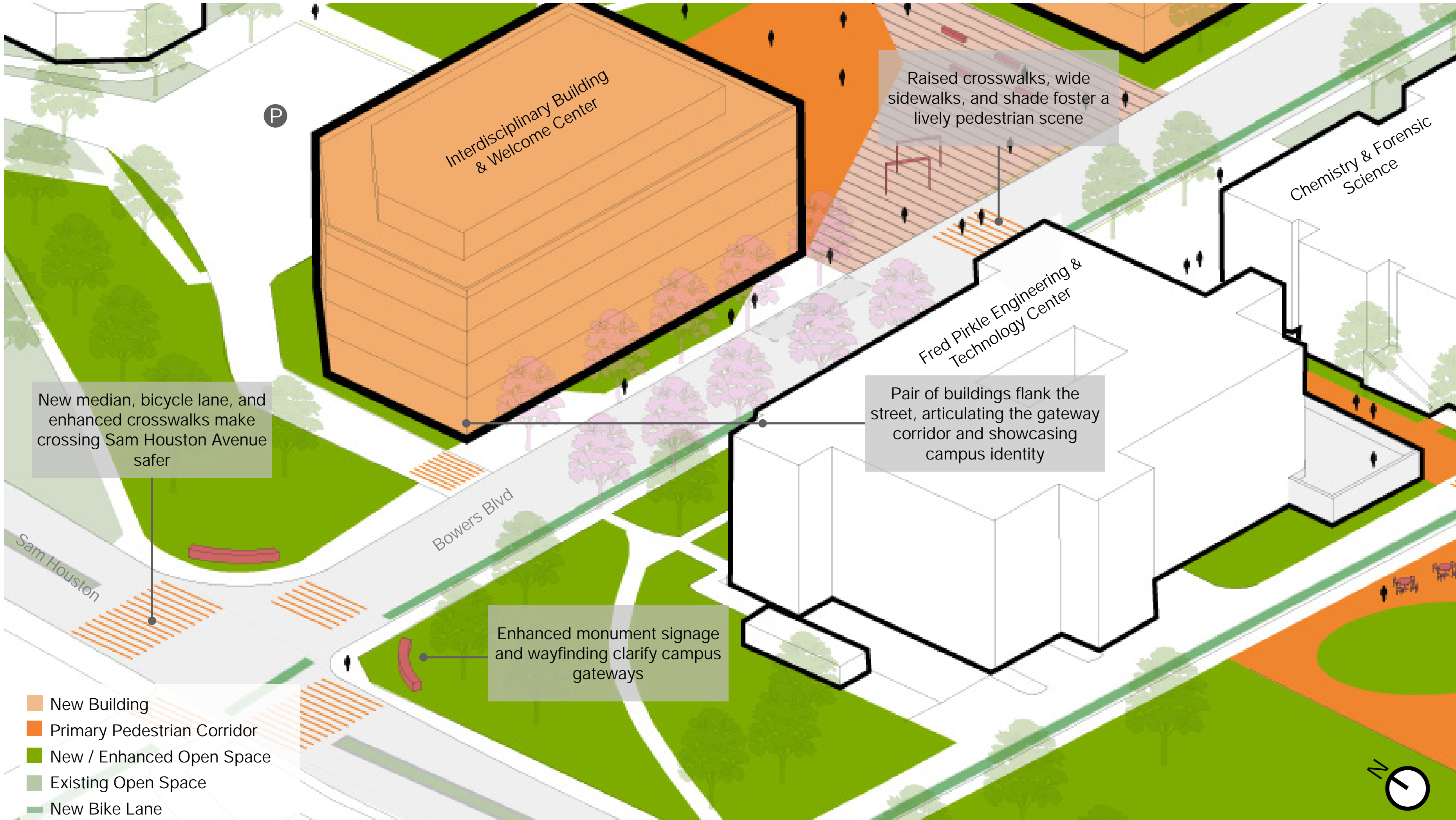




Figure 3.44 The extension of the Quadrangle from north of the Estill Building to Bowers Boulevard links the campus core to the improved campus gateway and provides a welcoming environment for visitors and campus users.

Key Plan



4

Campus Systems

- 4.1 Land Use
- 4.2 Open Space and Pedestrian Network
- 4.3 Vehicular Mobility and Parking
- 4.4 Infrastructure

4.1 Campus Systems | Land Use

Land Use

The campus master plan's general land use strategy is to reinforce existing programmatic clusters. This strategy involves placing infill academic buildings within the academic core, additional student housing within the two campus neighborhoods, and new athletics and recreation facilities adjacent to existing facilities. Overall this approach will create a series of distinct clusters and neighborhoods that will assist with campus orientation and wayfinding.

The campus master plan also recommends embedding mixed-use elements throughout the campus to complement main building uses. For example, community and student amenities should be integrated into residence halls, while flexible study, collaboration, and social spaces should be integrated into academic buildings, to support student success and student engagement.

Figure 4.11 Proposed Main Campus Land Use Distribution - Long-Term Vision

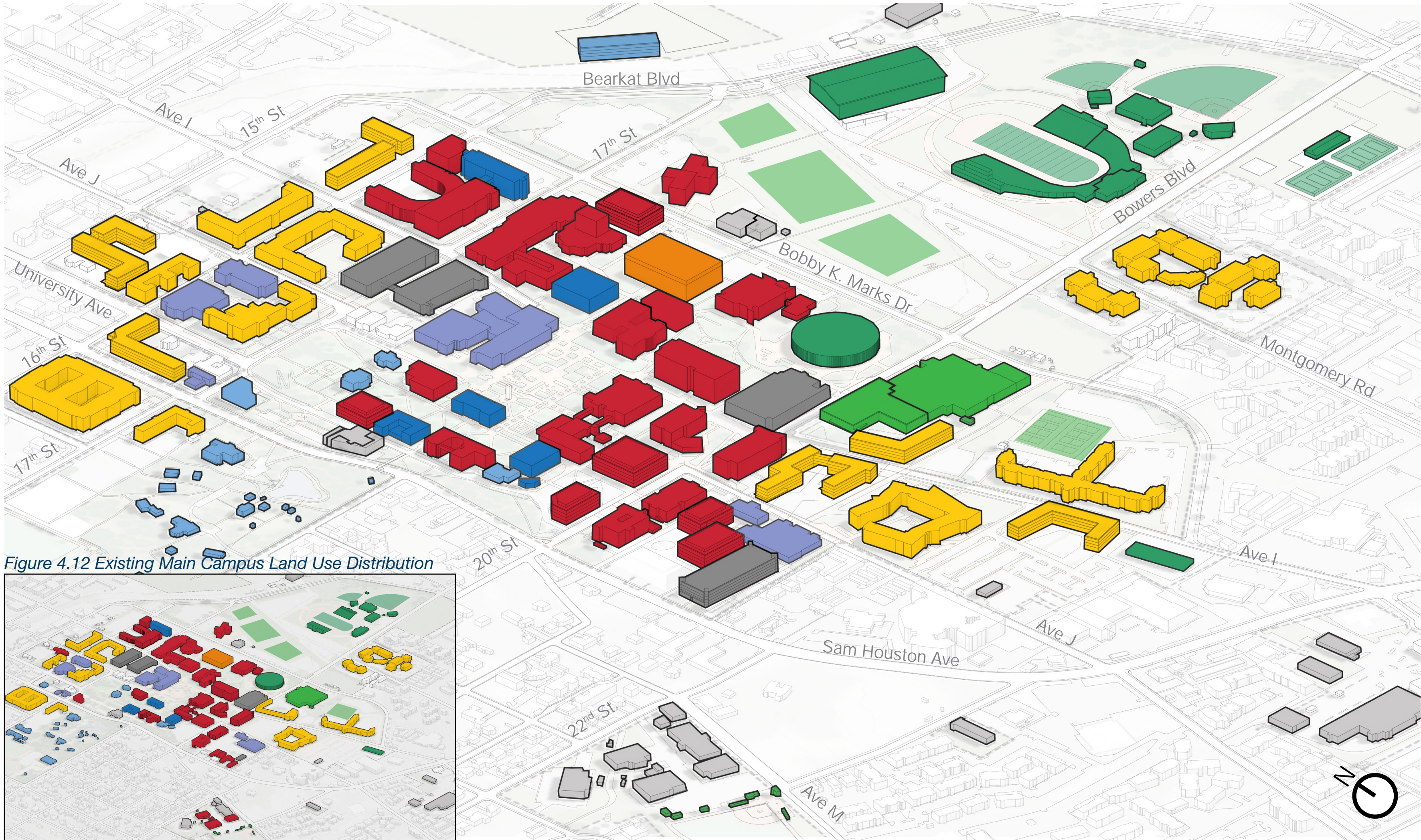


Figure 4.12 Existing Main Campus Land Use Distribution



- Academic
- Administrative
- Student Housing
- Dining / Campus Life
- Recreation
- Athletics
- Library
- Special Amenity
- Facilities Management
- Parking

4.2 Campus Systems | Open Space and Pedestrian Network

Campus Open Space Types

The planning team identified five open space typologies during the campus master plan process. Collectively, they create an integrated open space network that contribute to the quality and character of the campus. Open space typologies include the following:

Campus Green - Large formal campus green space typically defined by strong edges, campus activators (chairs, tables, fountains), plantings, and canopy trees that serves as a vibrant gathering space typically found at the confluence of major corridors.

Plaza - Large formal hardscape typically defined by strong edges, campus activators (chairs, tables, fountains), and plantings that serves as a vibrant gathering space typically found at the confluence of major corridors.

Residential Quad - Large campus green typically framed by residence halls and consisting of turf grass, fields, and canopy trees reserved for active or passive recreational sports purposes.

Promenade - Formal paved walk connecting primary campus clusters typically defined by hardscape, trees, building facades, artwork, and bicycle infrastructure.

Forested Green - Informal landscape typically consisting of heavily wooded areas and ecological features native to the site primarily found at Sam Houston Memorial Museum.

Figure 4.21 Precedent Imagery of Campus Open Space Types



Campus Green



Plaza



Residential Quad



Promenade



Forested Green

4.2 Campus Systems | Open Space and Pedestrian Network

Open Space Network

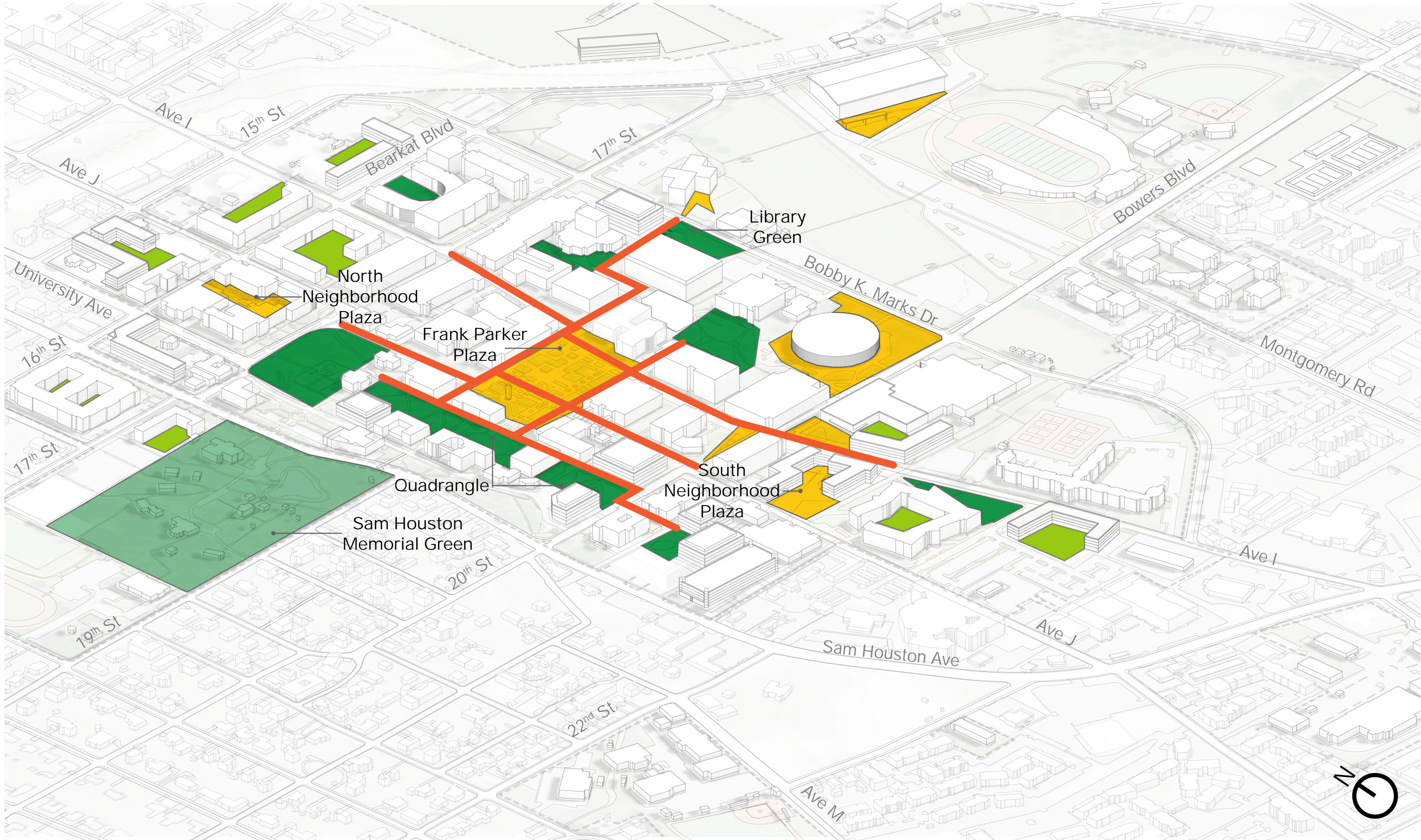
The campus master plan open space network consists of quality outdoor gathering spaces beyond the campus core distributed across various adjacent areas. Each area will contain a central quad, plaza, or green, framed by existing or proposed buildings.

New open spaces will include trees, shade, shelter, tables, seating, and power outlets to facilitate outdoor programming and informal socializing. Water features similar to the Lowman Student Center feature can be introduced to provide passive cooling and outdoor comfort.

Enhancements to existing open spaces, such as Frank Parker Plaza, the Quadrangle, and the Sam Houston Memorial Museum, should focus on strategic enhancements such as accessible decking, tables, benches, and shelter structures, to enhance usability and vitality.

- Campus Green
- Forested Green
- Residential Quad
- Plaza
- Promenade

Figure 4.22 Proposed Main Campus Open Space Network - Long-Term Vision



4.2 Campus Systems | Open Space and Pedestrian Network

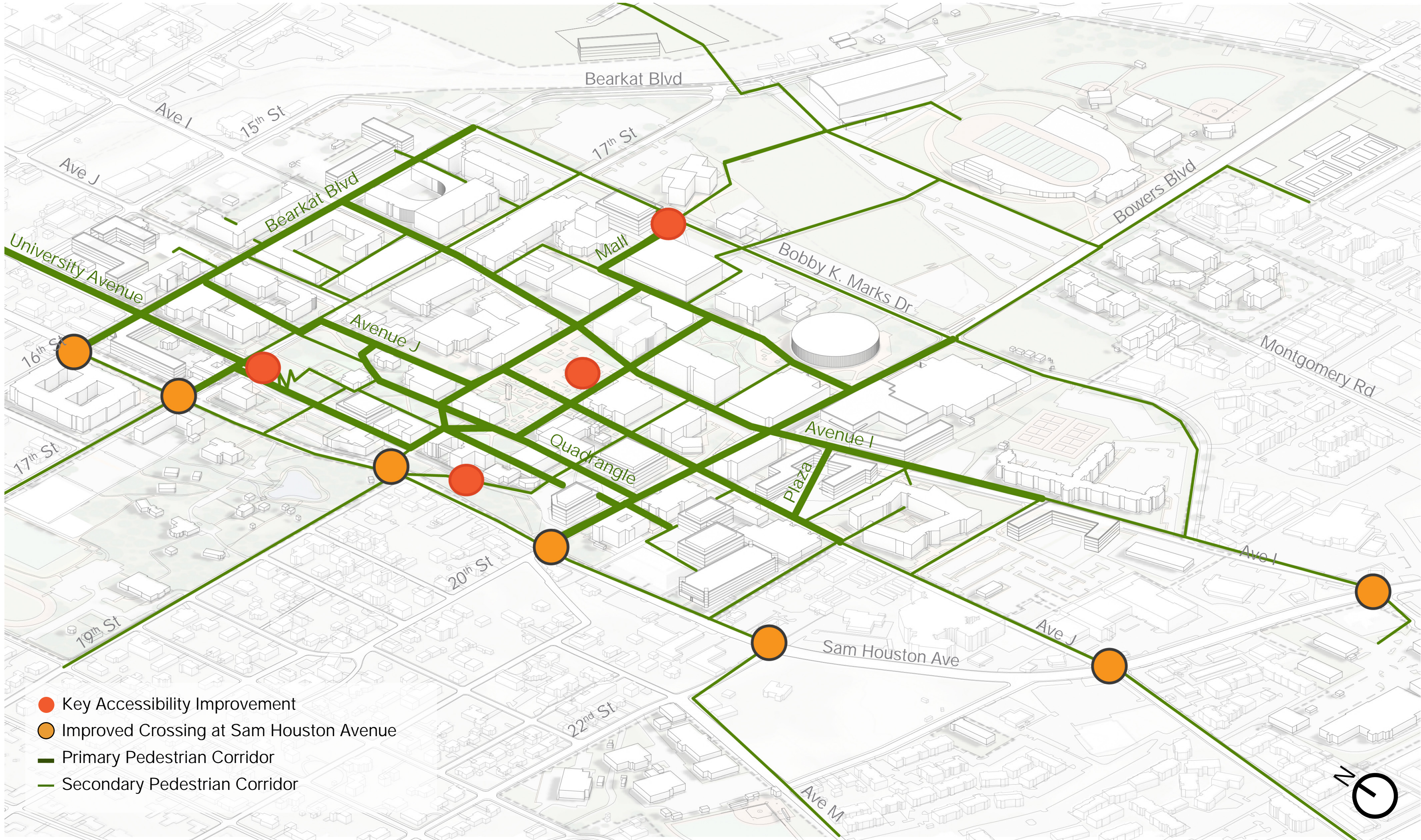
Pedestrian Network & Accessibility

The campus master plan's pedestrian network strategy is to provide enhanced connections between peripheral areas of campus and the campus core, as well as enhance a key pedestrian route within both of the major residential neighborhoods. A partnership with the City of Huntsville enhances the connection between the campus and downtown, and a partnership with the Texas Department of Transportation improves the safety of key crossings across Sam Houston Avenue.

The campus master plan's accessibility strategy is to prioritize the reconfiguration of several areas with steep slopes and stairs, where accessible routes can be accommodated. In addition, the plan proposes to fill gaps in the overall sidewalk network, widen narrower sidewalks in key areas and replace rough aggregate with continuous pavement in the most trafficked locations. The university is also preparing an Accessibility Study, to be published separately, that is a strategic initiative to identify problematic areas where architectural barriers exist. The study will be used as a guide to prioritize removal of barriers and identify remedial action. Components will include:

- A visual audit of non-compliance conditions to identify red flag areas.
- Mapping of accessible routes and notation of non-accessible building entrances.
- A study utilizing Title I of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) as a reference standard.

Figure 4.23 Proposed Main Campus Pedestrian Network with Accessibility Improvements- Long-Term Vision



4.2 Campus Systems | Open Space and Pedestrian Network

Pedestrian Network, Bicycle Network, and Accessibility

Pedestrian Network

The campus master plan proposes to connect four key campus destinations to the campus core with enhanced pedestrian corridors:

- **South Residential Neighborhood**, via pedestrian enhancements to Avenue I
- **North Residential Neighborhood**, via pedestrian enhancements to Avenue J
- **Proposed Science and Engineering Technology Quad**, via an extension of the Quadrangle
- **Dana G. Hoyt Art Complex and Athletics**, via an extension of the Mall

Primary pedestrian corridors should have consistent tree coverage or other means of shade, wide paving with seating areas, and adequate lighting.

South Residential Neighborhood pedestrian improvements will prioritize a route connecting the Recreational Sports Center with General's Market, via an open space through the center of proposed Residence Hall A.

For the North Residential Neighborhood, pedestrian improvements are prioritized along Bearkat Boulevard, which will become the neighborhood's main street and a key gateway into campus.

Improvements are also proposed for University Avenue in partnership with the city, to facilitate an improved connection between Downtown Huntsville and the campus. The campus master plan recommends University Avenue south of 17th Street be restricted to service vehicles only, improving pedestrian safety for this important pedestrian route.

Another major proposal is to partner with the Texas Department of Transportation to improve crossings and the pedestrian experience along Sam Houston Avenue. Priority crossings include the campus gateways at Bearkat Boulevard and Bowers Boulevard, as well as the residential crossing at 17th Street. Safer crossings would also benefit the campus community at 19th Street, Avenue J, and Avenue I, and along 22nd Street to Avenue M.

To foster campus life throughout campus, outdoor socializing areas can be introduced at the junctions of pedestrian corridors, and at entrances into major buildings. Tables, power outlets, and rain and sun shelters will help to make these areas more functional and inviting.

Bicycle Network

The campus master plan proposes to introduce bicycle routes and lanes in accordance with the 2019 City of Huntsville Transportation Master Plan, in partnership with the city and state as needed.

Accessibility

The campus master plan recommends comprehensive improvements to campus accessibility, with specific proposals to improve several areas with steep slopes and stairs, where accessible routes can be accommodated. Key improvements include:

- **Route between the campus core and the Dana G. Hoyt Art Complex**, in the proposed Library and Arts cluster
- **Route between the Margaret Lea Houston Building and Old Main Memorial**
- **Route at the main entrance to the Lee Drain Building**, on Frank Parker Plaza
- **Route between the Quadrangle and Sam Houston Avenue**, at 19th Street

There are many gaps in the sidewalk network on the campus and in adjacent areas. Sidewalk widths are often inadequate in the periphery of campus, and some paths are interrupted by utility poles and other infrastructural barriers. Sidewalks should be widened and patched in partnership with the city and state where necessary and possible. In addition, exposed aggregate paving should be strategically replaced with smoother, more accessible pavement, beginning in the most trafficked locations. A separate study on campus accessibility is being conducted as a part of the master plan effort.

Figure 4.24 Steep Slope from Dana G. Hoyt Art Complex into Campus Core



Figure 4.25 Sidewalk Gap along Bobby K. Marks Drive



4.3 Campus Systems | Vehicular Mobility and Parking

Existing Parking Conditions

Parking Utilization

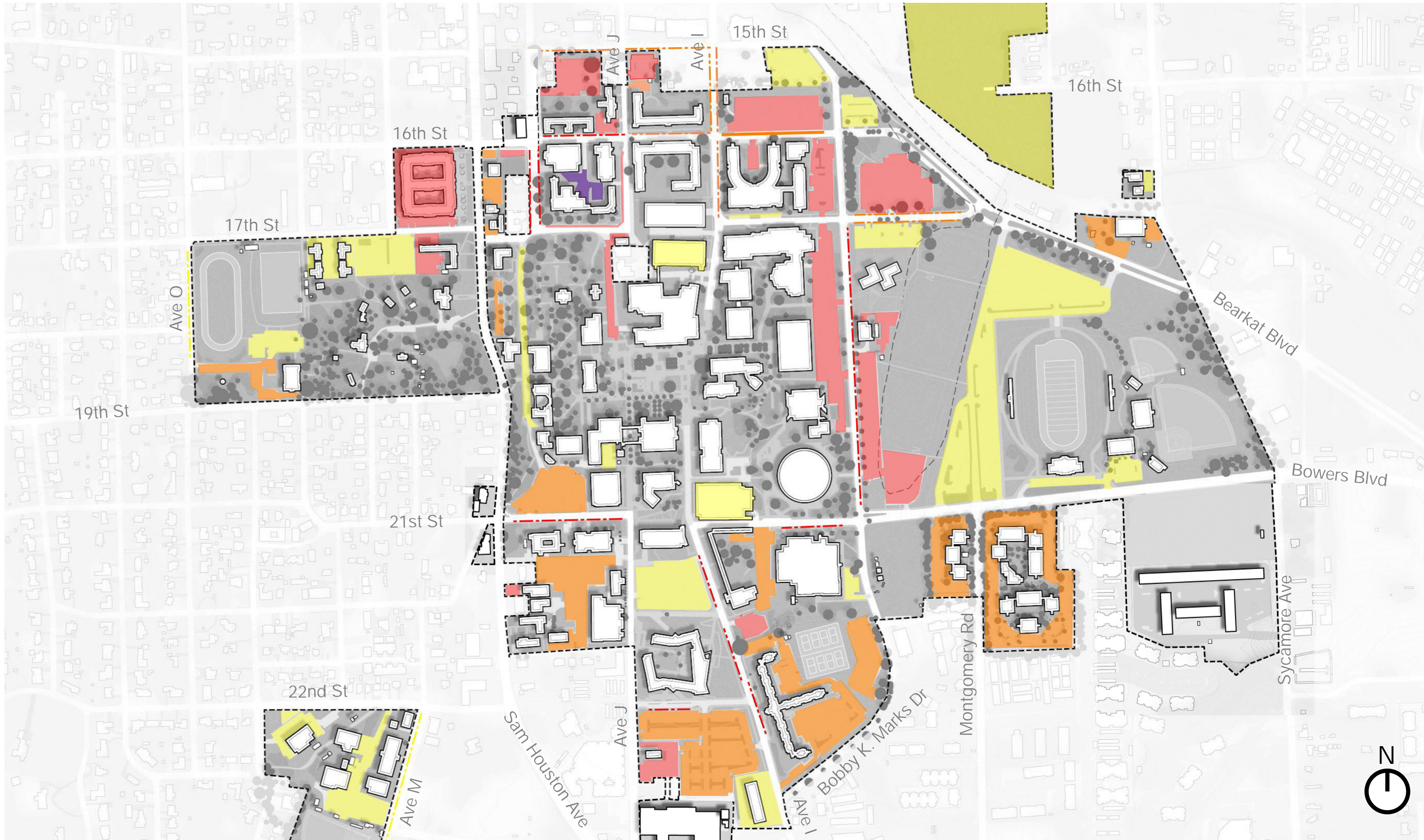
Parking utilization data for surface lots, on-street supply, and structured garages were collected every two hours on Tuesday April 26, Wednesday April 27, and Thursday April 21, 2022.

Peak utilization, depicted in the adjacent diagram, occurred at noon on Tuesday. The overall inventory stayed above 50 percent utilization from 10 AM to 3 PM each day. Peak garage utilization occurred at noon on Thursday, at 55%. Garage utilization was more commonly 45% during the day.

Most of the parking supply near the campus core is highly utilized, often to the point of congestion and overflow. The parking garages are exceptions to this trend. Though they are very convenient to core destinations, their higher pricing and access to some areas may be obstacles to higher utilization.

- 0-49%
- 50-84%
- 85-100%
- >100% (vehicles parked in non-marked areas due to overflow on date of observation)

Figure 4.31 Main Campus Peak Parking Utilization, Spring 2022



4.3 Campus Systems | Vehicular Mobility and Parking

Transit & Parking

Transit Network

The campus master plan recommends that off-campus housing shuttles stage at an improved loading circle, located where Bowers Boulevard terminates at Avenue I adjacent to the Coliseum Parking Garage. Larger visitor busses can use an improved drop-off lane on Bowers Boulevard adjacent to the Welcome Center and the Fred Pirkle Engineering Technology Center. Grocery shuttles should continue to serve key residence halls in tandem with expanded on-campus food options. The university should also study the feasibility of parking shuttles, to enhance the utilization of existing and proposed remote parking lots.

Parking

Parking recommendations include preserving existing garages as the main parking supply within the campus core, which will provide appropriate density and convenience to campus destinations. Any new surface lots are sited around the campus periphery in locations that are less suitable for new buildings.

The campus master plan identifies many surface parking lots in the campus core for infill development. Due to its walkable context, new infill development can primarily be accessed via short walks from underutilized garages or peripheral lots, and any remaining adjacent parking can be reserved for accessible use

only. The plan also proposes to remove on-street parking in several areas, creating more space for both vehicular and pedestrian circulation. This initiative would require collaboration with the City of Huntsville.

Reductions in parking supply will be mitigated by proposed pricing incentives that encourage increased utilization of existing parking garages and peripheral lots. Much of the additional demand driven by enrollment growth can be absorbed by existing underutilized supply, but some new parking lots and garages will eventually be needed at strategic locations:

A—New parking at Sam Houston Avenue and 21st Street: Replacing the former Arts Complex, an expanded surface lot will offset much of the parking lost to the Science and Engineering Technology Quad and the Interdisciplinary Building & Welcome Center, and also serve these facilities. A multi-story garage will ultimately be built, to facilitate increased demand from new residence halls.

B—New lot at Bowers Boulevard and Sycamore Avenue: This lot will primarily serve the proposed tennis complex, but will also be a visitor lot for events and a peripheral commuter option.

C—Converted and expanded lot at 17th Street and Avenue M: With the demolition of Creager, Baldwin, Crawford, and Mallon Halls, this lot can be expanded to serve commuters and visitors, including visitors to the adjacent Sam Houston Memorial Museum and visitors to the Interdisciplinary Building & Welcome Center along Bowers Boulevard.

D—New parking south of the Recreational Sports Center: An extended service drive connecting Avenue J with Bobby K. Marks Drive will include replacement parking for the Recreational Sports Center and residence halls.

E—Improved lot at the Proposed Hotel: Located on the property northeast of the campus core, this lot will serve the proposed hotel and conference center, and also serve as an improved athletics event lot.

F—New lot at 16th Street and Avenue J: A long-term project, this lot will replace the Psychological Services Building to serve additional students once the north side parking garage has reached capacity, as new residence halls are built in the North Neighborhood. In addition, some parking near Bobby K. Marks Drive and Bearkat Boulevard may need to be converted for residential use.

Figure 4.32 Main Campus Net Parking Loss and Gain

	True* Loss of Spaces	Gain of Spaces	Total
Total Lot Removal	453	-	(453)
Partial Lot Removal	1,028	-	(1,028)
On-Street Removal	248	-	(248)
New Parking Areas	-	1,570**	1,570
Total	1,729	1,570	(159)
Existing Supply			8,901
Projected Supply			8,742**

* Losses reduced to account for existing underutilization

** Does not include the new lot at I-45 and Avenue M

G—New lot at I-45 and Avenue M: Replacing the Agricultural Sciences complex after its move to Gibbs Ranch, this lot is not required to meet projected parking demand, but may serve as remote commuter parking if paired with supporting shuttle service.

These proposed parking projects are diagrammed on the following page. The plan's full parking analysis is described in the Parking and Transportation supplement.

4.3 Campus Systems | Vehicular Mobility and Parking

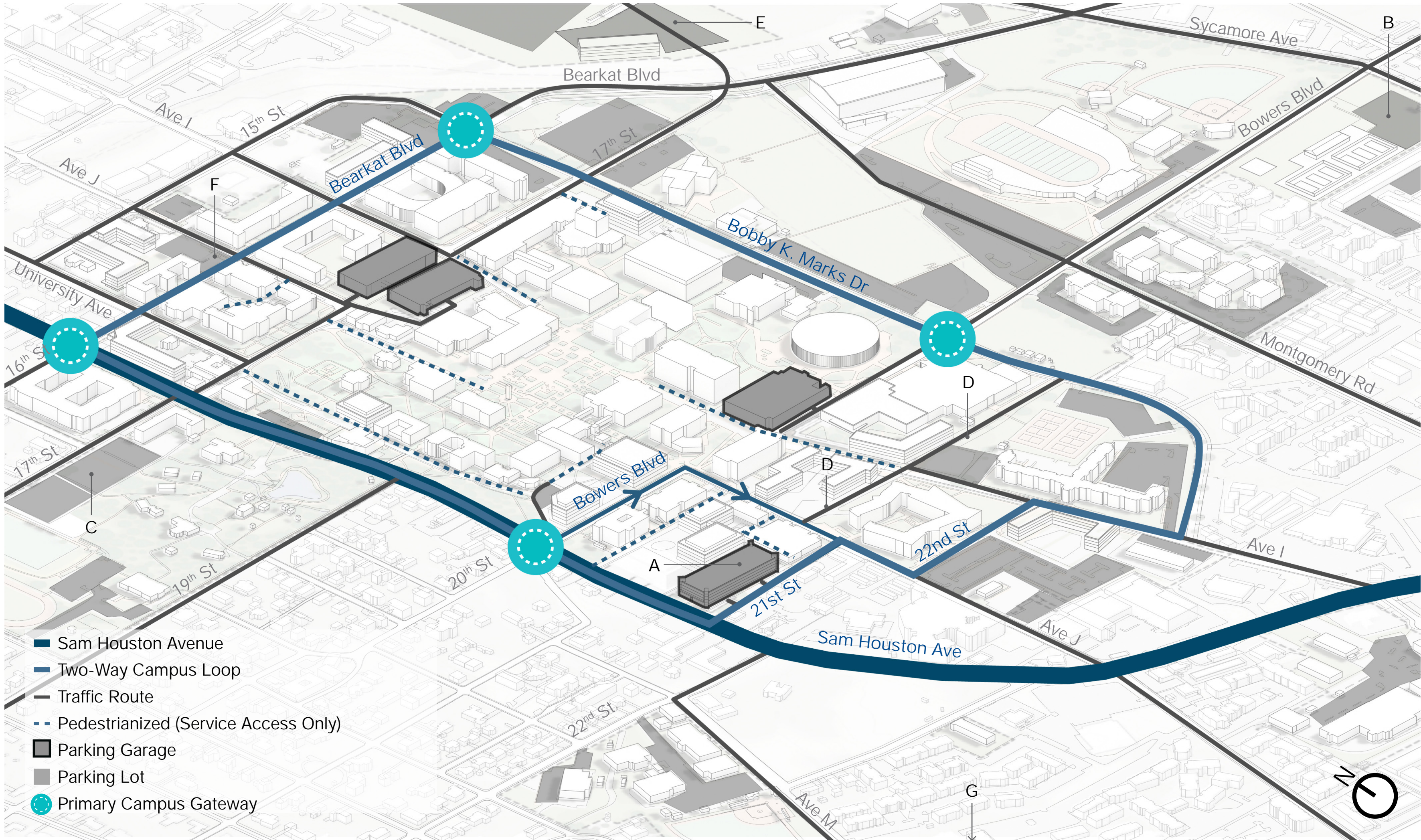
Vehicular Network

The campus master plan proposes to create a more intuitive circulation network, with strategic increases in capacity and repurposing of several road segments. A primary two-way loop around campus will replace most of the existing one-way system, providing a more intuitive navigation experience with improved signage and wayfinding to garages and other destinations. Coordination with the City of Huntsville will be required to confirm conversion of one-way City-owned streets. Strategic pedestrian enhancements of certain segments, allowing only service vehicles and event traffic, will reduce conflicts with pedestrians and enhance the character of the core. New development and university branding at major gateways will clarify campus entrances. The Bowers Boulevard gateway will remain a one-way entrance, with an enhanced drop-off area replacing existing on-street parking.

The campus master plan also proposes a new traffic signal at Sam Houston Avenue and 21st Street to facilitate the campus loop. The existing 21st Street can be widened by approximately six feet to the north to accommodate two-way traffic, or can be designated one-way westward, to complete the clockwise one-way loop around Bowers Boulevard and Avenue J.

The university has engaged a traffic engineer to prepare a separate traffic study on the proposed changes to vehicular circulation.

Figure 4.33 Proposed Main Campus Vehicle and Parking System - Long-Term Vision



4.4 Campus Systems | Infrastructure

Infrastructure Summary

A Finance and Operations Focus Group and SHSU Operations and Facilities Management staff engaged in the campus planning effort to assess facilities resources. Their charge was to establish the capacity of utility and thermal resources, and to facilitate the implementation of ongoing capital renewal projects, such as piping replacements and electrical circuit rebalancing. The focus group and staff reviewed existing condition assessment data, considered life-cycle upgrades, toured campus infrastructure, and identified the capital investments to be prioritized in the campus master plan. The university's 2017 "Campus Utility Infrastructure Master Plan Update" (2017 Infrastructure MP) provided guidance for these efforts.

Key conclusions that emerged from the focus group and Operations and Facilities Management staff work are summarized in this section, while the appendices to this plan contain further detail addressing the following topics:

- A summary of the accomplished projects from the prior infrastructure plan
- Key items that are still pending and should be completed
- New or revised recommendations to address current challenges or future growth

West Central Plant

The West Central Plant building is highly visible and proximate to Sam Houston Avenue, the primary through-traffic corridor to campus. An envelope and facade renovation is a key opportunity to support the plan's proposal to enhance campus visibility, creating a stronger public face and a major branding opportunity.

Figure 4.41 Architecture Precedent for West Central Plant Renovation



Figure 4.42 Street Engagement and Branding Precedent for West Central Plant



Figure 4.43 Existing West Central Plant Building



4.4 Campus Systems | Infrastructure

Infrastructure Priorities

Central Utility Plant Buildings

- Enhance the West Central Plant façade when the building is expanded to accommodate the HVAC recommendations
- Reposition the West Central Plant cooling towers during the expansion to support the redesign of the building
- Expand the East Central Plant to increase capacity and support campus growth

Domestic Water, Stormwater, and Sewer

- Restore capacity of stormwater piping at the intramural fields
- Scope and video document stormwater, sewer, and domestic water lines
- Develop a plan for phased replacement of water, wastewater, and stormwater piping
- Replacement of critical over twenty-year old water lines and over thirty-year old waste water lines

Electrical

- Segregate electrical circuits at manhole #1
- Continue longer term plan to segregate other electrical duct banks for increased redundancy
- Address flooding potential in the basement of the switchgear building and some manholes
- Phased replacement of medium voltage conductors

Information Technology

- Perform a system-wide review of existing technology spaces to develop a comprehensive remediation plan
- Continue renovations in identified buildings, conforming to SHSU technology guidelines

Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning

- Replace the 16” pipe near the West Central Plant that is restricting flow in the chilled water loop and continue upgrades to the chilled water distribution piping
- Continue the planned replacement of existing underground chilled water piping
- Increase the chilled water capacity in the campus loop system to support the new buildings identified in the master plan
- East and West Central Plants should include upgrades to provide variable frequency drives (VFDs) to existing condenser water pumps to allow for energy optimization and controllability of the campus chilled water system
- Explore Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) funding for renewable energy options, such as geothermal, for upgrades and expansions. At a minimum, existing chillers in the East Central Plant and West Central Plant planned for replacement should be replaced with low Global Warming Potential (GWP) refrigerant units
- Replace the heating hot water boilers at the West Central Plant with new modular condensing boilers. Because the heating loads are co-located with the chillers, Page recommends the boilers remain at the West Central Plant so that the installation of a heat recovery chiller to improve operating efficiency can be investigated and implemented.

Figure 4.44 Restore Capacity of Intramural Field Stormwater Piping



5

Specialty Campuses and Sites

- 5.1 Conroe Campus
- 5.2 The Woodlands Center
- 5.3 Huntsville I-45 Complex

5.1 Specialty Campuses and Sites | Conroe Campus

Enrollment Projections and Space Summary

Enrollment Projections

The Conroe Campus will grow with the addition of new health professions programs. The College of Osteopathic Medicine has the capacity to increase enrollment to 370 students. Planned additional programs include Athletic Training (MS), Dietetics (MS), Physician Assistant (MS), and Physical Therapy (DPT). The addition of these programs would increase enrollment at this site by 305%. Potential future programs include Respiratory Therapy (BA) and Clinical Lab Sciences (MS).

Space Utilization

The Conroe Campus has an approximate total of 72,900 nasf, including the remotely located Osteopathic Medical Clinic. This equates to approximately 394 nasf per student FTE. The Conroe Campus is occupied by the College of Osteopathic Medicine, and did not have data available to assess classroom utilization. This is not uncommon for medical schools.

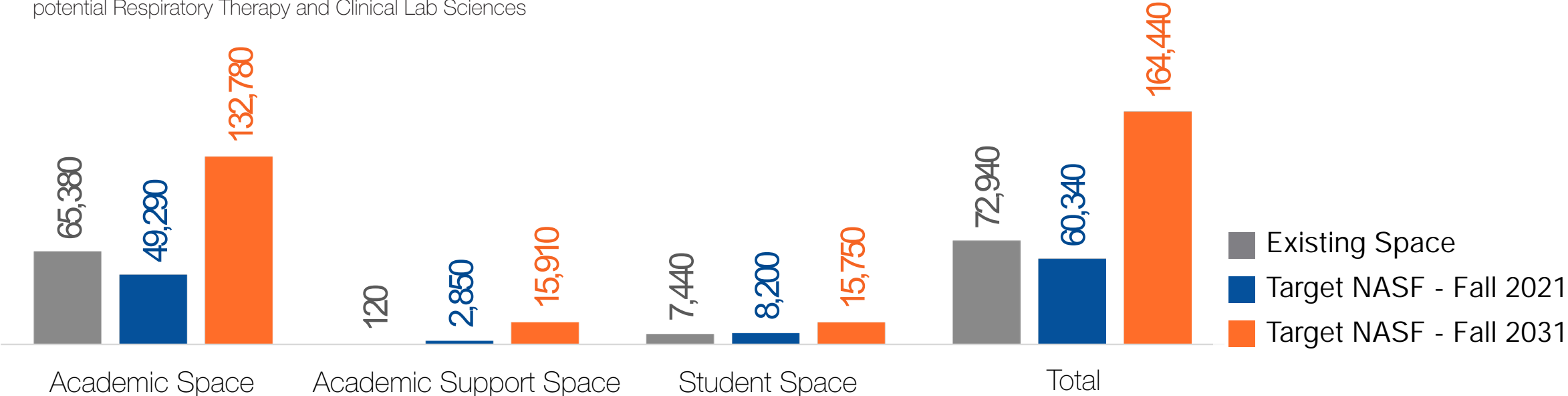
Space Needs

The analysis reflects an ambitious addition of new programs and space. The program for the new Health Professions Building (50,516 asf or 80,500 gsf) supports Allied Health programs critical to training healthcare professionals in core fields of Athletic Training, Dietetics, Physician's Assistant, and Physical Therapy. In addition to instructional space, the new Health Professions Building provides academic support and student space including the campus library, food pantry, additional food service, and student services such as the Health Center, Mental Health Counseling, and Disability Services, creating a regional student services hub.

Figure 5.11 Space Needs by Space Category

Space Category	Fall 2021			Fall 2031	
	Existing NASF	Target NASF	Difference	Target NASF	Difference
Academic Space	65,375	49,290	16,085	132,778*	(67,403)
Classrooms	10,824	5,550	5,274	8,325	2,499
Laboratories	17,279	8,650	8,629	46,550	(29,271)
Class Laboratories	8,388	4,200	4,188	27,650	(19,262)
Open Laboratories	8,891	4,450	4,441	18,900	(10,009)
Research Laboratories	4,508	6,240	(1,732)	26,560	(22,052)
Academic Offices	22,810	17,855	4,955	32,515	(9,705)
Library and Study Space	2,932	3,973	(1,041)	10,666	(7,734)
Other Academic Space	7,022	7,022	0	8,162	(1,140)
Academic Support Space	119	2,853	(2,734)	15,910	(15,791)
Administrative Offices	119	665	(546)	4,035	(3,916)
Other Administrative Space	0	0	0	1,500	(1,500)
Assembly & Exhibit Space	0	0	0	5,600	(5,600)
Physical Plant	0	2,188	(2,188)	4,775	(4,775)
Student Space	7,440	8,200	(760)	15,750	(8,310)
Student-Centered Space	7,440	3,700	3,740	11,250	(3,810)
Student Health Care	0	1,000	(1,000)	1,000	(1,000)
Kinesiology + Recreation	0	3,500	(3,500)	3,500	(3,500)
TOTAL	72,934	60,343	12,591	164,438	(91,504)

* Includes all six new programs: Athletic Training, Dietetics, Physician Assistant, Physical Therapy and future potential Respiratory Therapy and Clinical Lab Sciences



5.1 Specialty Campuses and Sites | Conroe Campus

Plan Themes

The plan for the Conroe Campus is guided by the same plan themes that inform the recommendations on the Main Campus.

Facilitate Student Success

- Build a new Allied Health Professions Building
- Include new programs, additional labs, research, and private study space
- Enhance student-centered green with shelter, tables, and power
- Embed wellness, food, and recreation amenities, primarily on ground floors

Enhance Campus Visibility

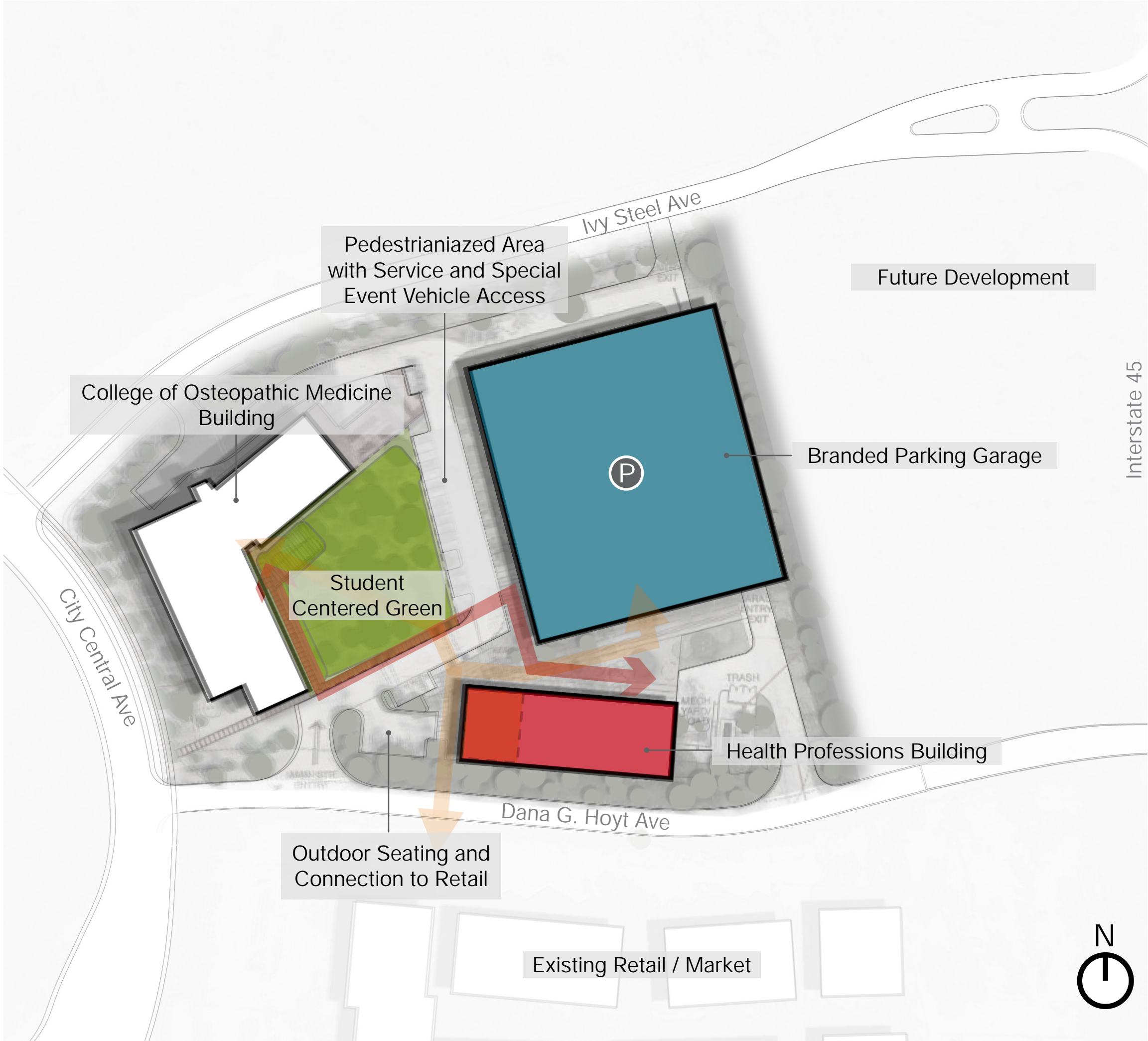
- Enhance SHSU's branding via a new parking garage, visible from I-45
- Connect to adjacent market

The vision for the SHSU Conroe Campus is to foster interdisciplinary research and clinical collaboration across the medical and allied health disciplines, while training proficient health care professionals to serve the greater East and Southeast Texas communities. The new Health Professions Building—the sister to the College of Osteopathic Medicine Building—will support Allied Health programs critical to this mission of training healthcare professionals in core fields. Responding to student needs identified as lacking by the Discovery Survey, the new Allied Health Professions Building will include shared resources, creating a student services hub. A 983-space parking garage will support enrollment growth and help frame a central campus green and outdoor pedestrian corridor that link the buildings together. With the appropriate mix of uses and activators, this green will become the heart of the campus.

The Conroe Campus also has the potential to be an anchor for the surrounding planned development, especially if multi-modal connections to adjacent properties are provided.

- New Academic Building
- Primary Open Space
- New Parking Structure
- Existing Building
- ➔ Academic Pedestrian Corridor

Figure 5.12 Conroe Campus Plan Themes



5.2 Specialty Campuses and Sites | The Woodlands Center

Enrollment Projections and Space Summary

Enrollment Projections

The Woodlands Center is projected to grow by 35% through the expansion of existing programs, including the Nursing program.

Space Utilization

The Woodlands Center has a total of approximately 83,100 nasf of space, equating to about 60 nasf per student FTE.

The Woodlands Center offers predominantly evening courses under an agreement the university has with Lone Star College. The upcoming expiration of that agreement will create opportunities to expand daytime course offerings at this location.

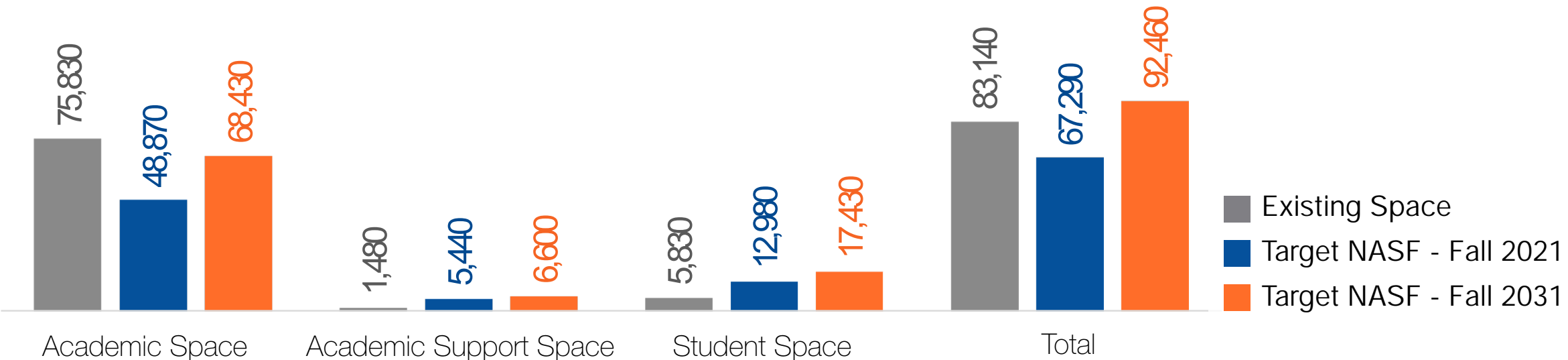
The Woodlands Center has 17 classrooms that are scheduled an average of twelve hours per week at a 43% seat fill rate. This generates 8.1 weekly seat hours. All of these averages are below THECB classroom utilization targets. Most scheduled use occurs between 5:00 p.m. and 8:30 p.m. Monday through Thursday. Data shows that the maximum number of room scheduled at any point during the evening hours is thirteen or 76% of the available rooms.

Space Needs

Space needs at The Woodlands Center reflect the need for additional class laboratories, research space, study space, and student space. An ongoing renovation feasibility study is working with stakeholders to balance the need for additional student space with a need to expand clinical skills areas and instructional spaces to expand Nursing enrollment.

Figure 5.21 Space Needs by Space Category

Space Category	Fall 2021			Fall 2031		
	Existing NASF	Target NASF	Difference	Existing NASF	Target NASF	Difference
Academic Space	75,825	48,873	26,952	75,825	68,428	7,397
Classrooms	18,595	10,360	8,235	24,695	14,194	10,501
Laboratories	11,885	16,309	(4,424)	11,885	22,133	(10,248)
Class Laboratories	1,230	5,205	(3,975)	1,230	7,165	(5,935)
Open Laboratories	10,655	11,104	(449)	10,655	14,968	(4,313)
Research Laboratories	0	0	0	0	2,560	(2,560)
Academic Offices	20,532	9,790	10,742	20,532	12,820	7,712
Library and Study Space	3,402	5,474	(2,072)	3,402	7,366	(3,964)
Other Academic Space	21,411	6,940	14,471	15,311	9,355	5,956
Academic Support Space	1,484	5,435	(3,951)	1,484	6,600	(5,116)
Administrative Offices	1,130	165	965	1,130	165	965
Other Administrative Space	354	2,776	(2,422)	354	3,742	(3,388)
Physical Plant	0	2,494	(2,494)	0	2,693	(2,693)
Student Space	5,829	12,980	(7,151)	5,829	17,430	(11,601)
Student-Centered Space	5,829	8,480	(2,651)	5,829	11,430	(5,601)
Student Health Care	0	1,000	(1,000)	0	1,000	(1,000)
Kinesiology + Recreation	0	3,500	(3,500)	0	5,000	(5,000)
TOTAL	83,138	67,288	15,850	83,138	92,458	(9,320)



5.2 Specialty Campuses and Sites | The Woodlands Center

Plan Themes

The plan for the Woodlands Center is also guided by the same plan themes that inform the recommendations on the Main Campus.

Facilitate Student Success

- Expand access to existing instructional spaces in The Woodlands Center Building
- Reallocate space for more study rooms and student-service spaces
- Add a university bookstore with a nursing focus
- Make the campus green more usable as a central gathering and social space

Enhance Campus Visibility

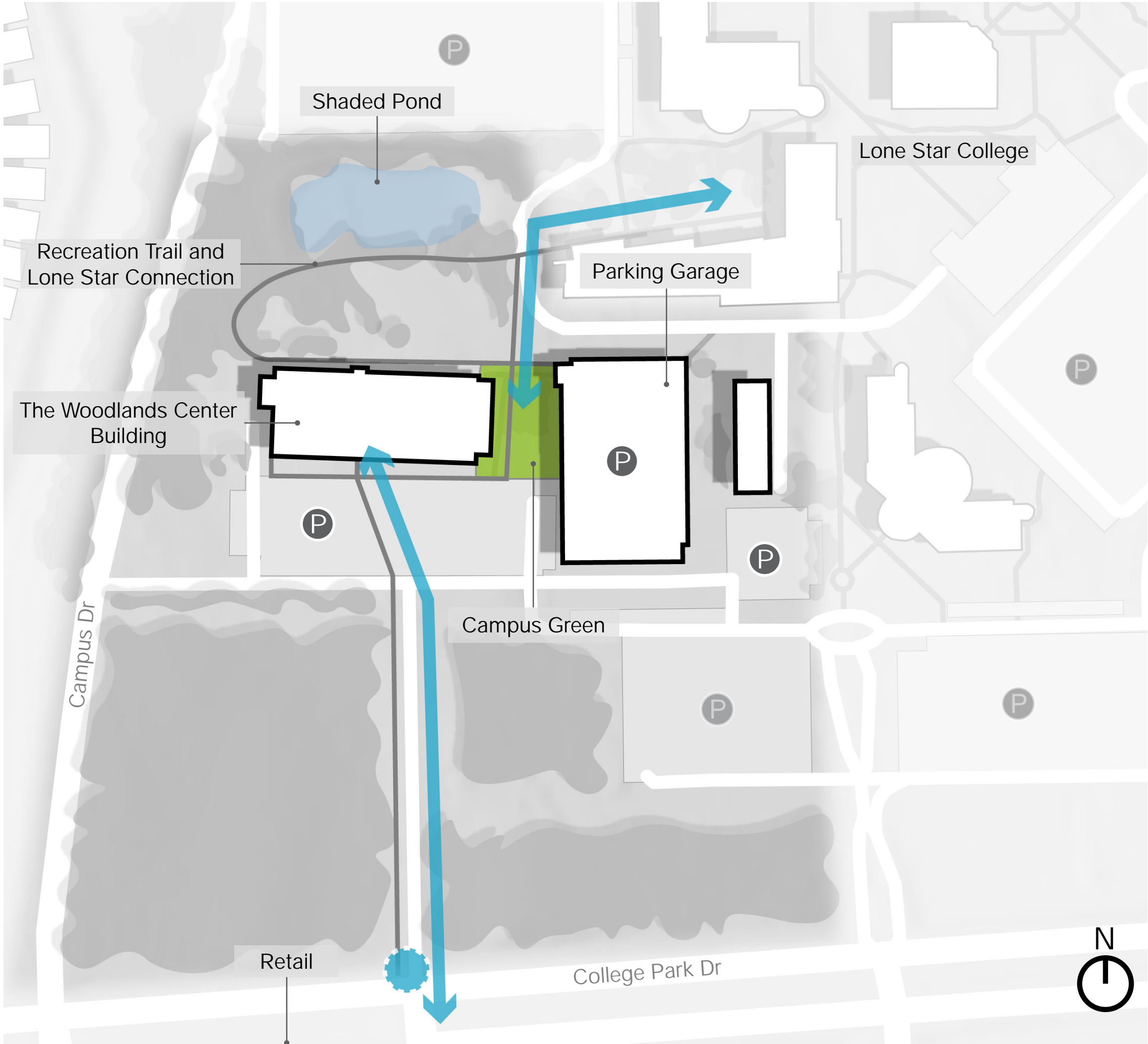
- Enhance the campus gateway at College Park Drive
- Reinforce the connection and partnership with Lone Star College
- Potentially share recreation and fitness amenities
- Add a recreation trail along the pond
- Connect to nearby retail

The Woodlands Center’s convenient proximity to large population centers in the suburbs north of Houston widens SHSU’s student enrollment opportunities. The campus has the potential to improve its integration with the surrounding communities to fully leverage its location. A renovation and space reallocation that is currently being planned proposes to increase Nursing enrollment and improve student academic support capabilities. In addition, a new focus of SHSU’s academic leadership is to more fully develop programs tailored to the population around The Woodlands Center to further increase enrollment opportunities. Since the target space needs for 2031 exceed the existing supply of space, partnering with Lone Star College to share certain amenities may be necessary.

With the right services and programming adjustments, The Woodlands Center will gain a more vibrant heart and link its experience more closely to the experience on Main Campus.

- Existing Building
- Primary Open Space
- Pedestrian Path
- ➔ Visibility Corridor
- Enhanced Gateway

Figure 5.22 The Woodlands Center Plan Themes



5.3 Specialty Campuses and Sites | Huntsville I-45 Complex

The plan for the I-45 Complex is guided by the same plan themes that guide the recommendations on the Main Campus.

Strengthen Campus Neighborhoods

- Add intramural fields to the complex, as key campus wellness amenities
- Connect to the Main Campus core via an enhanced streetscape and bike lane

Enhance Campus Visibility

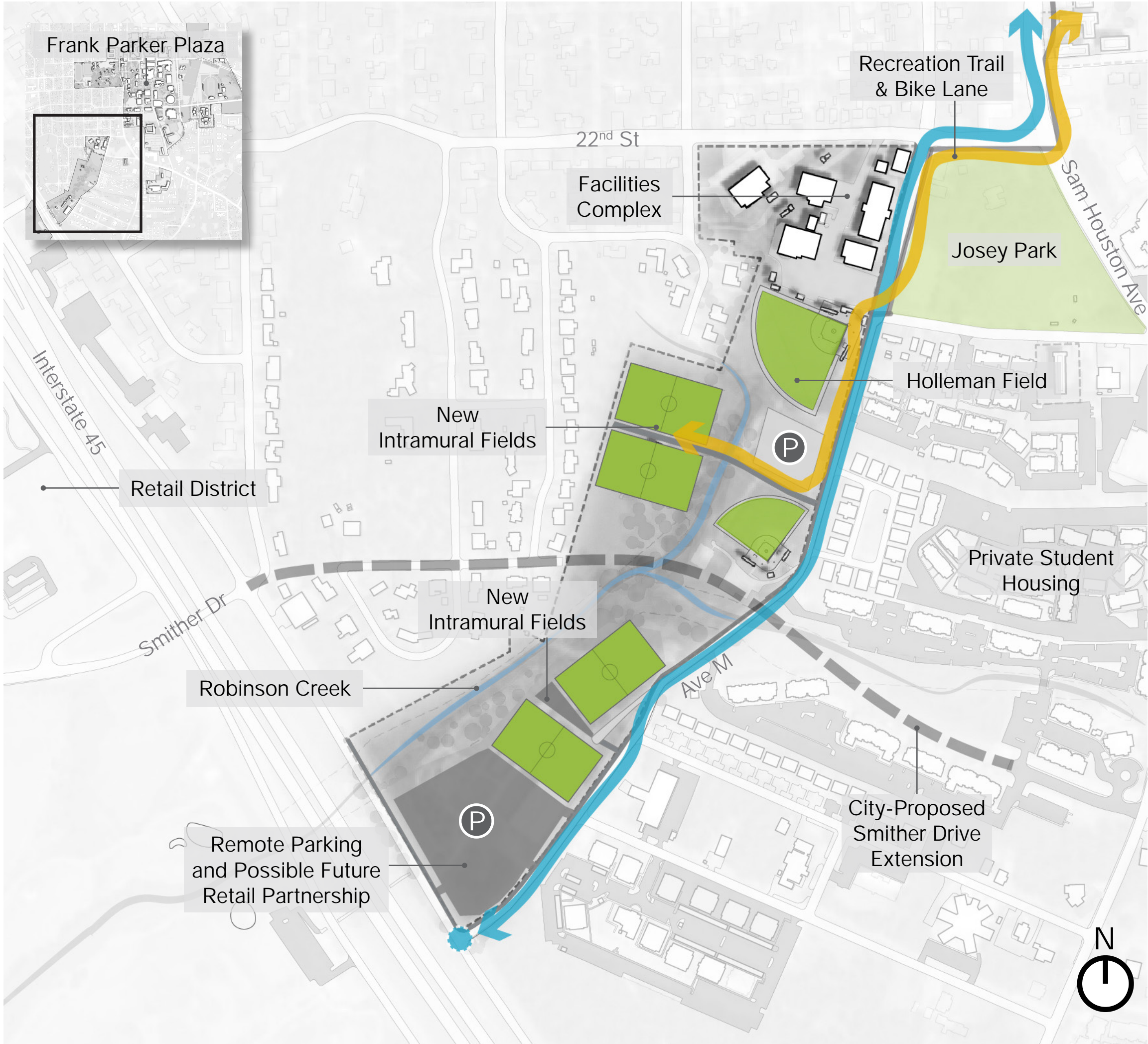
- Serve I-45 commuters with an expanded remote parking lot with shuttle service to the campus core
- Accommodate future retail in parking lot adjacent to frontage road, if desired

After the School of Agricultural Sciences vacates this site and moves to Gibbs Ranch, and the community garden and horticulture facilities move adjacent to the Sam Houston Memorial Museum, several acres of land will become available to accommodate intramural fields, which would complement the existing Holleman Field and adjacent softball field. As these fields will be located above the floodplain, they will be available for use more frequently than those located on the Main Campus. The proposed development of this complex will require investments in multi-modal mobility, including enhanced walking, cycling, and parking infrastructure.

The southwest edge of the site along I-45 has the potential to enhance SHSU's interstate visibility, and accommodate remote parking to serve the Main Campus as lots within the campus core are replaced with infill development. Regular shuttle service will be necessary to make this parking strategy successful.

- Recreation Sports Fields
- Community Park
- Pavement
- Student Life Corridor
- Visibility Corridor
- Gateway
- - City-Proposed Street

Figure 5.31 Huntsville I-45 Complex Plan Themes



6

Agile Implementation

- 6.1 Overview
- 6.2 Initial Priorities and Phasing
- 6.3 Demolition Plan

6.1 Agile Implementation | Overview

The SHSU campus master plan identifies a range of facility and site improvements that will be implemented over the next ten years and beyond. While the plan identifies a number of near-term priorities, future projects may evolve in their timing and scope as university priorities change and funding becomes available. As a point of departure, the following chapter provides an initial phasing strategy to assist university decision-makers in directing resources toward current priorities. Projects are listed under near-term, ten-year, and long-term phases.

The implementation strategy - described in greater detail in Appendix C - identifies dependent project sequences, each of which can be initiated, paused, and reactivated independently. In addition, the university can select or prioritize a project based on its associated plan theme, as described in Chapter 3. As the relative importance and urgency of each theme evolves over time, decision-makers can refer to each theme's diagram to understand which projects are best suited to advance the goal at hand.

Figure 6.11 Life Sciences Building and Open Space



6.2 Agile Implementation | Initial Priorities and Phasing

Near-Term Priorities

New Space for Decompression

The first priority is to build additional space for the College of Science and Engineering Technology, the College with the largest projected space need. This complex will center around a new Engineering Quad in the southwest corner of campus. The College of Arts and Media also has significant space needs, to be addressed with a new building located between the University Theatre Center and Dana G. Hoyt Art Complex. A new Library Green will complement this building, with adjacent parking for accessible use.

Swing Space

The completion of the Science and Engineering Technology complex will allow Computer Science to move out of Academic Building I, creating swing space to support the renovation of other academic buildings. The new complex will also allow the former Arts Complex to be demolished, creating space for replacement parking.

Specialty Campuses

The parking garage and Health Professions Building at the Conroe Campus and space reconfiguration at The Woodlands Center will be prioritized. The migration of most of the School of Agricultural Sciences from the Huntsville I-45 Complex to Gibbs Ranch will create space for new intramural fields.

Renovation of Aged Facilities

The first academic building recommended for renovation is the Eleanor & Charles Garrett

Teacher Education Center. Academic Building I will serve as swing space during construction. The project will be a model for all subsequent academic renovations, integrating right-sized classrooms, appropriate technology, social and collaboration spaces, and student amenities. The University Theatre Center and Beto Criminal Justice Center will also be prioritized.

South Residential Neighborhood

To meet immediate housing needs, the plan prioritizes the construction of Residence Hall A, which will leverage the site of an existing parking lot to strengthen the sense of community in the South Residential Neighborhood. The new residence hall will enable the demolition of White Hall, opening up its site for the Recreational Sports Center addition. The neighborhood plaza and promenade proposed through the middle of the residence hall will link the General's Market to the Recreational Sports Center, connecting student life with housing.

Vehicular Circulation Improvements

The reconfiguration of the vehicular campus loop in collaboration with the City will be prioritized, with changes including the removal of on-street parking and facilitation of two-way traffic along the entirety of the planned two-way campus route.

Ongoing Planned Projects

The campus master plan prioritizes projects with ongoing planning efforts by SHSU, such as the new Tennis Complex and the Active Learning

Center. The Tennis Complex will include a new remote parking lot for commuters and events. The Active Learning Center will be a new interdisciplinary building that replaces Academic Building III.

Athletics Goals

In pursuit of SHSU's goal to move toward Conference USA by 2025, the replacement press box and expanded seating at Elliott T. Bowers Stadium will be prioritized. This will also include a visitor's locker room expansion.

Infrastructure Capacity

Campus growth will require additional utility infrastructure. Additions to the West and East Central Plants will be prioritized. The West Central Plant project is also a key opportunity to improve SHSU's branding along Sam Houston Avenue.

Flexible Open Space Enhancements

Ongoing landscape and furnishing enhancements to key open spaces, like the Quadrangle, will facilitate more vitality in key areas of the campus.

Destination Hotel

To meet the need for hotel and conference space in support of campus events, a new hotel and conference center will be built in the northeast of campus, with clear views of Elliott T. Bowers Stadium. The university's property surrounding the hotel will become an improved parking and tailgating area, linked to the stadium by an extension of 17th Street.

Figure 6.21 Near-Term Priority Project Summary

NEW 833,423 gsf 353 beds		
Project	Size	
Academic	Science & Engineering Technology	146,400 gsf
	Arts & Media Building	86,520 gsf
	Active Learning Center	94,515 gsf
	Gibbs Ranch Phase 1 & 2	181,808 gsf
	Conroe Health Professions Building	80,500 gsf
	Smith-Hutson Business Addition	58,400 gsf
Other	Residence Hall A	353 beds
	Tennis Complex	8,000 gsf
	Bowers Stadium Press Box, Seating Expansion	49,000 gsf 8,350 seats
	Recreational Sports Center Addition	48,280 gsf
	East Central Plant Addition	5,000 gsf
	Hotel & Conference Center *	75,000 gsf
RENOVATION 365,527 gsf		
A	Academic Building I	58,265 gsf
	Garrett Teacher Education Center	79,415 gsf
	University Theatre Center	41,887 gsf
	Beto Criminal Justice Center	140,960 gsf
	The Woodlands Building (partial)	36,000 gsf
O	Jackson-Shaver Hall	100 beds
	West Central Plant (and addition)	9,000 gsf
OPEN SPACE 150,000 gsf		
A	Science & Engineering Tech. Quad	20,000 gsf
	Library Green	42,000 gsf
A	South Neighborhood Plaza	88,000 gsf
	PARKING 1,515 spaces	
O	21st Street Lot	132 spaces
	Conroe Parking Garage	983 spaces
	Tennis Complex Lot	166 spaces
	Hotel & Conference Center Lot	234 spaces

* Further study needed to determine size

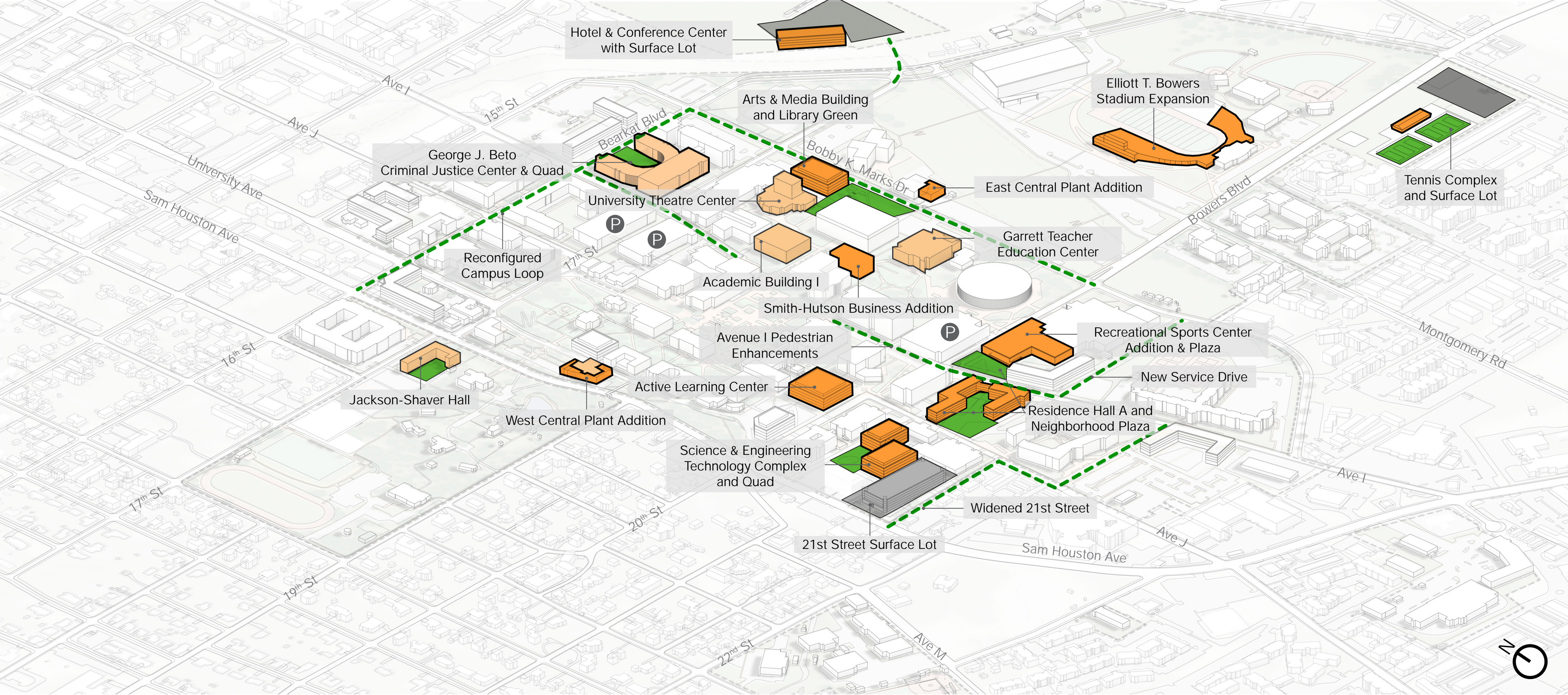


Figure 6.22 Main Campus Near-Term Priority Projects

- New Construction
- Major Renovation
- New Open Space
- New Parking Addition
- - - Streetscape Improvement

6.2 Agile Implementation | Initial Priorities and Phasing

Ten-Year Plan

Renovation of Aged Facilities

Academic Building I will continue to serve as swing space to enable additional renovations of academic buildings. These renovations include improvements to the basement of the Music Building, floors 2 through 4 of the Lee Drain Building, the Beto Criminal Justice Center, the Margaret Lea Houston Building, the Evans Complex, and the Smith-Hutson Business Building (after the building addition is complete). Academic programs in the Margaret Lea Houston Building will move to new buildings, creating the opportunity for a larger Alumni Center with easy access from Sam Houston Avenue and adjacent to the Old Main Memorial.

Campus Gateways

The main gateways into campus along Sam Houston Avenue will be key areas of focus in the Ten-Year Plan. At Bearkat Boulevard, the proposed Residence Hall C and existing Sam Houston Village will frame, brand, and activate the north gateway. The new hall will provide ground-level space for community amenities such as a campus thrift store. At Bowers Boulevard, a new mixed-use welcome center with interdisciplinary academics and community services will replace some surface parking, to frame and activate the southern gateway into campus with the Fred Pirkle Engineering Technology Center. Adjacent accessible parking, along with garages and expanded lots within walking distance, will serve the facility.

Quadrangle Extension and Welcome

The new mixed-use building along Bowers Boulevard will frame a southern extension of the historic Quadrangle, which will connect with an improved drop-off area and the Science & Engineering Technology Quad beyond. This open space will complement the Welcome Center and surrounding academic uses, serving as a campus 'front porch' where the SHSU community comes together.

North Residential Neighborhood

The campus master plan focuses on the North Residential Neighborhood, adding two new residence halls along Bearkat Boulevard and University Avenue. The northern hall will help to connect the campus with Downtown Huntsville, providing ground-floor retail space to activate the corridor.

The North Residential Neighborhood will also be connected to the campus core with improved streetscapes along Avenue J and 17th Street. This pedestrian corridor will connect through the Belvin-Buchanan Hall breezeway to a new plaza and outdoor dining space fronting onto Bearkat Boulevard, framed by Old Main Market and the W.R. Powell Student Health Center. This plaza will become a vital gathering space in the heart of the neighborhood.

Neighborhood parking will be accommodated by existing underutilized garages and surface lots.

Remote Parking and Intramural Fields

Once new residence halls have been built, Creager, Baldwin, Crawford, and Mallon Halls will be demolished to consolidate housing closer to the campus core and accommodate expanded and repurposed surface parking as well as the community garden, relocated from the I-45 Complex. The majority of the parking lot will serve visitors to the Sam Houston Memorial Museum as well as commuters, accounting for parking displaced by infill development. The lot serves as part of a larger remote parking network, together with the proposed lots at the Hotel, Tennis Complex, and I-45 Complex.

As the School of Agricultural Sciences facilities and community garden at the I-45 Complex are vacated, new intramural fields will be constructed in their place to serve students.

Athletics Enhancements

A new indoor athletics practice facility will be built on a portion of Elliott T. Bowers Stadium's surface parking. An adjacent game day plaza and improved paths will host crowds moving between the stadium and the parking and tailgating next to the hotel and conference center.

Figure 6.23 Ten-Year Plan Project Summary

NEW 157,120 gsf 547 beds	
Project	Size
A Interdisciplinary Building & Welcome Center	59,920 gsf
Home Residence Hall B with Quad	319 beds
Residence Hall C with Corner Plaza	228 beds
O Indoor Practice Facility	78,000 gsf
O Storage & Receiving Building	15,000 gsf
Community Garden	4,200 gsf
RENOVATION 279,570 gsf	
A Smith-Hutson Business Building	85,586 gsf
Music Building (Basement)	20,000 gsf
Lee Drain Building (Floors 2-4)	88,000 gsf
Evans Complex	47,748 gsf
O Margaret Lea Houston Building	22,931 gsf
I-45 William R. Harrell Building	15,305 gsf
OPEN SPACE 95,000 gsf	
A Extended Quadrangle	42,000 gsf
Home North Neighborhood Plaza	23,000 gsf
O Game Day Plaza	30,000 gsf
PARKING 277 spaces	
O Expanded Commuter & Visitor Lot	277 spaces

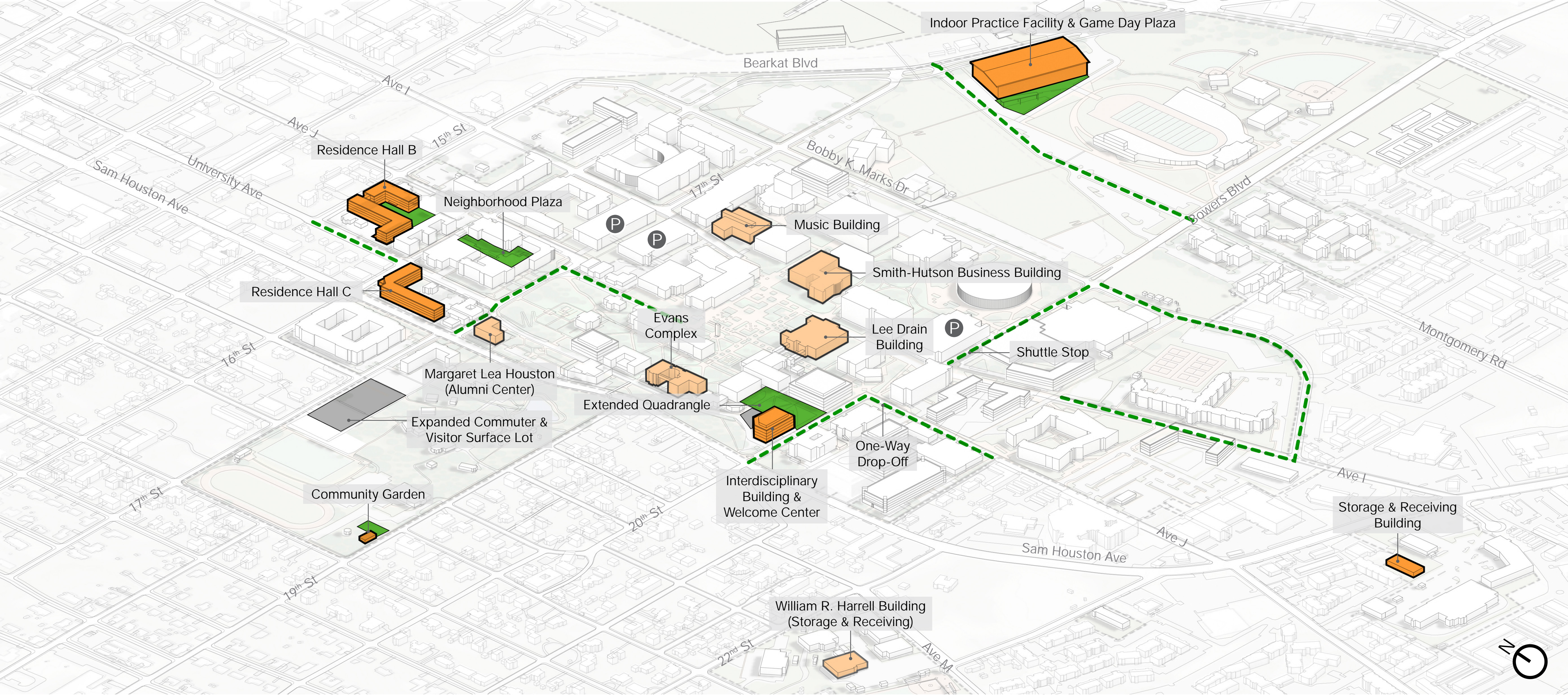


Figure 6.24 Main Campus Ten-Year Plan Projects

- New Construction
- Major Renovation
- New Open Space
- New Parking Addition
- Streetscape Improvement

6.2 Agile Implementation | Initial Priorities and Phasing

Long-Term Vision

Proactive Partnerships

The campus master plan targets Sam Houston Avenue for streetscape improvements. These improvements could include a reconfigured street section with wider sidewalks and buffer areas. Crossings at Bearkat Boulevard, 17th Street, 19th Street, Bowers Boulevard, 22nd Street, Avenue J, and Avenue I are in particular need of improvement due to pedestrian and vehicular conflicts. Any changes to Sam Houston Avenue will require collaboration with the Texas Department of Transportation.

Key city partnerships include:

- Development and multi-modal streetscape improvements along University Avenue, connecting the campus to Downtown Huntsville
- Streetscape improvements along 17th Street, connecting the west side of campus and proposed visitor and commuter parking with the campus core
- Streetscape improvements along Avenue M and 22nd Street, creating a multi-modal link between the I-45 Complex and the campus core.

Campus Housing and Associated Parking

The new residence halls within the long-term vision provide beds beyond the university's current housing target. Residence Hall D, adjacent to the Recreational Sports Center addition, would likely be developed first since it infills a key area within the South Residential Neighborhood. Residence Hall E would complete the Bearkat Boulevard corridor in the North Residential Neighborhood, displacing most of an existing surface lot. Residence Hall F may be developed last, as it is furthest from the campus core.

Construction of Residence Hall E will require the demolition of the Psychological Services Center in order to create a supplemental parking lot. The center would move to the Interdisciplinary Building and Welcome Center at Bowers Boulevard and Sam Houston Avenue.

Residence Hall D or Hall F will require the construction of the proposed 21st Street Parking Garage, replacing the expanded surface lot constructed during the near-term phase. This garage will provide parking for residents and commuters, and may have commercial space embedded in its ground floor, fronting onto Sam Houston Avenue to reinforce the restaurant and retail corridor along this thoroughfare. The garage could be built in an earlier phase, if needed and financially feasible.

Campus Core Connections with Athletics District and East Campus

Multi-modal streetscape improvements along Bearkat Boulevard and Bowers Boulevard will enhance the connections between the campus core, athletic events, tailgating, and on-campus and off-campus student housing located east and southeast of campus.







Renovation of Aged Facilities

The campus master plan will continue to focus on renovating aged academic facilities, such as the Dan Rather Communications Building.

Long-Term Academic Capacity

In anticipation of further academic and enrollment growth beyond 2031, the plan identifies a footprint for a new general academic building fronting onto the historic Quadrangle, adjacent to Austin Hall. This location will bring additional vitality to the Quadrangle, and fill a noticeable gap in the perimeter of the open space.

Figure 6.25 Long-Term Vision Project Summary

NEW 46,575 gsf 743 beds	
Project	Size
 General Academic Building	46,575 gsf
 Residence Hall D with Quad	224 beds
Residence Hall E with Quad	254 beds
Residence Hall F with Quad	265 beds
RENOVATION 45,264 gsf	
 Dan Rather Communications	45,264 gsf
PARKING 937 spaces	
 North Neighborhood Lot	54 spaces
 21st Street Parking Garage and Retail	640 spaces
 I-45 Remote Lot	243 spaces

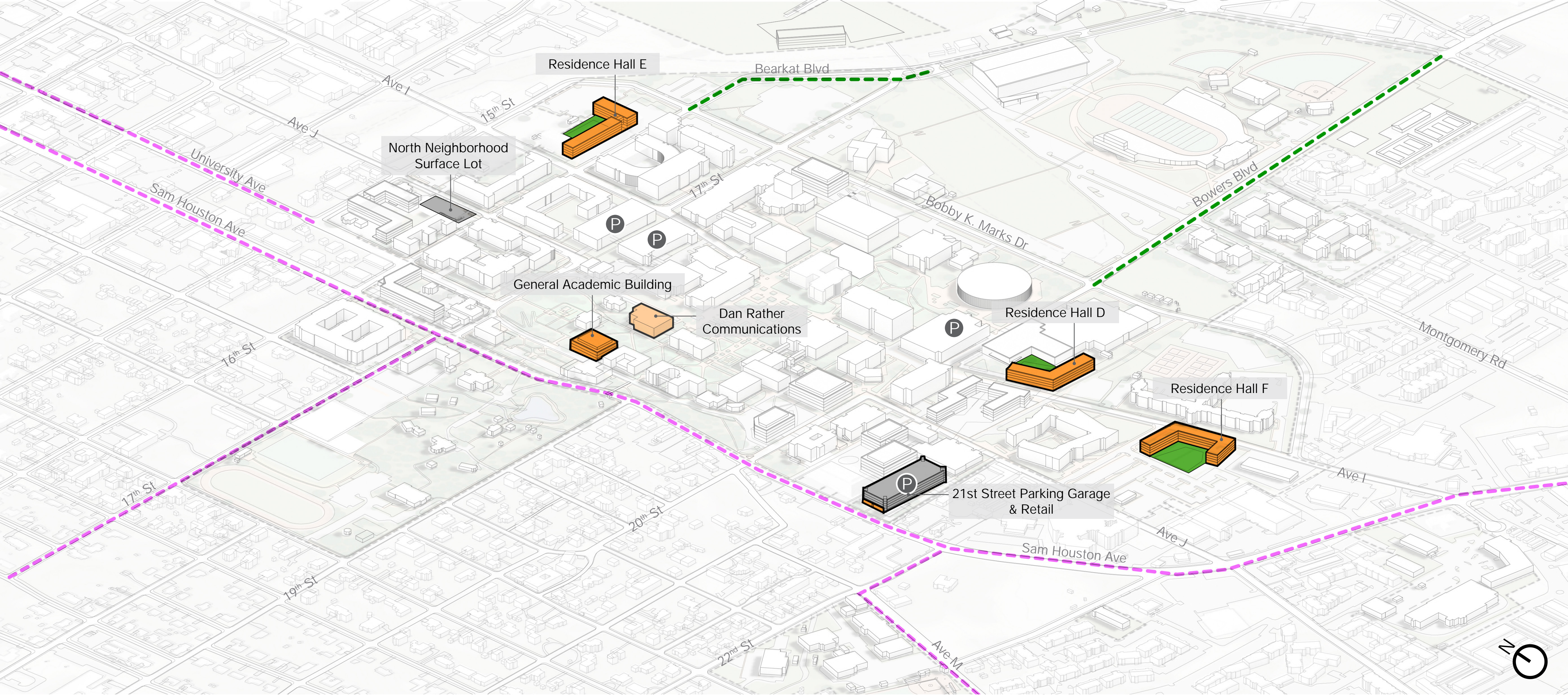


Figure 6.26 Main Campus Long-Term Vision Projects

- New Construction
- Major Renovation
- New Open Space
- New Parking Addition
- Streetscape Partnership

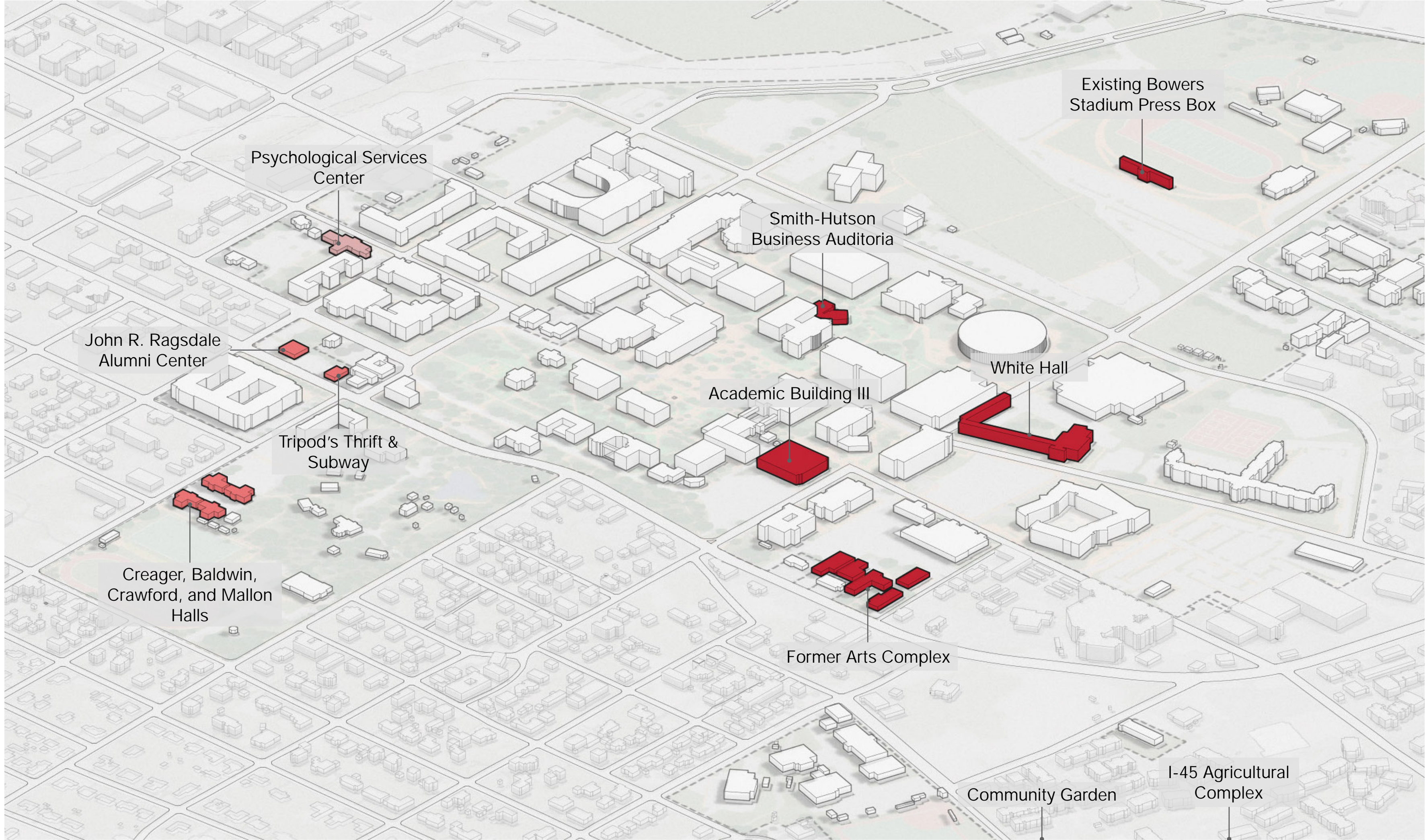
6.3 Agile Implementation | Demolition Plan

Implementation of the campus master plan will require demolition of multiple facilities to enable construction of the projects proposed in the campus master plan. Buildings that will be demolished are either in poor condition or are on sites that can be used more efficiently.

In the appendices, the dependent and enabling sequences identify new locations for all displaced programs and functions.

DEMOLITION 295,997 gsf 286 beds	
Facility	Size (gsf)
Near-Term	
Former Arts Complex (Engineering Technology Annexes, Center for Innovation & Technology, ROTC)	32,073
White Hall (144 beds)	85,720
Academic Building III	51,872
Smith-Hutson Business Building Auditoria	7,070
Bowers Stadium Press Box	9,349
I-45 Agricultural Complex (Animal Husbandry, Abattoir Building, Tractor Lab, Greenhouse)	57,564
Ten-Year	
Creager, Baldwin, Crawford, Mallon Halls (142 beds)	32,362
John R. Ragsdale Alumni Center	3,875
Tripod's Thrift & Subway (Entrepreneurialship)	1,316
I-45 Community Garden (Horticulture Facilities and Greenhouses)	5,382
Long-Term	
Psychological Services Center	9,414

Figure 6.31 Proposed Demolitions, Main Campus



7

Appendices

- A Acknowledgments
- B Glossary of Key Terms
- C Dependent Project Sequences
- D Design Guidelines
- E Campus and Regional Analysis
- F Suitability Assessment



A Acknowledgments

A.1 Acknowledgments

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- Larry Larrison, SHSU Alumni Association
- Armon Irones, City Planner
- Stephanie Knific, Interim Associate VP of Marketing & Communications, Public Information Officer
- Kristina Kaskel-Ruiz, Associate VP, Marketing & Communications (outgoing)
- Dr. Ann Theodori, VP for Enrollment Success
- Megan St. Vigne, Associate VP of Enrollment Success
- Dr. Lee Miller, Faculty Senate Chair
- Dr. Danielle Boisvert, Sr. Associate Dean-College of Criminal Justice
- Joellen Tipton, Residence Life Director
- Kevin Morris, Public Safety Services Director
- Eric D. Owen, Library Director
- Mary Holland, Campus Space Planner
- Donna Gilbert, Assoc. Director, Alumni Association
- Courtney Chastine, Director, Visitor Center
- Matt Roberts, Director, Facilities Services
- Mike Yargo, Plumbing Services Supervisor
- James Harding, Electrical Services Supervisor
- Joe Skains, HVAC Services Supervisor
- Greg Hinze, Assoc. Athletics Director, Operations
- Christopher Standerfer, Assoc. Director, Parking & Support Services
- Kristy Vienne, Assistant VP, Auxiliary Services

B Glossary of Key Terms

B.1 Glossary of Key Terms

Activator - An installed campus feature that improves the facilitation of socialization or lingering; these often include seating, furniture, decking, tables, power outlets, TV monitors, plantings, shade and rain shelters, pop-up stands, platforms, art walls, and glass facades

Active Transportation - Transportation modes requiring minimal fuel consumption, usually with health and fitness benefits, including bicycles, scooters, and walking

Apartment - A housing unit that includes bedrooms, bathrooms, a living area, and a full kitchen

Area - A zone within the campus containing a set of facilities with related uses, that collectively create an environment for a specific purpose or group

Bioswale - An open-air stormwater drainage channel made not of concrete, but of soil and plants designed to slow, detain, and absorb collected runoff; it can mitigate flooding and overflow of underground systems, clean the water, and help to recharge groundwater supplies

Campus Core - The interior or center of campus, usually the most walkable part of campus where various walking routes intersect to create a key open space for crowds and socialization

Campus Green - Large formal campus green space typically defined by strong edges, campus activators, plantings, and canopy trees, that serves as a vibrant gathering space typically at the confluence of major pedestrian corridors

Circulation - Movement or travel

Cluster - A set of adjacent facilities with related uses, that collectively create an environment for a specific purpose or group

Corridor - A route along a travel path, and the space and facades that enclose the path

District - See “Area”

Forested Green - Informal landscape typically consisting of heavily wooded areas and ecological features native to the location

Framework - The overarching collection of proposed projects and recommended strategies within the campus master plan

FTE (Full-Time Equivalent) - An enrollment and population metric, less than headcount because it factors in how much time each student or employee spends on campus; provides a base for calculating space needs

Gateway - An outdoor entrance or threshold meant to attract significant traffic flows of people entering and exiting the campus, often framed and emphasized with signage, branding, and architectural and landscape ornamentation

Green Infrastructure - Distinct from ‘gray’ or concrete infrastructure, a system that leverages passive biological, atmospheric, or geological processes to accomplish infrastructural needs; typically results in less heavy construction, more long-term resilience, and less energy demand than traditional counterparts

Green Space - An outdoor space that includes areas of soil and plants such as grass, trees, and other plantings

Hardscape - An outdoor area with a ground surface paved with hard impervious materials such as stone, concrete, or asphalt

Infill - New construction, typically of buildings or other multi-story structures, on vacant or underdeveloped sites within the campus and between existing buildings, rather than on the periphery of campus; this approach allows a growing campus to gain density, rather than land area

Key Performance Indicator (KPI) - A quantifiable measurement used to evaluate the success of a given subject in meeting its performance objectives

Materiality - The materials used to construct a building or site, especially those that are visible and interacted with, including brick, stone, wood, steel, aluminum, concrete, gravel, and plaster

Mixed-Use - Having multiple uses, often pertaining to buildings or districts which include combinations of academic, residential, commercial, administrative, and recreation functions within them

Mobility - The level of ease and speed with which people are able to travel to their destinations

Multi-Modal - Successfully accommodates multiple transportation modes simultaneously, often including cars, bicycles, and walking

Neighborhood - An area within the campus containing a set of facilities with related uses that collectively create an environment for on-campus living; facilities include residence halls, dining halls, quads, plazas, active streetscapes, and amenities for retail, entertainment, and student services

Open Space - A designed outdoor area with a perceptible limit and edges, often created by buildings and other built features that partially enclose the area

B.1 Glossary of Key Terms

Palette - A curated set of materials or products deemed compatible and cohesive for use in a project

Periphery - The outer edges and perimeter areas, typically near the campus's boundaries and distant from its center

Pervious - Allows water to seep through, usually in relation to ground cover and pavement, with the goal to recharge the local groundwater supply and mitigate surface runoff and flooding

Plaza - Large formal hardscape typically defined by strong edges, campus activators, and plantings, that serves as a vibrant gathering space typically at the confluence of major pedestrian corridors

Promenade - Formal paved walk connecting primary campus clusters, typically defined by hardscape, trees, artwork, building facades, and bicycle infrastructure

Quad - Large campus green typically associated with and framed by residence halls and consisting of turf grass, fields, and canopy trees, and reserved for active or passive recreational purposes

Semi-Suite - A housing unit that includes a single or double bedroom, sharing a bathroom with the adjacent unit

Streetscape - The layout and components of a street's design, including the sizes and materials of the road surface, curbs, sidewalks, landscape buffers, trees, furniture, lighting, infrastructure, and building facades

Suite - A housing unit that includes its own bathrooms and a living area, with several single or double bedrooms

Traditional Unit - Housing unit that typically opens onto a corridor where residents access common amenity spaces, including shared bathrooms

Transportation Mode - The method or vehicle used to travel; includes walking, bicycles, shuttles, driving, carpooling, and transit

Typology - A common type or sub-category of something, often relating to types of buildings

Viewshed - A corridor of space protected from infill or other visible obstacles in order to protect a view of a landmark from a certain direction

Wayfinding - The systems, signage, technology, and branding involved in navigating to and finding a destination

C Dependent Sequences

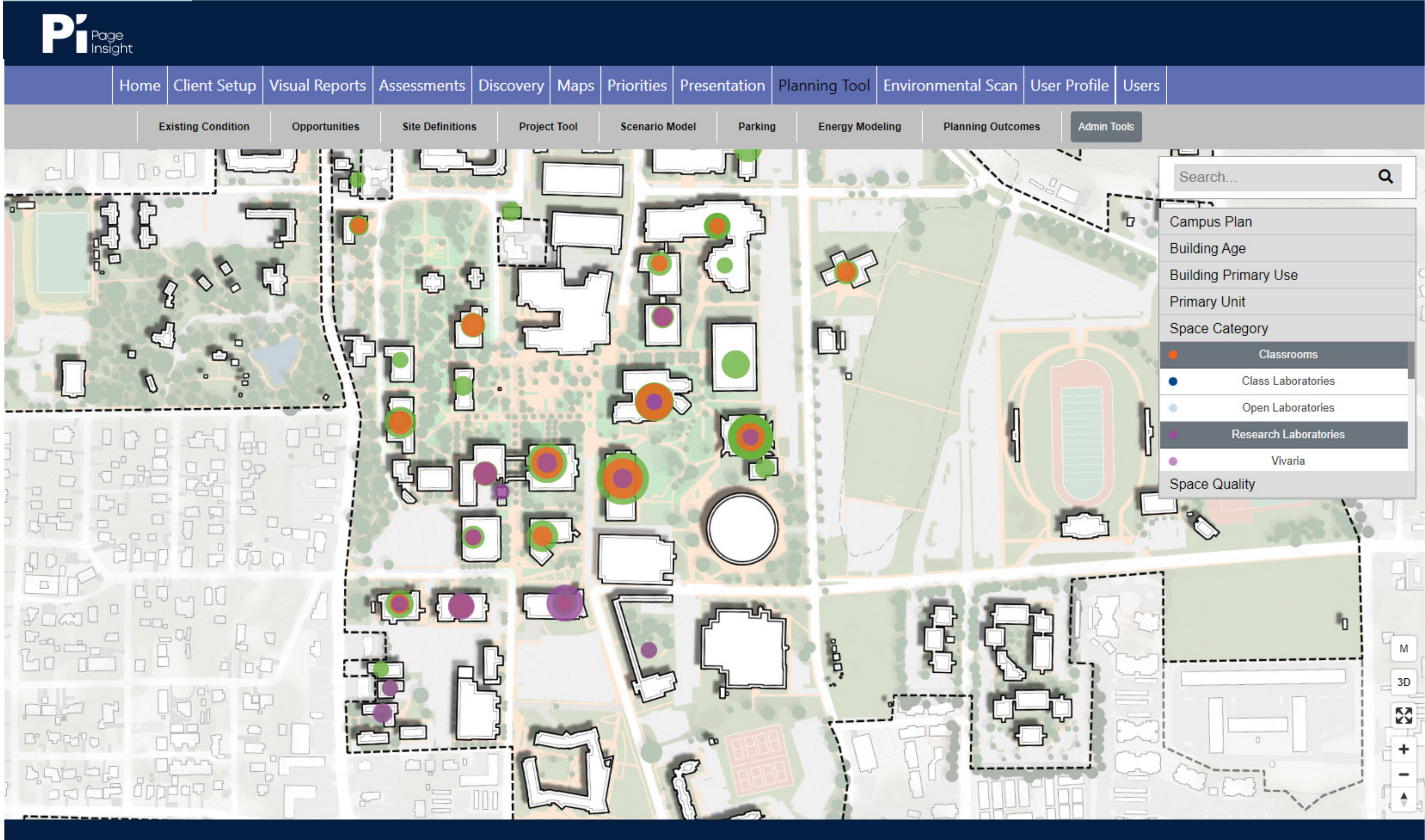
C.1 Dependent Sequences

Campus Planning Tool

A Library of Projects

To facilitate the future flexibility of project implementation, the campus master plan is supported by an online Campus Planning Tool that identifies key project sequences, together with dependent and enabling projects. Each sequence can be initiated, paused, and reactivated independently according to current priorities. As enrollment and funding scenarios evolve, these sequences will be helpful for understanding the full range of requirements, values, and impacts assumed with each project.

Figure C.01 Campus Planning Tool—User Interface



C.1 Dependent Sequences

Dependent and Enabling Sequences

To supplement the online Campus Planning Tool, this section illustrates the dependent and enabling sequences within the campus master plan. Any project that is listed in these sequences has a dependent or enabling link to other projects in the plan.

Projects with an output arrow but no input arrow are enabling projects, and are the first projects that must occur in any given sequence or subsequence. Projects with no attached arrows are associated with but not dependent on adjacent projects. Projects that do not appear in any of the sequences are fully independent, and can move forward without constraint once funding is available.

Sequence A

This sequence includes two key enabling projects: the Science and Engineering Technology Complex and the renovation of Academic Building I. The decompression and swing space facilitated by these projects enables almost all planned academic building renovations. They also enable the Interdisciplinary Building & Welcome Center and half of the proposed new residence halls.

Sequence B

This sequence includes two key enabling projects: Residence Hall A and the Agricultural Sciences complex at Gibbs Ranch. The bed capacity and open land facilitated by these projects enables the Recreational Sports Center addition and new intramural fields.

- New Construction
- Open Space / Urban Design
- Renovation
- Parking / Circulation / Infrastructure
- Demolition
- Key Project

Figure C.02 Sequence A

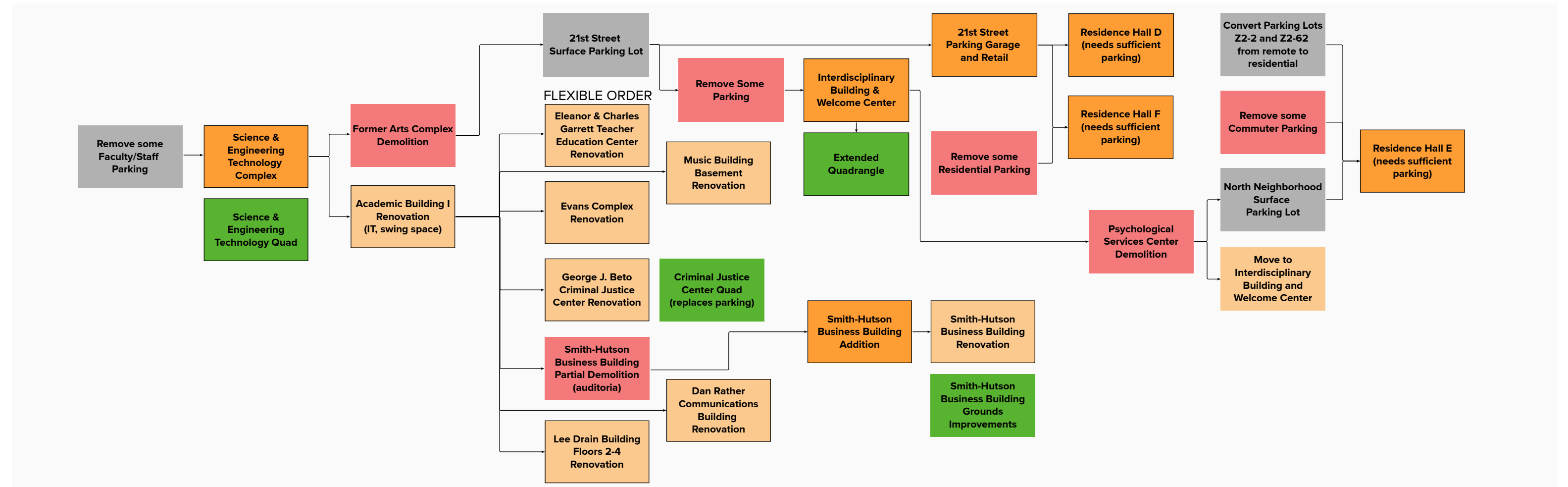
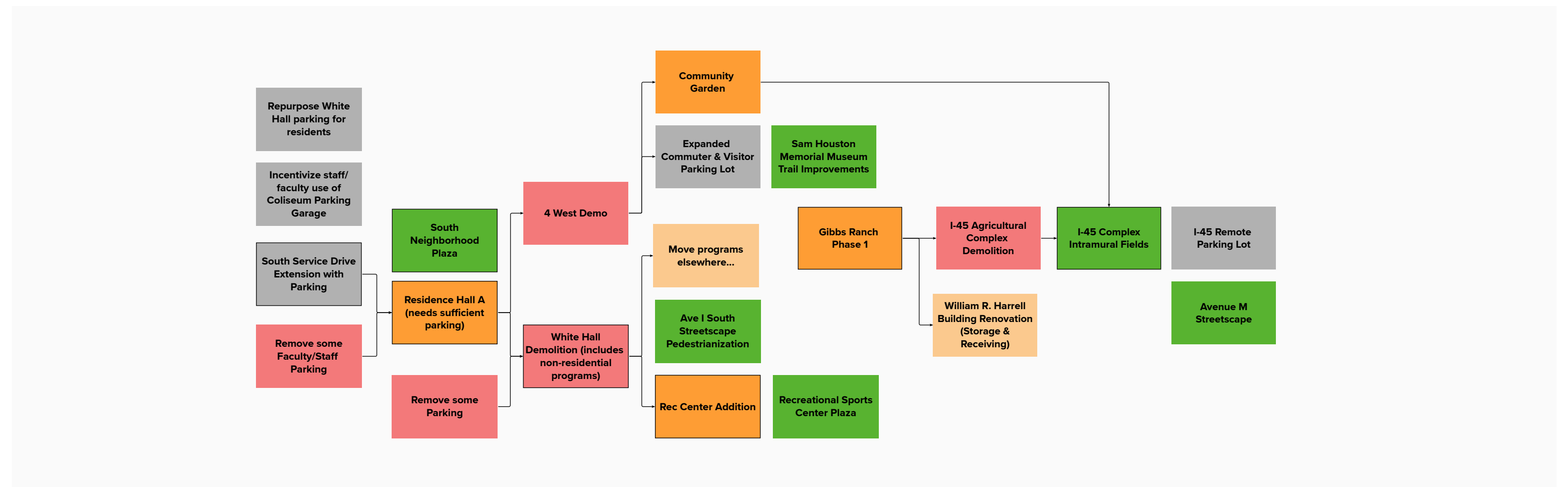


Figure C.03 Sequence B



C.1 Dependent Sequences

Dependent and Catalytic Sequences

Sequence C

This sequence includes two key enabling projects: the Arts & Media Building and the demolition of Academic Building III. The space generated by these two projects enables the Active Learning Center, the renovation of the Margaret Lea Houston Building into a new Alumni Center, and Residence Hall C along Sam Houston Avenue.

Sequences D and E

These short sequences demonstrate the parking implications of the Indoor Practice Facility and the road construction required for the Hotel & Conference Center.

Sequences F, G, and H

Sequence F outlines the relatively few requirements to develop Residence Hall B, while sequence G highlights the parking impacts and the need to partner with the city to implement the two-way campus loop project. Sequence H illustrates how infrastructure projects can be aligned with streetscape and landscape projects to reduce costs and redundancy.

Conroe Campus Sequence

This sequence illustrates that the proposed parking garage needs to be built before the campus will have capacity to accommodate the proposed Health Professions Building.

Figure C.04 Sequence C



Figure C.06 Sequences F, G, H

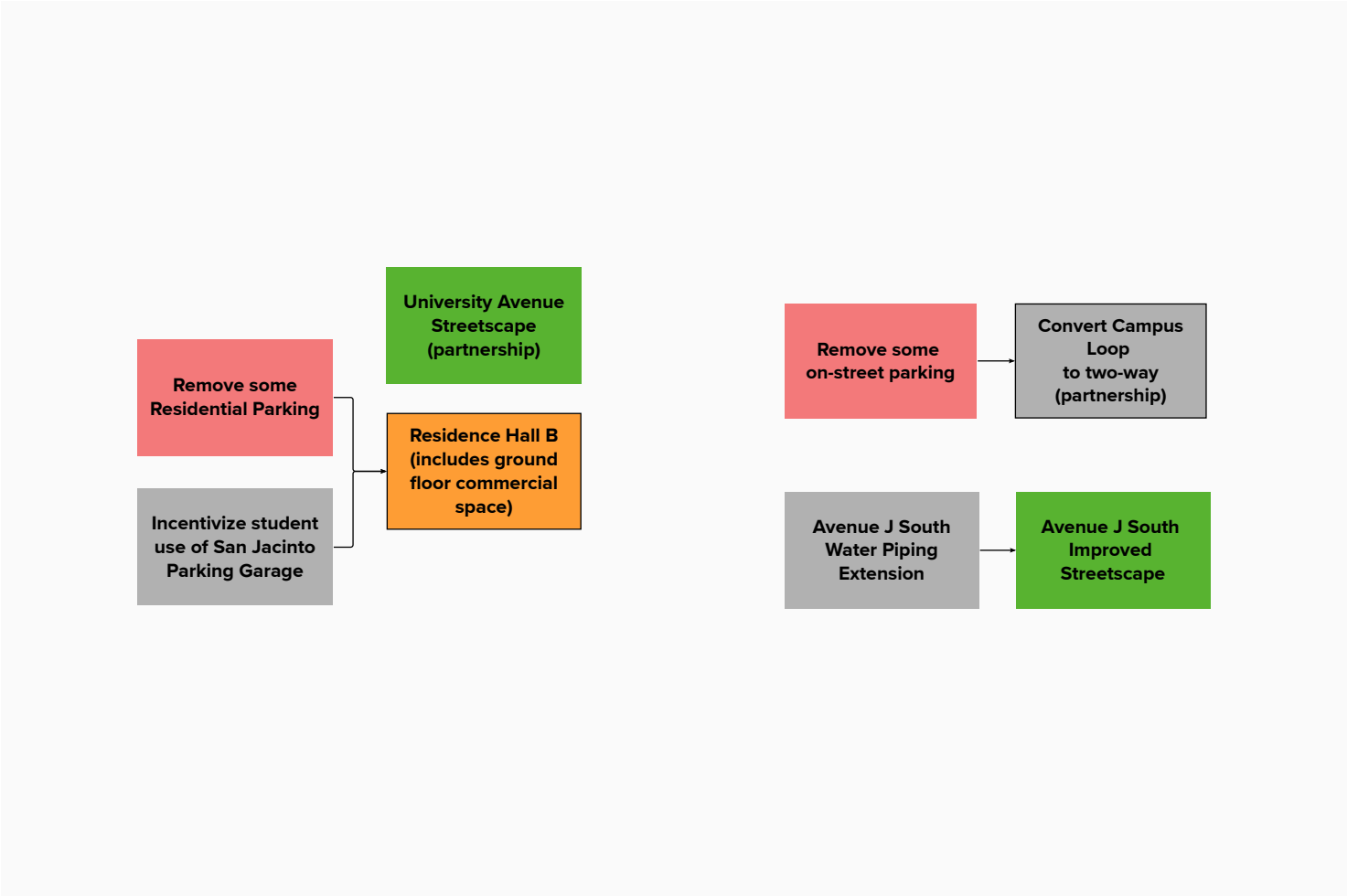


Figure C.05 Sequences D, E

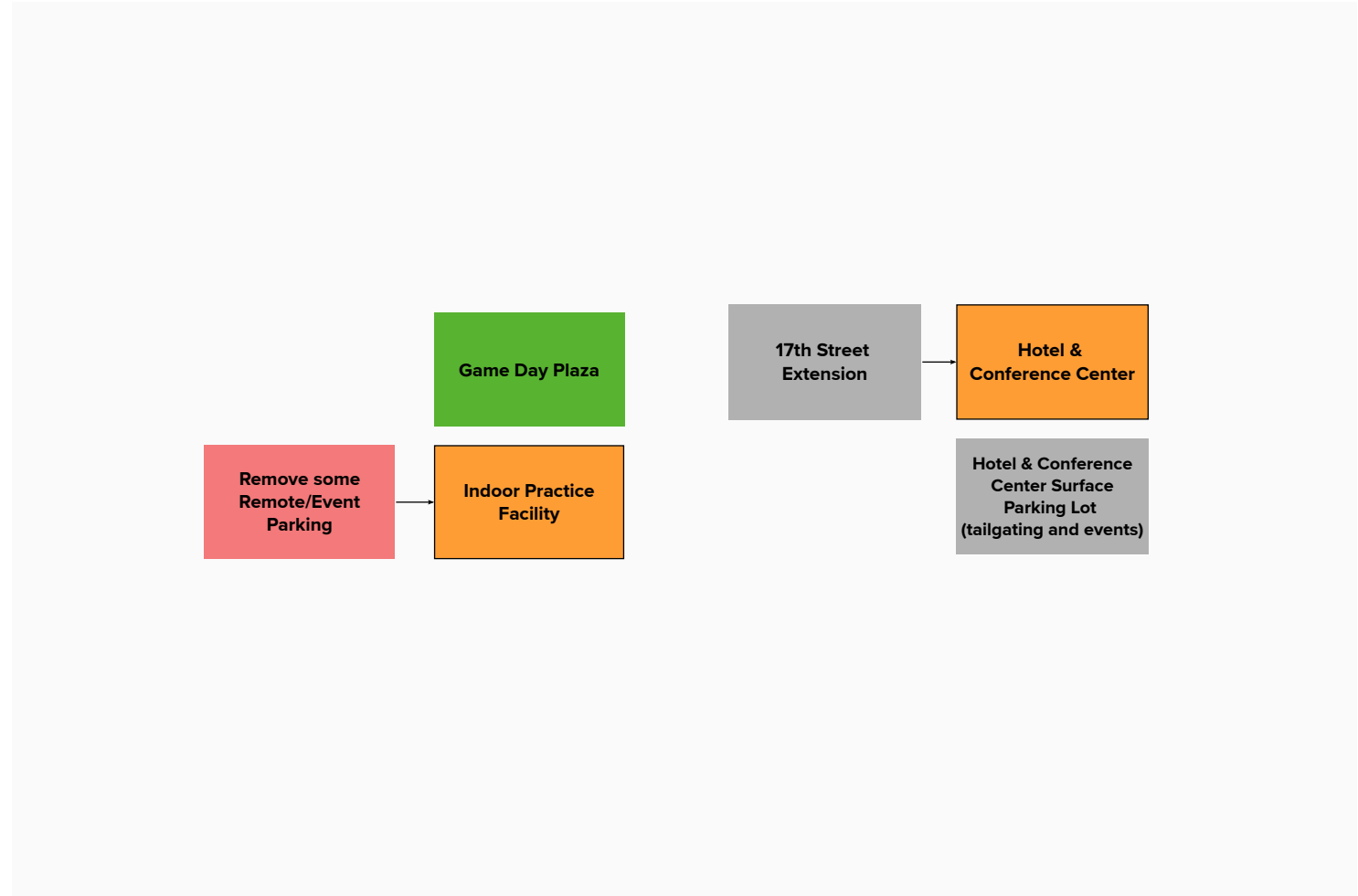


Figure C.07 Conroe Campus Sequence



- New Construction
- Open Space / Urban Design
- Renovation
- Parking / Circulation / Infrastructure
- Demolition
- Key Project

D Design Guidelines

D.1 Overview

D.2 Campus Districts

D.3 Architecture

D.4 Open Space, Pedestrian, and Bicycle Network

D.5 Streetscape and Parking

D.1 Design Guidelines | Overview

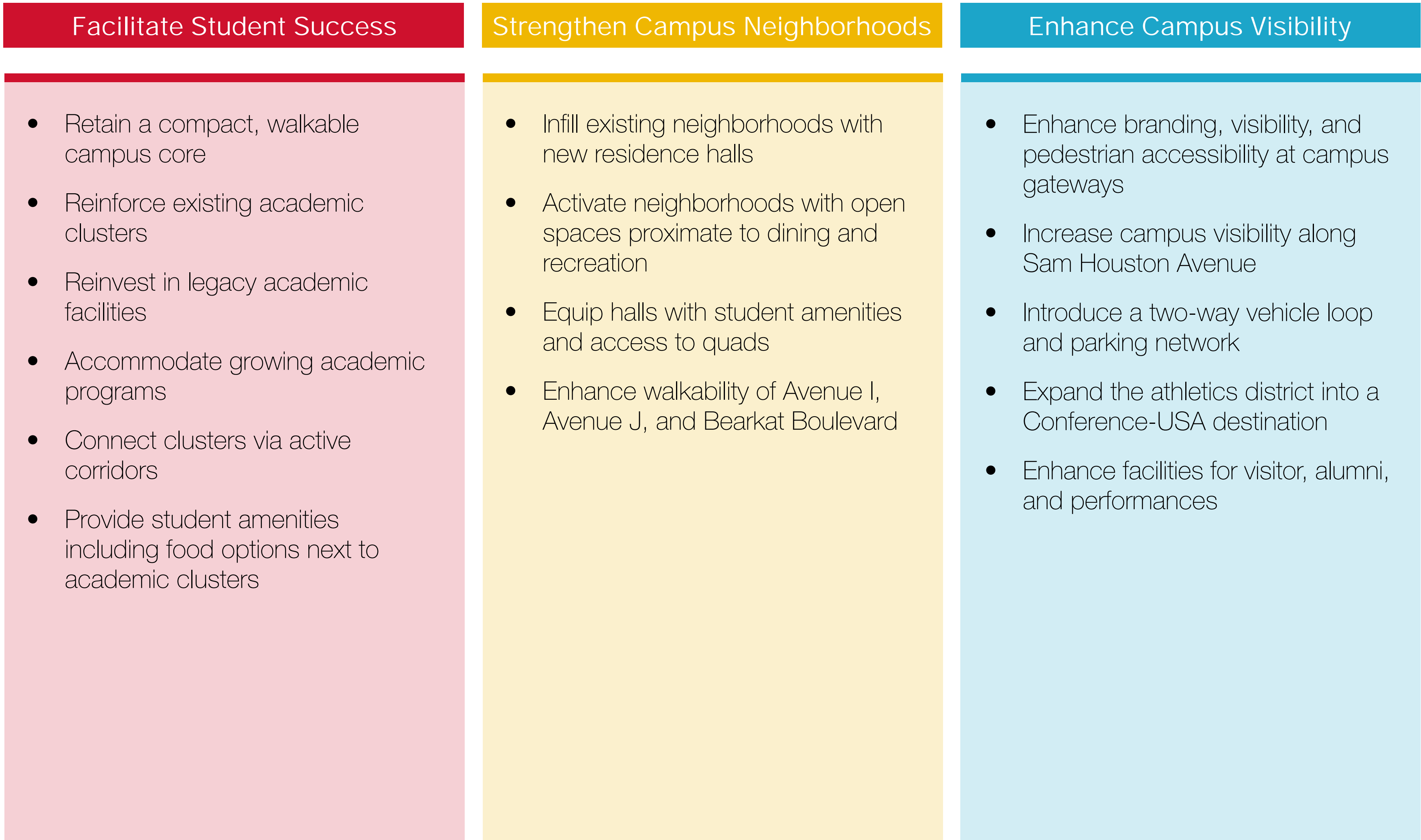
The Sam Houston State University Design Guidelines provide recommendations that ensure that future campus development is consistent with the mission, vision, and strategic goals of the university. The guidelines set expectations for the character of the campus architecture, open spaces, and mobility. The guidance provided in this document is informed by the Plan Themes, namely facilitating student success, strengthening campus neighborhoods, and enhancing campus visibility. All future development should support these key planning goals.

Specific projects proposed as a part of the plan should be referenced in Chapters 3 - 6. For signage and wayfinding, refer to the separate study conducted by Page.

Design Guidelines Framework

- Campus Districts
- Architecture
- Open Space and Pedestrian & Bike Network
- Streetscape and Parking

Figure D.01 Plan Themes and Key Goals



D.2 Design Guidelines | Campus Districts

Campus Character

The SHSU campus contains a diverse collection of historic and contemporary facilities and open spaces developed over its 120 year history, which together reflect the evolution of academic programs and co-curricular offerings over time. As the campus continues to evolve and grow development should continue to strengthen program adjacencies, respect historic features of the campus, and be forward-thinking in terms of density and arrangement.

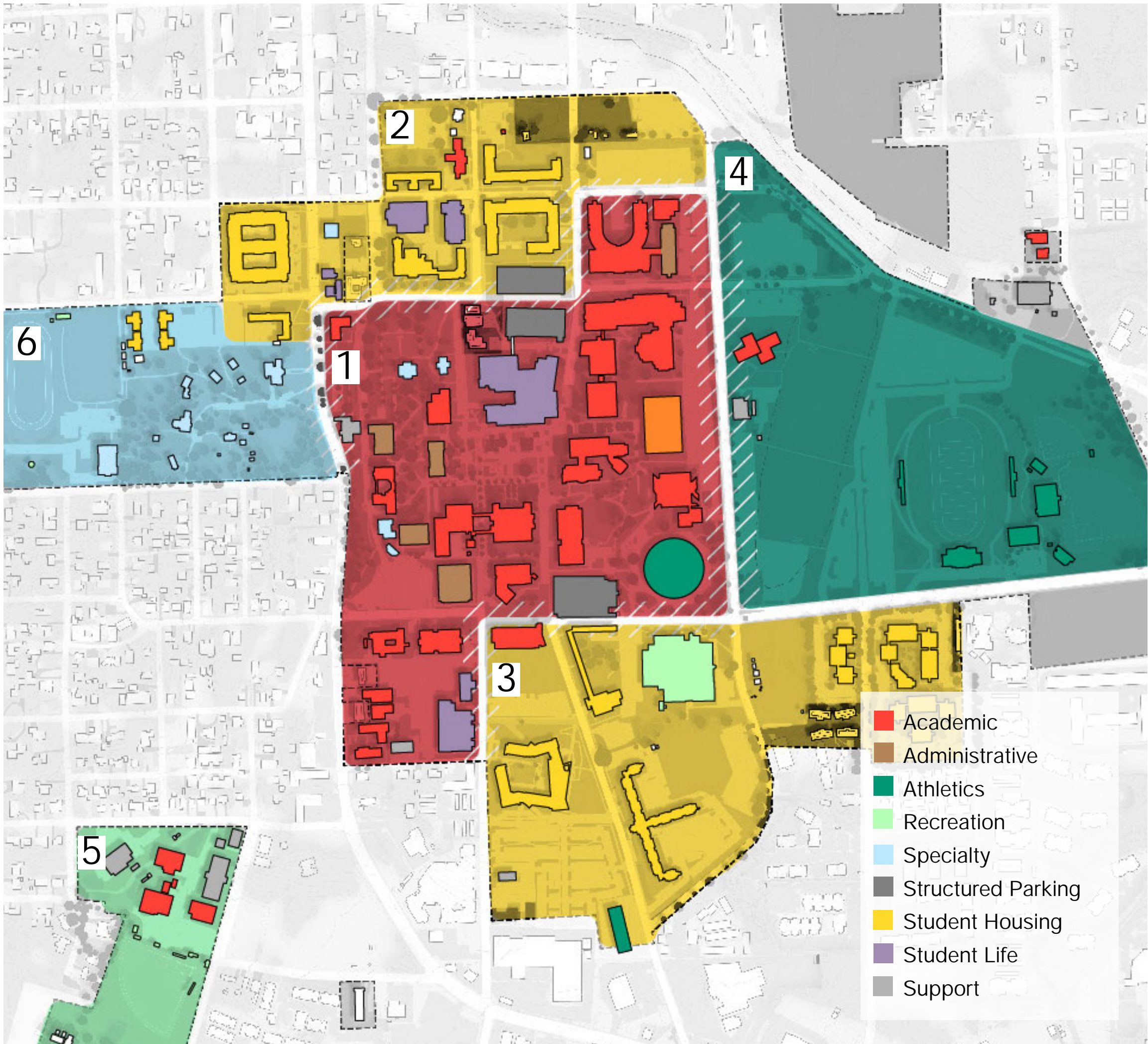
The plan framework recognizes that all institutional needs cannot be met through the construction of new facilities. Investment in existing buildings creates ties to the university's legacy and is also inherently sustainable and fiscally responsible. Where new facilities and open spaces are required, adjacency to and integration with existing buildings and open spaces enhances physical connections to the university's history and enriches the overall campus experience.

Districts

As a part of the campus master planning process, the planning team identified campus districts within the overall framework, building upon the existing campus organization. The intent of these recommended districts is to create a critical mass of uses and functions, each one distinct yet integrated with adjacent districts, creating a coherent campus layout. Applying the Plan Themes through a district lens, the campus master plan proposes to cluster academic programs together and densify and develop existing residential neighborhoods. Where these districts meet are places of opportunity to invest in key facilities that can link the districts together into a cohesive campus. The recommended districts include:

- 1) Academic (Campus Core)
- 2) North Residential Neighborhood
- 3) South Residential Neighborhood
- 4) Athletics
- 5) Recreation
- 6) Communal (Museum Site)

Figure D.02 Recommended Campus Use Districts



D.3 Design Guidelines | Architecture

Overview

SHSU's inventory of historically significant buildings represents one of the university's most valuable assets. Buildings such as Austin Hall, the Bobby K. Marks Administration Building, Estill Building, the Peabody Memorial Library, and Elliott Hall are just a few buildings that represent the architectural heritage of the campus that should continue to be preserved. As deferred maintenance needs arise, every building should be assessed for its historical significance before major renovation or demolition is considered.

The university's architectural character reflects a variety of styles. New buildings should continue to complement these existing styles. Buildings with campus-wide uses and amenities are opportunities to introduce contemporary characteristics that can be timeless architectural celebrations of the campus. The architectural guidelines include design principles to be used for new buildings. They provide general guidance, irrespective of a specific style, on how to design individual buildings that are coherent and sustainable for SHSU.

Figure D.03 Imagery of Existing Campus Facilities



D.3 Design Guidelines | Architecture

Design Recommendations

- Siting**
 - Buildings should be sited in compact clusters rather than scattered across the site
 - Building placement should reduce the impact of prevailing winds and solar heat gain
 - Building placement should take advantage of scenic views
- Dimensions**
 - Buildings should be primarily 4-5 stories when possible to maximize site usage
 - Building heights should be limited to respond to viewsheds and surrounding building context
 - Academic building widths should be limited to no more than 120 feet and residence halls to no more than 70 feet to provide ample daylighting on each side
- Characteristics**
 - Architecture should express the programmatic use of the building, distinguishing academic, residential, and other uses for improved wayfinding
 - Ensure material palette of new campus buildings utilizes local materials and reflects or complements existing campus character
 - Ground floors should be transparent with a visible and clear connection to outdoor spaces
 - Embed student amenities and food options in new academic buildings
- Sustainability**
 - Building design should provide flexibility and be able to adapt to future unforeseen needs
 - Universal and accessible design elements should be incorporated into all new buildings
 - Buildings should strongly consider LEED and WELL certifications

Figure D.04 Precedent Imagery for Architecture Recommendations



D.4 Design Guidelines | Open Space, Pedestrian, and Bicycle Network

Overview

The university's landscapes include a variety of open spaces from traditional quads and plazas to wooded areas and ponds. Many of these spaces are populated by mature trees. Recent investment has been focused on open spaces located in the academic core of the campus leading to a vibrant core district with less active areas in other places.

The pedestrian network of the campus core is easily walkable with its concentrated land use clusters and limited vehicular access. As you move beyond the core, the pedestrian network becomes more fragmented with increased chances of vehicular conflicts occurring due to lack of adequate sidewalks and topography challenges. The campus also lacks safe bike paths and infrastructure which deters bike usage on campus.

Master plan recommendations for the campus open space network include investments in new alternative open spaces outside of the core, revitalization of existing open spaces through activators and accessibility enhancements, and enhanced open space connections with improvements to the pedestrian infrastructure to ensure a safe and contiguous network radiating from the campus core. Extending the character of the core to other districts will create a cohesive network of open spaces with new opportunities for learning, socializing, and studying outdoors.

D.05 Imagery of Existing Campus Open Spaces



D.4 Design Guidelines | Open Space, Pedestrian, and Bicycle Network

Design Recommendations

Open Space

Siting

- Open spaces should be designed with connectivity to primary entrances to buildings in mind
- All campus districts should contain at least one primary open space that serves as a hub
- Open spaces should be well-defined through materiality, trees, and building edges
- Where possible, all new and existing residence halls should be designed with an adjacent quad or recreation space that serves as an outdoor community social space

Characteristics

- Campus open spaces should include a mix of landscapes designed to be usable through all four seasons
- Space for reflection, recreation, and gathering should be provided to the extent possible
- All existing primary open spaces should include a variety of activators that promote socialization or relaxation
- Campus should provide a variety of open spaces that vary in size and function to accommodate different activities

Sustainability

- Where possible, open spaces should be designed and landscaped in a manner that showcases sustainability on campus
- Mature tree canopies and wooded areas should be assessed and preserved as much as possible
- Plant palette for open spaces should be native to the region (East Texas)

Figure D.06 Precedent Imagery for Open Space Recommendations



D.4 Design Guidelines | Open Space, Pedestrian, and Bicycle Network

Design Recommendations

Pedestrian & Bike Network

Overall

- Major intersections should prioritize pedestrian and bike safety, using design and materiality
- Create a trail system that connects the academic core to the museum site and recreation
- Artistic forms of expression through sculptures, signage, and seating should be incorporated into the pedestrian and bike network to celebrate SHSU's legacy

Pedestrian

- Sidewalks should be at least 6 feet wide with wider and more comfortable sidewalks along major pedestrian corridors to allow for additional landscaping, signage, and lighting elements
- Ensure all sidewalks are continuous and without any major gaps that would limit the mobility of wheelchairs
- Sidewalks should include street furniture, landscaping, and shade to provide a safe and pleasant path for pedestrians
- Where possible, pedestrian paths should be pervious to minimize water run-off

Bicycle

- Bicycle paths should be at least 5 feet wide
- Bicycle paths should accommodate dual directions of traffic where possible and should be continuous across the main campus
- Adequate bicycle and scooter parking should be located along all major pedestrian corridors to promote active forms of transportation

Figure D.07 Precedent Imagery for Pedestrian & Bike Network Recommendations



D.5 Design Guidelines | Streetscape and Parking

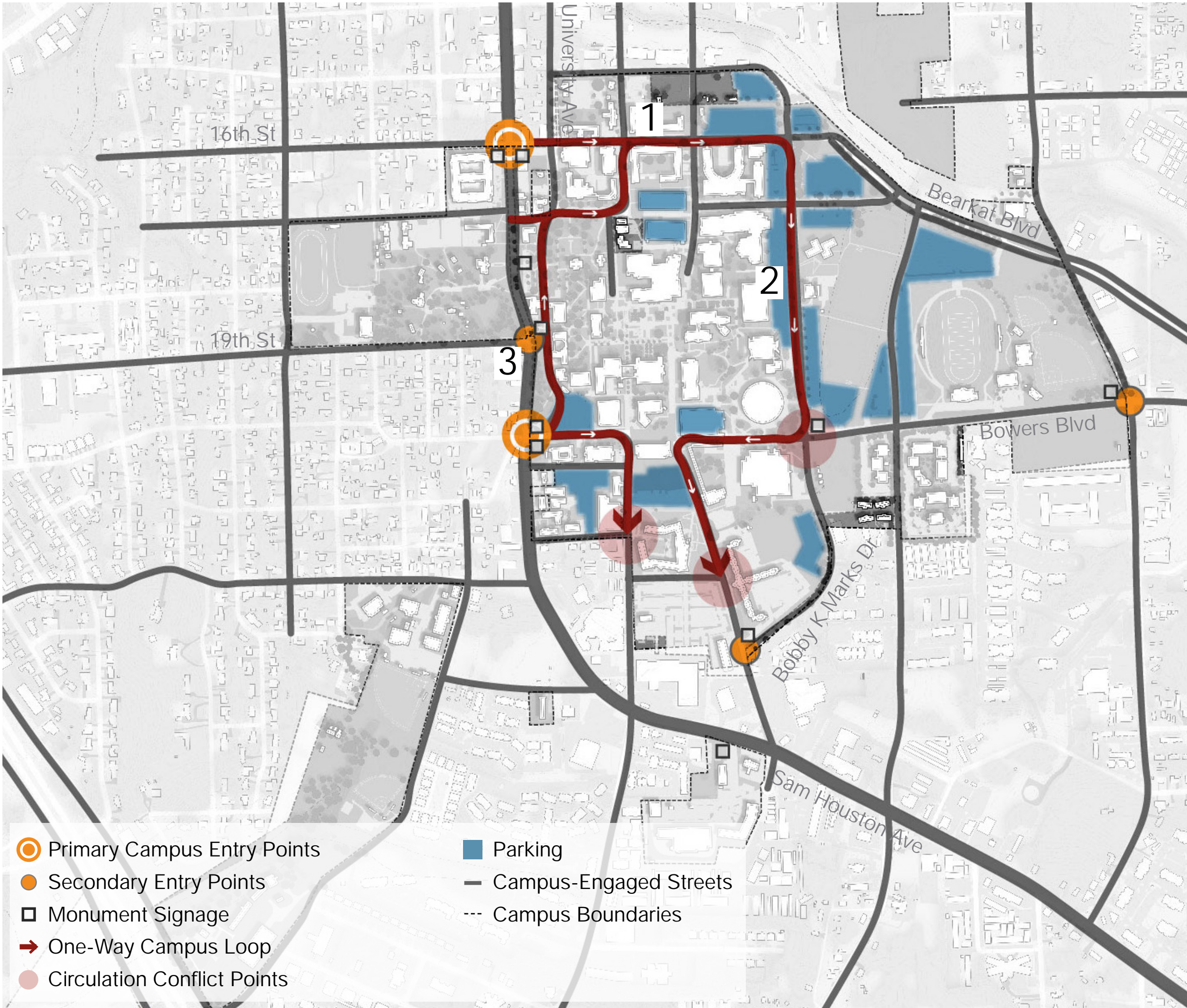
Overview

With SHSU heavily reliant on its road network for campus circulation, it is important to balance the promotion of walking and biking with the need to clarify and enhance the vehicular circulation network. The existing campus road network provides a strong framework for clarification of the circulation hierarchy between vehicles, pedestrians, and bicyclists. Proposed campus improvements include introducing a two-way vehicle loop with ‘complete streets’ strategies, improving wayfinding, and enhancing access to parking while reducing the amount of surface lots in the campus core.

When implementing the campus master plan recommendations and strategies, the following opportunities should also be taken into consideration:

- Coordinate utility improvements in the road right-of-way during the design or redesign of a road
- Communicate with the City of Huntsville to develop joint strategies for shared corridors
- Sidewalks, landscape elements, materiality, seating, lighting, signage, and bicycle lanes should be considered from the start of every road design project

Figure D.08 Imagery of Existing Campus Roads



D.5 Design Guidelines | Streetscape and Parking

Road Typologies

Vehicular circulation and streetscape recommendations are based on road typologies identified during campus analysis. They include:

Primary Campus Access Roads

Primary roads such as Sam Houston Avenue and Bearkat Boulevard serve as the main vehicular corridors that connect the campus to the community and therefore should be developed to carry the highest volume of vehicular traffic. Where possible, bike lanes should be introduced along all primary campus roads. As key arrival corridors into campus, these roads also provide gateway, signage, and branding opportunities.

Two-Way Loop Road

The loop road will serve as the main vehicular artery of the campus for students, faculty, staff, and visitors, providing easy access to parking. The two-way loop will replace the existing one-way system to provide a more intuitive navigation experience while also facilitating a gradual reduction of vehicle traffic in the campus core. Bike lanes should be introduced along the loop road. New public facing buildings should be located adjacent to the loop road for ease of access.

Service Roads

Service roads are limited-access roads intended for service and emergency vehicles, otherwise prioritizing pedestrian and bicycle traffic. Specific materiality and road dimensions should be leveraged to help reduce traffic speeds.

Figure D.09 Complete Streets Strategy for Two-Way Loop Road

Active Sidewalks

Sidewalks should be smooth, wide, feel protected from fast-moving traffic, and have appropriate transitions to the street with accessibility for all users.

Dedicated Bike Lanes

Delineating a bike lane from the road can make both vehicular and bike movement more predictable and therefore safer. It may also increase the likelihood of usage among casual riders.

Safe Crosswalks

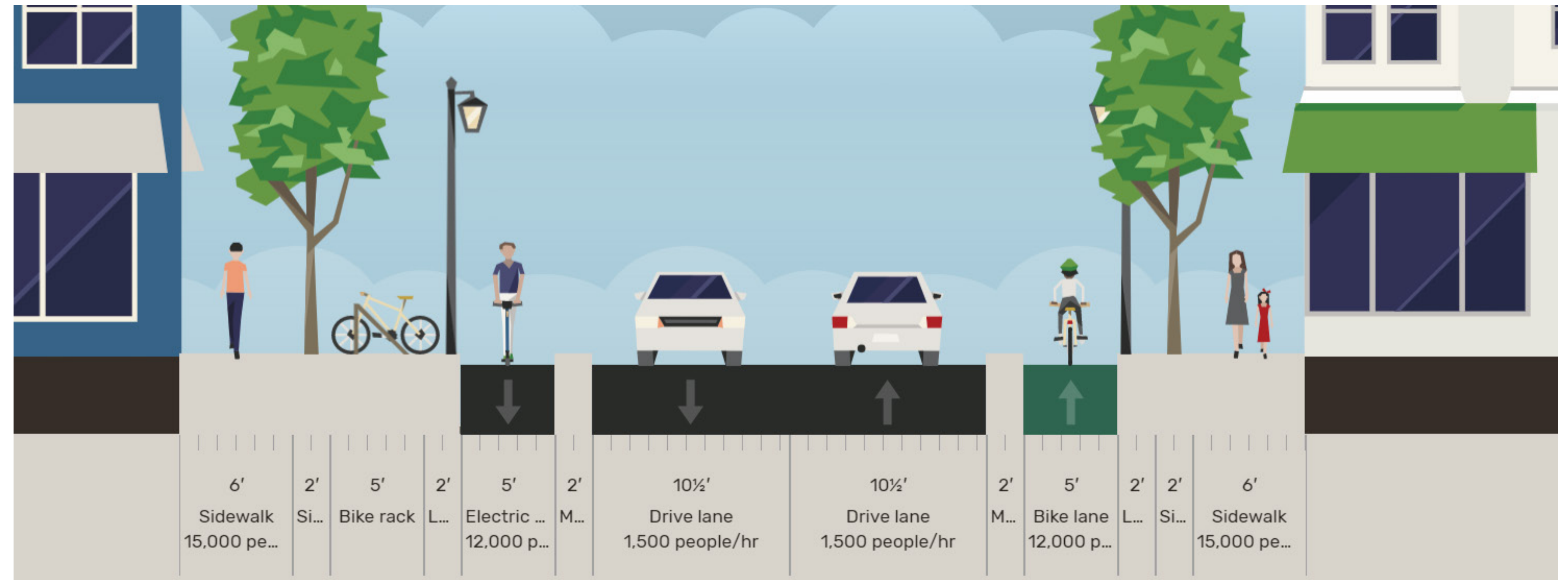
Clearly marked crosswalks allow pedestrians to cross the streets safely, while making sure drivers know where to expect them. Crosswalks can also serve as branding opportunities.

Green Planting Strips

Street trees and landscaping may slow traffic, improve the aesthetics of the roadway, provide shade, and create a buffer between cars and people, creating a more inviting environment for pedestrians.

Street Activation

Through art and transparent ground floors adjacent to sidewalks, streets can feel livelier and safer and encourage further usage by all.



D.5 Design Guidelines | Streetscape and Parking

Design Recommendations

Streetscape

- Paving, landscape elements, street furniture, lighting, and wayfinding features should be used to distinguish between different road typologies
- Multi-modal transit including smaller vehicles, scooters, bicycles and e-bikes should be considered for all primary campus road designs and prioritized
- The design of intersections and crossings should prioritize pedestrian safety over car speed
- Green infrastructure such as bioswales should be incorporated into campus streetscapes to manage stormwater run-off
- Adjacent buildings should contain active ground floor uses
- Shared bicycle lanes and bicycle parking should be incorporated into the streetscape

Parking

- Where possible, surface lots should be removed from the core, freeing up land for new facility and open space development
- Where surface parking lots are necessary, invest in pervious pavement and green infrastructure to help reduce stormwater runoff
- Utilize photo-voltaic infrastructure above parking garages and surface lots to generate electricity and reduce the heat-island effect
- Parking structures should be screened by buildings or landscaping wherever possible

Figure D.10 Precedent Imagery for Streetscape and Parking Recommendations



E Campus and Regional Analyses

E.1 Regional Setting

E.2 Huntsville Analysis

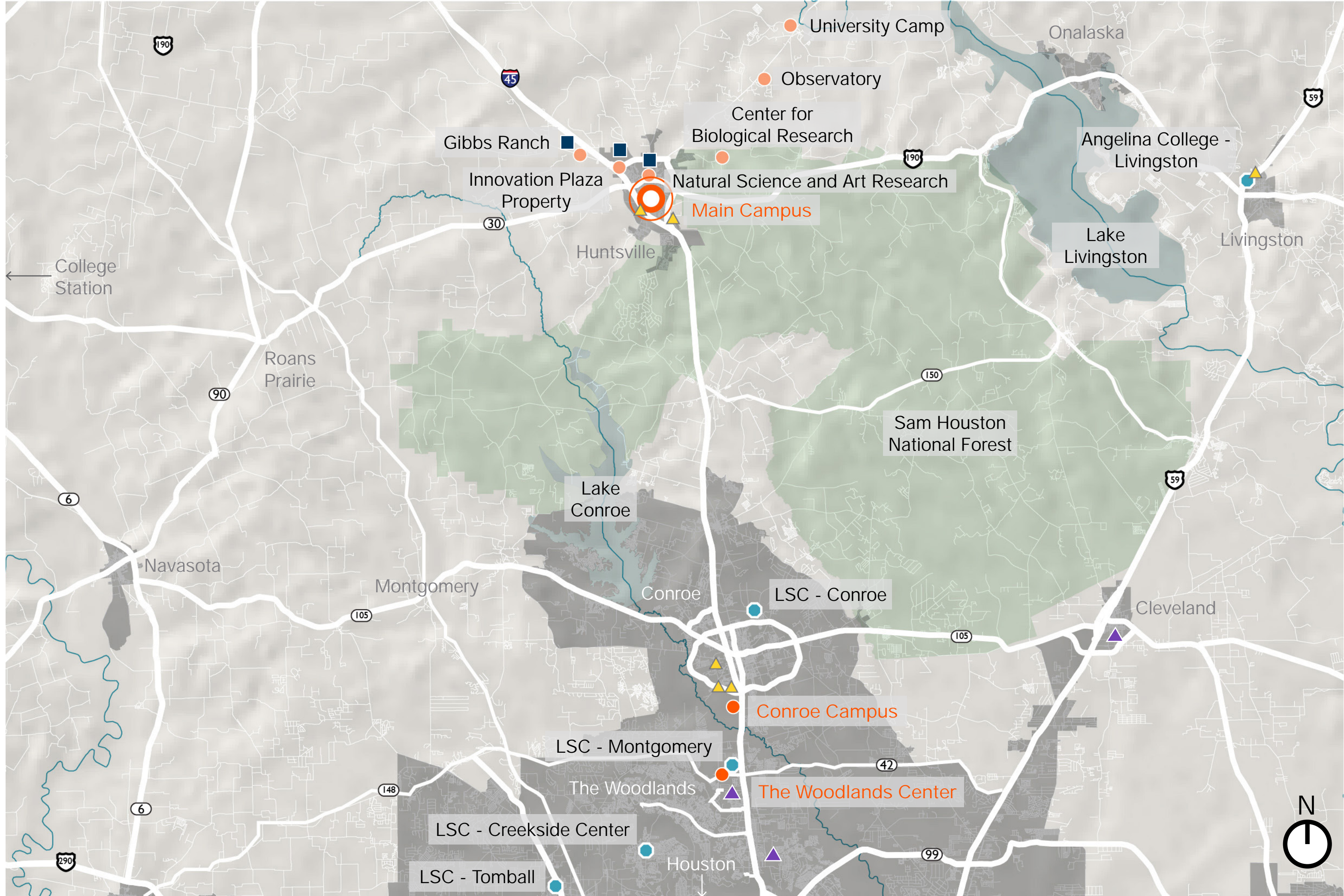
E.3 Main Campus Analysis

E.1 Campus and Regional Analyses | Regional Setting

The university's campuses are located within a dynamic urban growth region containing a range of community, educational, and healthcare partners, as well as natural amenities.

The Main Campus has adjacencies with the Sam Houston National Forest and the Texas Department of Criminal Justice. The Conroe Campus has adjacencies with hospitals, allied health partners, and the Grand Central Park mixed-use development. The Woodlands Center has adjacencies with community colleges and extensive suburban population density.

Figure E.01 Sam Houston State University Regional Analysis



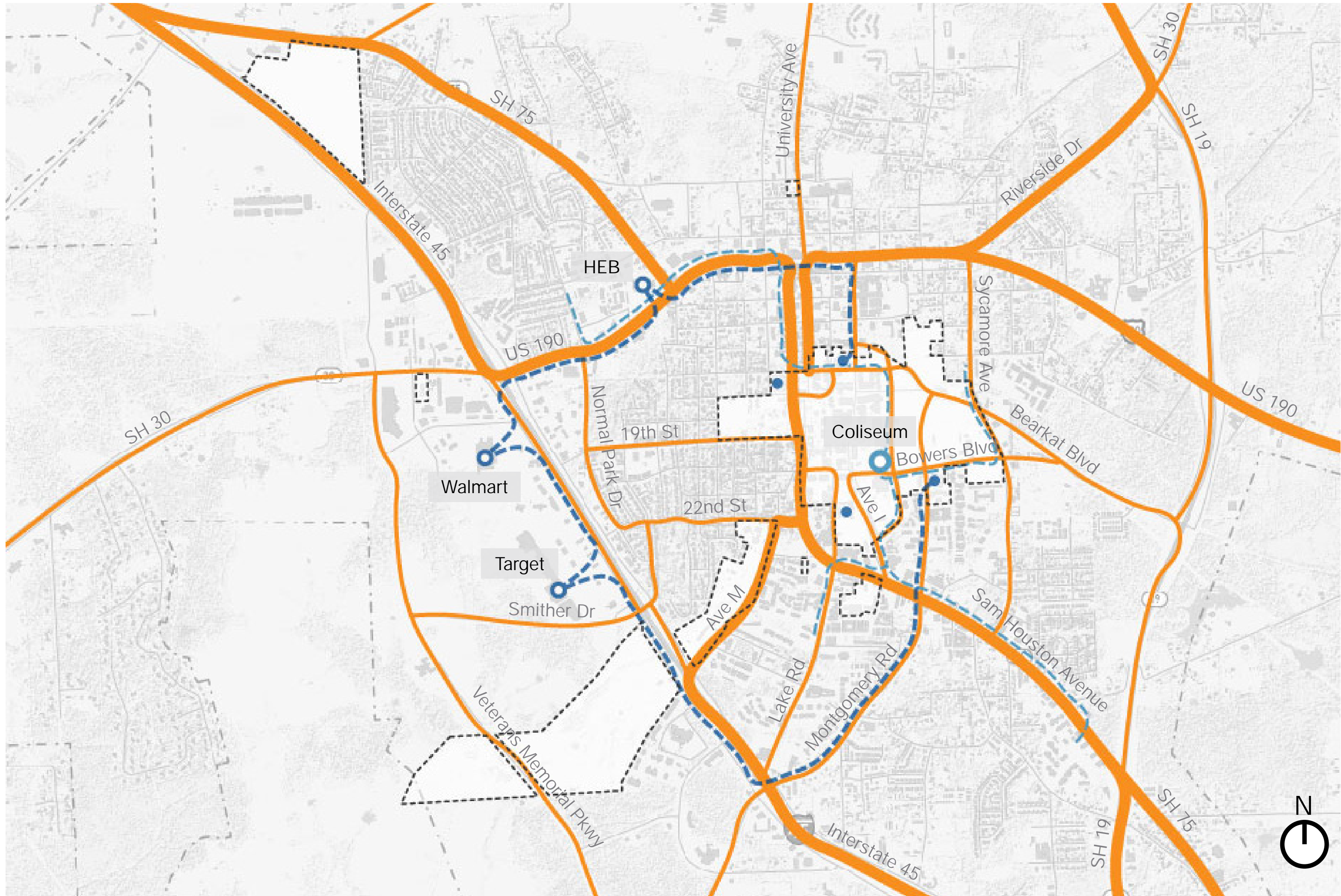
- Main Campus
- Specialty Campuses
- Other University Properties
- ▲ Clinical Affiliations
- ▲ Other Hospitals
- Two-Year Colleges
- Texas Department of Criminal Justice
- Urbanized Area
- Sam Houston National Forest
- Lakes
- Rivers

E.2 Campus and Regional Analyses | Huntsville Analysis

Mobility

The Main Campus is well-served by the regional road network but lacks a strong identity or presence along adjacent roads, including along the main travel corridors of Sam Houston Avenue and US 190. There is minimal transit available.

Figure E.02 Huntsville Mobility Analysis



- Primary GPS Routes to Campus
- Secondary GPS Routes
- "Kat Tracks" Dorm to Grocery Shuttle
- Off-Campus Housing Shuttles
- Campus Boundaries

E.2 Campus and Regional Analyses | Huntsville Analysis

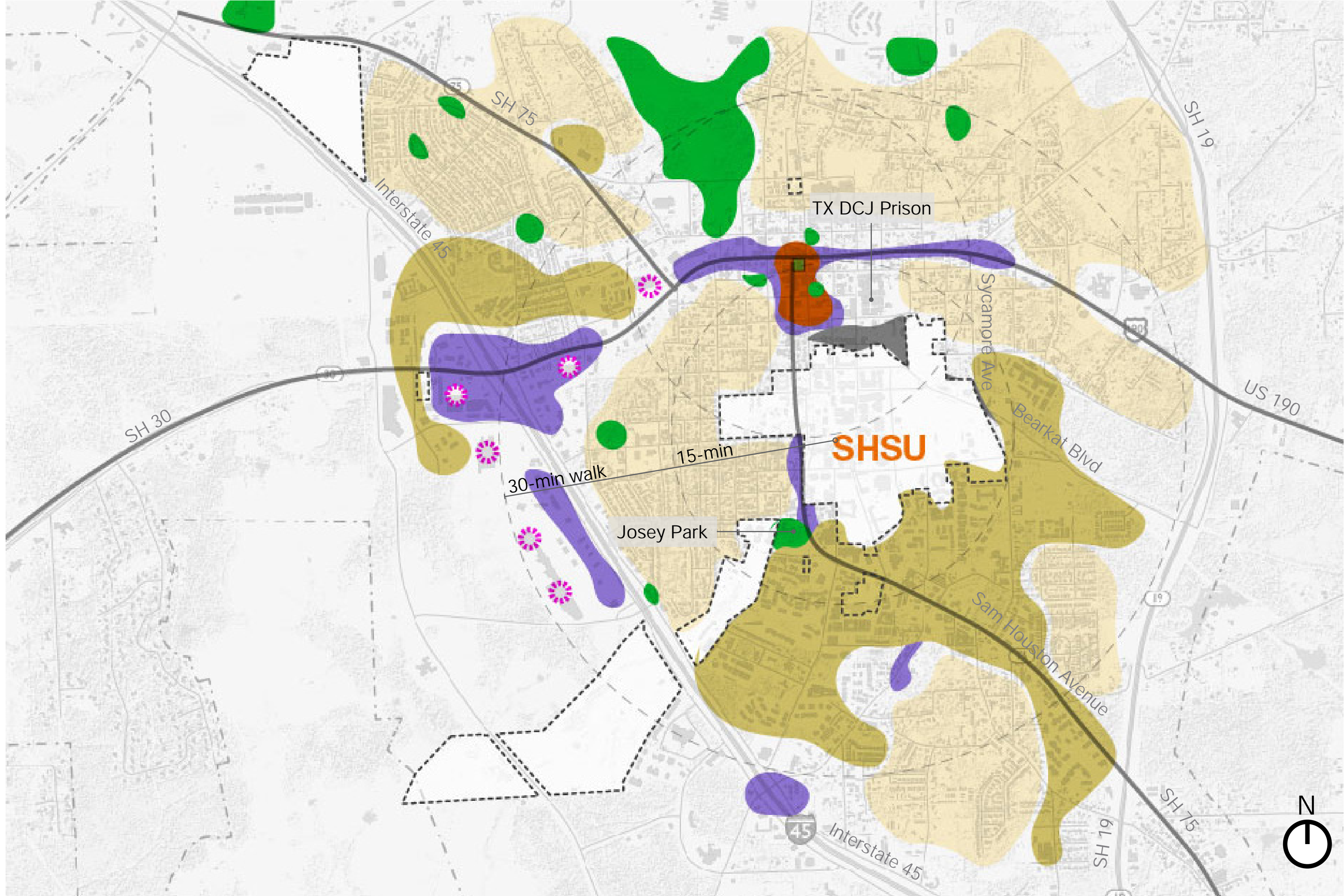
Land Use

The areas surrounding the Main Campus contains a range of student apartments, single-family homes, and retail, dining, and entertainment venues, but weak pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure discourages active transportation to these destinations.

Additional observations include:

- Downtown Huntsville and much of the off-campus student housing are a 15-minute walk from Frank Parker Plaza, but the walking routes are generally uninviting.
- Josey Park has great potential, as it is located at the intersection of restaurants, student housing, the Main Campus, and the surrounding residential community.
- The industrial / commercial area along the north of campus serves as a buffer between the campus and the Texas Department of Criminal Justice prison facility.
- Fast food restaurants along Sam Houston Avenue are the most conveniently located off-campus food options. Grocery and general retail services (e.g. Target / Walmart) are only accessible from campus by vehicle.

Figure E.03 Huntsville Land Use Analysis



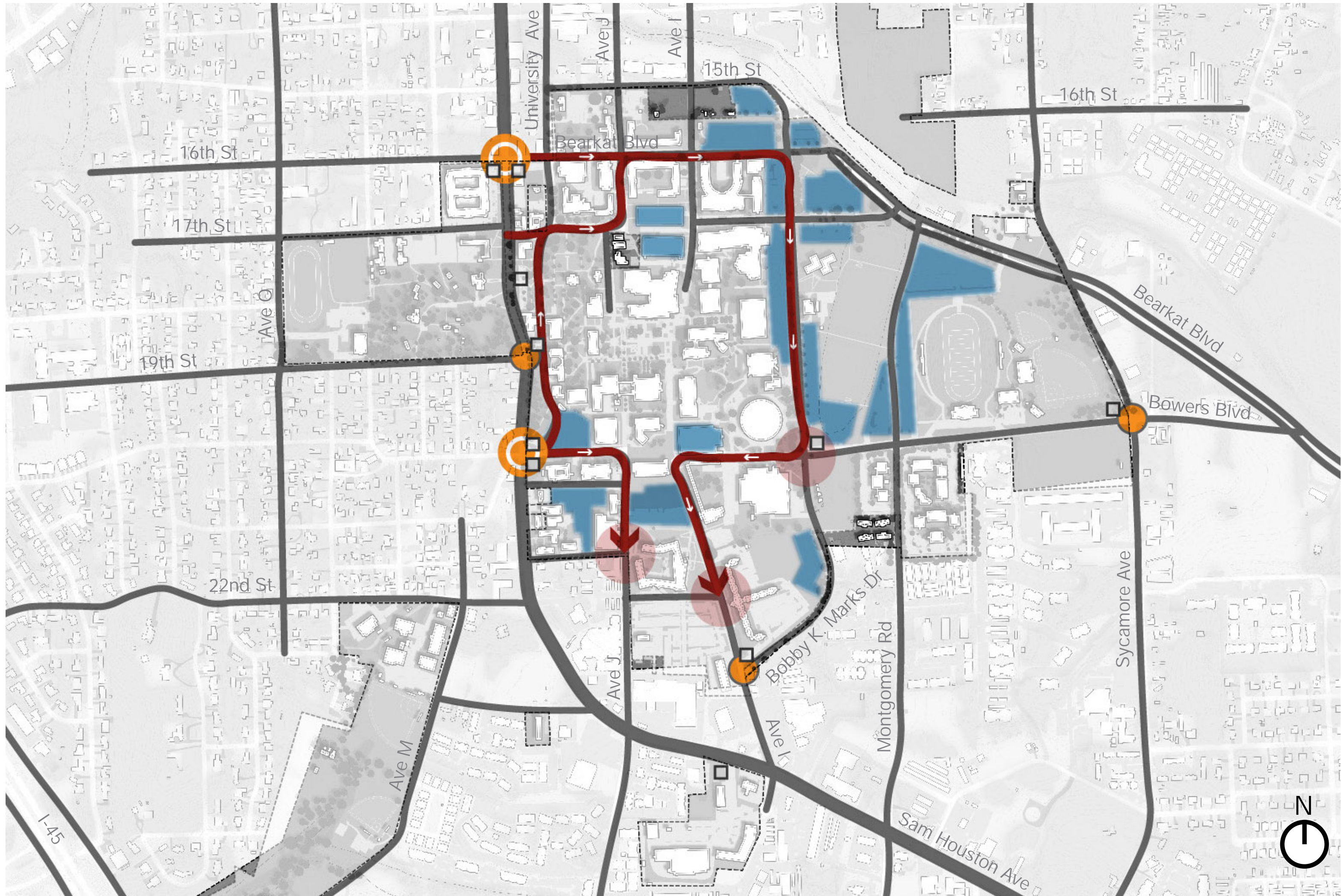
- Downtown Huntsville
- Restaurants & Convenience Stores
- ★ Groceries & Supermarkets
- Off-Campus Student Housing
- Low-Density Residential
- Parks & Recreation
- Industrial & Commercial
- Campus Boundaries

E.3 Campus and Regional Analyses | Main Campus Analysis

Vehicular Circulation

On the Main Campus, the existing one-way loop road and adjacent parking form a network that supports the pedestrian-oriented campus core, but can be confusing and inefficient for drivers. The loop also divides the north and south residential neighborhoods from the pedestrianized core, creating an obstacle for pedestrian travel.

Figure E.04 Main Campus Vehicular Circulation Analysis



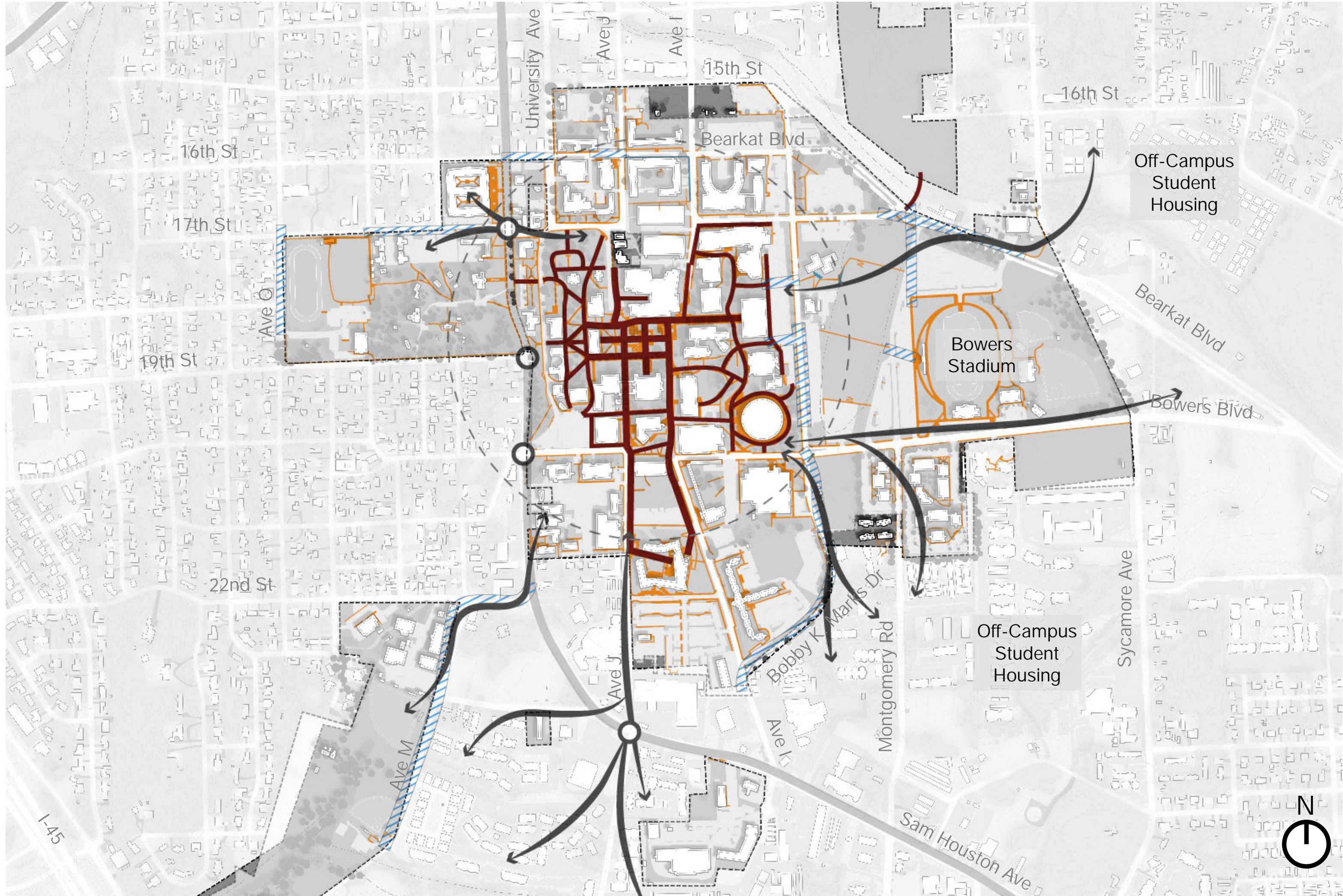
- Primary Campus Entry Points
- Secondary Entry Points
- Monument Signage
- One-Way Campus Loop
- Circulation Conflict Points
- Parking
- Campus-Engaged Streets
- Campus Boundaries

E.3 Campus and Regional Analyses | Main Campus Analysis

Pedestrian Circulation & Walkability

While pedestrian routes within the campus core are generally continuous, pathways to some sites such as Elliott T. Bowers Stadium and adjacent student housing neighborhoods are sometimes disconnected, discouraging pedestrian travel.

Figure E.05 Main Campus Pedestrian Circulation Analysis



- Major Pedestrian Infrastructure
- Other Sidewalks
- Primary Crossings of Sam Houston Ave
- ➔ Primary Flows into Campus
- /// Major Sidewalk Gaps
- - - Campus Boundaries

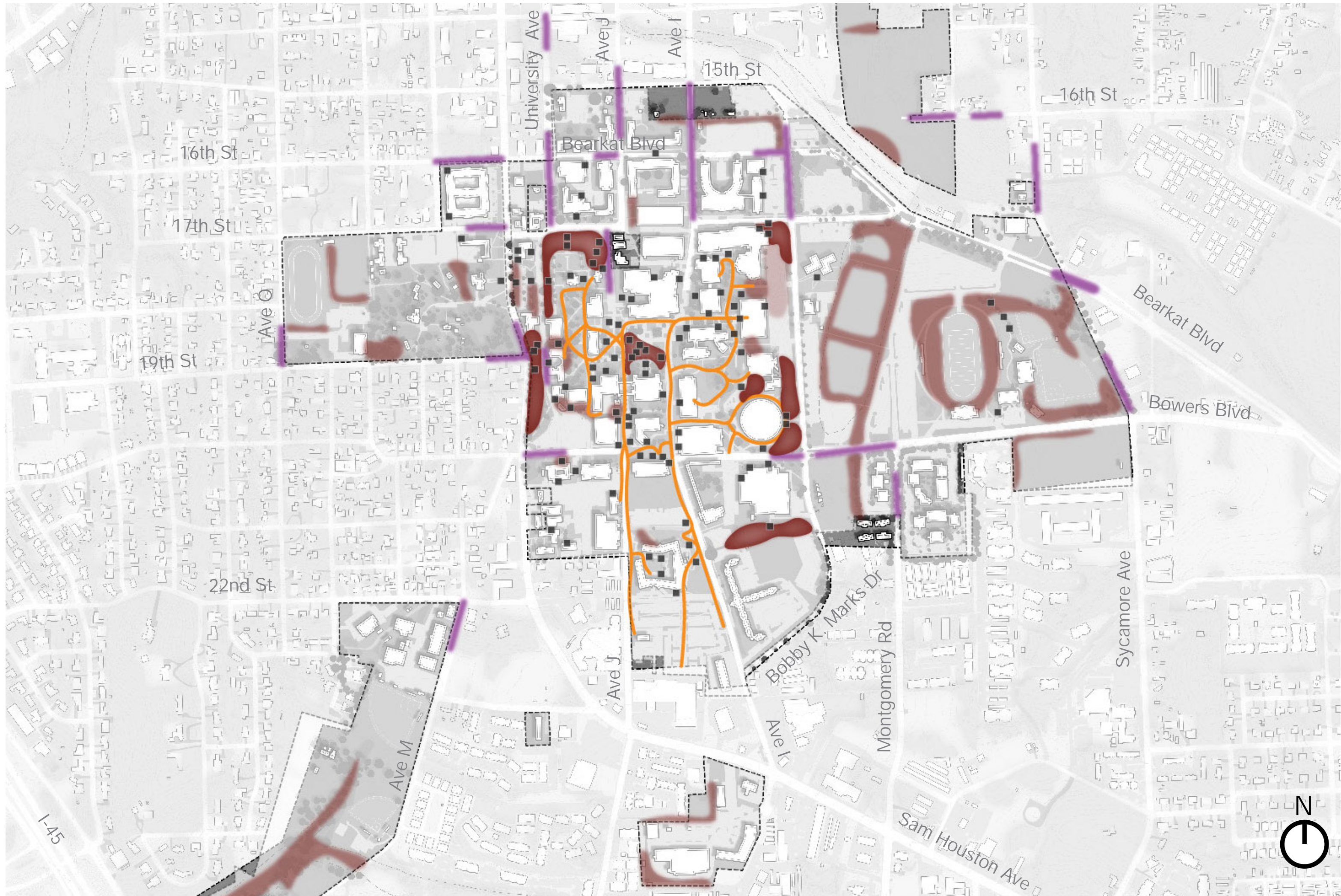
E.3 Campus and Regional Analyses | Main Campus Analysis

Accessibility

Campus accessibility could be improved in several areas that are characterized by steep slopes, staircases, and other obstacles impeding travel for individuals with impaired mobility.

Areas with major barriers include the grounds around Old Main Memorial, portions of Frank Parker Plaza, the grounds around Bernard G. Johnson Coliseum, the slope along Sam Houston Avenue, the parking lot adjacent to the University Theater Center, and the slope south of the Recreational Sports Center.

Figure E.06 Main Campus Outdoor Accessibility Analysis



- Primary Accessible Routes
- Major Barriers to Accessibility
- Outdoor Stairs
- Steep Slopes
- Steep Streets
- Campus Boundaries

E.3 Campus and Regional Analyses | Main Campus Analysis

Development History

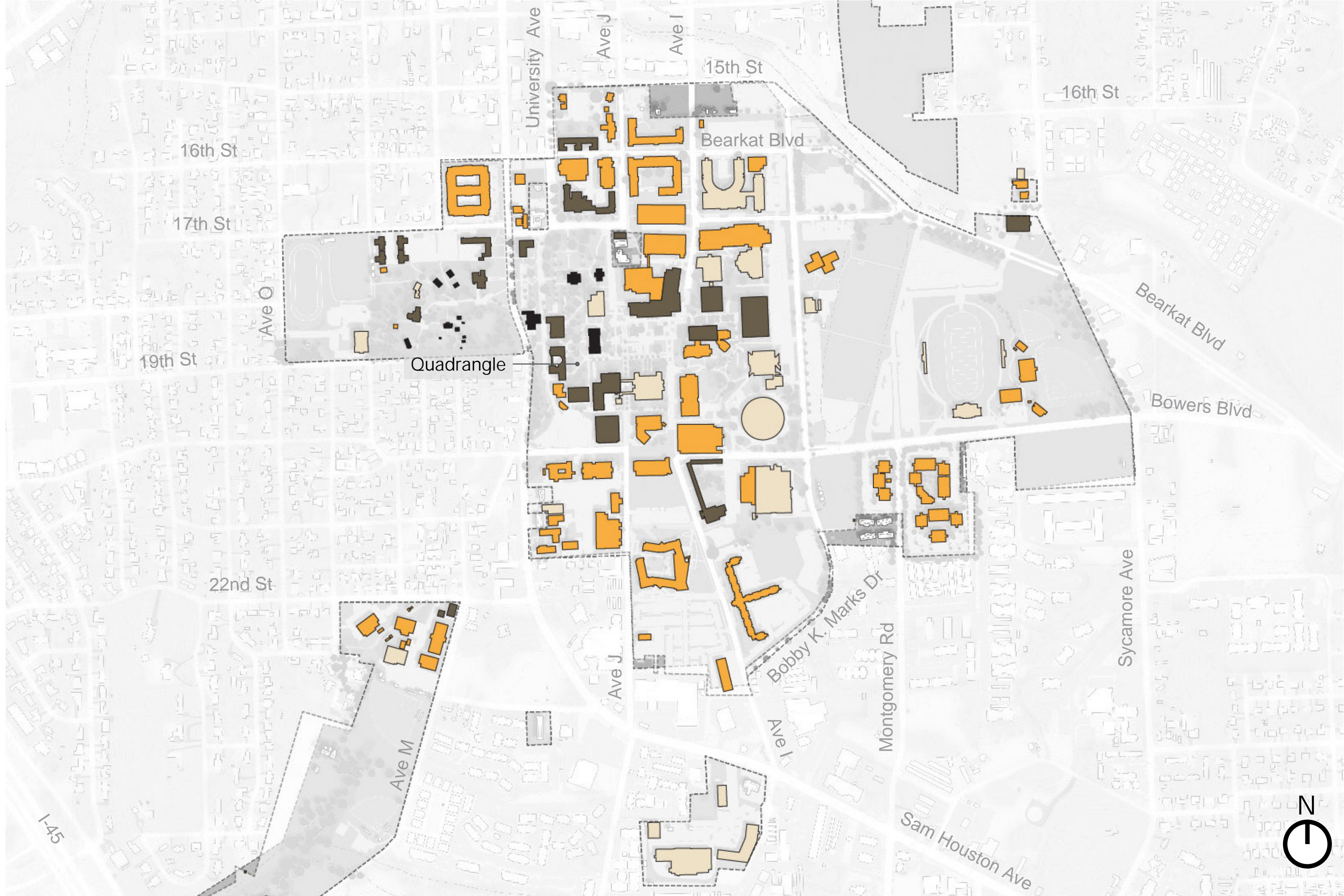
The campus was established in the late 19th century as the Sam Houston Normal Institute. The historic character of the campus is reflected in buildings such as Austin Hall and Peabody Library.

The campus became Sam Houston State Teachers College in 1923. Academic functions continued to develop around the quadrangle, while residential and student life uses were constructed in adjacent areas.

The teacher's college became Sam Houston State University in 1969. Larger buildings such as athletics facilities were developed to the east, and the I-45 Agricultural Sciences complex was developed to the southwest.

21st-century development has been characterized by infill within the core, the expansion of residential and student life facilities into distinct clusters, and investments in structured parking.

Figure E.07 Main Campus Development History Analysis



- Foundational Years (1830 - 1919)
- Sam Houston State Teachers College (1920 - 1969)
- Sam Houston State University - Early (1970 - 1999)
- Sam Houston State University - Contemporary (2000 - present)
- Campus Boundaries

E.3 Campus and Regional Analyses | Main Campus Analysis

Campus Organization

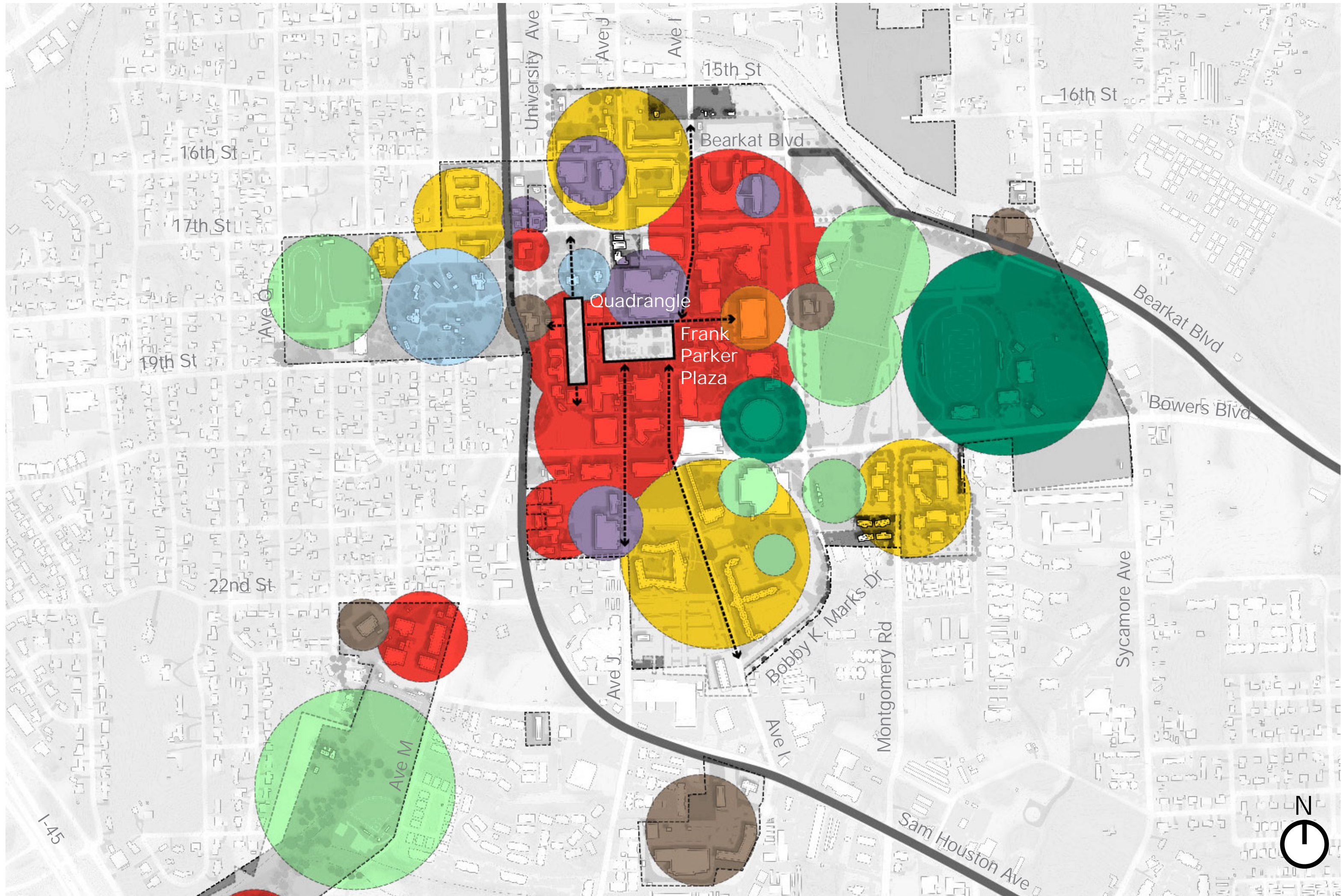
The campus today reflects historic development patterns with land uses concentrated in relatively well-defined clusters.

Additional observations include:

- The Quadrangle and Frank Parker Plaza serve as well defined organizational anchors for the campus.
- Academic facilities are centralized and compact, creating a pedestrian friendly environment.
- Student housing is bifurcated to the north and south of campus, proximate to academics and student services.
- Recreation, while proximate to the campus, is limited.
- Athletics is consolidated but disconnected from the campus core.

■ Academic	 Major Road Boundaries
■ Residential	→ Primary Pedestrian Corridors
■ Student Life / Dining	 Campus Boundaries
■ Library	
■ Physical Plant / Support	
■ Athletics	
■ Recreation	
■ Special Use	

Figure E.08 Main Campus Land Use Organization Analysis



E.3 Campus and Regional Analyses | Main Campus Analysis

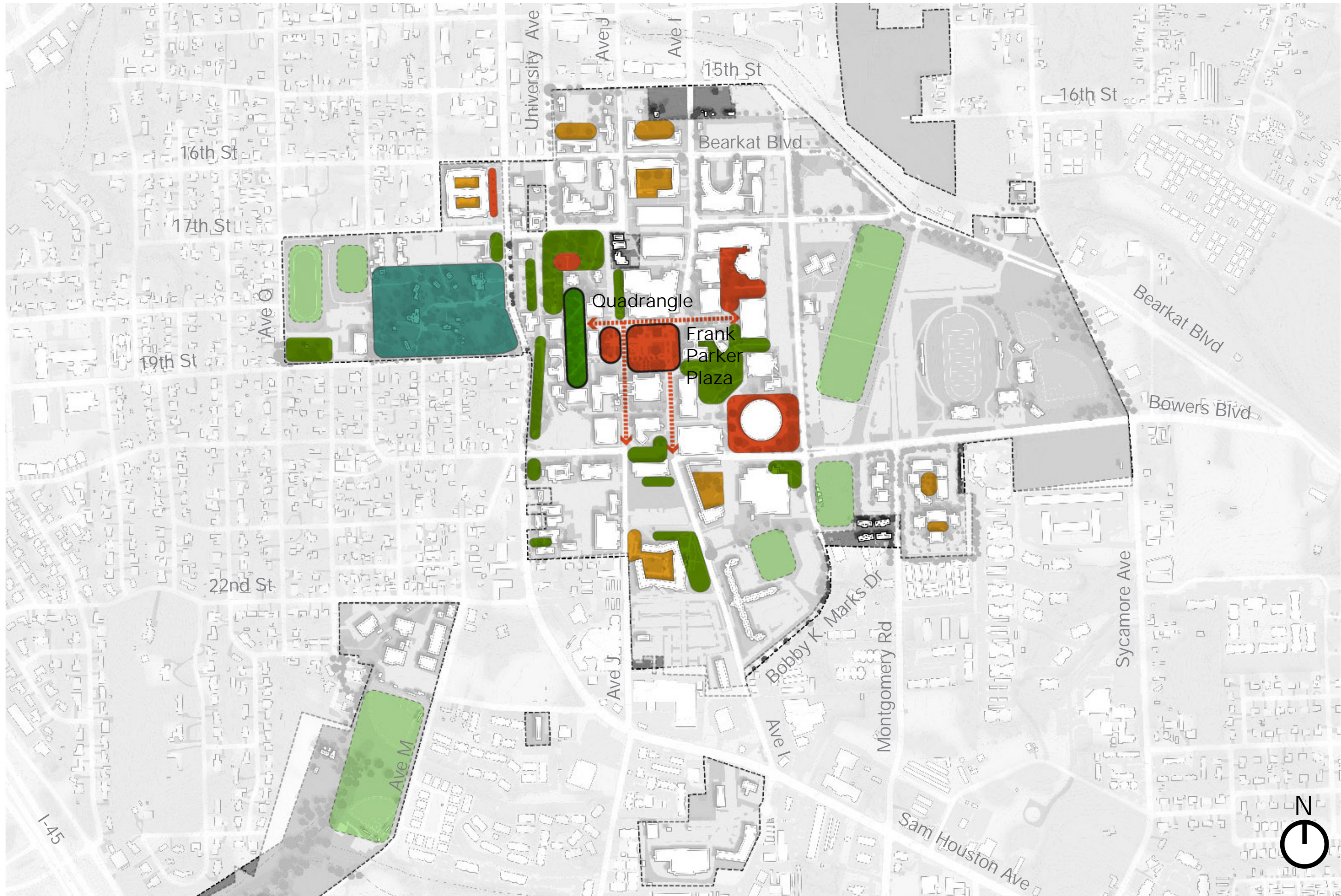
Open Spaces

The campus landscape is well-defined within the core but less cohesive in other areas of the campus.

Additional observations include:

- Connections between exterior and interior environments are limited.
- Older areas of campus have generally passive landscapes that could benefit from activation.

Figure E.09 Main Campus Open Space Typologies Analysis



- Campus Green
- Plaza / Courtyard
- - -> Promenade
- Residential Quad
- Forested Green
- Recreation Field
- Campus Boundaries

E.3 Campus and Regional Analyses | Main Campus Analysis

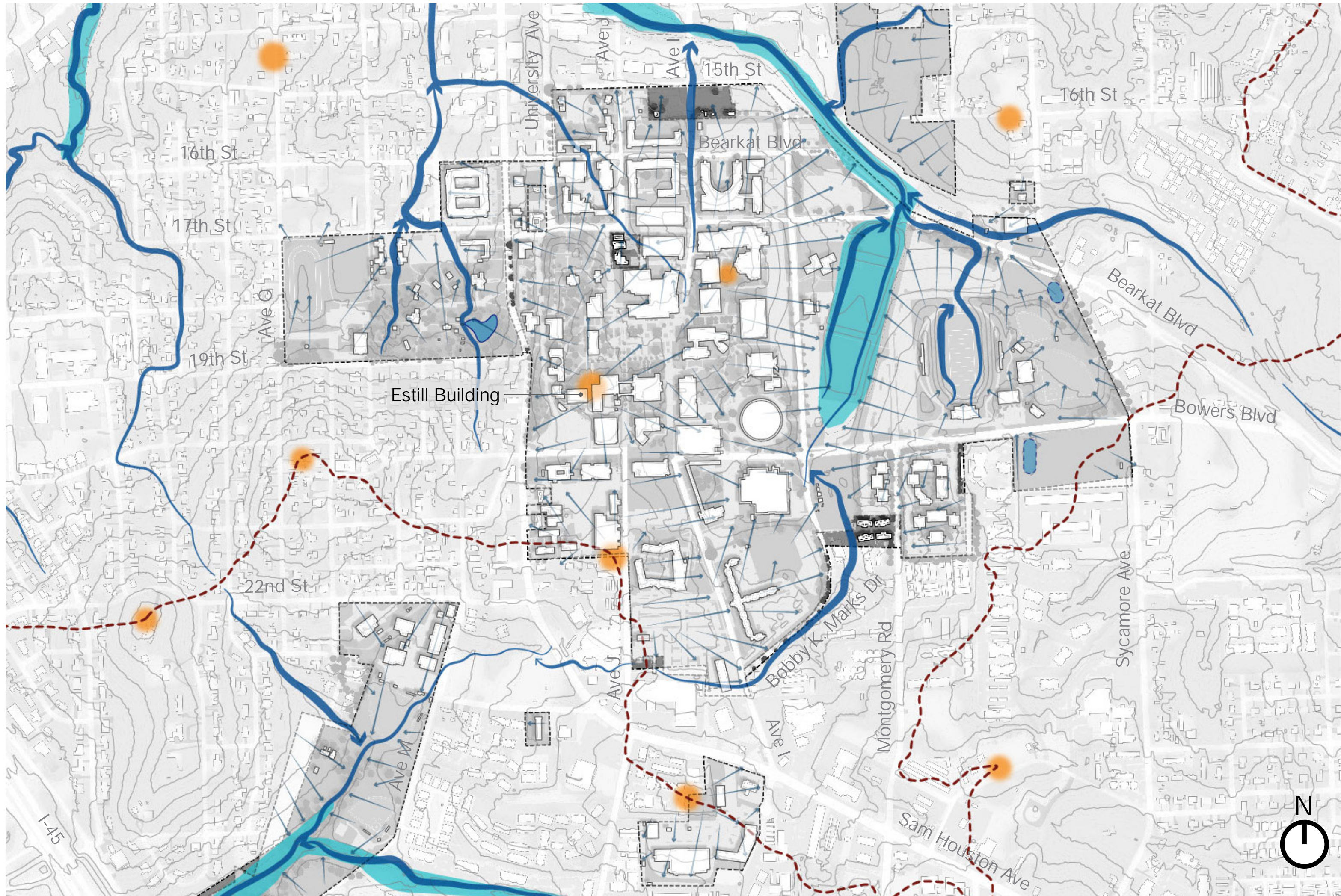
Stormwater and Landform

Several areas of the campus are impacted by flooding during major storm events, including the recreation fields east of the campus core.

Additional observations include:

- The Estill Building and Farrington Building are at the most elevated point on campus.
- The eastern recreation fields are in the floodplain, designed to function as detention ponds, but the post-flood maintenance is burdensome and impractical.
- Most of the campus drains northward, ultimately into Lake Livingston.

Figure E.10 Main Campus Stormwater Drainage and Landform Analysis



- Hilltop / High Elevation Points
- - - Watershed Boundaries
- 500-Year Floodplain
- ➔ Waterways
- ➔ Runoff Direction / Downslope
- Retention / Detention Ponds
- Elevation Contours
- - - Campus Boundaries

F Suitability Assessment

F.1 Suitability Assessment

Suitability Assessment

During the campus plan visioning sessions and stakeholder workshops building characteristics, both good and bad, were identified. With attention on the instructional and research mission of SHSU, the desire to strengthen the campus community, provide student-centered spaces, the importance of collaboration spaces, the need to extend the character of the campus core for cohesion, and other key stakeholder themes, a rubric to document the ability of facilities to meet these key characteristics was developed.

Over the course of three days in early March 2022, the Page team conducted a suitability assessment of 28 buildings on the SHSU Main Campus and one building at The Woodlands Campus. The intent of this suitability assessment was to execute data collection using the rubric to discover where the facilities were successfully or unsuccessfully meeting the needs of the programs in four primary groupings labeled “Categories”.

- Academic & Research Indicators
- Building Qualities
- Campus Context
- Programmatic Fit

Each “Category” was assigned key performance indicators (KPI) - See *Figure 7.51* - with discreet elements measured on a Likert scale for benchmarking to other buildings and relevant to current and future standards. The Page team toured each building and observed the physical qualities identified. A score of 0-5 was assigned to each KPI – see following pages for a guide to the scoring of each KPI.

KPI Weighting

The specific KPI and category weightings were assigned based on a number of factors. First, the Page team referenced the goals and priorities outlined by SHSU in the introductory Campus Planning Meetings. Second, the overall mission and values of the school were taken into account.

Since SHSU is largely an academic university and not a research university, preference was given to the KPIs and categories that addressed specific learning spaces, namely classrooms and teaching laboratories. The degree to which buildings served the overall program assigned to those spaces also carried significant weight.

The overall branding/wayfinding and welcoming features of each building were also considered important in weighting, as was the look and “notability” of each building, referencing SHSU’s goal to have a coherent and consistent look and feel around campus. Twenty-first century learning environment characteristics such as natural light and collaboration space were weighted at half the value of the top-ranking items, as were accessibility and all metrics related to office environments and sustainability.

Finally, the overall efficiencies of space and hallway/corridor qualities were given the lowest weighting. While these metrics are important for the overall building “quality”, they are less important than the KPIs that relate specifically to the actual learning environments.

Figure 7.51 Category & KPI List

Category	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)
Academic & Research Spaces	Classroom Capacity and Configuration
	Instructional Lab Capacity and Configuration
	Classroom FF&E
	Instructional Lab FF&E
Building Qualities	Research Capacity and Configuration
	Accessibility
	Appropriate Natural Daylight
	Collaborative F/I Space
	Office Capacity and Configuration
	Office FF&E
Campus Context	Corridors
	Space Efficiencies
	Building Notability
	Welcoming to Students
Programmatic Fit	Sustainability & Resilience
	Suitability to Function & Purpose (PF)

Figure 7.52 Assessment Priorities Chart

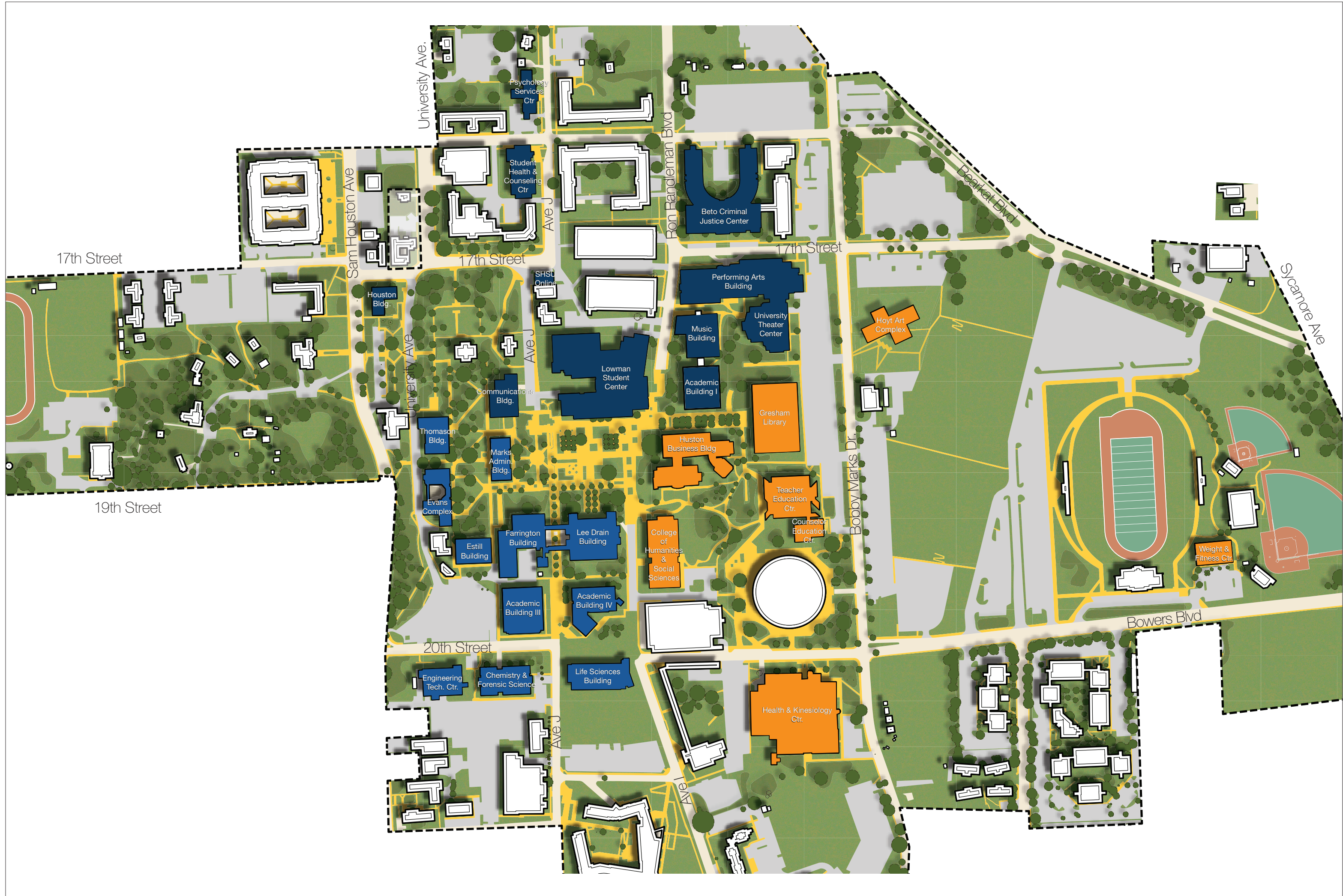
Category	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Weight
Academic & Research Spaces	Classroom Capacity and Configuration	10
Academic & Research Spaces	Instructional Lab Capacity and Configuration	10
Programmatic Fit	Suitability to Function & Purpose (PF)	10
Academic & Research Spaces	Classroom FF&E	7.5
Academic & Research Spaces	Instructional Lab FF&E	7.5
Campus Context	Building Notability*	7.5
Campus Context	Welcoming to Students	7.5
Academic & Research Spaces	Research Capacity and Configuration	5
Building Qualities	Accessibility	5
Building Qualities	Appropriate Natural Daylight	5
Building Qualities	Collaborative F/I Space	5
Building Qualities	Office Capacity and Configuration	5
Building Qualities	Office FF&E	5
Campus Context	Sustainability & Resilience	5
Building Qualities	Corridors	2.5
Building Qualities	Space Efficiencies	2.5

F.1 Suitability Assessment

Buildings Assessed

- Academic Building I
- Academic Building III
- Academic Building IV
- Arleigh B. Templeton Building
- Bobby K. Marks Administration Building
- Chemistry and Forensic Science Building
- College of Humanities & Social Sciences
- Counselor Education Center
- Dan Rather Communications Building
- Hoyt Art Complex
- Eleanor & Charles Garrett Teacher Education Center
- Estill Building
- Evans Complex
- Farrington Building
- Fred Pirkle Engineering Technology Center
- Beto Criminal Justice Center
- James & Nancy Gaertner Performing Arts Building
- Thomason Building
- Lee Drain Building
- Life Sciences Building
- Lowman Student Center
- Margaret Lea Houston Building
- Music Building
- Newton Gresham Library
- Psychological Services
- Smith Hutson Building
- The Woodlands Center
- University Theatre Center
- Powell Student Health & Counseling Center

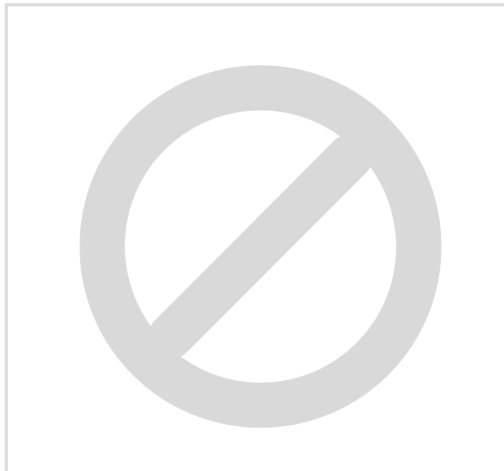
Figure 7.53 Assessment Map



F.1 Suitability Assessment

Academic & Research Spaces

Classroom Capacities and Configurations



N/A points

- No academic classrooms



1 point

- Problematic characteristics for one or more features:
- Orientation/shape supports successful classroom layout
 - Flooring/ceiling/walls supports acoustics
 - Natural and diffused lighting
 - Appropriate floor covering for furniture/activities
 - Convenient location for students



2 points

- Unsatisfactory characteristics for one or more features:
- Orientation/shape supports successful classroom layout
 - Flooring/ceiling/walls supports acoustics
 - Natural and diffused lighting
 - Appropriate floor covering for furniture/activities
 - Convenient location for students



3 points

- Acceptable characteristics for most features:
- Orientation/shape supports successful classroom layout
 - Flooring/ceiling/walls supports acoustics
 - Natural and diffused lighting
 - Appropriate floor covering for furniture/activities
 - Convenient location for students



4 points

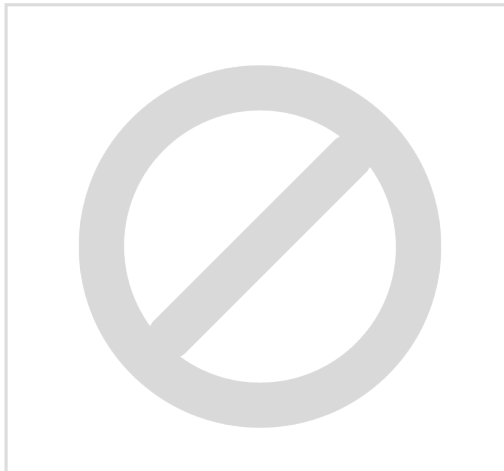
- Satisfactory features:
- Orientation/shape supports successful classroom layout
 - Flooring/ceiling/walls supports acoustics
 - Natural and diffused lighting
 - Appropriate floor covering for furniture/activities
 - Convenient location for students



5 points

- Highly satisfactory features:
- Orientation/shape supports successful classroom layout
 - Flooring/ceiling/walls supports acoustics
 - Natural and diffused lighting
 - Appropriate floor covering for furniture/activities
 - Convenient location for students

Classroom FFE Suitability



N/A points

- No academic classrooms



1 point

- Problematic characteristics for one or more features:
- More than one information delivery system (whiteboard, projector, sideboards, etc.)
 - Separate chair and desktop
 - Movable furniture
 - Non-sided furniture (left vs. right)
 - Outlets for laptops, etc.



2 points

- Unsatisfactory characteristics for one or more features:
- More than one information delivery system (whiteboard, projector, sideboards, etc.)
 - Separate chair and desktop
 - Movable furniture
 - Non-sided furniture (left vs. right)
 - Outlets for laptops, etc.



3 points

- Acceptable characteristics for most features:
- More than one information delivery system (whiteboard, projector, sideboards, etc.)
 - Separate chair and desktop
 - Movable furniture
 - Non-sided furniture (left vs. right)
 - Outlets for laptops, etc.



4 points

- Satisfactory features:
- More than one information delivery system (whiteboard, projector, sideboards, etc.)
 - Separate chair and desktop
 - Movable furniture
 - Non-sided furniture (left vs. right)
 - Outlets for laptops, etc.



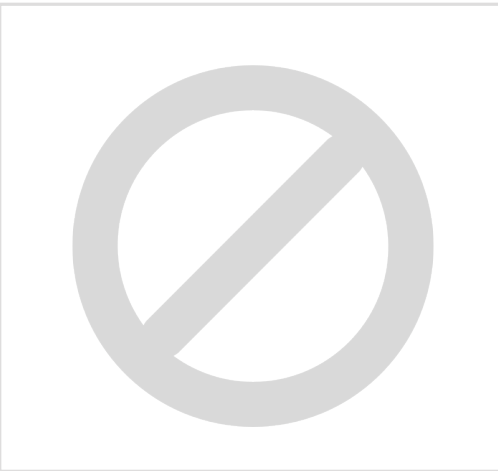
5 points

- Highly satisfactory features:
- More than one information delivery system (whiteboard, projector, sideboards, etc.)
 - Separate chair and desktop
 - Movable furniture
 - Non-sided furniture (left vs. right)
 - Outlets for laptops, etc.

F.1 Suitability Assessment

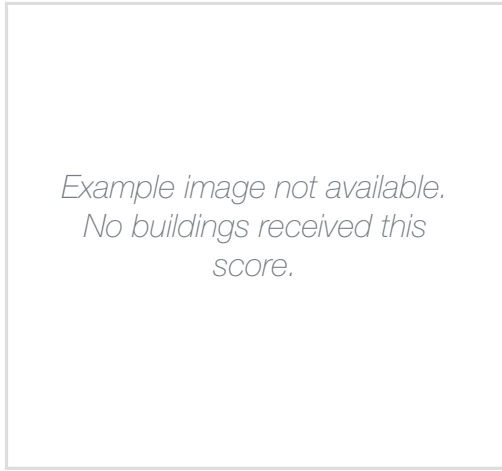
Academic & Research Spaces

Instructional Lab Capacities and Configurations



N/A points

- No instructional labs



1 point

- Problematic characteristics for one or more features:
- Orientation/shape supports successful learning environment
 - Flooring/ceiling/walls supports acoustics
 - Natural and diffused lighting
 - Appropriate floor covering for furniture/activities
 - Convenient location for students



2 points

- Unsatisfactory characteristics for one or more features:
- Orientation/shape supports successful learning environment
 - Flooring/ceiling/walls supports acoustics
 - Natural and diffused lighting
 - Appropriate floor covering for furniture/activities
 - Convenient location for students



3 points

- Acceptable characteristics for most features:
- Orientation/shape supports successful learning environment
 - Flooring/ceiling/walls supports acoustics
 - Natural and diffused lighting
 - Appropriate floor covering for furniture/activities
 - Convenient location for students



4 points

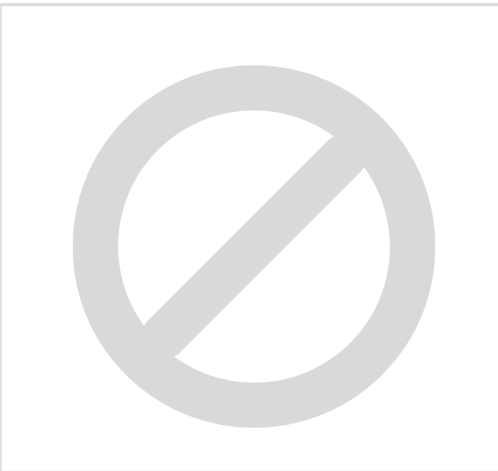
- Satisfactory features:
- Orientation/shape supports successful learning environment
 - Flooring/ceiling/walls supports acoustics
 - Natural and diffused lighting
 - Appropriate floor covering for furniture/activities
 - Convenient location for students



5 points

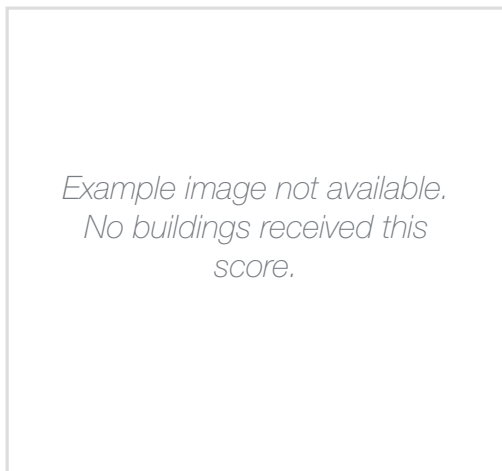
- Highly satisfactory features:
- Orientation/shape supports successful learning environment
 - Flooring/ceiling/walls supports acoustics
 - Natural and diffused lighting
 - Appropriate floor covering for furniture/activities
 - Convenient location for students

Instructional Lab FFE Suitability



N/A points

- No instructional labs



1 point

- Problematic characteristics for one or more features:
- More than one information delivery system (whiteboard, projector, sideboards, etc.)
 - Separate chair and desktop
 - Appropriate furniture/storage for activities
 - Appropriate technology for activities



2 points

- Unsatisfactory characteristics for one or more features:
- More than one information delivery system (whiteboard, projector, sideboards, etc.)
 - Separate chair and desktop
 - Appropriate furniture/storage for activities
 - Appropriate technology for activities



3 points

- Acceptable characteristics for most features:
- More than one information delivery system (whiteboard, projector, sideboards, etc.)
 - Separate chair and desktop
 - Appropriate furniture/storage for activities
 - Appropriate technology for activities



4 points

- Satisfactory features:
- More than one information delivery system (whiteboard, projector, sideboards, etc.)
 - Separate chair and desktop
 - Appropriate furniture/storage for activities
 - Appropriate technology for activities



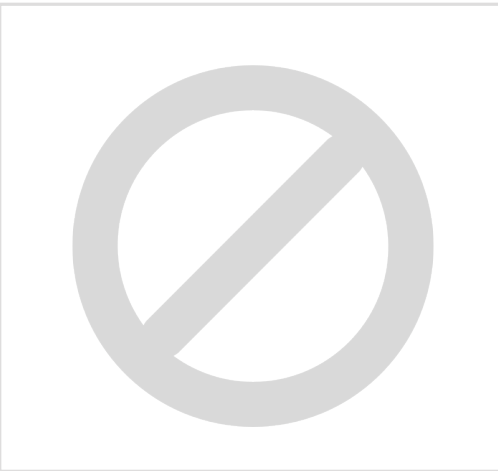
5 points

- Highly satisfactory features:
- More than one information delivery system (whiteboard, projector, sideboards, etc.)
 - Separate chair and desktop
 - Appropriate furniture/storage for activities
 - Appropriate technology for activities

F.1 Suitability Assessment

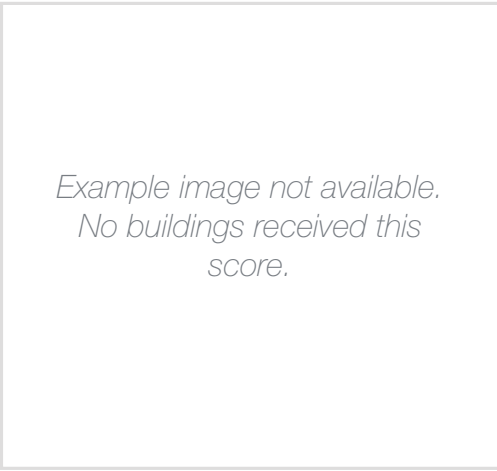
Academic & Research Spaces

Research Lab Capacities and Configurations



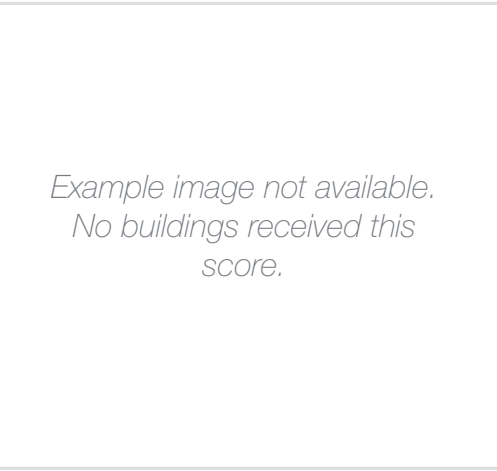
N/A points

- No research labs



1 point

- Problematic characteristics for one or more features:
- Orientation/shape supports successful learning/research environment
 - Flooring/ceiling/walls supports acoustics
 - Natural and diffused lighting
 - Appropriate floor covering for furniture/activities
 - Appropriate layout for productivity



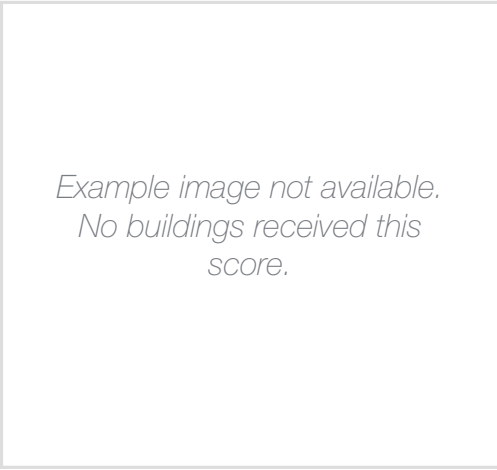
2 points

- Unsatisfactory characteristics for one or more features:
- Orientation/shape supports successful learning/research environment
 - Flooring/ceiling/walls supports acoustics
 - Natural and diffused lighting
 - Appropriate floor covering for furniture/activities
 - Appropriate layout for productivity



3 points

- Acceptable characteristics for most features:
- Orientation/shape supports successful learning/research environment
 - Flooring/ceiling/walls supports acoustics
 - Natural and diffused lighting
 - Appropriate floor covering for furniture/activities
 - Appropriate layout for productivity



4 points

- Satisfactory features:
- Orientation/shape supports successful learning/research environment
 - Flooring/ceiling/walls supports acoustics
 - Natural and diffused lighting
 - Appropriate floor covering for furniture/activities
 - Appropriate layout for productivity



5 points

- Highly satisfactory features:
- Orientation/shape supports successful learning/research environment
 - Flooring/ceiling/walls supports acoustics
 - Natural and diffused lighting
 - Appropriate floor covering for furniture/activities
 - Appropriate layout for productivity

Building Qualities

Accessibility



0 points

- Not compliant with most observable ADA categories/features:
- Building entrance
 - Interior path of travel
 - Interior doors
 - Access to services
 - Toilet room
 - Signage



1 point

- Probably not compliant with multiple observable ADA categories/features:
- Building entrance
 - Interior path of travel
 - Interior doors
 - Access to services
 - Toilet room
 - Signage



2 points

- Possibly not compliant with some observable ADA categories/features:
- Building entrance
 - Interior path of travel
 - Interior doors
 - Access to services
 - Toilet room
 - Signage



3 points

- Possibly compliant with most observable ADA categories/features:
- Building entrance
 - Interior path of travel
 - Interior doors
 - Access to services
 - Toilet room
 - Signage



4 points

- Probably compliant with each observable ADA category:
- Building entrance
 - Interior path of travel
 - Interior doors
 - Access to services
 - Toilet room
 - Signage



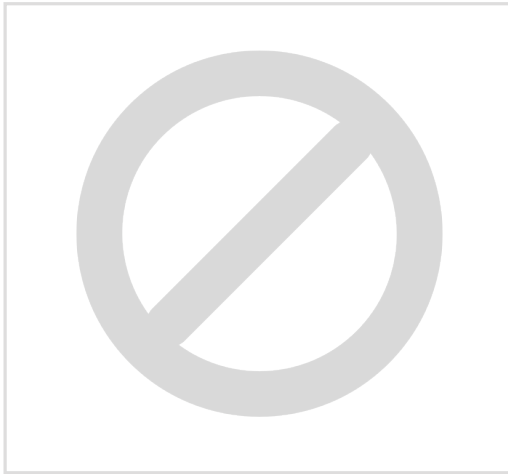
5 points

- Seemingly fully compliant with each observable ADA category:
- Building entrance
 - Interior path of travel
 - Interior doors
 - Access to services
 - Toilet room
 - Signage

F.1 Suitability Assessment

Building Qualities

Appropriate Natural Daylight



N/A points

- No natural daylight



1 point

- Problematic characteristics for one or more features:
- Views to the exterior
 - Lighting controls on windows
 - Natural light in primary circulation
 - Translucent materials that allow for borrowed light



2 points

- Unsatisfactory characteristics for one or more features:
- Views to the exterior
 - Lighting controls on windows
 - Natural light in primary circulation
 - Translucent materials that allow for borrowed light



3 points

- Acceptable characteristics for most features:
- Views to the exterior
 - Lighting controls on windows
 - Natural light in primary circulation
 - Translucent materials that allow for borrowed light



4 points

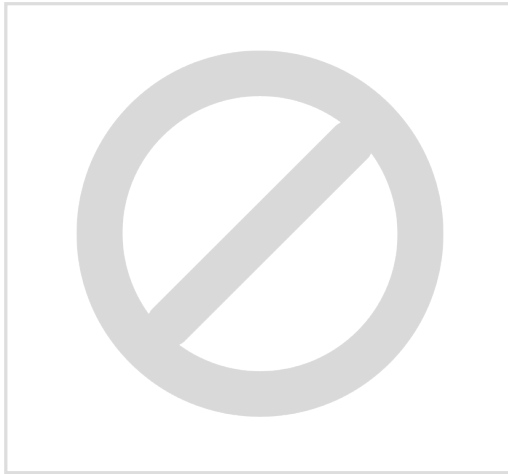
- Satisfactory features:
- Views to the exterior
 - Lighting controls on windows
 - Natural light in primary circulation
 - Translucent materials that allow for borrowed light



5 points

- Highly satisfactory features:
- Views to the exterior
 - Lighting controls on windows
 - Natural light in primary circulation
 - Translucent materials that allow for borrowed light

Collaborative Formal/Informal Spaces



N/A points

- No collaborative spaces



1 point

- Problematic characteristics for one or more features:
- Variety of seating options
 - Easily accessible
 - Accommodates collaboration
 - Shared charging areas for electronics
 - Available for public use



2 points

- Unsatisfactory characteristics for one or more features:
- Variety of seating options
 - Easily accessible
 - Accommodates collaboration
 - Shared charging areas for electronics
 - Available for public use



3 points

- Acceptable characteristics for most features:
- Variety of seating options
 - Easily accessible
 - Accommodates collaboration
 - Shared charging areas for electronics
 - Available for public use



4 points

- Satisfactory features:
- Variety of seating options
 - Easily accessible
 - Accommodates collaboration
 - Shared charging areas for electronics
 - Available for public use



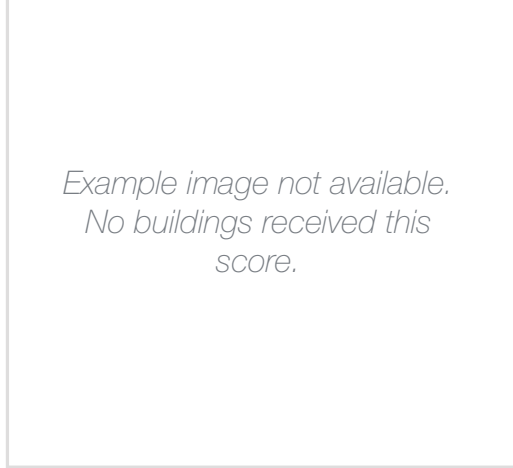
5 points

- Highly satisfactory features:
- Variety of seating options
 - Easily accessible
 - Accommodates collaboration
 - Shared charging areas for electronics
 - Available for public use

F.1 Suitability Assessment

Building Qualities

Corridors



Example image not available.
No buildings received this score.

0 points

- Completely void of:
- Non-disruptive circulation path
 - Ample width for two-way circulation
 - Access to natural or borrowed light
 - Views to adjacent spaces
 - Disperses occupants throughout the building appropriate to their destination



1 point

- Problematic characteristics for one or more features:
- Non-disruptive circulation path
 - Ample width for two-way circulation
 - Access to natural or borrowed light
 - Views to adjacent spaces
 - Disperses occupants throughout the building appropriate to their destination



2 points

- Unsatisfactory characteristics for one or more features:
- Non-disruptive circulation path
 - Ample width for two-way circulation
 - Access to natural or borrowed light
 - Views to adjacent spaces
 - Disperses occupants throughout the building appropriate to their destination



3 points

- Acceptable characteristics for most features:
- Non-disruptive circulation path
 - Ample width for two-way circulation
 - Access to natural or borrowed light
 - Views to adjacent spaces
 - Disperses occupants throughout the building appropriate to their destination



4 points

- Satisfactory features:
- Non-disruptive circulation path
 - Ample width for two-way circulation
 - Access to natural or borrowed light
 - Views to adjacent spaces
 - Disperses occupants throughout the building appropriate to their destination



5 points

- Highly satisfactory features:
- Non-disruptive circulation path
 - Ample width for two-way circulation
 - Access to natural or borrowed light
 - Views to adjacent spaces
 - Disperses occupants throughout the building appropriate to their destination

Office Capacities + Configurations



N/A points

- No offices



1 point

- Problematic characteristics for one or more features:
- Orientation/shape supports successful office layout
 - Flooring/other supports acoustics
 - Natural and diffused lighting
 - Appropriate floor covering for activities
 - Location in building supports access by users



2 points

- Unsatisfactory characteristics for one or more features:
- Orientation/shape supports successful office layout
 - Flooring/other supports acoustics
 - Natural and diffused lighting
 - Appropriate floor covering for activities
 - Location in building supports access by users



3 points

- Acceptable characteristics for most features:
- Orientation/shape supports successful office layout
 - Flooring/other supports acoustics
 - Natural and diffused lighting
 - Appropriate floor covering for activities
 - Location in building supports access by users



4 points

- Satisfactory features:
- Orientation/shape supports successful office layout
 - Flooring/other supports acoustics
 - Natural and diffused lighting
 - Appropriate floor covering for activities
 - Location in building supports access by users



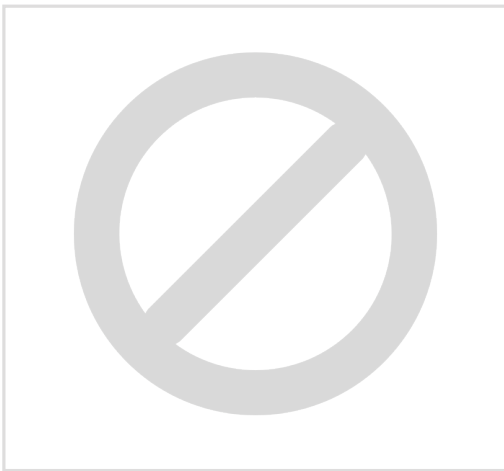
5 points

- Highly satisfactory features:
- Orientation/shape supports successful office layout
 - Flooring/other supports acoustics
 - Natural and diffused lighting
 - Appropriate floor covering for furniture/activities
 - Location in building supports access by users

F.1 Suitability Assessment

Building Qualities

Office Space FFE Suitability



N/A points

- No offices



1 point

- Problematic characteristics for one or more features:
- Orientation/shape supports successful office layout
 - Flooring/other supports acoustics
 - Natural and diffused lighting
 - Appropriate floor covering for activities
 - Location in building supports access by users



2 points

- Unsatisfactory characteristics for one or more features:
- Orientation/shape supports successful office layout
 - Flooring/other supports acoustics
 - Natural and diffused lighting
 - Appropriate floor covering for activities
 - Location in building supports access by users



3 points

- Acceptable characteristics for most features:
- Orientation/shape supports successful office layout
 - Flooring/other supports acoustics
 - Natural and diffused lighting
 - Appropriate floor covering for activities
 - Location in building supports access by users



4 points

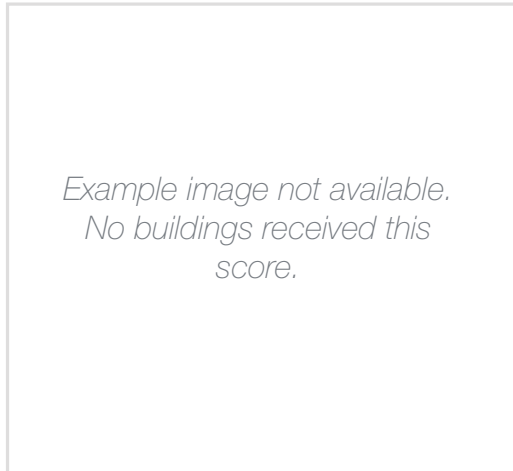
- Satisfactory features:
- Orientation/shape supports successful office layout
 - Flooring/other supports acoustics
 - Natural and diffused lighting
 - Appropriate floor covering for activities
 - Location in building supports access by users



5 points

- Highly satisfactory features:
- Orientation/shape supports successful office layout
 - Flooring/other supports acoustics
 - Natural and diffused lighting
 - Appropriate floor covering for furniture/activities
 - Location in building supports access by users

Space Efficiencies



0 points

- Completely void of:
- Efficient to navigate
 - Rooms arranged appropriately
 - Reduces wasted space
 - Spaces are appropriately sized for desired function
 - Optimizes multi-purpose spaces



1 point

- Problematic characteristics for one or more features:
- Efficient to navigate
 - Rooms arranged appropriately
 - Reduces wasted space
 - Spaces are appropriately sized for desired function
 - Optimizes multi-purpose spaces



2 points

- Unsatisfactory characteristics for one or more features:
- Efficient to navigate
 - Rooms arranged appropriately
 - Reduces wasted space
 - Spaces are appropriately sized for desired function
 - Optimizes multi-purpose spaces



3 points

- Acceptable characteristics for most features:
- Efficient to navigate
 - Rooms arranged appropriately
 - Reduces wasted space
 - Spaces are appropriately sized for desired function
 - Optimizes multi-purpose spaces



4 points

- Satisfactory features:
- Efficient to navigate
 - Rooms arranged appropriately
 - Reduces wasted space
 - Spaces are appropriately sized for desired function
 - Optimizes multi-purpose spaces



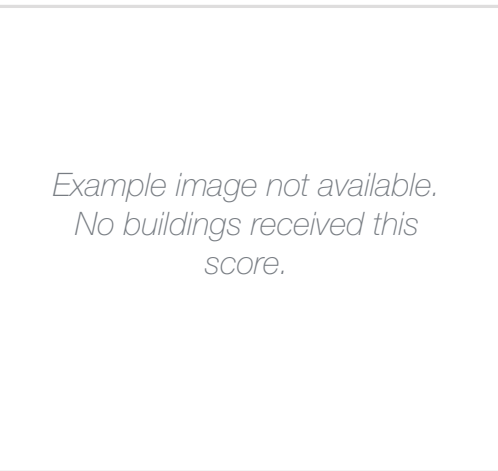
5 points

- Highly satisfactory features:
- Efficient to navigate
 - Rooms arranged appropriately
 - Reduces wasted space
 - Spaces are appropriately sized for desired function
 - Optimizes multi-purpose spaces

F.1 Suitability Assessment

Campus Context

Building Notability



0 points

- Displeasing for multiple building characteristics:
- Building envelope includes campus motifs
 - Building entrance through "front" or "back" door remains similar
 - Primary location on campus with connection to a main student pathway
 - Building identifiable with signage



1 point

- Unattractive for multiple building characteristics:
- Building envelope includes campus motifs
 - Building entrance through "front" or "back" door remains similar
 - Primary location on campus with connection to a main student pathway
 - Building identifiable with signage



2 points

- Unsatisfactory for some building characteristics:
- Building envelope includes campus motifs
 - Building entrance through "front" or "back" door remains similar
 - Primary location on campus with connection to a main student pathway
 - Building identifiable with signage



3 points

- Satisfactory for most building characteristics:
- Building envelope includes campus motifs
 - Building entrance through "front" or "back" door remains similar
 - Primary location on campus with connection to a main student pathway
 - Building identifiable with signage



4 points

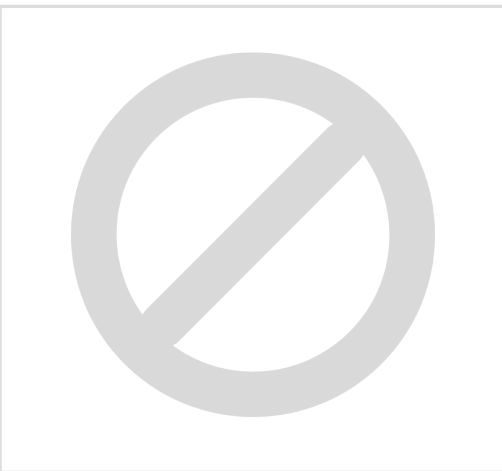
- Attractive or pleasing for multiple building characteristics:
- Building envelope includes campus motifs
 - Building entrance through "front" or "back" door remains similar
 - Primary location on campus with connection to a main student pathway
 - Building identifiable with signage



5 points

- Distinctive impression of multiple building characteristics:
- Building envelope includes campus motifs
 - Building entrance through "front" or "back" door remains similar
 - Primary location on campus with connection to a main student pathway
 - Building identifiable with signage

Sustainability + Resiliency



N/A points

- No observable initiatives



1 point

- Inconsistent support for current initiatives:
- Incandescent and fluorescent lamps
 - Manual lavatory faucets
 - Limited recycling



2 points

- Sufficient but minor support for current initiatives:
- Primarily fluorescent lamps
 - Automatic lavatory faucets
 - Recycling
 - Pneumatic thermostats in some spaces



3 points

- Standard or expected features for current initiatives:
- LED lighting
 - Lighting sensors in some spaces
 - Automatic lavatory faucets
 - Recycling



4 points

- Beyond standard or expected features for current initiatives:
- Primarily LED lighting
 - Lighting sensors in many public and private spaces
 - Automatic lavatory faucets
 - Hydration stations / bottle refillers



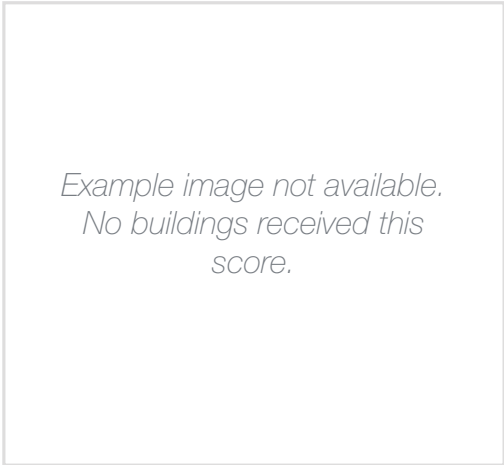
5 points

- Advanced features or new initiatives:
- Rainwater harvesting
 - Primarily LED lighting
 - Advanced lighting and temperature controls
 - Hydration stations / bottle refillers

F.1 Suitability Assessment

Campus Context

Welcoming to Students



0 points

- Problematic for most building characteristics:
- Color branded walls or lobby furniture
 - Interior signage, artwork, or visual media
 - Inviting natural or artificial lighting
 - Student communication feature ("tech" - monitor or "no-tech" bulletin board)
 - Specialty space (POD, mother's room)
 - Program appropriate, modern styling



1 point

- Unattractive or displeasing for multiple building characteristics:
- Color branded walls or lobby furniture
 - Interior signage, artwork, or visual media
 - Inviting natural or artificial lighting
 - Student communication feature ("tech" - monitor or "no-tech" bulletin board)
 - Specialty space (POD, mother's room)
 - Program appropriate, modern styling



2 points

- Unsatisfactory for some building characteristics:
- Color branded walls or lobby furniture
 - Interior signage, artwork, or visual media
 - Inviting natural or artificial lighting
 - Student communication feature ("tech" - monitor or "no-tech" bulletin board)
 - Specialty space (POD, mother's room)
 - Program appropriate, modern styling



3 points

- Satisfactory for most building characteristics:
- Color branded walls or lobby furniture
 - Interior signage, artwork, or visual media
 - Inviting natural or artificial lighting
 - Student communication feature ("tech" - monitor or "no-tech" bulletin board)
 - Specialty space (POD, mother's room)
 - Program appropriate, modern styling



4 points

- Attractive or pleasing for multiple building characteristics:
- Color branded walls or lobby furniture
 - Interior signage, artwork, or visual media
 - Inviting natural or artificial lighting
 - Student communication feature ("tech" - monitor or "no-tech" bulletin board)
 - Specialty space (POD, mother's room)
 - Program appropriate, modern styling



5 points

- Distinctive impression of multiple building characteristics:
- Color branded walls or lobby furniture
 - Interior signage, artwork, or visual media
 - Inviting natural or artificial lighting
 - Student communication feature ("tech" - monitor or "no-tech" bulletin board)
 - Specialty space (POD, mother's room)
 - Program appropriate, modern styling

Programmatic Fit

Suitability to Function + Purpose



0 points

- Barriers are present for multiple building elements that prevent the assigned program and/or another program from functioning in the space
- Floor to ceiling heights create a restriction in the space
- Problematic building envelope
- Deficient building engineered systems



1 point

- Some barriers are present for building elements that constrain the assigned program and/or another program from effectively functioning in the space
- Floor to ceiling heights are not sufficient
- Not ideal building envelope
- Undefined interior spaces



2 points

- Elements of the building are sufficiently suitable for the assigned program's purpose but constrain the functionality
- Sufficient floor to floor heights
- Sufficient building envelope
- Sufficient building mechanical, electrical, plumbing and/or fire protection systems



3 points

- Elements of the building are flexible to the assigned program as well as another program to be moved into the space
- Standard floor to floor heights
- Standard building envelope that is neutral to the program
- Standard building engineered systems



4 points

- Elements of the building enhance the assigned program but have not been fully customized
- Modified floor to floor heights
- Modified building envelope including additional horizontal or vertical openings
- Modified building engineered systems that are semi-permanently installed



5 points

- Elements of the building are customized to meet the unique requirements of the assigned program
- Increased floor to floor heights to support specialized spaces
- Enhanced building envelope
- Enhanced building systems that are engineered and permanently installed specifically for the program



Planning Team

Page
Planning, Design, Engineering, and Wayfinding

Facility Programming and Consulting
Demographics

Walter P. Moore
Transportation and Parking

Martinez Moore Engineers
Infrastructure

4b Technology
Information Technology