



Arkansas State University Campus Master Plan

Technical Report







AUGUST 2013

Dear Friends and Colleagues,

[INTRODUCTORY LETTER FROM DR. HUDSON]

Ut vix cibo mucius, semper eirmod facilisi id sea. Sea facilisis maluisset cotidieque no. Te mea prima deserunt petentium, oporteat dissentias intellegebat duo an, ubique noster gubergren sed ex. Pri occurreret similique intellegebat ad, purto mentitum concludaturque vim id, pri purto nihil affert et. Eum ei adhuc scripta reformidans, et indoctum explicari temporibus qui. Eam perpetua concludaturque eu. Duo te insolens voluptatibus. Eam ad erat postulant. An mea aeterno omnesque, ne vim veri erroribus, in vis probo blandit conclusionemque. Dolore putent interpretaris eam at, usu utamur iisque ei. An vis facete latine, vel feugiat torquatos in.

Mea id sonet semper, est ei wisi sanctus concludaturque. Doctus detraxit cum in, qui ea ipsum quidam. Ex eam suas affert, vis duis denique dissentiet at, at vis doming verterem. Has quis discere an, impedit accommodare vis id. Autem iudico tritani est id. Vel audire ponderum euripidis id, te qui sale dicant.

His numquam alienum complectitur ad, in elaboraret interesset est. Pro dictas perpetua et, delicata philosophia pro et. Pro id etiam dictas efficiendi, id meliore habemus perpetua sed. Sea tempor aperiam ut. Soleat aliquip ne quo, feugait volutpat at mel.

Rebum dissentiet mei at. Pro eleifend accusamus te, unum reque iracundia pro no. Te mazim tamquam reprimique vim, eu mei eruditi ceteros facilisis. Eu nec wisi tistique aliquando, in sea alia quodsi, pro te choro rationibus.

Ut eos tantas voluptatum. Nec justo disputando in. At nam verear minimum, vel at bonorum ullamcorper. Stet impetus ut mel, ipsum liber omnium mel cu.

Sincerely,

Dr. Tim Hudson
Chancellor

MISSION

Arkansas State University educates leaders, enhances intellectual growth, and enriches lives. (ASU = e3)

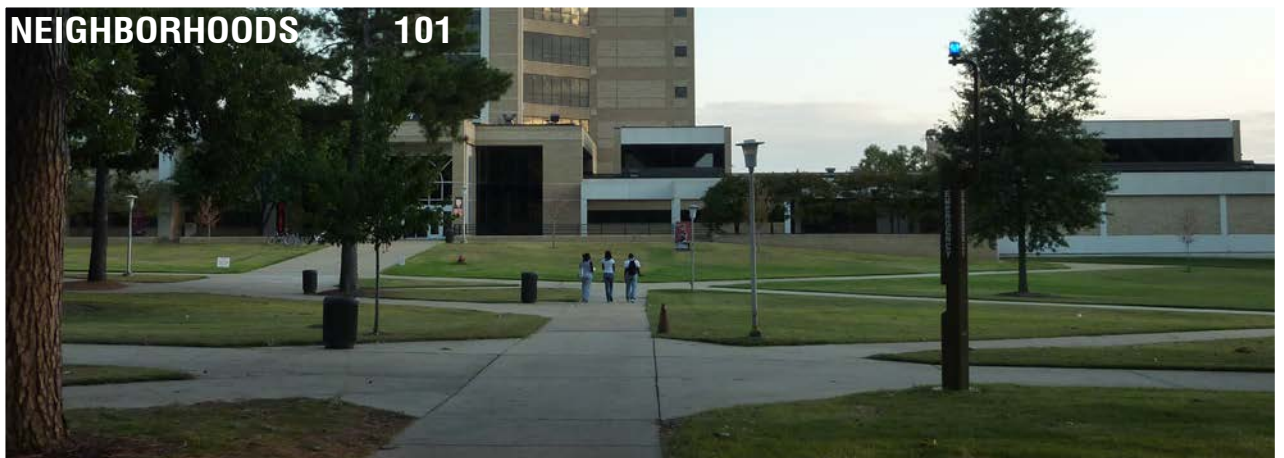
Core Values

Arkansas State University values the following as central to our success:

- **Student-Centered:** We are committed to education, inquiry and service in order to meet students' changing needs. We foster lifelong learning, civic and social responsibility, leadership, and individual and career growth.
- **Learning-Centered:** We nurture intellectual flexibility, knowledge and skills by integrating teaching, research, assessment and learning to promote continuous improvement of our scholarly community.
- **Excellence:** We pursue excellence within the campus community through opportunities for achievement in teaching, research, scholarship, creative activity, and service.
- **Diversity:** We embrace diversity in all of its dimensions, realizing that mutual respect for individuality and the inclusion of all are vital for both personal and institutional success.
- **Service:** We support and recognize service at all levels of the university. We strive to contribute to the benefit of the University, the Delta, the state, the nation and the world.
- **Integrity:** We hold high standards of character and integrity as the foundations upon which the University is built.

Vision

Arkansas State University aspires to be an academic leader recognized for innovation and quality in teaching and learning, international standing in strategic research areas, and commitment to outreach and service to the Delta and beyond.







Introduction

CAMPUS MASTER PLAN VISION





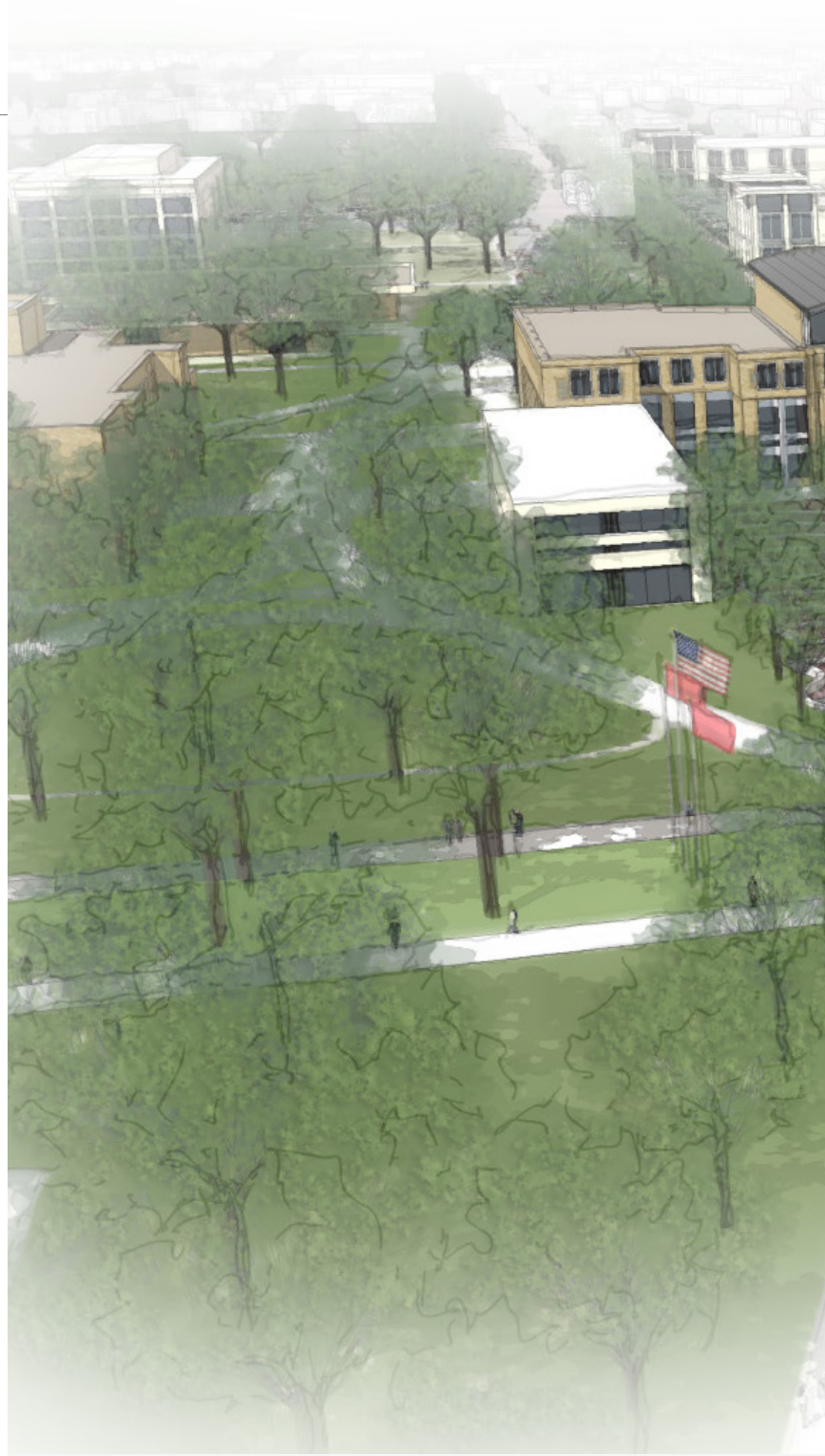
CAMPUS MASTER PLAN VISION

The ASU campus is a place for the exchange of ideas. Scholars from the region, nation, and world converge to teach and learn in the campus buildings and open spaces.

Academic spaces are continuously improved and expanded as necessary. The Humanities and Social Sciences Building anchors the campus core, defining the edges of multiple plazas and malls. New buildings and additions allow for the expansion and improvement of the Colleges of Business and Fine Arts. An academic/research building provides the lab and collaboration spaces necessary for ASU's growing research activities. Reinvestments in existing buildings enable the repurposing of Wilson Hall and the Military Science Building, and the internal expansion of the College of Nursing. All new and renovated academic buildings are located within the campus core, as defined by the loop road network.

Campus life is focused on the Carl R. Reng Student Union, and all residential and recreational uses are located within a comfortable and direct ten-minute walk. The campus offers students a continuum of quality residential options, from traditional rooms to suites to apartments and family housing, all located adjacent to the campus academic core. A dining facility in the Northpark Quads provides relief for the Carl R. Reng Student Union cafeterias. Greek living is transformed – sorority members live in new houses and both fraternity and sorority houses surround common open spaces.

The prestige and popularity of ASU's athletic programs increases with a transformation of the northeast athletic complex. Competitive teams practice in quality facilities including new indoor and outdoor practice and competition fields, an expanded Liberty Bank Stadium and Convocation Center, and sites for future athletic facilities. Expanded parking, tailgating areas, celebratory plazas, and walks create an exciting game-day experience.



The academic core welcomes walkers and bicyclists and is pleasant throughout the year. Walkers enjoy wide and direct sidewalks through canopied open spaces. Roads provide strategic vehicular access for visitors, emergency vehicles, and disabled campus users to the campus core, but most vehicle circulation occurs on the campus edges. The supply of vehicle parking increases as the University grows, and a new parking deck is located conveniently in the campus core.



The campus is safe and welcoming for all. Conflicts between walkers and vehicles are minimized, particularly in the campus core. Buildings and open spaces are designed to provide passive surveillance. A new university police headquarters provides necessary new space in a strategic location. Campus police staffing is supported by modern and connected-access technology.

Perhaps most striking is the character of campus's quadrangles when the quality of the historic west mall is spread throughout the campus core. The Caraway Mall is better defined with three new academic buildings. As the old southeast housing stock is redeveloped for new future academic and residential sites, a new iconic southeast mall emerges. The campus gains a comfortable and expansive "living room" east of the Carl R. Reng Student Union.

CAMPUS MASTER PLAN GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The campus master plan must be based on a flexible, forward-thinking and campus-wide foundation that will guide current and future campus decisions. The guiding principles provide that foundation.

These principles embody ideas regarding campus enhancement, preservation, and transformation opportunities that will strengthen ASU's campus. In this vision-driven process, the guiding principles spurred analysis, shaped the assessment of alternative concepts, and drove their evolution to become the recommended master plan. The key guiding principles served as the guiding framework from which all specific campus systems recommendations were derived. They should continue to guide the master plan's implementation.

The guiding principles will outlast the master plan's specific recommendations. This plan cannot anticipate every situation the University will encounter over the long term. Future decision makers should rely on the core guiding principles. On this foundation, University leadership can comfortably understand new concerns and make wise decisions that still seek the University's defined future. The specific issues most assuredly will change, but the plan's guiding principles and campus structure must remain constant.

A successful campus master plan at Arkansas State University must:

- ... focus on the academic purpose in order to be a learning-centered university**
- ... further transform ASU into a global research-intensive institution**
- ... anticipate change and design for function and flexibility**
- ... develop a sense of campus community**
- ... promote environmental responsibility and stewardship**
- ... strive for financial sustainability**
- ... craft a sense of place**
- ... move toward visual coherence**
- ... respect the campus context**
- ... create a clear campus identity**
- ... balance all modes of transportation**
- ... create permanence with each incremental step**
- ... be based on transparent planning and decision-making**

A successful campus master plan at Arkansas State University must:

... focus on the academic purpose in order to be a learning-centered university

- Provide the physical spaces necessary for the University to be a place of intellectual, cultural, and social education and exchange.
- Reinforce the environmental and aesthetic qualities of the campus that help attract and retain a diverse set of students, faculty, and staff.
- Concentrate academics in the campus core and locate all academic buildings within a more compact and integrated campus core located completely within the loop road.
- Consider the campus site itself to be a classroom and a marketing tool for enticing and retaining quality students, faculty, and staff.

... further transform ASU into a global research-intensive institution

- Provide the physical spaces and infrastructure necessary to support additional research, the exchange of ideas, and the nurturing of innovation.



A successful campus master plan at Arkansas State University must:

... anticipate change and design for function and flexibility

- Maintain and enhance the unique character of the campus while accommodating growth and change.
- Satisfy the campus's current program and functional requirements without compromising future flexibility and adaptability for changing needs and uses.
- Utilize features in new structures that are modern by current standards and are flexible enough to incorporate future innovative features.
- Accommodate changing pedagogy, technologies, and user requirements in buildings and infrastructure.
- Anticipate future additions on buildings.
- Establish and protect opportunities for future growth.

... develop a sense of campus community

- Locate buildings and open spaces in close proximity to enhance synergistic learning and inclusive social interaction.
- Support both the academic and social success of students through campus design.
- Design campus physical spaces so that they promote greater understanding and appreciation of diverse cultures and ethnicities and actively support tolerance, civility, and respect for the rights and sensibilities of each person.
- Enable persons with disabilities to effectively and safely access campus buildings, open spaces, and facilities.
- Improve and expand on-campus housing options through renovation and replacement.
- Provide a high quality athletic complex.
- Support security concepts, such as Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design principles.



A successful campus master plan at Arkansas State University must:

... promote environmental responsibility and stewardship

- Design buildings, landscapes, and infrastructure so they are compatible with the regional environment and conserve natural resources.
- Reference and respond to the local and geographic microclimate when considering orientation, construction, mass, materiality, and form.
- Minimize the campus's carbon footprint and energy consumption.
- Enhance and protect local and regional natural systems.

... strive for financial sustainability

- Establish capital priorities that emphasize efficiency, effectiveness, and the optimal use of valuable existing resources.
- Consider not only the efficient use of the funds budgeted for the initial design and construction of facilities, but also the life cycle cost of their continuing operation and maintenance.
- When considering construction materials and engineering systems, design and build institutional facilities that are expected to last 50-100 years.

... craft a sense of place

- Create a distinctive and memorable place for all members of the campus community, alumni and friends, and residents of the surrounding region.
- Retain and enhance the historical campus context, including the historic mall and Wilson Hall.
- Provide a sense of tradition and elegance that is welcoming to all.
- Create, preserve, and enhance significant view corridors.
- Establish the campus edges and welcome visitors to campus.



A successful campus master plan at Arkansas State University must:

... move toward visual coherence

- Create a single integrated design language in which the parts all relate to one another, regardless of when and where they are built.
- Promote consistent architecture, landscaping, and signage elements to create holistic visual unity among all campus neighborhoods and all campus facilities.
- Transcend individual projects and consultants to promote unified and successful design.
- Maintain a consistent design standard throughout all campus areas, including the athletic complex, the farm, and between the rail lines.

... respect the campus context

- Respect and address the University's heritage, environmental context, architectural fabric, and unique features.
- Integrate the University further into the Jonesboro community.
- Strive to simultaneously meet both the University's academic and strategic goals and the community's goals.
- Respect adjacent neighborhoods and encourage redevelopment and investment.

... create a clear campus identity

- Establish a clear identity within the community and strengthen the campus edges.
- Provide definition to the academic, residential, athletic and recreational, and agricultural districts of campus.
- Create identifiable, walkable, and welcoming neighborhoods.
- Orient buildings, pathways, and open spaces to create prominent campus and building entrances.
- Provide a clear and direct sense of orientation, wayfinding, and direction.



A successful campus master plan at Arkansas State University must:

... balance all modes of transportation

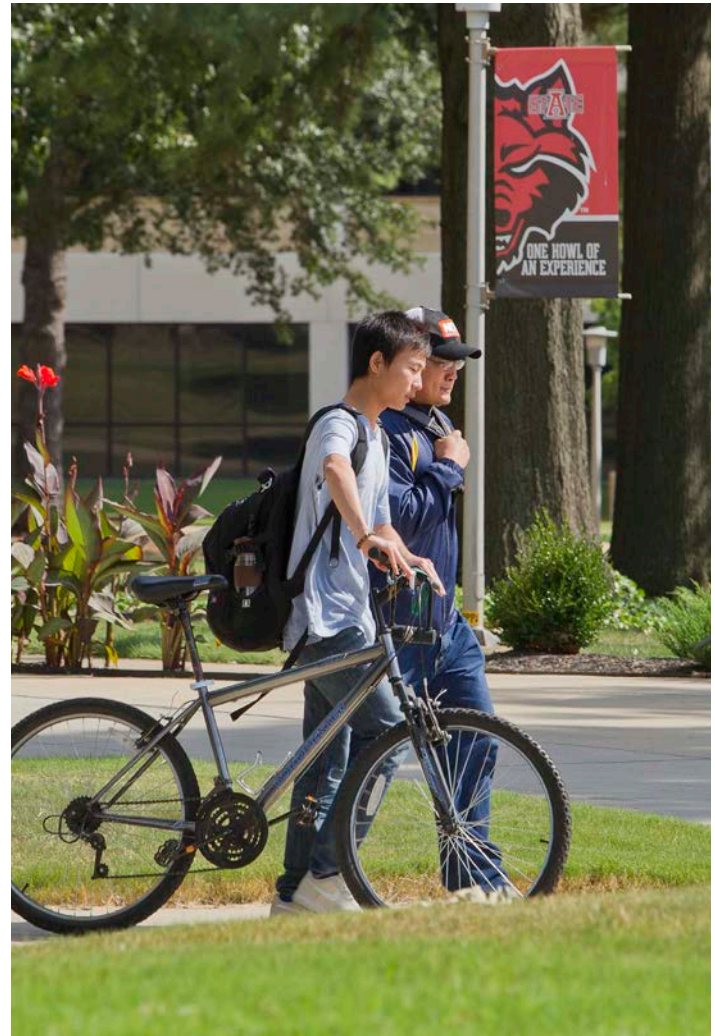
- Create a coherent and comfortable campus environment that is scaled for people rather than vehicles.
- Safeguard the core of the campus as a pedestrian-focused area.
- Create a more intimate character by designing new buildings with appropriate height and spatial parameters.
- Sensitively accommodate the need for bicycles, automobiles, and parking on campus without compromising the convenience and safety of pedestrians.
- Provide sufficient vehicle parking, but transition to a more multimodal campus

... create permanence with each incremental step

- Establish a distinctive campus pattern that allows for changes in academic priorities, funding opportunities, and strategic direction.
- Respect and manage the physical environment of the campus for the health of the University, its users, and its community.
- Be realistic given anticipated funding for capital improvements and operations.
- Accommodate current needs but also preserve opportunities for continued growth.

... be based on transparent planning and decision-making

- Implement the campus master plan with the same level of transparency as it was prepared.
- Continuously respond to the concerns and needs of current and prospective students, faculty and staff, and community members and alumni.



THE CHALLENGE

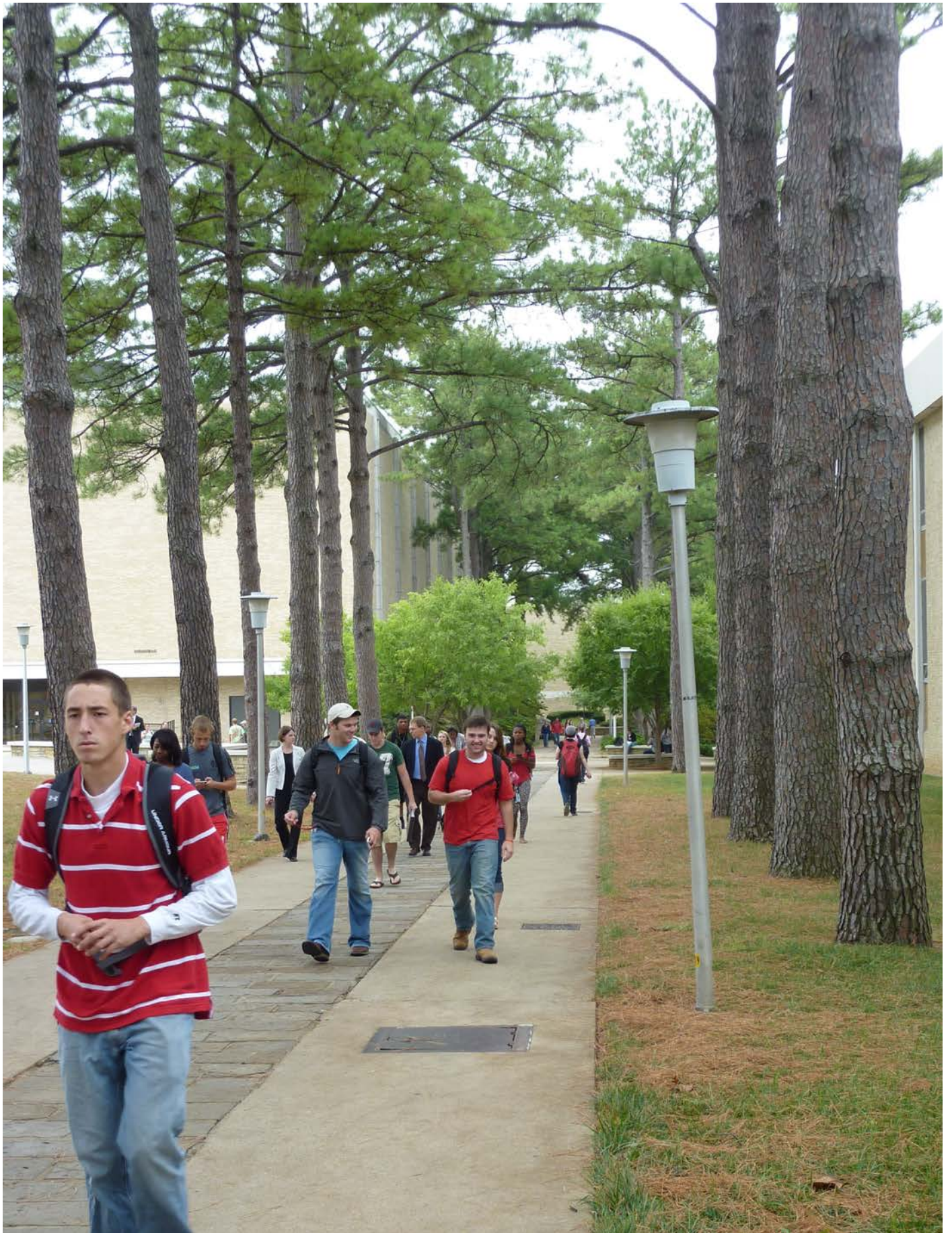
Arkansas State University has enjoyed a reputation as a quality regional institution of higher education. As the only comprehensive public university located in the Arkansas Delta, it has been dedicated to teaching and service. The Jonesboro campus has a total student headcount enrollment of 13,900.

Statewide and university strategic planning foresees a different future for the main Jonesboro campus of Arkansas State University. The University seeks to transform itself into a research institution that attracts more advanced students, not only from the Delta and the state, but also nationally and internationally. Higher academic expectations translate to higher expectations for academic and research facilities.

Residential life is in the middle of a revolution. Residential towers have been torn down, replaced by suites, apartments, live-learn residential halls, and family housing. All student housing, except the three remaining traditional halls, have been constructed since 1999. The transformation continues with an additional live-learn community and sorority housing. However, large sections of campus are still dedicated to poor quality, outdated, and low-density single family housing, a remnant of ASU's previous housing approach.

While the campus has not moved, Jonesboro has developed and evolved around it. Jonesboro is the fifth largest city in the state and is the trade, cultural, and medical center for a market area of more than a half million people. No longer on the east edge of Jonesboro, the ASU campus will soon be surrounded by traditional Jonesboro to west, regional retail concentration to the south, and an emerging hospital and retail district to the northeast. Access to the University changed fundamentally in late 2011 when the Marion Berry Parkway opened and the Caraway Road access from the south was closed.

From its 1909 founding in downtown Jonesboro in the old Elks Lodge Hall above a jewelry store on Washington and Main, to its growth to nearly 3,700,000 square feet in 130 buildings spread over 850 acres, the Arkansas State University campus has experienced significant evolution. This campus master plan provides a map to guide ongoing change for the next decades.



SCOPE OF THE MASTER PLAN

The campus master plan provides a framework for open space, circulation, use relationships, and building placement. To achieve ASU's objectives, the master planning team created a flexible framework of land uses, open spaces, and infrastructure. Campus design guidelines ensure each major and minor campus decision is in support of the University's long-term mission, vision, and values. Implementation recommendations create an ambitious yet reasonable action plan.

The campus master plan is not intended to be so constraining and prescriptive as to stifle creativity, analysis, and judgment. The plan and its graphics are not specific building or site designs and they should not predicate design solutions. The design standards within this master plan allow flexibility and imagination while ensuring consistent, sustainable, and quality implementation. It is a baseline that guides project designers while allowing and encouraging creativity.

However, the campus master plan should not be interpreted so loosely as to permit entirely different initiatives and conceptual directions. The goal is to achieve a balance between the campus master plan and the mutual decisions that must be reached throughout each project's development process. The skillful use of this master plan by University planners, designers, and facility managers will result in a functional, memorable, sustainable, and successful campus.

The campus master plan will direct development and reinvestment to meet the academic and campus needs and trends anticipated in the next 20 years. The master plan should be a living document, re-examined and updated as campus challenges evolve.



MASTER PLANNING PROCESS

Through a forward-thinking, interactive, and inclusive campus planning process, ASU's staff, faculty, and students defined the campus's physical future.

Assisted by the campus master planning team, ASU's staff, faculty, and students developed the campus master plan through sequential steps. The master planning team understood the pressing campus issues, analyzed the campus buildings and site, interpreted the university's academic plan, analyzed existing and future space needs, and determined how best to expand to meet the identified future needs.

In response to this input and analysis, the campus master planning team prepared three viable and contrasting alternatives for campus change and growth. Inspired by the opportunities uncovered in these alternatives, staff, faculty, and students crafted a consensus campus concept. The master planning team then refined and illustrated this concept and created campus design guidelines and a project sequencing plan.

Master planning was inclusive and transparent in all stages. The master planning process was directed by the Chancellor's Executive Committee and advised by the Campus and Community Advisory Boards. The master plan commenced by interviewing dozens of campus and community leaders. Scores more faculty, staff, students, and community members participated in workshops, open houses, and presentations to confirm campus analysis and direct future decisions. The University repeatedly reached into the community, meeting with city business leaders and City of Jonesboro staff on and off campus. The University's website provided access to planning materials for review and facilitated written responses to the alternative concepts and the preliminary master plan.

As a result of this collaborative process, the campus master plan has widespread understanding and support within all groups on campus and the community.





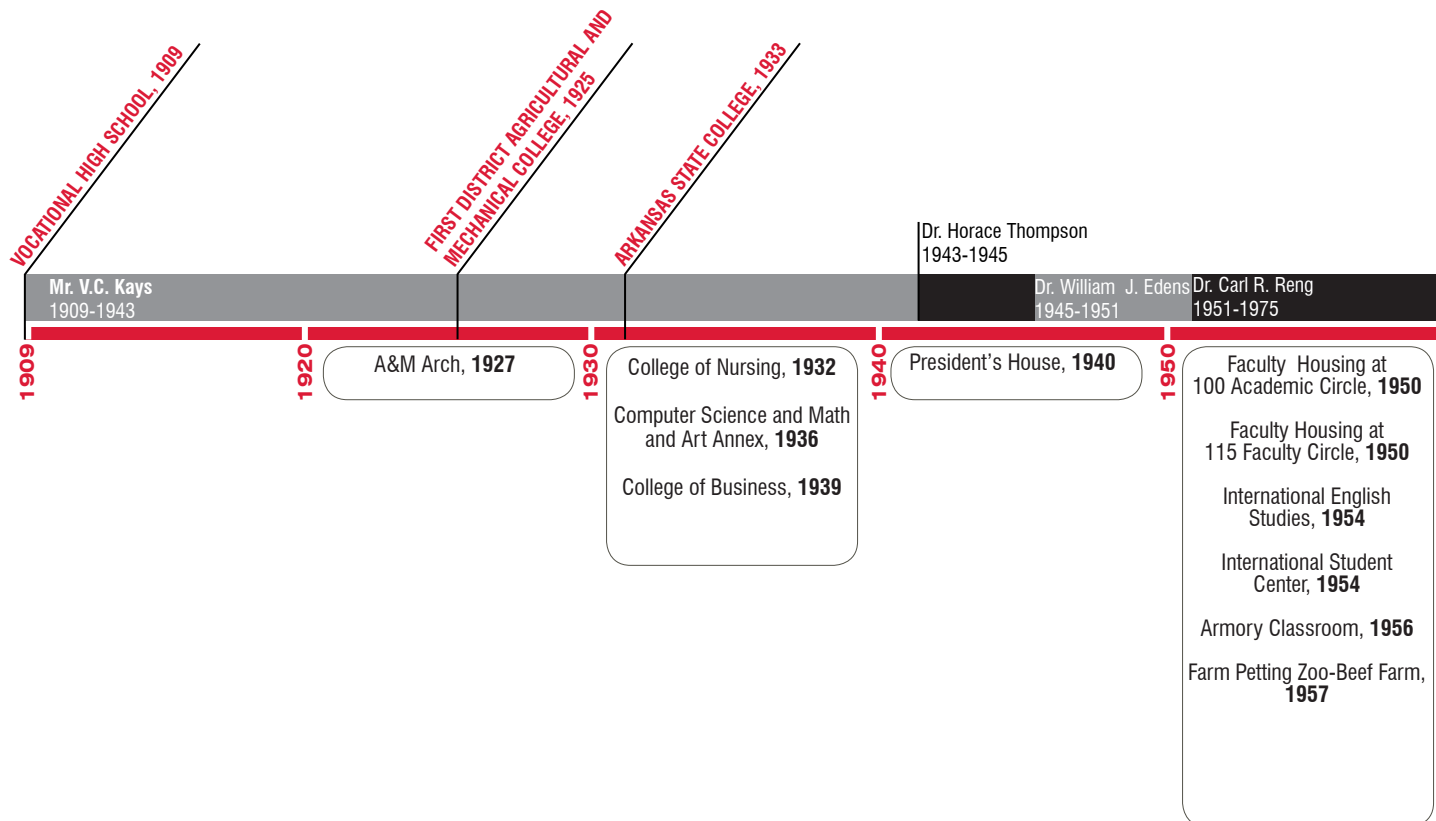
Context



BRIEF HISTORY OF ARKANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY

This educational institution was founded in Jonesboro in 1909 by the Arkansas General Assembly as a regional agricultural training school. It began offering a two-year college program in 1918, then became First District Agricultural and Mechanical College in 1925. A four-year degree program was begun in 1930, then A&M College became Arkansas State College in 1933.

The Arkansas Legislature elevated the college to university status and changed the name to Arkansas State University in 1967. Today, the institution has more than 61,000 alumni. ASU observed its centennial in 2009 and 2010. Effective May 1, 2012, Dr. Tim Hudson was appointed to serve as the institution's twelfth leader.



Programs at the doctoral, specialist, masters, bachelor's and associate degree levels are available through the various colleges: Agriculture and Technology, Business, Communications, Education, Engineering, Fine Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences, Nursing and Health Professions, Sciences and Mathematics, and University College.

ARKANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY, 1967

Dr. Ross Pritchard
1975-1978

Dr. Carl Whillock
1978-1980

Mr. Ray Thornton
1980-1984

Dr. Eugene Smith
1984-1992

Dr. John N. Mangieri
1992-1994

Dr. Leslie Wyatt
1995-2006

Dr. Robert Potts
2006-2010

Dr. Tim Hudson
2012

1960

Laundry Facility, **1960**
Arkansas Hall, **1962**
University Hall, **1962**
Library Complex - Original Bldg, **1963**
Administration, **1964**
ASU Systems Office, **1966**
Fine Arts, **1966**
Keys Hall, **1966**
University Police, **1966**
Eugene W Smith Hall, **1968**
Lab Science East, **1968**
Farm Storage Building, **1969**
Foundry (Fine Arts), **1969**

1970

Administration Annex, **1970**
Rifle Range, **1972**
Farm Plant Science (Poultry), **1974**
Agriculture Building, **1975**
Farm Greenhouse 1 & 2, **1975**
Football Stadium, **1975**
Physical Education (HPES), **1975**
Farm Swine Complex Farrowing B, **1976**
Student Pavilion, **1976**
Wilson Advising Center, **1976**
Library Museum, **1978**

1980

Football Administration, **1980**
Farm Animal Science Loafing Barn, **1981**
Education/Communication, **1983**
ASU North Park Plaza, **1986**
Exhibition Barn, **1986**
Farm Animal Science Classroom, **1986**
Farm Feed Mill Complex, **1986**
Auxiliary Band, **1987**
Center for Economic Development, **1987**
Convocation Center, **1987**
Lab Science West, **1987**
Administration Addition, **1988**

1990

Farm Swine Complex Shed, **1990**
Baseball Facility, **1993**
Environmental Safety, **1993**
Facilities Management, **1994**
Library Complex -Tower Library, **1994**
Residence Life Office and Supply, **1997**
Collegiate Park Apts, **1999-2000**
Equine Center Arena, **1999**
Equine Center Stall Barn, **1999**

2000

Collegiate Park Clubhouse, **2000**
Fowler Performing Arts Center, **2001**
Information Technology Service Office, **2001**
North Parking Deck, **2002**
Village Apartments, **2002-2004**
Football Fieldhouse and New Addition, **2003**
Track Complex, **2003**
Reng Student Services Complex, **2004**
Student Health Center, **2004**
Arkansas Biosciences Institute, **2004**
Cooper Alumni Center, **2006**
North Park Quads, **2006**
Childhood Development, **2007**
Delta Center for Economic Development, **2009**
Honors Hall, **2009**
Red Wolf Apartments, **2009**
Red WOLF Student Recreation Center, **2009**
Reynolds Center for Health Science, **2009**

2010

ANTICIPATING GROWTH AND CHANGE

Student Enrollment Growth and Change

ASU has grown significantly over the past three decades. Over the life of the master plan, Arkansas State University anticipates continuing and substantial enrollment growth. It is anticipated that student enrollment will increase approximately 23 to 26 percent over the next five years. Most predicted enrollment increases at ASU are expected to come from two sources:

- students enrolled in academic programs delivered by distance learning, and
- international students enrolling in academic programs offered by ASU at the undergraduate and graduate levels and in English as a Second Language (ESL).

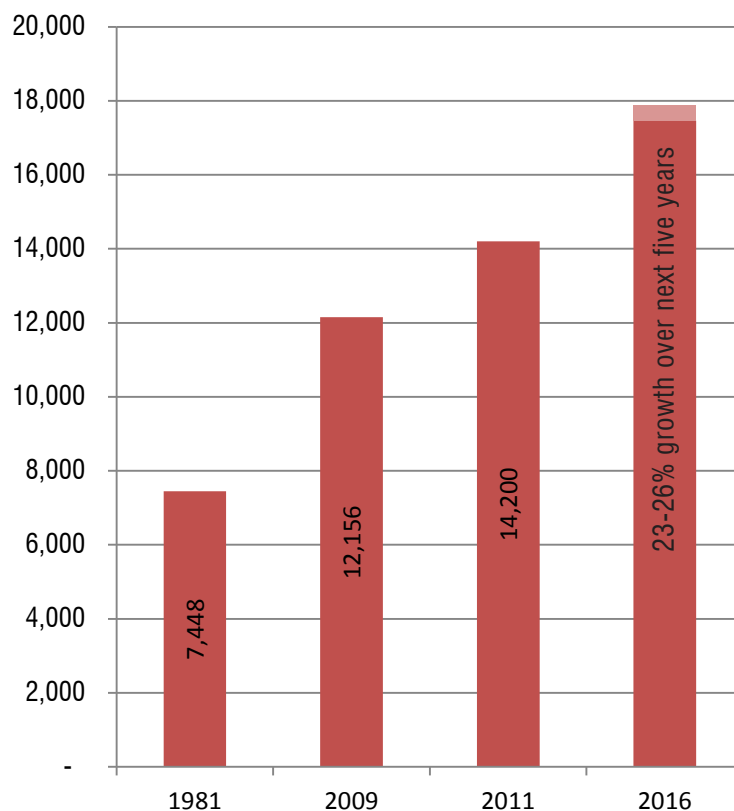
The majority of this growth is expected in distance learning. It is expected that distance learning students will double from just over 2,000 students in 2011 to nearly 4,300 students by 2016. Yet this student enrollment increase will not significantly impact the Jonesboro campus. While additional academic support personnel are necessary to serve distance learners, the students will not increase the demand for facilities on the Jonesboro campus, including the need for classrooms, residence halls, and parking.

International students are expected to increase even faster. ASU predicts that the number of international students that are not ESL will more than double, and the number of ESL students will nearly triple over the next years. Unlike distance learners, international students will attend courses on campus, requiring the full set of campus amenities. Additional campus facilities will be necessary to serve the anticipated international student growth.

In contrast to distance learners and international students, it is expected that domestic student growth will decline or remain flat. ASU is in the midst of raising its undergraduate and graduate admission standards. Higher admission standards will mean that the number of domestic students enrolled at ASU will

initially decline, remain flat, and then increase by one percent thereafter.

For the purpose of the campus master plan, the on-campus student enrollment was calculated since it is only these students that require campus facilities. The on-campus student headcount in Fall 2011 was 10,129, supported by a faculty and staff headcount of 2,090. The horizon year for this campus master plan is 2031, or 20 years. The projected on-campus student enrollment is assumed to be 11,406 students, supported by 2,260 faculty and staff. This represents a 12.6 percent increase in on-campus students, and the master plan must provide the facilities necessary to support this enrollment.



Student Enrollment Growth, On-Campus and Distance Learning

Current Space and Utilization

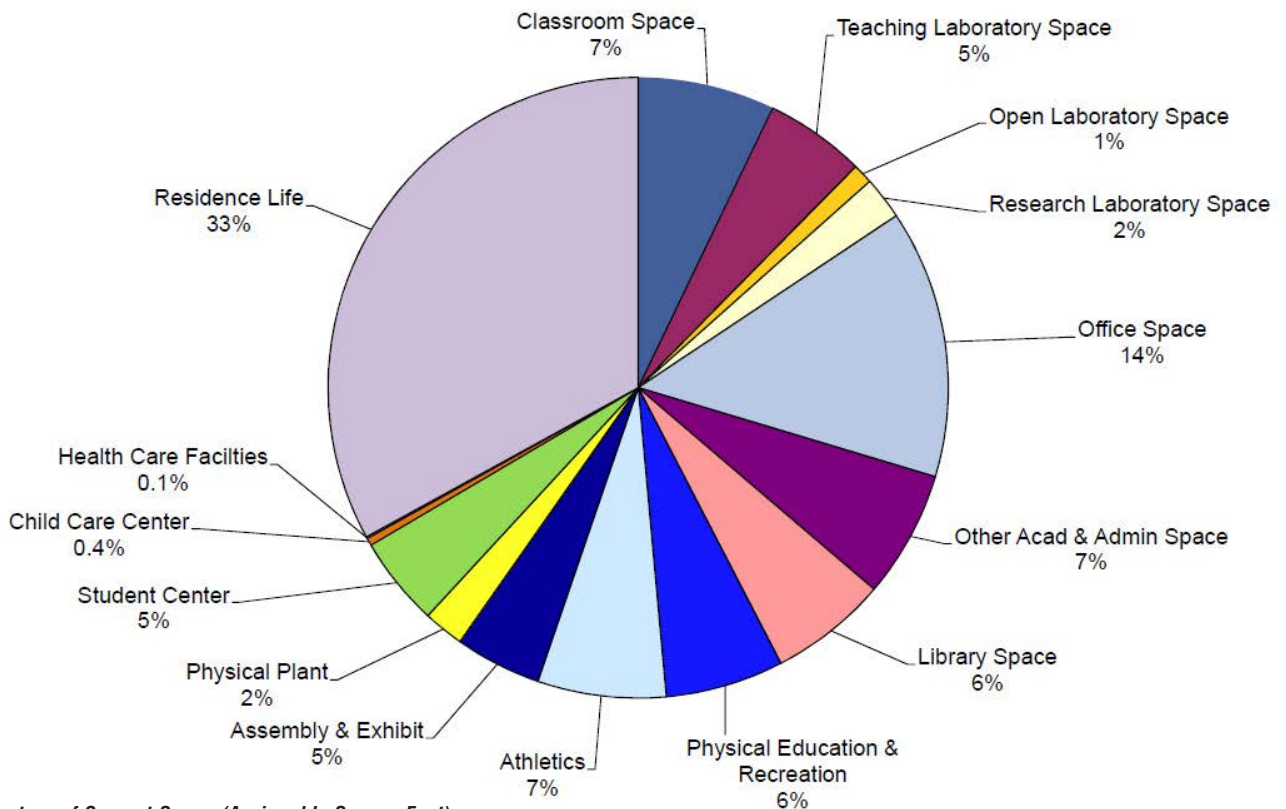
Within the University's approximately 3,696,610 square feet in 130 buildings, ASU is currently instructing, housing, feeding, entertaining and providing parking for the existing on-campus student enrollment, and is providing workspace for the existing faculty and staff. While the existing space may be sufficient for existing enrollment, the campus master planning team assessed the amounts and types of spaces that ASU should have given its current on-campus enrollment.

Applying normative space guidelines and the consultant's experience at institutions similar to ASU, Paulien & Associates estimated the amount and type of space that ASU should have had given its Fall 2011 student enrollment level. Application of the guideline analysis calculated the space needs both campuswide and at a College level. At the base year, Fall 2010, with an

Arkansas State University

Space Category	Total Existing ASF	Percent of Total ASF
Classroom Space	143,585	7%
Teaching Laboratory Space	105,258	5%
Open Laboratory Space	21,063	1%
Research Laboratory Space	44,816	2%
Office Space	281,127	14%
Other Acad & Admin Space	133,020	7%
Library Space	123,488	6%
Physical Education & Recreation	124,019	6%
Athletics	134,508	7%
Assembly & Exhibit	90,754	5%
Physical Plant	42,302	2%
Student Center	93,813	5%
Child Care Center	7,866	0.4%
Health Care Facilities	2,036	0.1%
Residence Life	663,100	33%
TOTAL	2,010,755	100%

Inventory of Current Space (Assignable Square Feet)



Inventory of Current Space (Assignable Square Feet)

enrollment of 10,129 students on campus, the ASU campus had an overall space deficit of nearly 94,000 assignable square feet (ASF). The space category with the greatest need at the base year is athletics. The research laboratory, academic office, and residence life categories also show a significant need for additional space at the base year, especially in the College of Education and Finance & Administration. As student enrollment grows, the lack of space will only worsen.

However, before determining how much space will be needed to accommodate the projected future student enrollment, it must be understood how ASU is using its current space. To be financially prudent, the campus master plan assumes the University will more efficiently use existing resources before building new ones.

Paulien & Associates analyzed the utilization of both classrooms and teaching laboratories. The factors considered in the utilization study included the average hours per week of scheduled instructional use, the percentage of student stations filled when the rooms are scheduled, and the average size allocated to the student stations in the rooms.

ASU had 161 classrooms and 68 teaching labs in use in Fall 2011. The 161 classrooms reviewed averaged 24 hours of scheduled use per week, with 68 percent of the student stations filled when classrooms were in use. The expected range is around 30 to 35 hours per week of scheduled use with 65 percent to 70 percent of the student stations filled. Compared to Paulien & Associates' data for which like studies have been performed, the 24 weekly room hours is below the range that the consultant would expect to see. The Arkansas State University classroom student station occupancy is within the expected range.

The 68 teaching laboratories analyzed averaged 12 weekly room hours of use. When laboratories were in use, the student station occupancy averaged 74 percent. The 12 weekly room hours is lower than the consultant would expect to see. An expected range

is 18 to 20 weekly room hours of scheduled use in teaching laboratories. The Arkansas State University teaching laboratory student station occupancy of 74 percent is in the middle of the expected range of 70 percent to 80 percent occupancy.

The target classroom utilization used in the study, 30 hours per week with 65 percent seats filled when rooms are scheduled, is a relatively modest target. It is not unusual for universities to achieve 32 to 35 hours per week, and, in some instances as high at 40 hours per week across their classrooms. This would require more evening use and would assume that open time in classrooms can be scheduled by other units, even if they are not the primary users of the space.

The consultants have observed that, over the last 20 years, almost all public universities comparable in size to Arkansas State University or larger have adopted scheduling software. This is an aid to efficient scheduling and can be applied both on a departmental preference approach or a centralized optimization approach. The department preference approach, which may fit the culture ASU better, allows departments to build their schedule for those rooms that are viewed as assigned primarily to a specific department. After a given date, those courses by any and all departments that have not yet found an acceptable time block or location can have access to those rooms on a time available basis. This part of the scheduling process is usually moderated by the Registrar or other scheduling official.

Future Space Needs

With an understanding of current and future enrollment and how existing space can be used more effectively, Paulien & Associates projected the space needed on campus at the projected future enrollment level. In the future when enrollment reaches 11,400 on-campus students, the University's space deficit will increase to nearly 315,000 ASF. At the master plan horizon year, the residence life category shows the greatest need for space. The research laboratory, academic office,

Campuswide Space Needs Analysis

Arkansas State University • Jonesboro

SPACE CATEGORY	Base Year <i>Student Headcount = 10,129 Staff Headcount = 2,090</i>				Target Year <i>Student Headcount = 11,406 Staff Headcount = 2,260</i>			
	Existing ASF	Guideline ASF	Surplus/ (Deficit)	Percent Surplus/ (Deficit)	Existing ASF	Guideline ASF	Surplus/ (Deficit)	Percent Surplus/ (Deficit)
Academic Space								
Classroom & Service	143,585	118,527	25,058	17%	161,749	137,800	23,949	15%
Teaching Laboratories & Service	105,258	106,409	(1,151)	(1%)	108,198	117,000	(8,802)	(8%)
Open Laboratories & Service	21,063	23,320	(2,257)	(11%)	23,043	26,587	(3,544)	(15%)
Research Laboratories & Service	44,816	66,016	(21,200)	(47%)	45,068	132,032	(86,964)	(193%)
Academic Offices & Service	162,030	179,190	(17,160)	(11%)	170,448	196,635	(26,187)	(15%)
Other Academic Department Space	99,865	104,937	(5,072)	(5%)	113,065	119,638	(6,573)	(6%)
<i>Academic Space Subtotal</i>	<i>576,617</i>	<i>598,399</i>	<i>(21,782)</i>	<i>(4%)</i>	<i>621,571</i>	<i>729,692</i>	<i>(108,121)</i>	<i>(17%)</i>
Academic Support Space								
Administrative Offices & Service	119,097	115,665	3,432	3%	119,097	121,800	(2,703)	(2%)
Library	123,488	124,592	(1,104)	(1%)	123,488	129,377	(5,889)	(5%)
Physical Education & Recreation	124,019	126,553	(2,534)	(2%)	124,019	139,391	(15,372)	(12%)
Athletics	134,508	175,000	(40,492)	(30%)	134,508	175,000	(40,492)	(30%)
Assembly & Exhibit	90,754	93,169	(2,415)	(3%)	90,754	99,703	(8,949)	(10%)
Physical Plant	42,302	42,698	(396)	(1%)	42,302	46,692	(4,390)	(10%)
Other Administrative Department Space	33,155	34,978	(1,823)	(5%)	33,155	39,880	(6,725)	(20%)
<i>Academic Support Space Subtotal</i>	<i>667,323</i>	<i>712,655</i>	<i>(45,332)</i>	<i>(7%)</i>	<i>667,323</i>	<i>751,843</i>	<i>(84,520)</i>	<i>(13%)</i>
Auxiliary Space								
Student Center	93,813	91,162	2,651	3%	93,813	102,654	(8,841)	(9%)
Child Care Center	7,866	16,000	(8,134)	(103%)	7,866	16,000	(8,134)	(103%)
Residence Life	663,100	683,775	(20,675)	(3%)	663,100	767,475	(104,375)	(16%)
Health Care Facilities	2,036	2,565	(529)	(26%)	2,036	2,925	(889)	(44%)
<i>Auxiliary Space Subtotal</i>	<i>766,815</i>	<i>793,502</i>	<i>(26,687)</i>	<i>(3%)</i>	<i>766,815</i>	<i>889,054</i>	<i>(122,239)</i>	<i>(16%)</i>
CAMPUS TOTAL	2,010,755	2,104,556	(93,801)	(5%)	2,055,709	2,370,589	(314,880)	(15%)
<i>Inactive/Conversion Space</i>	<i>22,360</i>				<i>22,360</i>			
<i>Affiliated Organizations</i>	<i>95,545</i>				<i>95,545</i>			

ASF = Assignable Square Feet

Summary of Space Analysis, Base Year (2011) and Target Year (2031), by Space Category

and athletics categories also show deficits at the future year. The space deficits are worst for the College of Education, Finance & Administration, College of Sciences & Mathematics, and Student Affairs.

In sum, ASU does not have enough facilities for its current enrollment, and that lack of facilities will

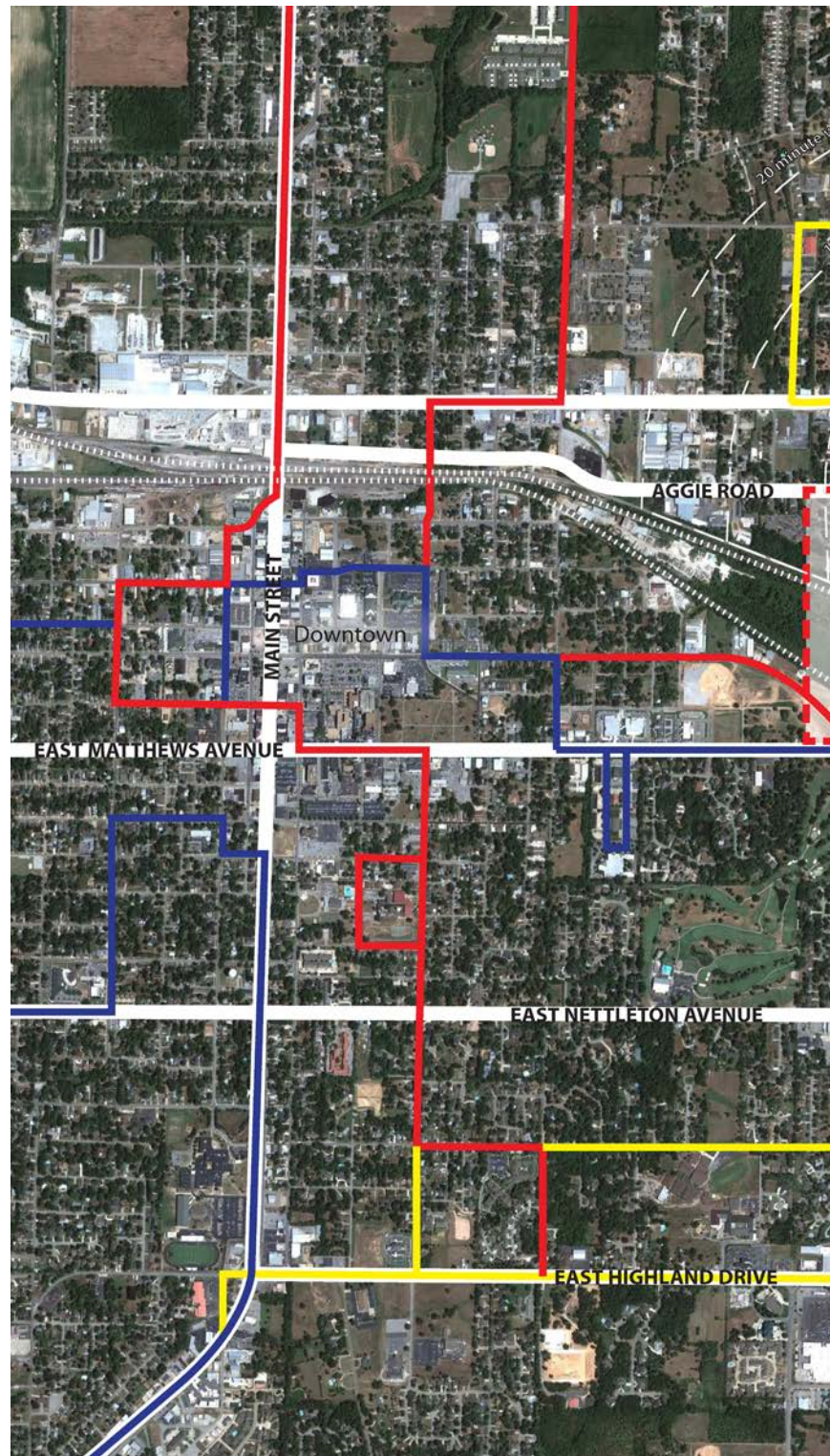
worsen as the student enrollment grows. The campus master plan must accommodate and plan for the facilities needed to serve ASU's current and future student enrollment. See the appendix for more information and analysis regarding the space utilization study and the future space needs.

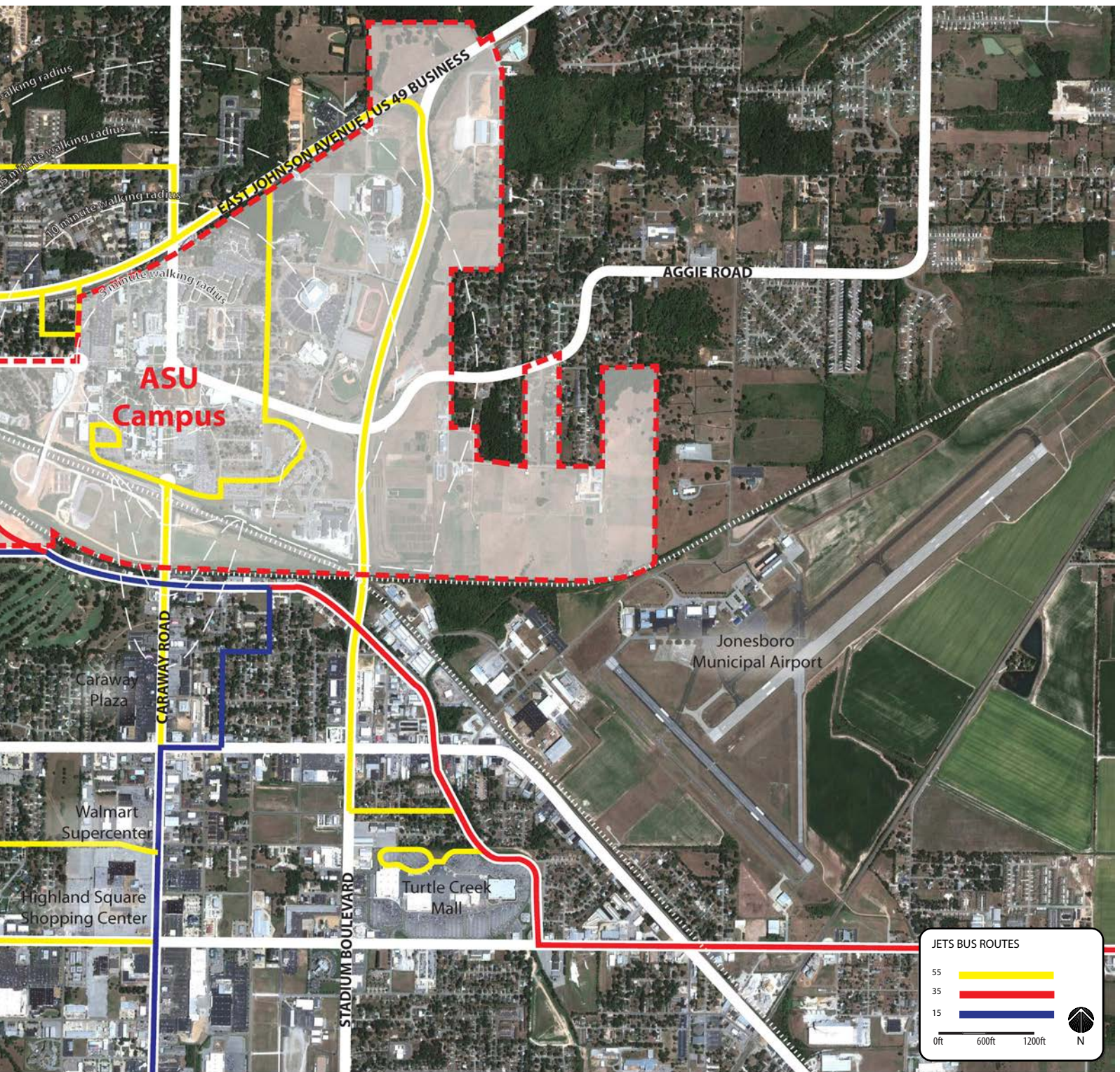
CAMPUS CONTEXT

To understand the campus's physical configuration, the master planning team prepared system-by-system physical analysis. The physical campus analysis shaped how the planning team and Chancellor's Executive Committee assessed campus constraints and opportunities. This summary distills the important components of this analysis process. Each analysis category outlined on the following pages explores a particular system of the campus.

Campus within the Community

Located in the City of Jonesboro, in the northeast corner of the state, Arkansas State University is the state's third largest university by enrollment. Jonesboro is one of the two county seats of Craighead County with a 2010 population of 67,263, making it the largest city in northeastern Arkansas and the fifth largest in the state. Located just over 2 miles from the northern edge of downtown Jonesboro, the ASU campus now largely defines the northeastern boundary of the city. To the south of the campus lies the commercial business district which is accessible from campus via the city's JETS bus routes. To the southeast of campus are the Jonesboro Municipal Airport, servicing Kansas City, Missouri and Memphis, Tennessee via SeaPort Airlines, and agriculture lands. To the north of campus are residential neighborhoods, St. Bernards Hospital, and agricultural lands.





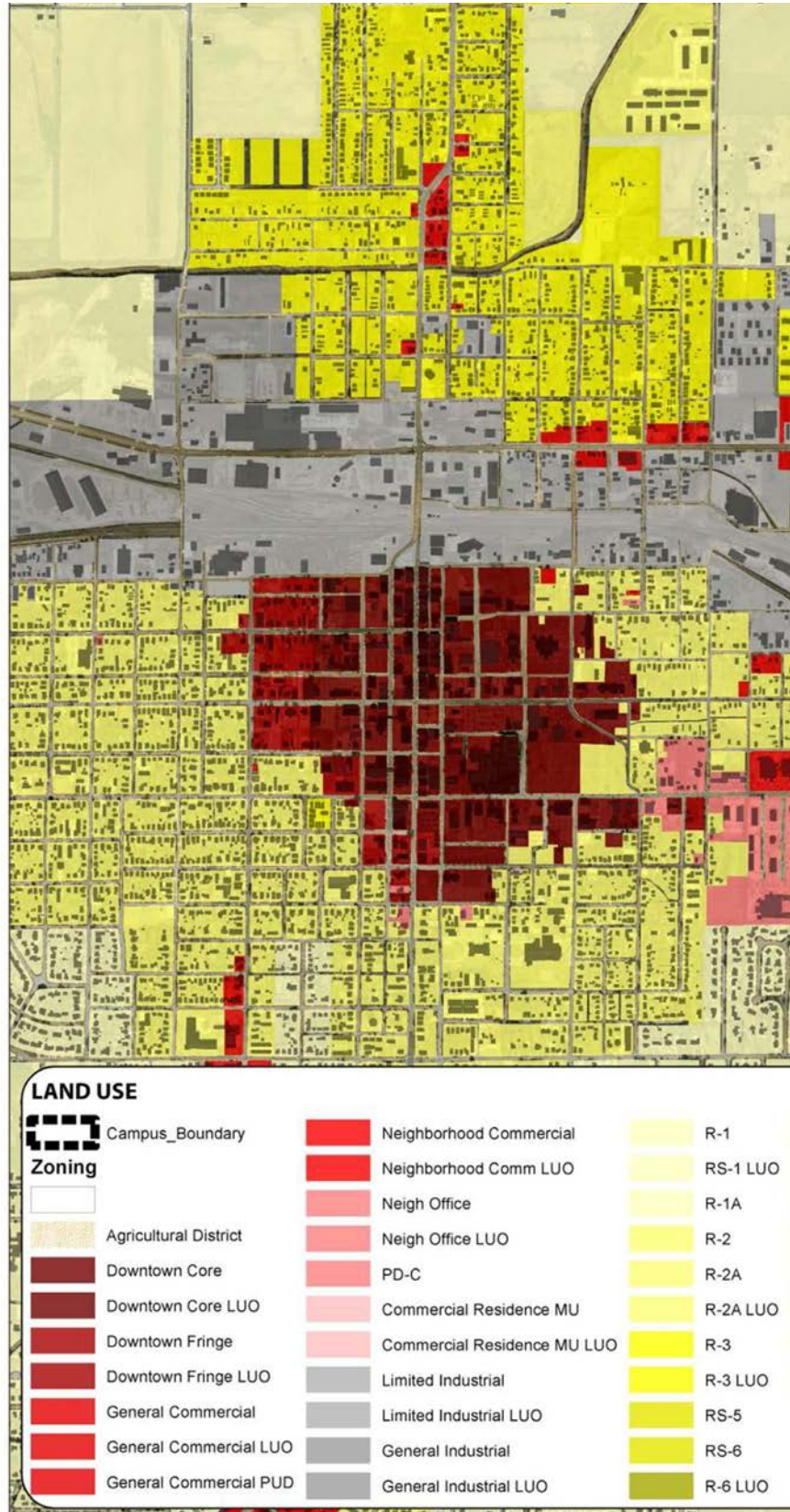
JETS service as of Fall 2011

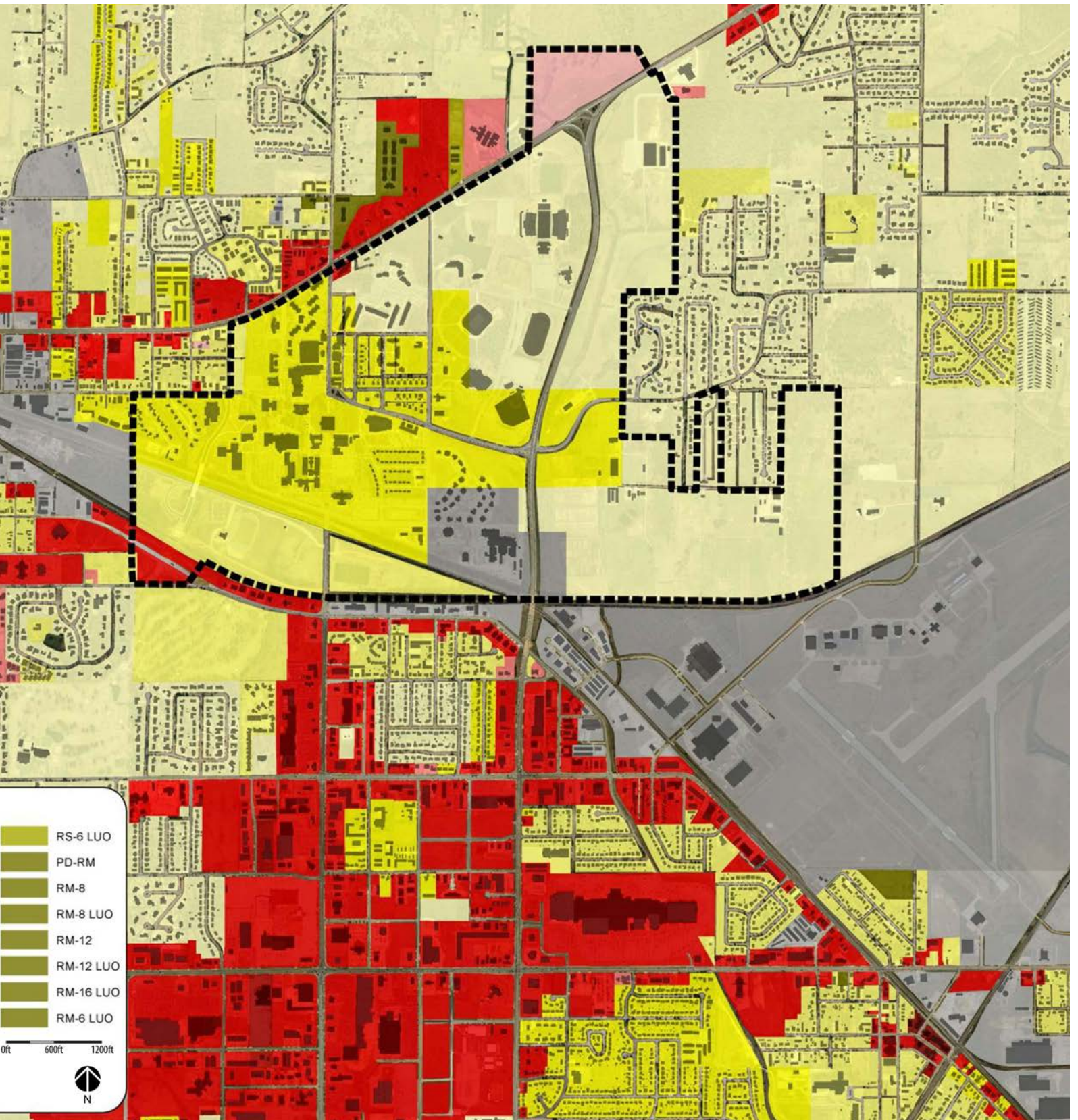
Off-Campus Land Use

The City of Jonesboro zoning map indicates the majority of land uses to the north and east are residential, to the west industrial, and to the south retail and industrial/airport. There is limited retail on Johnson Avenue north of campus, particularly west of Caraway Road, but only some of it is oriented to campus users and none of it is designed for pedestrians.

The region's retail center is south of campus on Caraway Road and Stadium Boulevard. Students often shop at Target (Stadium at Highland) and Wal-Mart (Highland near Caraway). However, nearly all retail is not designed for pedestrians, but is located in suburban retail strips or malls. There are no safe sidewalks on Caraway Road, Stadium Boulevard, and other streets south of campus.

ASU is currently on the northeastern edge of the Jonesboro community. However, the planned hospital development on Route 49 northeast of campus will mean the campus will be in the middle of a growing region, with downtown to the west, regional retail to the south, and the hospital district to the northeast.





Natural Features

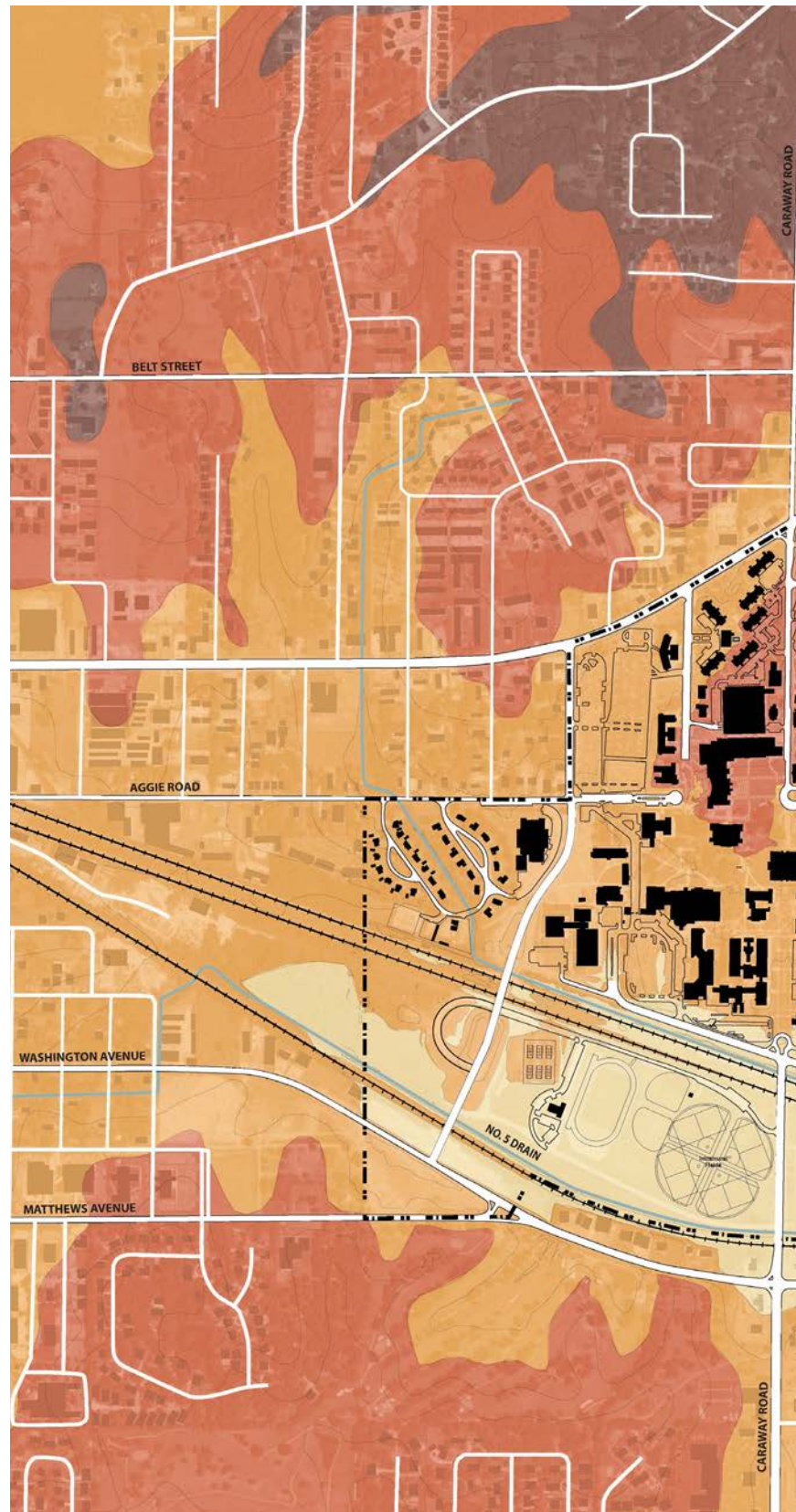
Jonesboro is located in the Arkansas Delta region atop Crowley's Ridge, a geological formation rising to 250 to 500 feet above the alluvial plain of the Mississippi embayment. The narrow rolling hills of this distinct landform were formed during the last glacial period, during which meltwaters scoured the region leaving massive erosion and Crowley's Ridge.

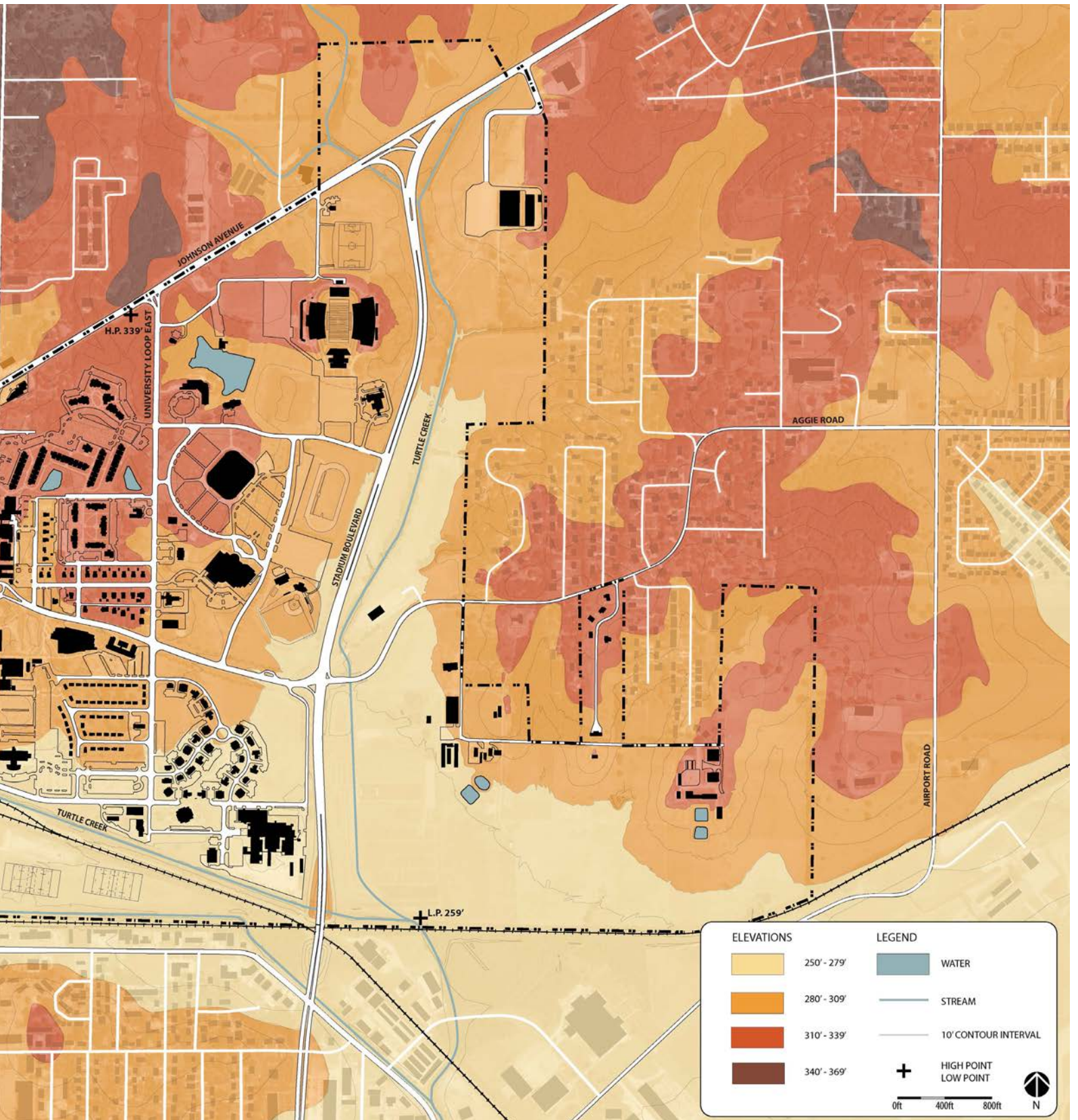
TOPOGRAPHY

Across 800 acres, the campus has a grade change of 80 feet, from the high point of 339 feet near the intersection of Johnson Avenue and University Loop East, to the low point of 259 feet at the southern edge of the campus near the split of the north and northwest branches of Turtle Creek. The highest elevations on campus are all located in the north center, where the majority of the residential dorms are located. The lowest elevations on campus are located along the southern portion of the campus and follow Turtle Creek north along Stadium Boulevard. Athletic fields, University support facilities, and the Village Apartments residential buildings are located in these lower lying areas.

WATERSHEDS

Due to Jonesboro's unique location atop Crowley's Ridge, the city straddles three separate watersheds. The majority of the city, from the north to the southwest, lies within the Cache Watershed, which is located in the White River Basin. The smallest portion of the city, located at the southern edge, lies within the L'Anguille Watershed and is located in the St. Francis River Basin. The southwest and the western portion of the city, which includes the campus, are located in the Lower St. Francis Watershed, which is in the St. Francis River Basin.





WATER BODIES

Seven water bodies are located on the campus: three on the main campus and four on the agricultural research campus. The largest of the three water bodies on the main campus is located just north of the Judd Hill Center in the northern portion of campus. This water body is a noteworthy feature, for it provides scenic overlooks and recreational opportunities. The other two water bodies located on the main campus lie just north of the center of campus, in the heart of the residential Northpark Quads. The four water bodies located on the agricultural research campus are in the southern portion of campus and are for agricultural uses.

TURTLE CREEK

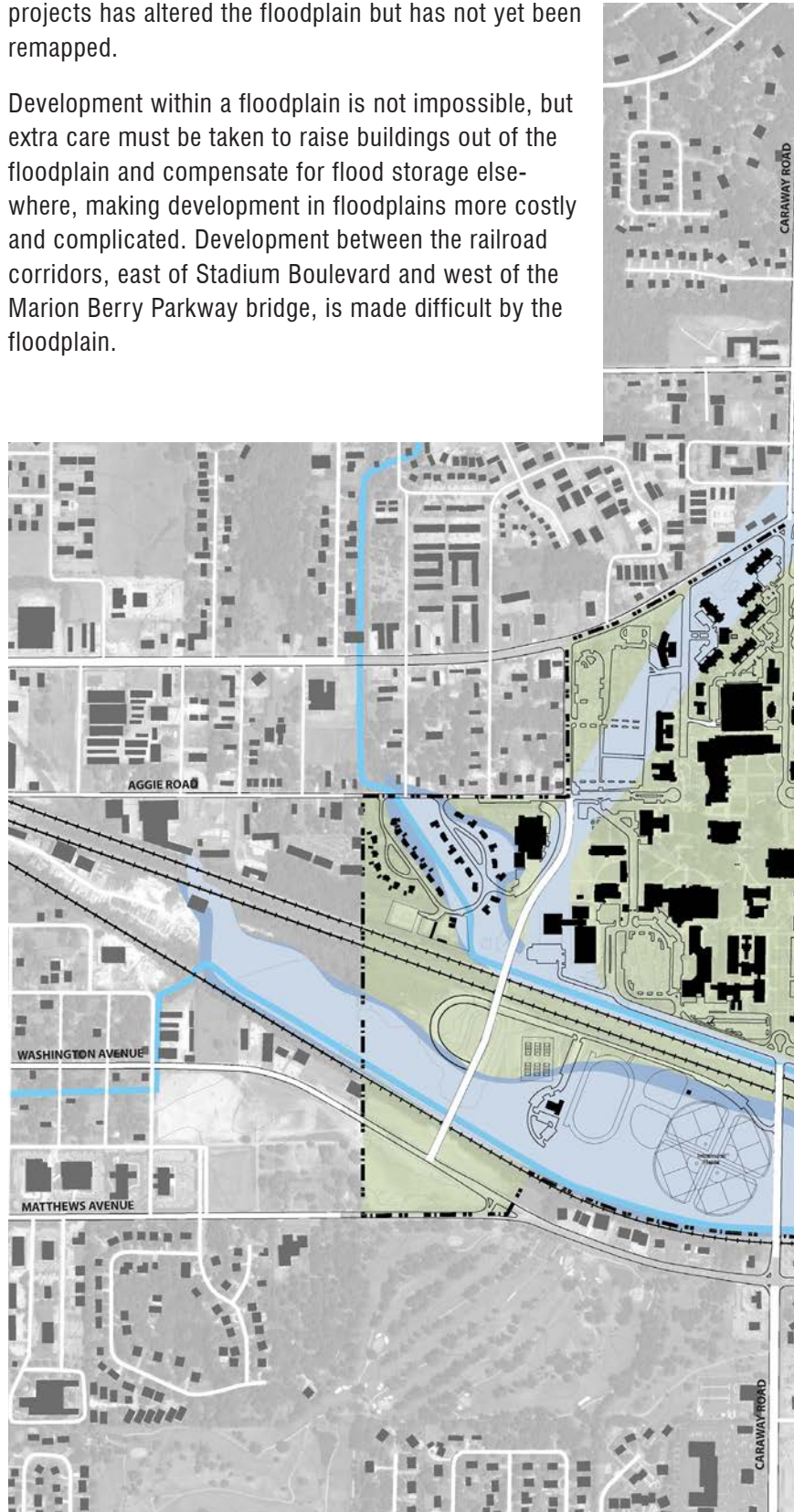
Turtle Creek is a significant feature with opportunities to contribute to the natural aesthetics of Arkansas State University and provide for planned recreational activities along its banks. Flowing south, the creek joins two branches as it crosses under Johnson Avenue. South of the Johnson Avenue and Stadium Boulevard intersection, the creek joins with a southwestern flowing branch and continues south along Stadium Boulevard. West of Stadium Boulevard, the creek intersects the rail corridor and is joined by a southeastern flowing branch. The creek continues its flow south and is again joined by a southeastern flowing branch just south of the intersection of Neil Drive and East Matthews Avenue; from this point the creek continues south.

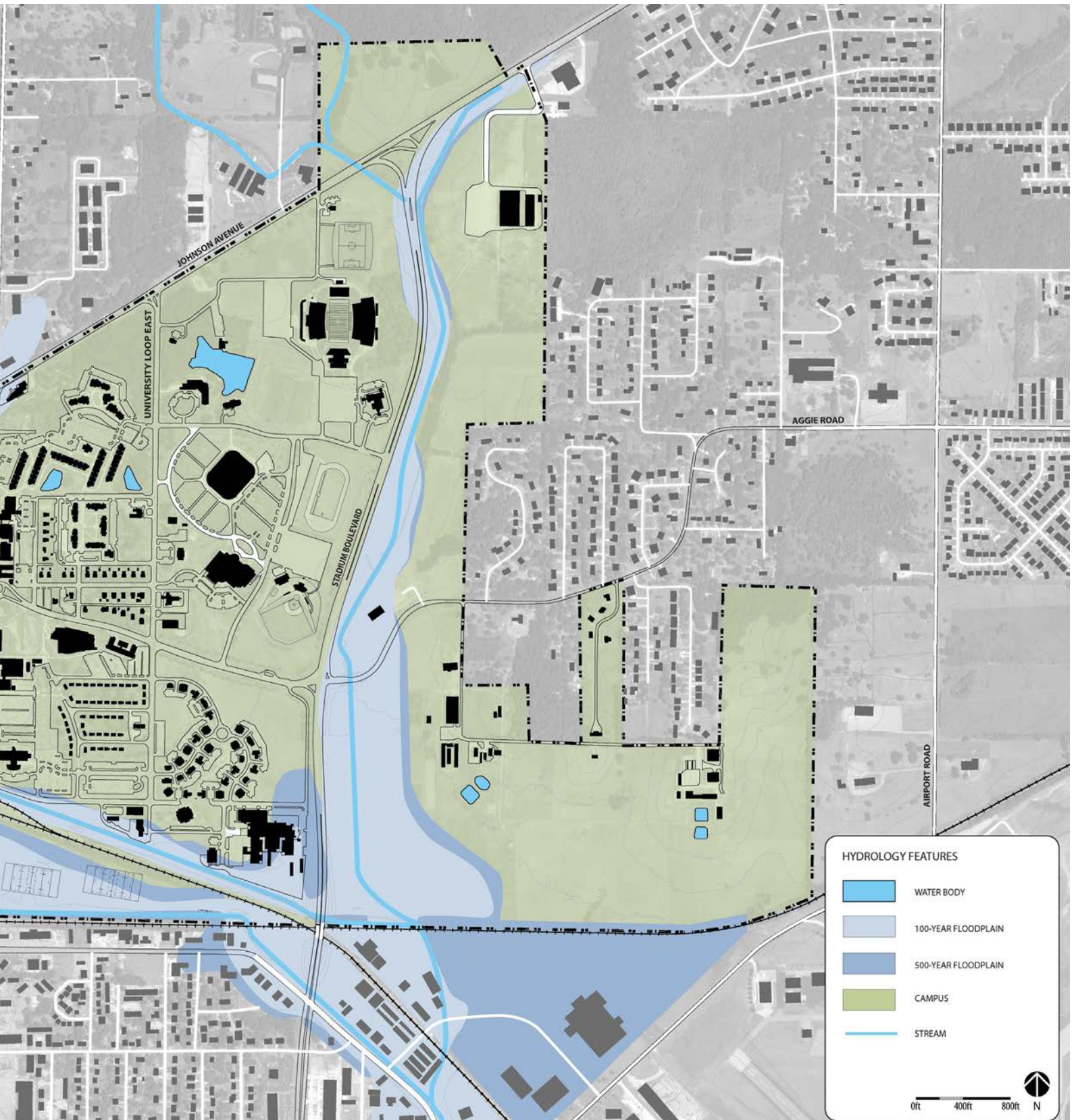
FLOODPLAIN

The mapped 100-year floodplain encompasses the majority of the area surrounding Turtle Creek, including the portion which flows along Stadium Boulevard, and the southwest edge of campus. Virtually the entirety of the athletic and recreational space between the rail line is within the 100-year floodplain. While the area along the Marion Berry Parkway bridge, Kays Hall, and the northern edges of Collegiate Park appear to be within the mapped 100-year floodplain, regrading for these

projects has altered the floodplain but has not yet been remapped.

Development within a floodplain is not impossible, but extra care must be taken to raise buildings out of the floodplain and compensate for flood storage elsewhere, making development in floodplains more costly and complicated. Development between the railroad corridors, east of Stadium Boulevard and west of the Marion Berry Parkway bridge, is made difficult by the floodplain.



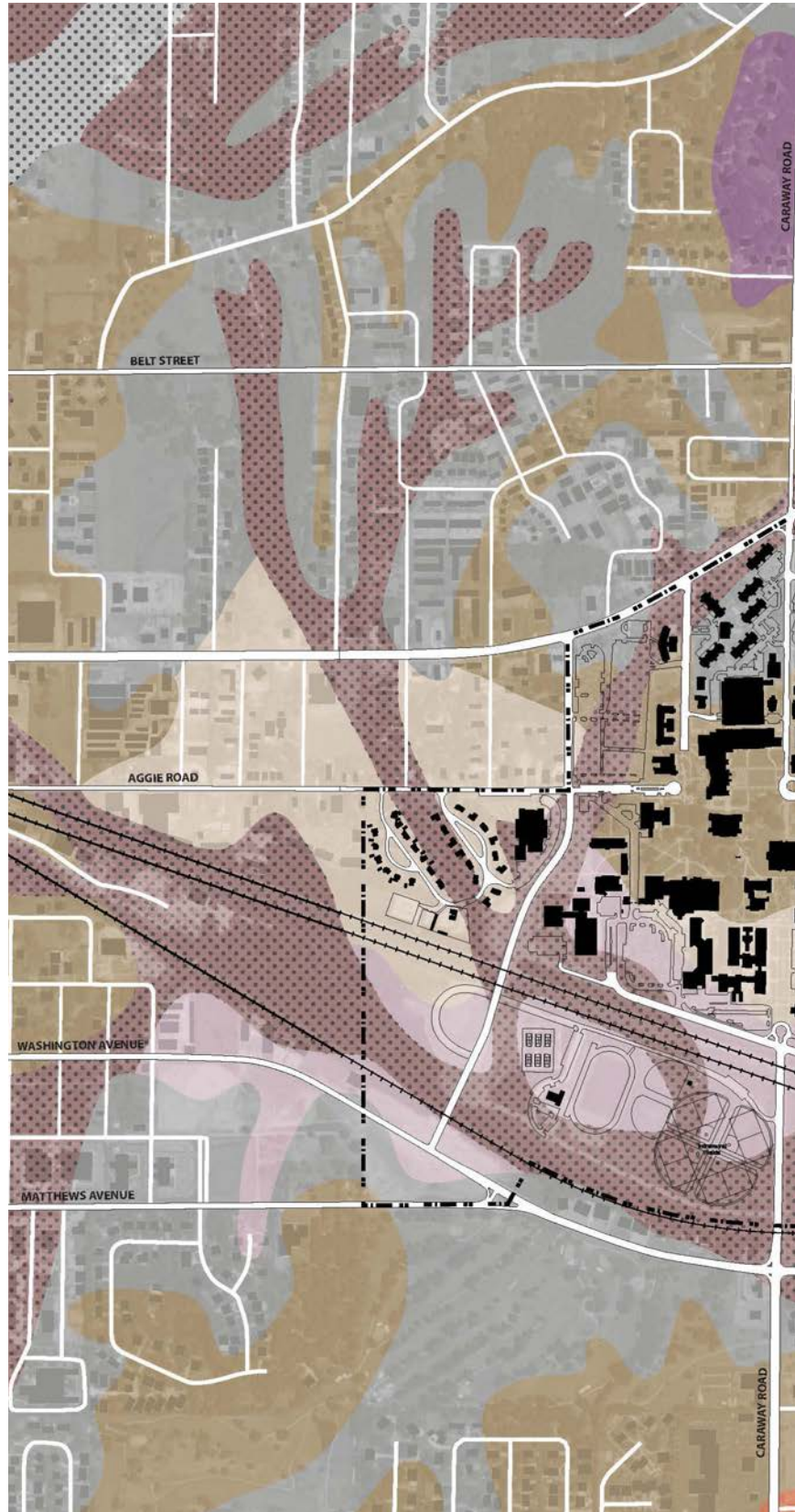


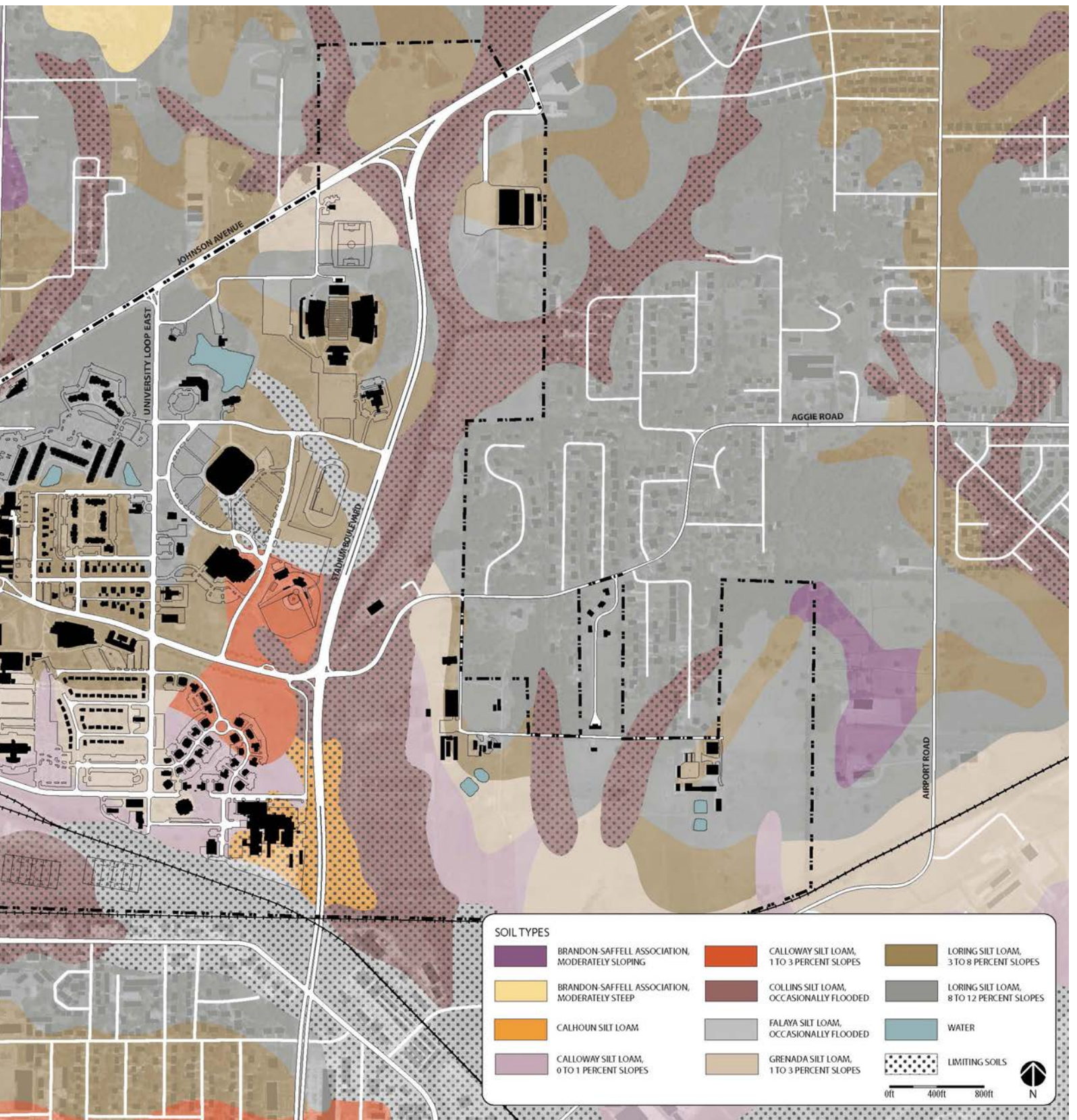
SOILS

Of the seven total soils located on the campus, three are considered limiting soils: Collins silt loam, Calhoun silt loam, and Falaya silt loam. All of them drain poorly and have a tendency to occasionally flood. These soils are located along each branch of Turtle Creek and within areas determined to be floodplain.

VEGETATION AND LAND COVER

With the campus's unique location atop Crowley's Ridge, the flora and fauna of the region closely resemble those of the Tennessee Hills to the east. Moderately fertile and sometimes rich, the soil of this region does not often support row-crop agriculture due to the moderately rugged, easily erodible slopes. The vegetation found on the campus and throughout the Crowley's Ridge region is similar to that found in the Appalachian Mountains. The vegetation consists predominately of hardwood forests including species such as oak, hickory, tulip tree, and the American beech.





SOIL TYPES					
	BRANDON-SAFFELL ASSOCIATION, MODERATELY SLOPING		CALLOWAY SILT LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES		LORING SILT LOAM, 3 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES
	BRANDON-SAFFELL ASSOCIATION, MODERATELY STEEP		COLLINS SILT LOAM, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED		LORING SILT LOAM, 8 TO 12 PERCENT SLOPES
	CALHOUN SILT LOAM		FALAYA SILT LOAM, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED		WATER
	CALLOWAY SILT LOAM, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES		GRENADA SILT LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES		LIMITING SOILS

Campus Open Spaces

The master planning team categorized the campus's open spaces in five groups: Memorable Open Space, Non-Memorable Open Space, Recreational Open Space, Agricultural Land Use, and Wooded Areas.

The majority of the ASU campus is categorized for agricultural land use. The ASU Farm Complex, located east of Stadium Boulevard, consists of 230 acres containing agriculture research plots, display gardens, small fruit production, and livestock. The Farm Complex also includes an additional 26 acres used for hay production and equine purposes.

The Wooded Areas are located throughout the campus and consistently follow Turtle Creek, with the exception of the portion of the creek that flows through part of the agricultural research campus. The few large tracts of wooded areas are located in the southwest area of campus, the north center of campus, and to the east of Liberty Bank Stadium. The wooded area to the east of the stadium is unique in that it provides a shaded space for tailgating and stadium-related activities.

Recreational Open Space is divided into two locations. To the south of campus, athletic and recreational fields reside between the railroad corridors. Between Stadium Boulevard and University Loop East, the varsity athletic fields include a baseball field, old track, soccer complex, Liberty Bank Stadium, and practice fields.

The remainder of the campus is generally open mowed lawn, partial tree canopy over mown lawn, and vehicle parking and circulation. Memorable Spaces provide opportunities for gathering, are located within the center of converging pathways, or provide distinct aesthetic qualities. The observed Memorable Spaces on the ASU campus were identified in the heart of the historic academic campus, the residential quads, and the recreational area surrounding the northeast lake. Each space is different in its scale, character, and function, yet each space contributes to the overall character and quality of the campus.

The remainder of the campus is categorized as Non-Memorable open space. These spaces are mowed areas that are not fully defined or activated, along with vehicle parking and circulation areas.





Campus Edges

Surface parking lots, sparse landscape, and an inconsistent architectural style and setback dilute the clarity of many of ASU's campus edges. However, the relative lack of driveways, vehicle parking, and on-site and off-site signage differentiate the campus edge from the commercial development on approaches to campus on Stadium Boulevard, Johnson Avenue, Matthews/Washington Avenue, and Caraway Road.

NORTH EDGE

The campus edge along Johnson Avenue lacks a consistent landscape character and design treatment to unify and define this prominent corridor and campus boundary. Drivers traveling west on Johnson Avenue pass through the Stadium Boulevard intersection and see views of Liberty Bank Stadium, but this edge is simply lined by a single rung fence with stone columns and no pedestrian or bicycle access. Between University Loop and Caraway Road, there is a sidewalk on the south side and view of an attractive wooded area, but there's no clear definition between the campus and neighboring property. The Office of Parking Services building and Collegiate Park structures do not signify a university campus edge. Between Caraway Road and University Loop West, the campus edge is primarily vehicle parking.

EAST EDGE

The campus edge along Stadium Boulevard provides a good example of a coherent campus edge. The eastern edge is consistent with the character and func-

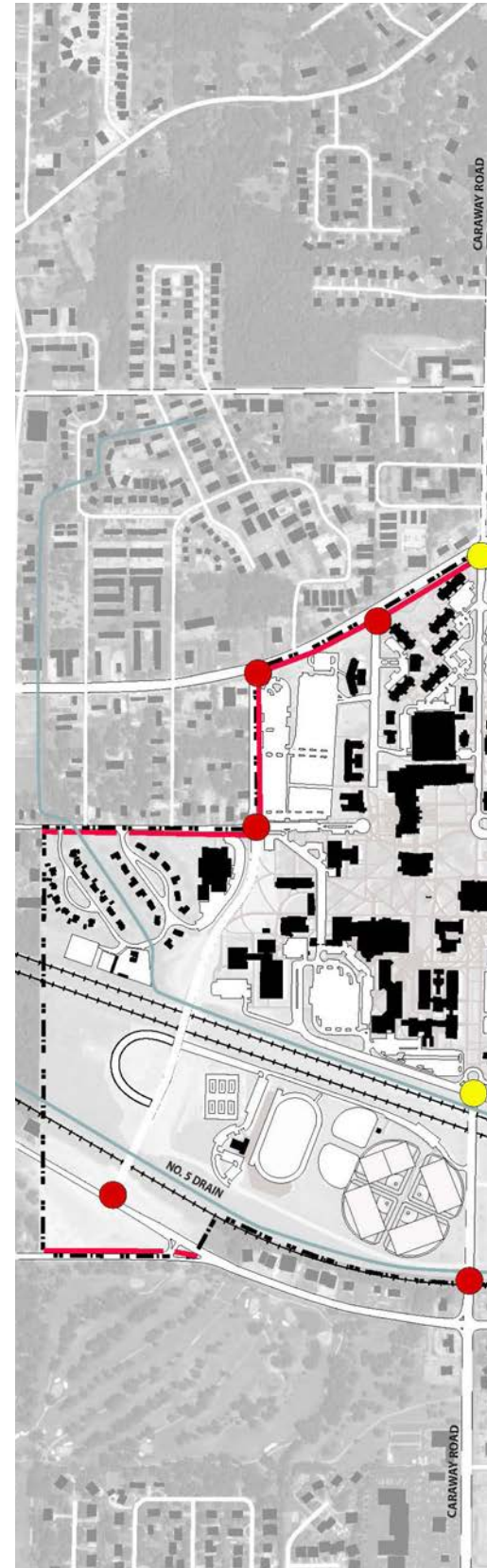
tion of the farm. The edge has good views into the athletic and recreational spaces of campus and is consistently marked with a single rung fence between stone columns. However, the edge does not provide pedestrian or bicycle access. The initial view of campus for those driving north on Stadium Boulevard is the south façade of the Facilities Management building and the storage yards, which is a poor introduction to the campus character.

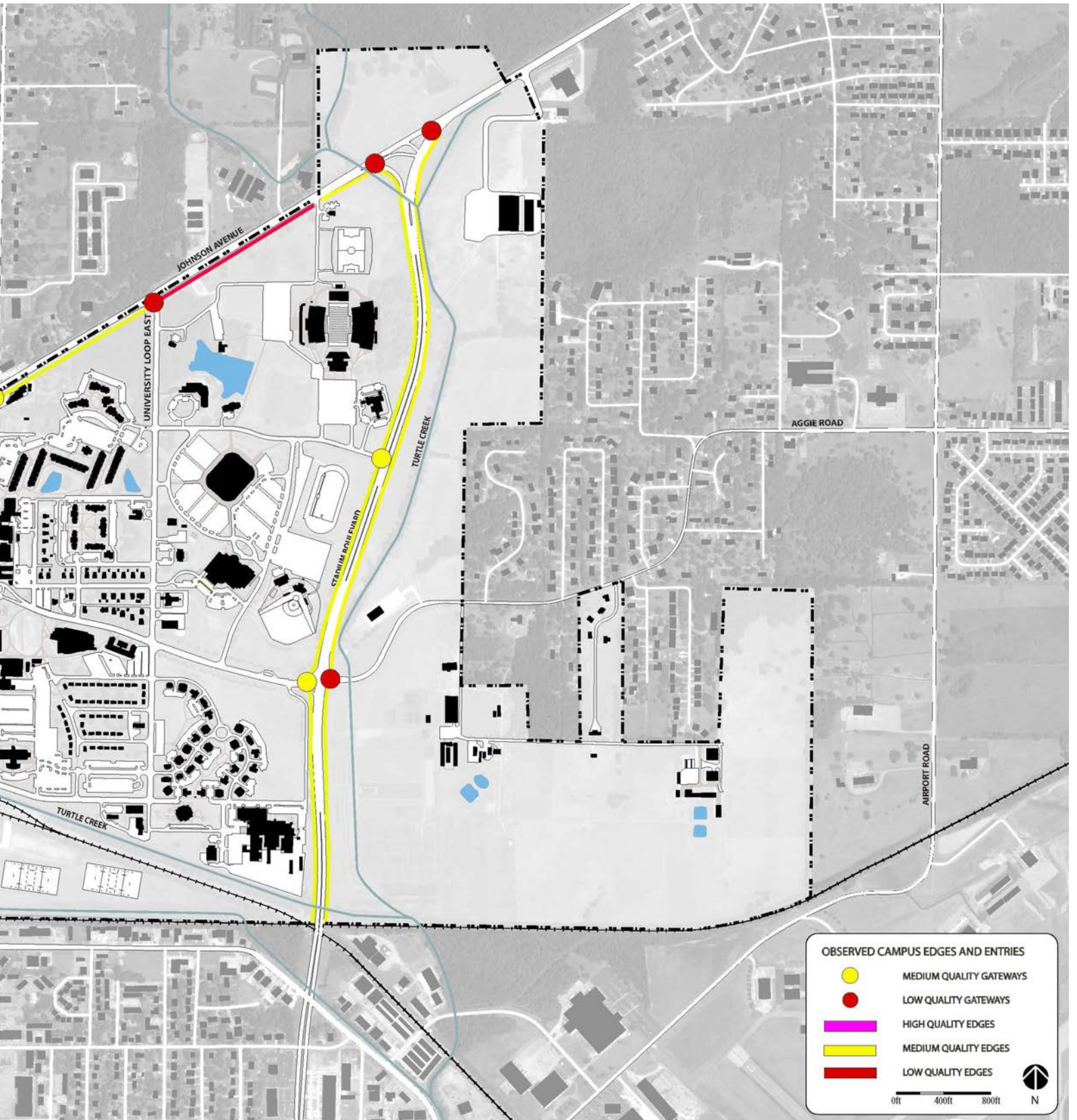
SOUTH EDGE

The campus does not have an effective southern boundary. Commercial uses along Matthews Avenue have no relationship to the vernacular of the core campus. A visual gateway for northbound drivers at Caraway and Matthews provides a glimpse into campus, the Caraway Mall, and the Humanities and Social Sciences building.

WEST EDGE

The newest campus edge is along the Marion Berry Parkway. As a more direct connection between downtown Jonesboro and the emerging hospital-related development northeast of campus, this edge will become very prominent for community residents. For drivers traveling north from the Washington Avenue gateway, the first views are of university recreational and athletic fields. After crossing the north set of tracks, the views degrade with the southern facades of the Business Building and the Military Science Building. Between Aggie and Johnson, the edge is poor with undefined vehicle parking on the east and non-university structures in poor condition on the west.





Campus Entrances

MARION BERRY PARKWAY AND WASHINGTON AVENUE

The newest campus entrance is likely to become the major campus entrance for the Jonesboro community. The entrance is currently unmarked, but the university is planning a significant gateway entrance modeled on the Stadium/Aggie gateway.

MARION BERRY PARKWAY AND AGGIE ROAD

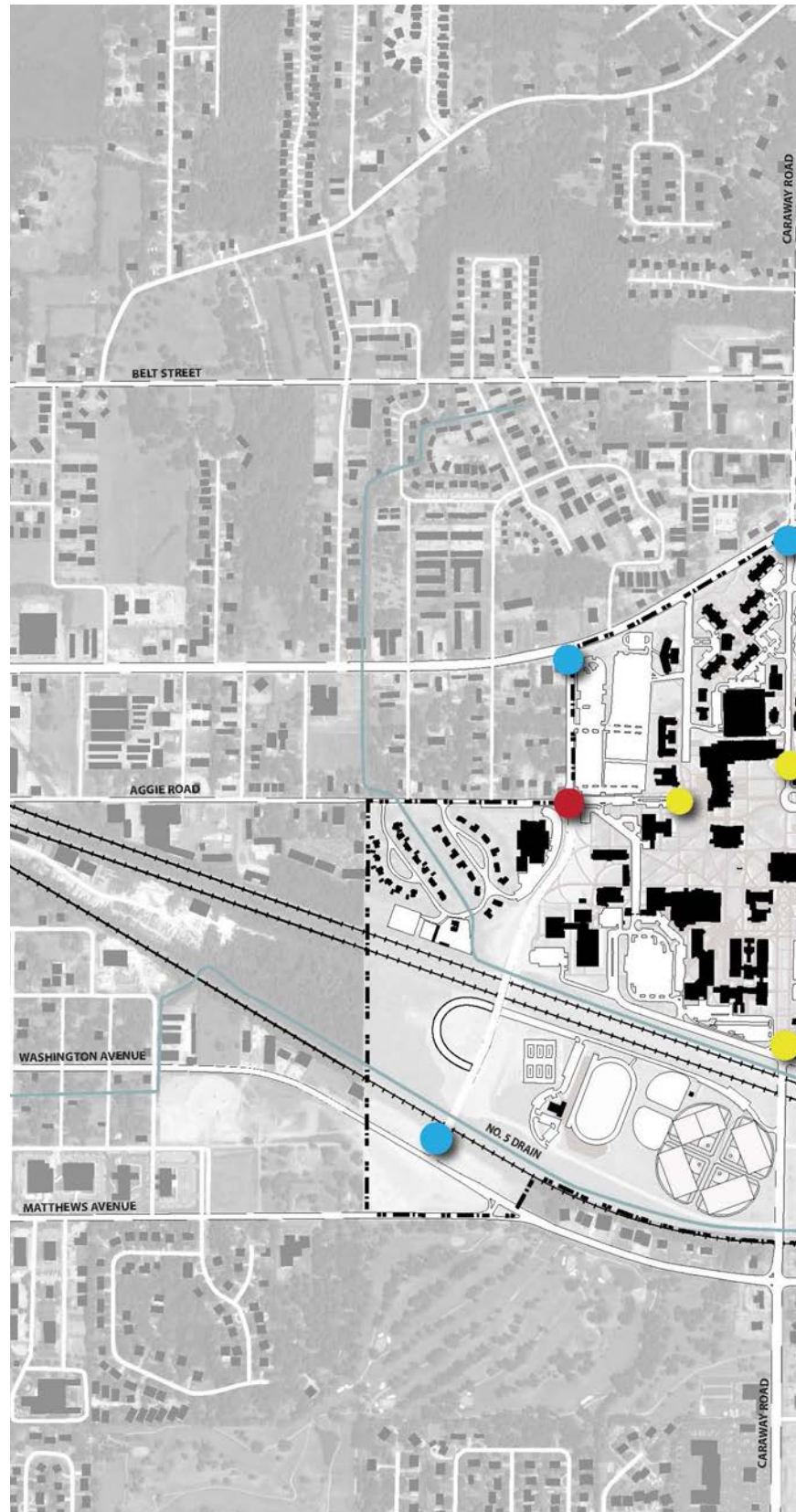
The western entrance to campus from Aggie Road once was a back door entrance but now has greater prominence with the opening of Marion Berry Parkway. The gateway is signified by a low stone planter wall and column with the ASU insignia on the east side of the entrance drive, but views are primarily of vehicle parking. Faculty and Academic Circle housing and the Military Science Building do not signify a university campus.

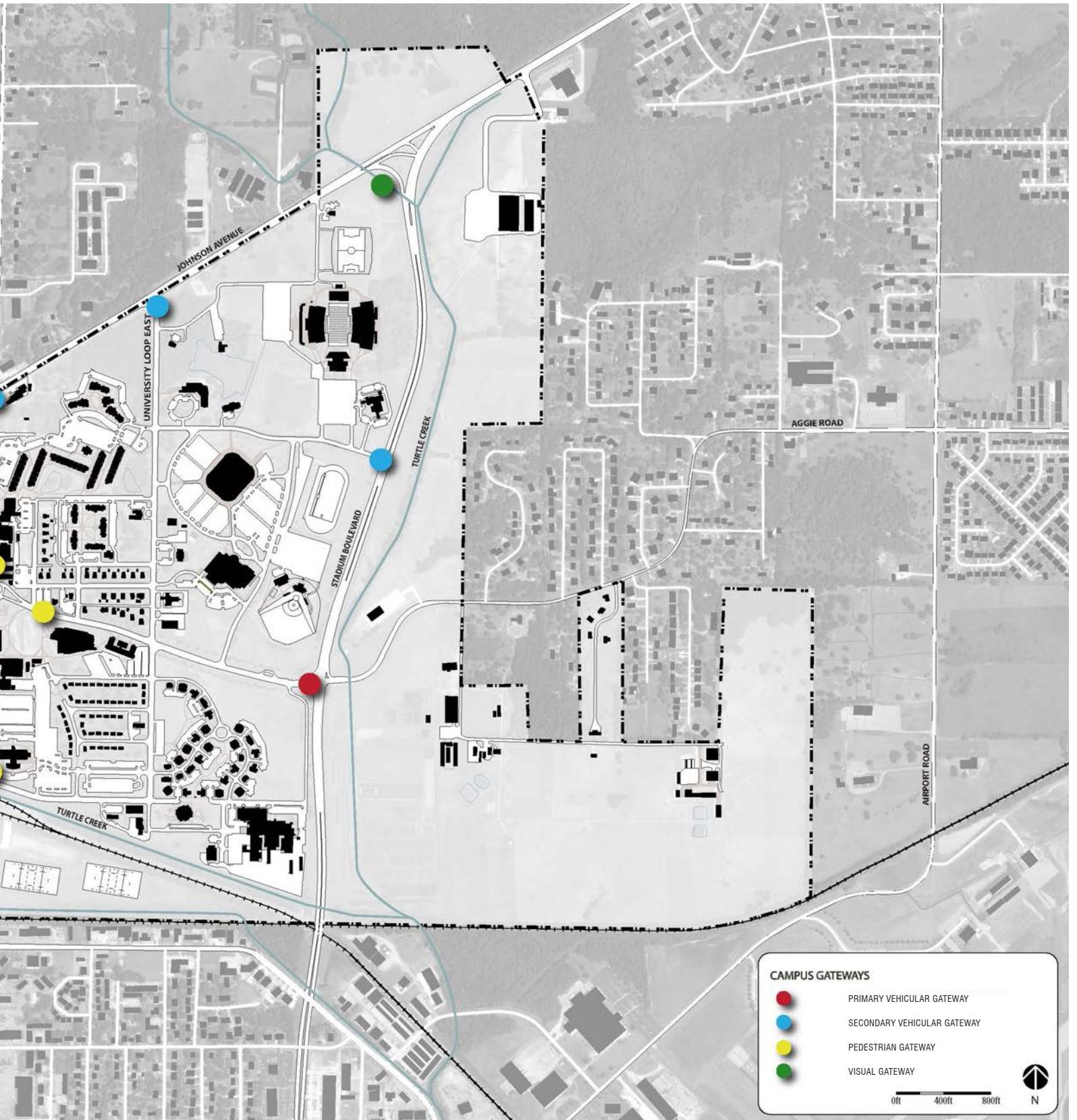
MARION BERRY PARKWAY AND JOHNSON AVENUE

The Marion Berry Parkway and Johnson Avenue entrance provides a clear distinction between the campus and the surrounding commercial businesses. The tone of the landscape takes on a new character similar to that of the rest of campus. The ASU name and insignia are represented on a stone wall that gradually steps down in height with low plantings in front. Pedestrian access is defined by a sidewalk meandering through trees. However, the view into campus is of vehicle parking and asphalt.

JOHNSON AVENUE AND DEAN STREET

The entry at Johnson Avenue and Dean Street serves as a secondary access entry for residential halls, the parking garage, and deliveries to the Carl R. Reng Student Union. On the east side of the entrance is a retaining wall made of typical campus materials, but it does not indicate the university's name. The existing design treatment is understated and does not evoke campus or the activities beyond it.





JOHNSON AVENUE AND CARAWAY ROAD

The Johnson Avenue/Caraway Road entrance formerly provided direct access to the heart of the main campus and the entrance was designed as a major entrance; the ASU name and insignia are represented on a stone wall with columns that gradually step down in height with low plantings in front. However, with the closure of Caraway near the Reynolds Center, this entrance is now a secondary entrance, providing access to residential halls and the north parking garage.

JOHNSON AVENUE AND UNIVERSITY LOOP EAST

The Johnson Avenue/University Loop East entrance is underutilized as a major entry which provides vehicular access to the majority of the campus parking and to the Convocation Center. There are no existing entry signage or design treatments to indicate a major entrance to campus. This entrance is observed as a low quality gateway with potential to serve as an official gateway to the ASU campus.

JOHNSON AVENUE AND STADIUM BOULEVARD

The northeastern entry to the campus from Johnson Avenue to Stadium Boulevard provides views of Liberty Bank Stadium and serves as an unofficial gateway onto campus. With little other than the stadium to signify arrival to campus, this entrance is underutilized. Consistent landscape character and design treatment would provide for a successful vehicle-scaled gateway.

STADIUM BOULEVARD AND ALUMNI BOULEVARD

The Stadium Boulevard/Alumni Boulevard entrance is a secondary entrance, used primarily during events at Liberty Bank Stadium and the Convocation Center. The entrance is landscaped with a tree allée but provides no other campus signage.

STADIUM BOULEVARD AND AGGIE ROAD

The Stadium Boulevard/Aggie Road entrance is the most prominent entrance and the university's "front door". The gateway is attractive and well landscaped. A stone wall creates a backdrop for the ASU name and insignia, with plantings both in front of and behind the wall. These design treatments are consistent with the smaller campus entrances.

CARAWAY ROAD SOUTHERN ENTRANCES

Former Caraway Road entrances at University Loop South and Washington Avenue are no longer operational with the close of the Caraway railroad crossings. The former gateway at University Loop South is comprised of a traffic island, a stone wall with the ASU name, and a landscaped bed with three flagpoles.

ASU STAFF: PLEASE PROVIDE BETTER PHOTOS OF EXISTING GATEWAYS IN RIGHT COLUMN



Marion Berry Parkway/University Loop West and Aggie Road



Stadium Boulevard and Aggie Road



University Loop South at former Caraway Road



Johnson Avenue and Stadium Boulevard



Marion Berry Parkway/University Loop West and Johnson Avenue



Johnson Avenue and Caraway Road

Campus Land Use

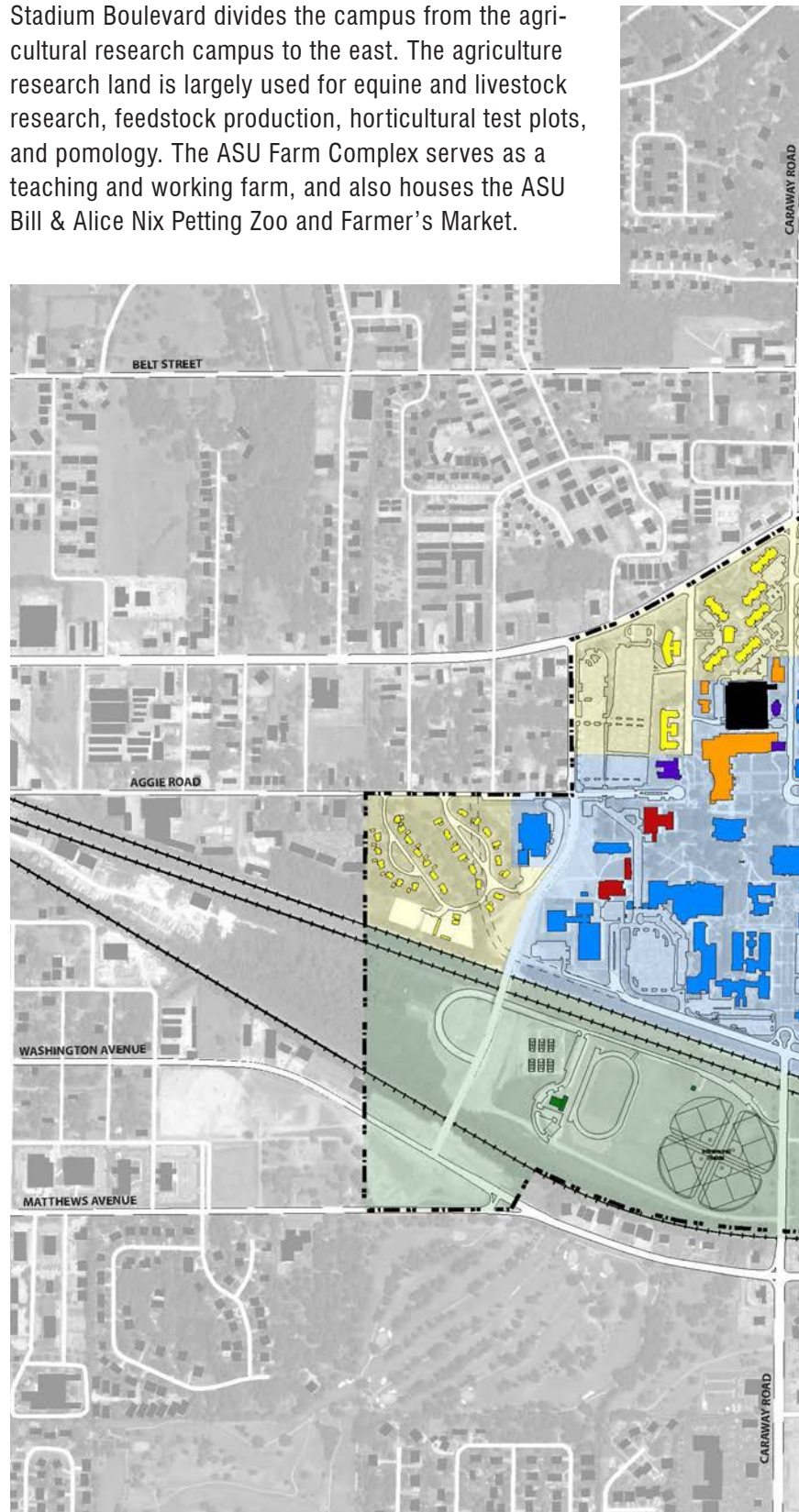
An identifiable academic core is located in the south-west quadrant of campus. Within the academic core, the majority of academic, student life, administrative and support services are within a 7 to 15 minute walking distance from the center of campus. The historic core is comprised of sciences, arts, and humanities. Critical adjacencies have resulted in a concentration of science facilities near the center of the historic core. The exception is the Fowler Center, which houses many Department of Theater academic facilities including two classrooms, a teaching laboratory, and faculty offices. The Fowler Center is within a 10-minute walk of the campus core but separated by University Loop East and surface parking lots.

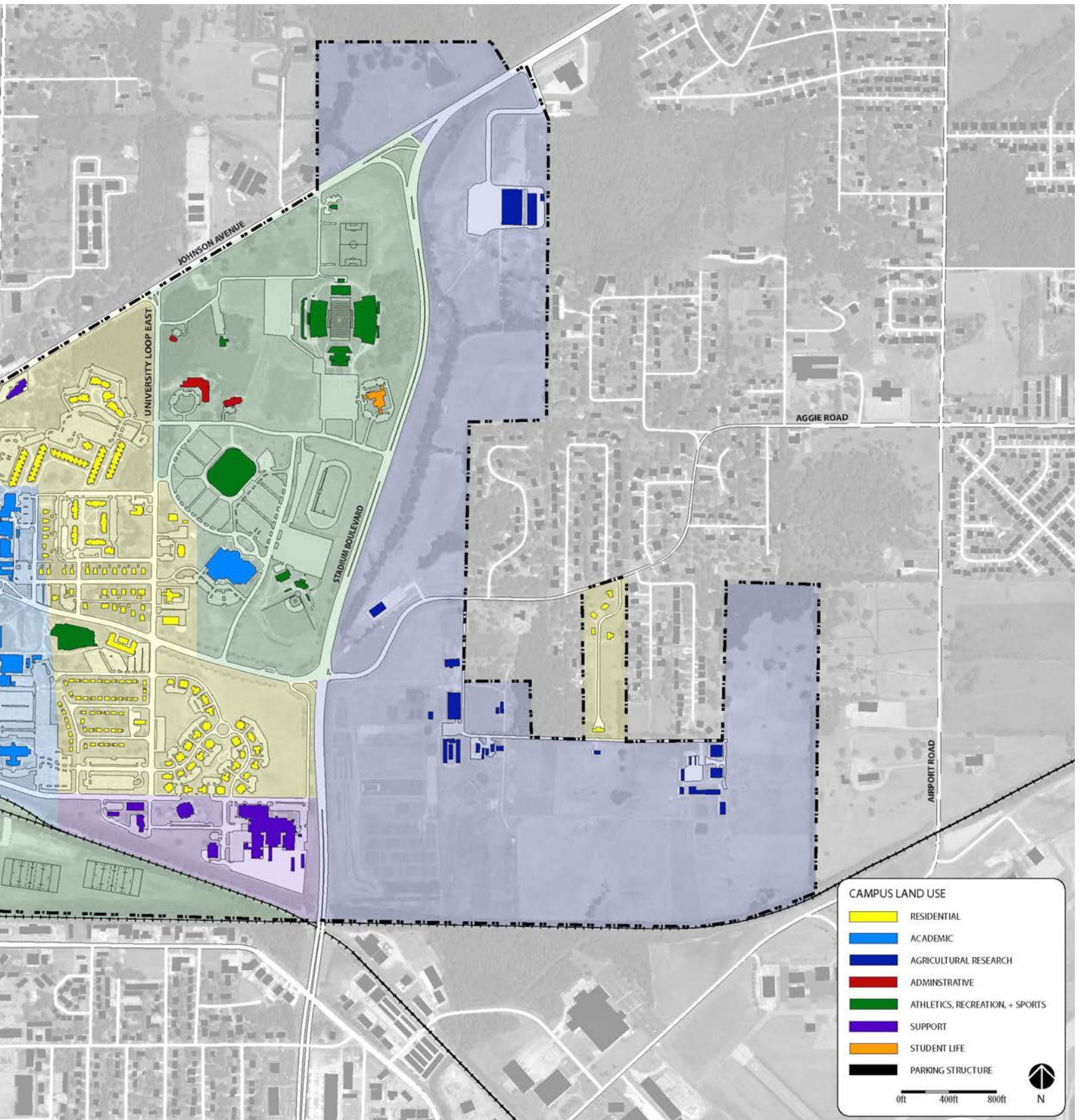
A band of residential halls and Greek housing encircle the academic core to the west, north, and east. The majority of residential halls and other student living facilities are located within a 5-minute walk from the campus core. Only the most distant Village Apartment buildings are outside a 10-minute walk from the core.

Athletics and recreation are divided into two areas, both separated from campus. The athletic and recreation fields on the south edge of campus between the rail tracks are completely separated from the campus. The only safe way to access these fields is to drive there via the Marion Berry Parkway bridge. The athletic facilities in the northeast corner of campus are beyond a comfortable 10-minute walk from campus and are separated by University Loop East. The distant separation of the athletic and recreation facilities creates a disconnect with the core campus and all student residential facilities.

Support services are grouped in the southeast corner of campus.

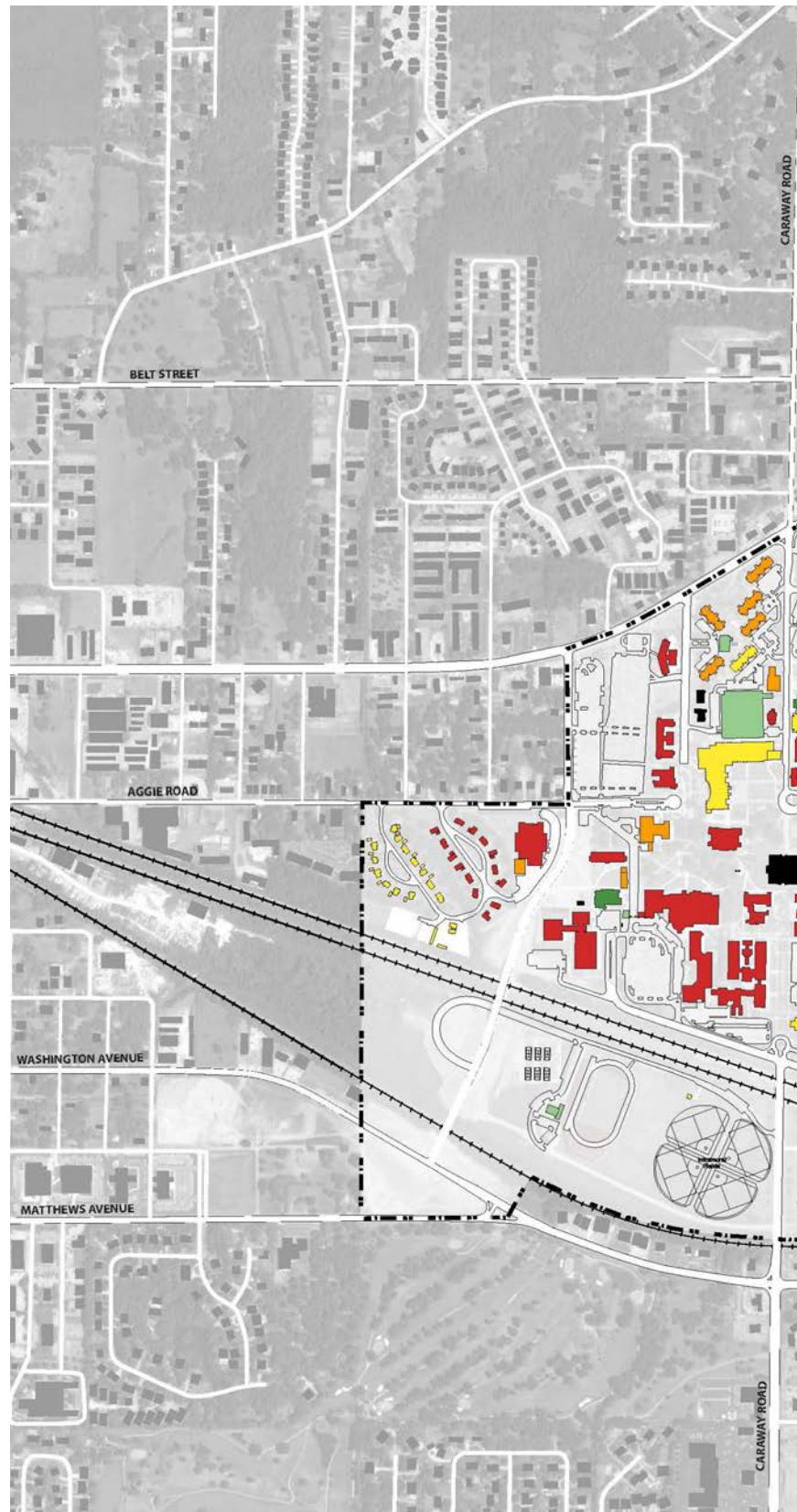
Stadium Boulevard divides the campus from the agricultural research campus to the east. The agriculture research land is largely used for equine and livestock research, feedstock production, horticultural test plots, and pomology. The ASU Farm Complex serves as a teaching and working farm, and also houses the ASU Bill & Alice Nix Petting Zoo and Farmer's Market.

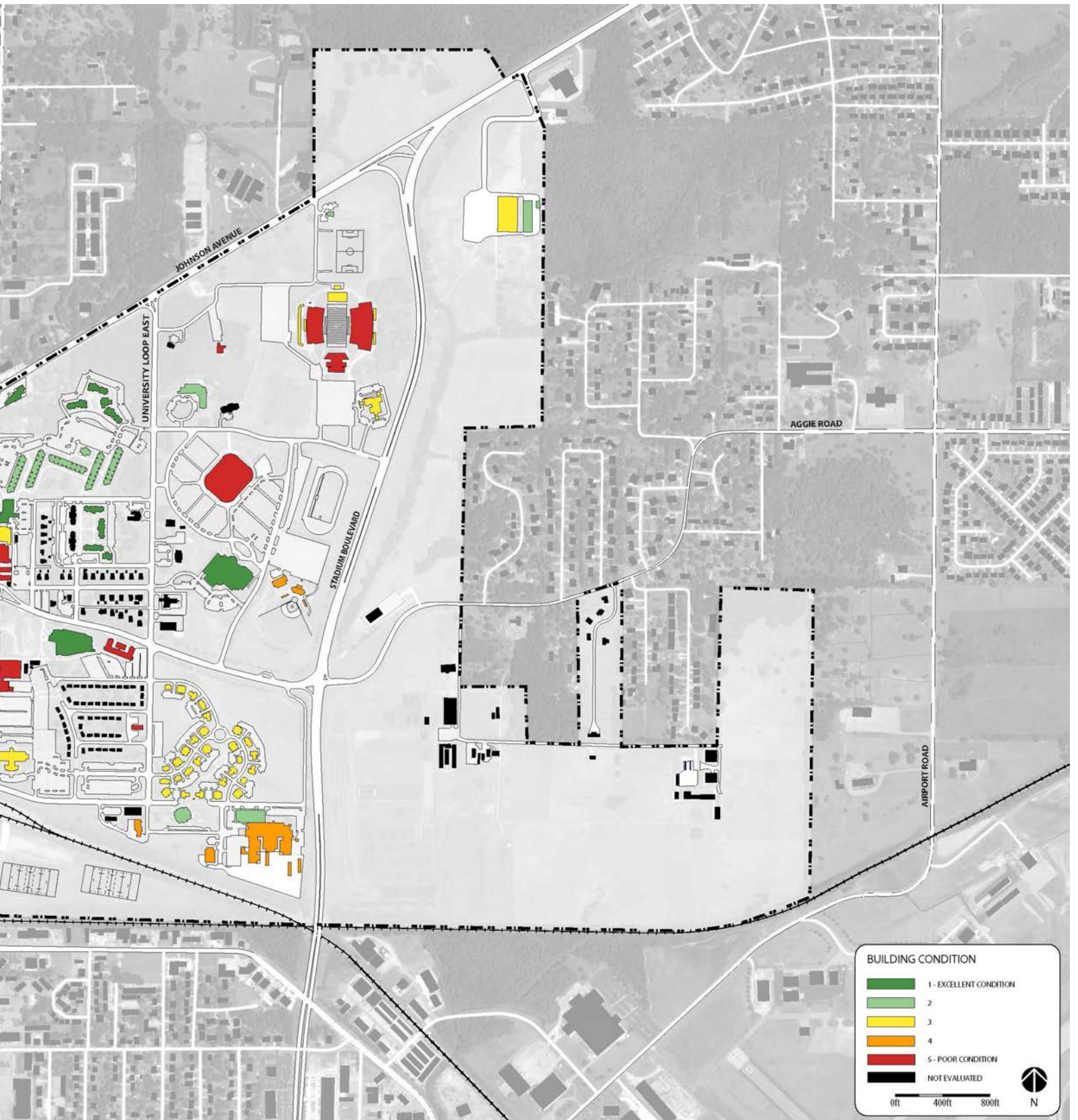




Building Condition

ASU maintains a database of the physical condition of campus facilities; the current building condition ratings are indicated here. The rating system perhaps unfairly penalizes older buildings, which Facilities Management acknowledges require more maintenance efforts but are also good candidates for continued investments. The University has already considered replacing many structures that are in relatively poor condition: the Business Building, Administration Annex, Fine Arts Annex, and the remaining single family structures.





Vehicular Circulation

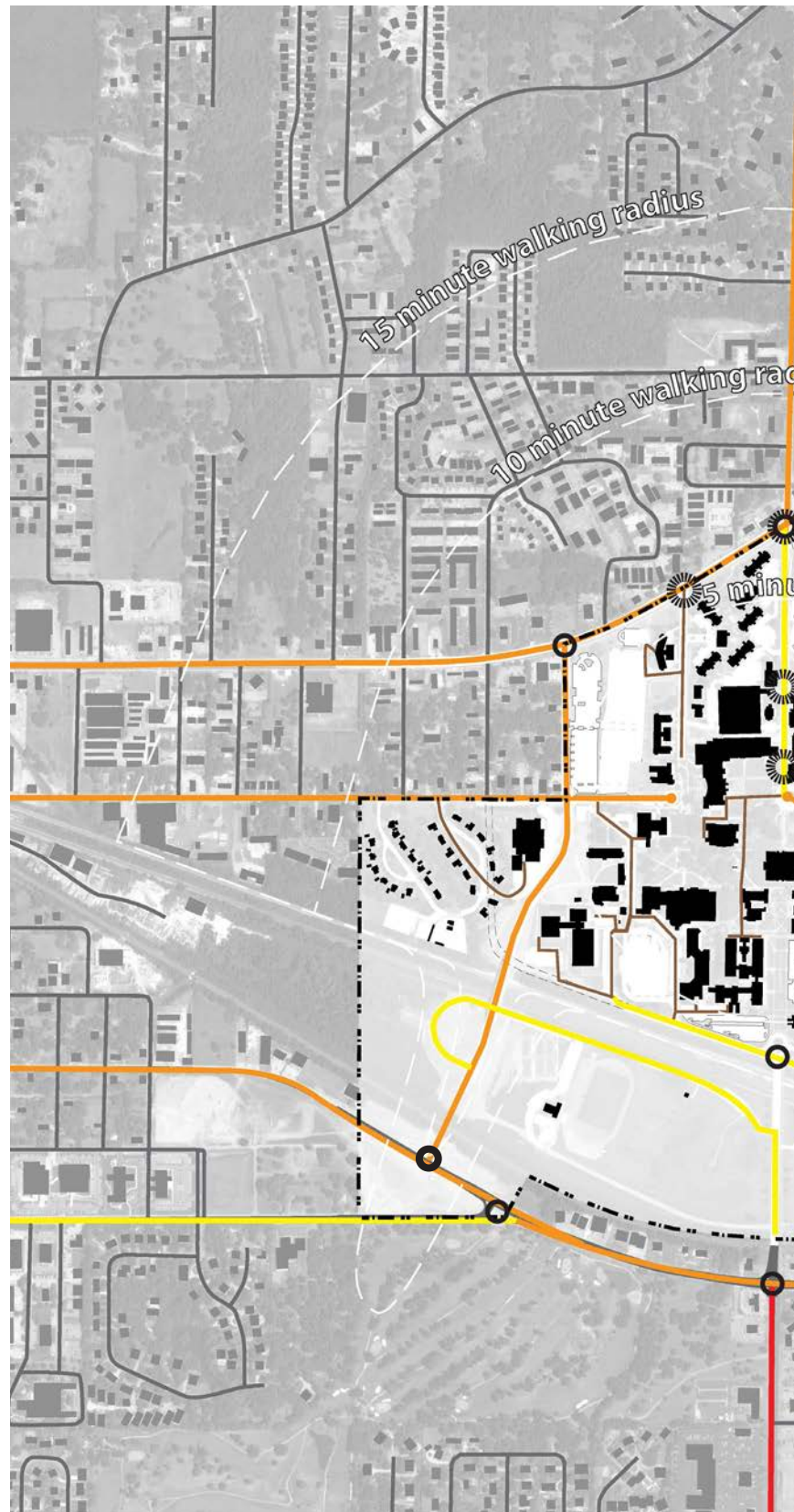
The campus is served by a roadway network and hierarchy of streets that are not directly controlled by the University.

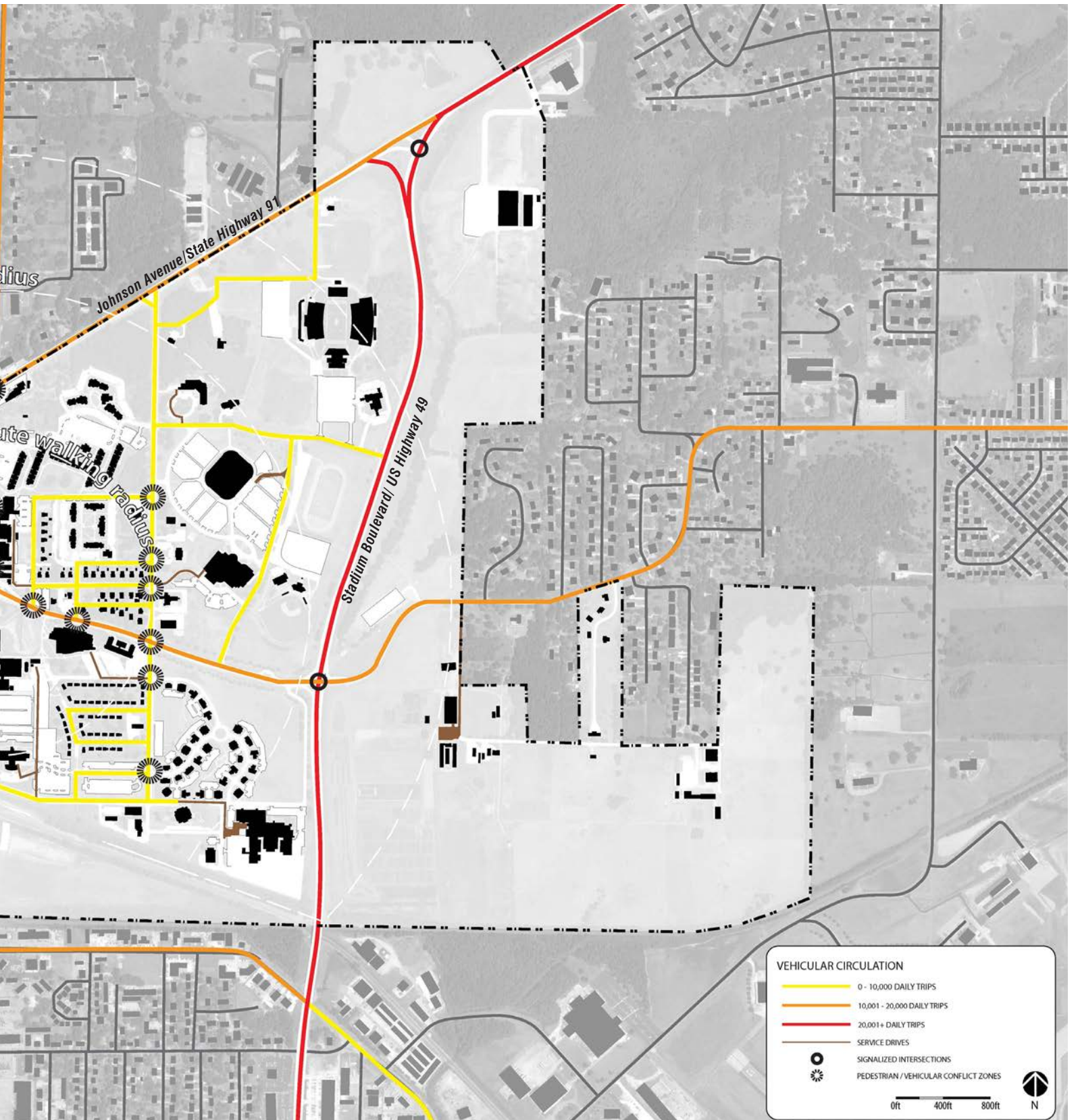
The Arkansas State Highway and Transportation Department controls the major adjacent arterials. Johnson Avenue, also State Highway 91, has daily traffic counts between 17,000 and 20,000 vehicles adjacent to the campus. Stadium Boulevard, also US Highway 49, has daily traffic counts between 28,000 and 37,000 vehicles adjacent to the campus.

The City of Jonesboro Streets Department controls other major campus entry routes. Caraway Road south of campus has 20,000 daily vehicles, and Washington Avenue west of Caraway Road has 21,000 daily vehicles. The new Marion Berry Parkway bridge is also a City of Jonesboro street.

Streets within the campus are controlled by the Arkansas State Highway and Transportation Department.

All major campus entrances are signalized – Johnson at University Loop West, Johnson at Caraway, Johnson at University Loop East, Johnson at Stadium, Stadium at Aggie, and Washington at Marion Berry Parkway.





VEHICULAR CIRCULATION

- 0 - 10,000 DAILY TRIPS
- 10,001 - 20,000 DAILY TRIPS
- 20,001+ DAILY TRIPS
- SERVICE DRIVES
- SIGNALIZED INTERSECTIONS
- PEDESTRIAN / VEHICULAR CONFLICT ZONES

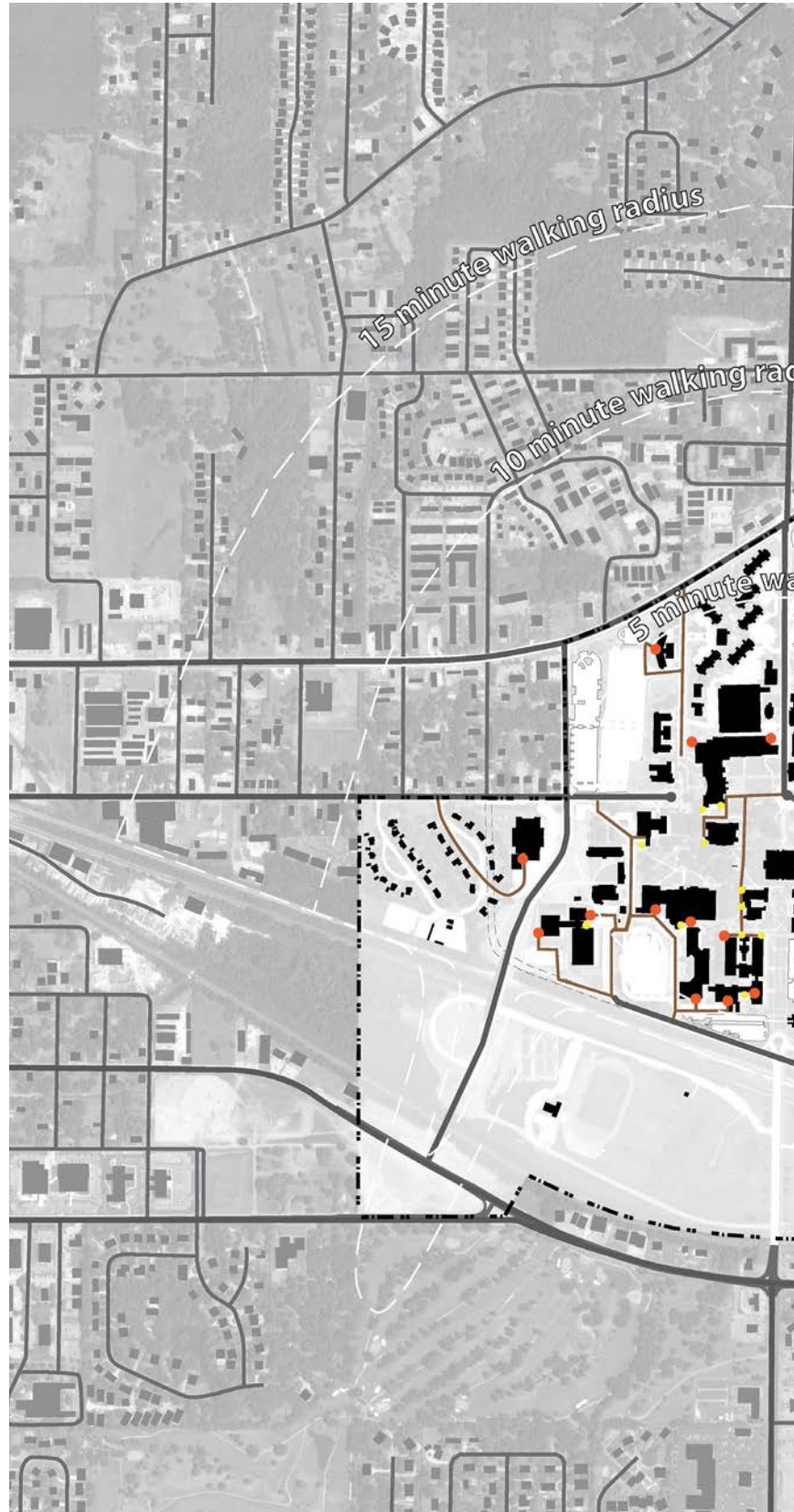
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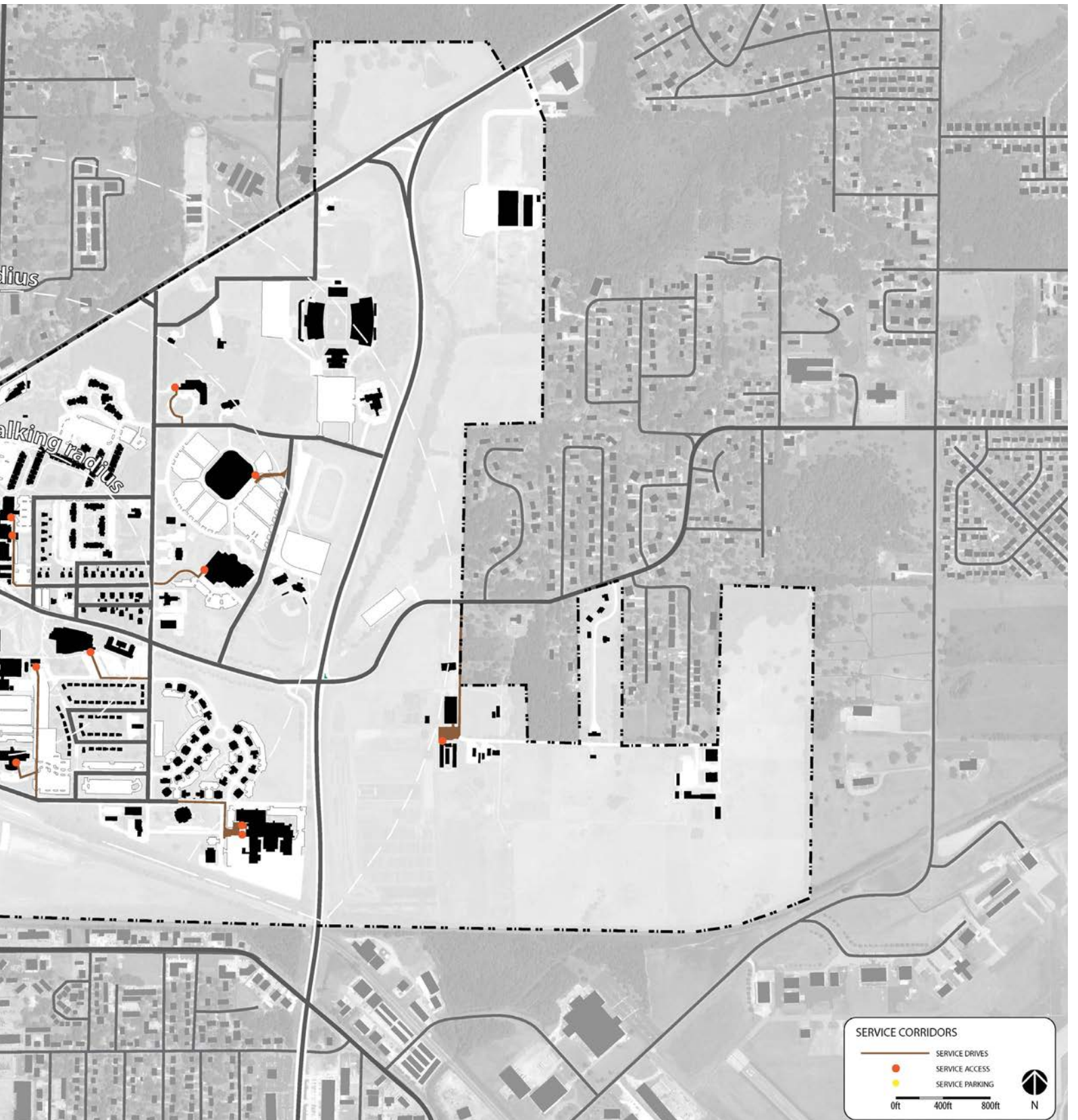
Service Corridors

Facilities Management staff and deliveries are provided access through service doors at each building, and campus roads and wide paths provide vehicular access. Service to most buildings does not negatively impact pedestrian circulation and spaces. In the pedestrian core, some buildings have service entrances with pedestrian conflicts.

- Wilson Hall – Surrounded completely by open space, service access and parking are located on the southwest corner of the building.
- Carl R. Reng Student Union – Service access and parking are located on the south end of the building on a major pedestrian path between the Union and Wilson Hall. Service and loading occur both in the northwest corner of the building (cafeteria loading) and northeast corner (bookstore loading), and both create pedestrian/vehicle conflicts on Dean Street and Caraway Road respectively.
- Humanities and Social Sciences – The service loading area for this planned building, which will be surrounded by open space, is intended to be located on the east façade opposite the Red WOLF Center entrance; it will likely be adjacent to a major pedestrian path between the northeast residential halls and the Caraway Mall academic buildings.

These service areas are exposed to pedestrian traffic and detract from the visual quality of the campus environment. Service access is often at odds with pedestrian movement; as the campus continues to develop, service areas and drives will need to be more carefully arranged and integrated into the campus fabric.





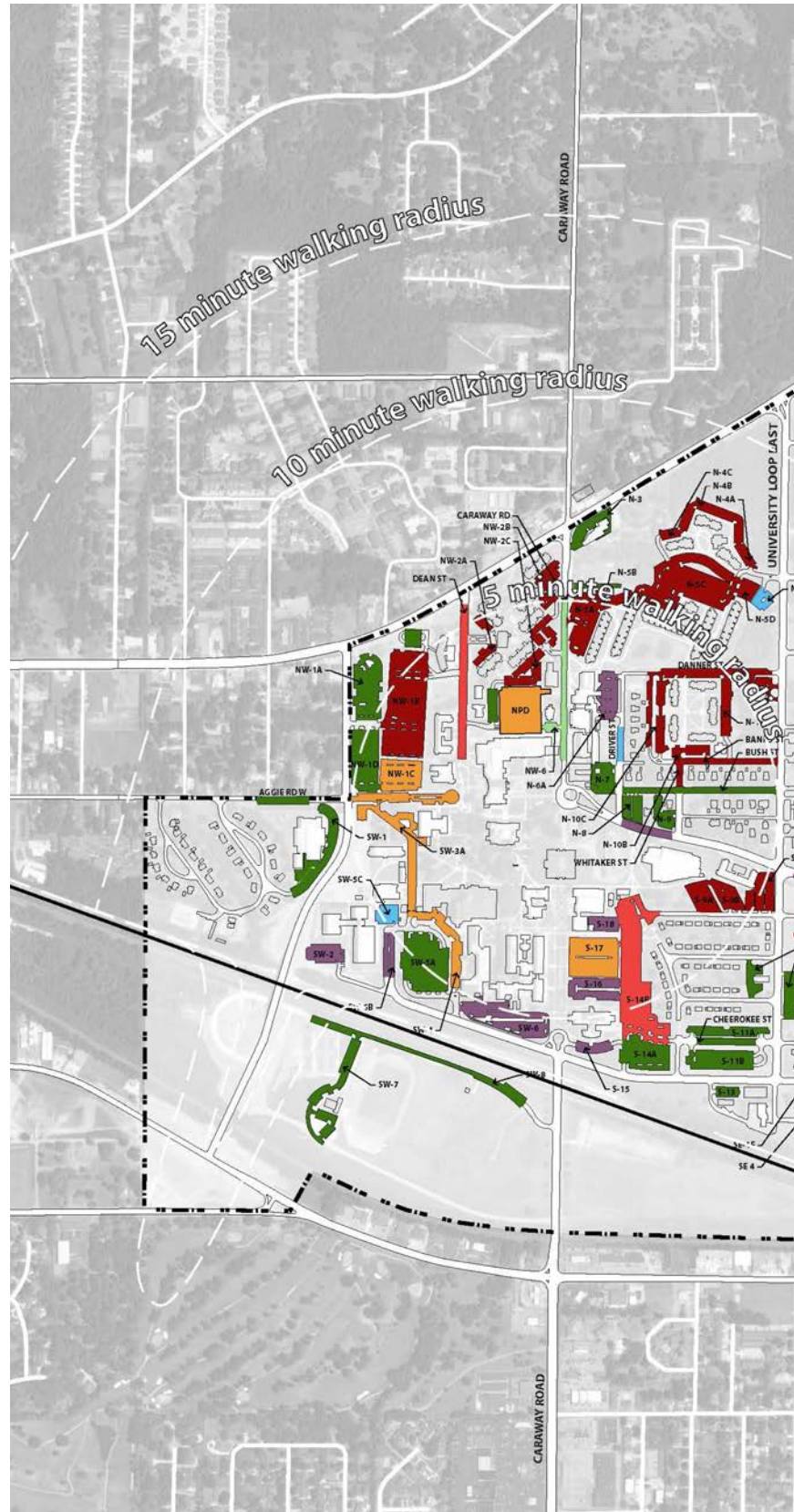
Vehicular Parking

The campus currently provides approximately 9,581 parking spaces, consisting of street parking, surface lots, and the North Parking Deck that holds 613 spaces on three levels. The current campus parking ratio, which compares the total campus population of 12,219 (10,129 students and 2,090 faculty/staff) to number of parking spaces, is 1.28 users per parking space. ASU provides significantly more parking than the national average for university campuses (one parking space for 2.8 campus users).

Parking lots and spaces are permitted by type: faculty and staff, student residential, visitor spaces, contract spaces, motorcycles, and commuter spaces. Most permits are not restricted to particular lots, so campus users can drive from one parking lot to another.

Contracted parking provides reserved parking spaces in core area parking spaces for a higher fee. ASU students that live or work on campus and also purchase contract spaces can have two or three spaces reserved for a single vehicle.

The campus currently provides sufficient parking, but some spaces are not located in convenient locations. Parking for the athletic and recreational facilities are separated from campus by the train tracks on the south or are beyond a comfortable 10-minute walk from the campus core. Significant parking areas east of University Loop East near the Convocation Center are within a ten-minute walk but are disconnected by University Loop East and thus have reportedly lower utilization.





PARKING INVENTORY			
Name	Predominant Use	Walk from Center	Existing Number of Spaces
NW-1A	Commuter	10	156
NW-1B	Resident	5	542
NW-1C	Contract	5	114
NW-1D	Commuter	5	171
NW- W PARKING DECK	Commuter	5	0
NW-AGGIE RD W	Commuter	10	54
NW-DEAN ST.	Service	5	20
NW-2A	Resident	5	44
NW-2B	Resident	10	74
NW-2C	Resident	5	196
NW-CARAWAY RD.	Short-Term	5	37
NW-6	Short-Term	5	13
NW-N PARKING DECK	Contract	5	613
N-03	Commuter	10	43
N-04A	Resident	10	55
N-04B	Resident	10	47
N-04C	Resident	10	52
N-05A	Resident	10	132
N-05B	Resident	10	30
N-05C	Resident	10	375
N-05D	Resident	10	36
N-05E	Visitor	10	25
N-06A	Faculty/Staff	5	78
N-EAST OF NURSING	Resident	5	0
N-07	Commuter	5	89
N-08	Commuter	5	58
N-09	Commuter	5	50
N-10A	Resident	10	63
N-10B	Resident	5	30
N-10C	Resident	5	82
N-BANKS ST.	Resident	5	28
N-BUSH ST.	Commuter	5	71
N-DRIVER ST.	Commuter	5	27
N-DANNER ST.	Resident	10	72
N-WHITAKER ST.	Resident	5	17
N-GREEK VILLAGE	Resident	5	0
N-S OF NEW HONORS	Resident	5	0
N-AGGIE CENTRAL	Visitor	5	0
NE-1	Commuter	10+	43
NE-2	Commuter	10+	20
NE-INDOOR PRACTICE	Commuter	10	0
NE-3A	Commuter	10+	354
NE-3B	Commuter	10+	336
NE-4	Commuter	10+	47
NE-5A	Commuter	10+	93
NE-5B	Faculty/Staff	10+	187
NE-5C	Commuter	10+	206
NE-5D	Commuter	10	124
NE-5E	Commuter	10	102
NE-5F	Commuter	10	123
NE-5G	Commuter	10	119
NE-5H	Commuter	10	146
NE-6	Commuter	10+	120
NE-7	Commuter	10+	377
NE-8	Commuter	10	131

Name	Predominant Use	Walk from Center	Existing Number of Spaces
SE-AGGIE RD E	Faculty/Staff	10	61
SE-1A	Commuter	10	46
SE-1B	Resident	10	16
SE-1C	Resident	10	33
SE-1D	Resident	10	33
SE-1E	Resident	10	31
SE-1F	Resident	10	18
SE-1G	Resident	10+	38
SE-1H	Resident	10+	18
SE-1I	Resident	10+	18
SE-1J	Resident	10+	18
SE-1K	Resident	10+	70
SE-1L	Resident	10	26
SE-1M	Resident	10	23
SE-PAWNEE ST.	Commuter	10+	50
SE-N OF PAWNEE	Commuter	10+	0
SE-2A	Service	10+	117
SE-2B	Commuter	10+	34
SE-2C	Service	10+	112
SE-3	Commuter	10+	22
SE-4	Commuter	10+	12
S-07	Visitor	5	12
S-09A	Resident	5	75
S-09B	Resident	10	74
S-09C	Resident	10	96
S-10	Commuter	10	15
S-11A	Commuter	10	84
S-11B	Commuter	10	147
S-CHEROKEE ST.	Commuter	10	28
S-12	Faculty/Staff	10	25
S-13	Commuter	10	30
S-14A	Commuter	10	157
S-14B	Commuter	5	432
S-15	Faculty/Staff	10	42
S-16	Faculty/Staff	5	117
S-17	Contract	5	228
S-18	Faculty/Staff	5	42
SW-1	Commuter	10	165
SW-WEST OF MIL SCI	Commuter	10	0
SW-2	Faculty/Staff	10	44
SW-3A	Contract	5	127
SW-4	Contract	5	78
SW-5A	Commuter	5	297
SW-5B	Faculty/Staff	5	28
SW-5C	Visitor	5	39
SW-6	Faculty/Staff	10	145
SW-7	Commuter	10+	145
SW-8	Commuter	10+	56
SW-CARAWAY	Commuter	10+	0
SW-RUGBY	Commuter	10+	35
TOTAL			9,581
PARKING RATIO (USERS/SPACE)			1.28
Students			10,129
Faculty Staff			2,090
Total Users			12,219

PARKING LOT PREDOMINANT USES

FACULTY / STAFF	MOTORCYCLES	SHORT-TERM METER
VISITOR	SERVICE	COMMUTER
CONTRACT	CAMPUS RESIDENTS	

0ft 400ft 800ft N

Transit

The campus is serviced by Jonesboro Economic Transit System (JETS) bus routes. All three JETS routes serve campus or pass by it. Services levels are very infrequent (one-hour headways), making transit a less viable transportation alternative.

Walking Facilities

The campus has an integrated network of pedestrian walks. There are major pedestrian and vehicular conflicts where high volume pedestrian paths cross vehicle routes. Major on-campus barriers for walking are:

- Caraway Road east of the North Parking Deck – Due to the building siting of the Reynolds Center, Eugene W. Smith Hall, College of Nursing & Health Professions Building, and International English Studies, most residents of Northpark Quads, Red Wolf Den, and Collegiate Park who are walking to the campus core are funneled down Caraway Road. Passenger vehicles traveling to the Post Office parking lot and the North Parking Deck, delivery vehicles traveling to the northeast Carl R. Reng Student Union loading dock, and through traffic have created major walker/vehicle conflicts. During the master planning process, the University closed a section of Caraway Road west of Eugene W. Smith Hall to reduce this conflict, but vehicle access to the Post Office parking lot still creates a conflict.
- Aggie Road west of University Loop West – Red WOLF Center is a major attractor for walkers living in the Living-Learning Communities, Northpark Quads, and Red Wolf Den. Walkers cross Aggie Road, creating a conflict with drivers traveling through campus.
- University Loop East – The greatest number of internal walker/vehicle conflicts lie along University Loop East. Walkers traveling from the campus core to the Village Apartments, Fowler Center academic uses, and athletic facilities must cross the four-lane

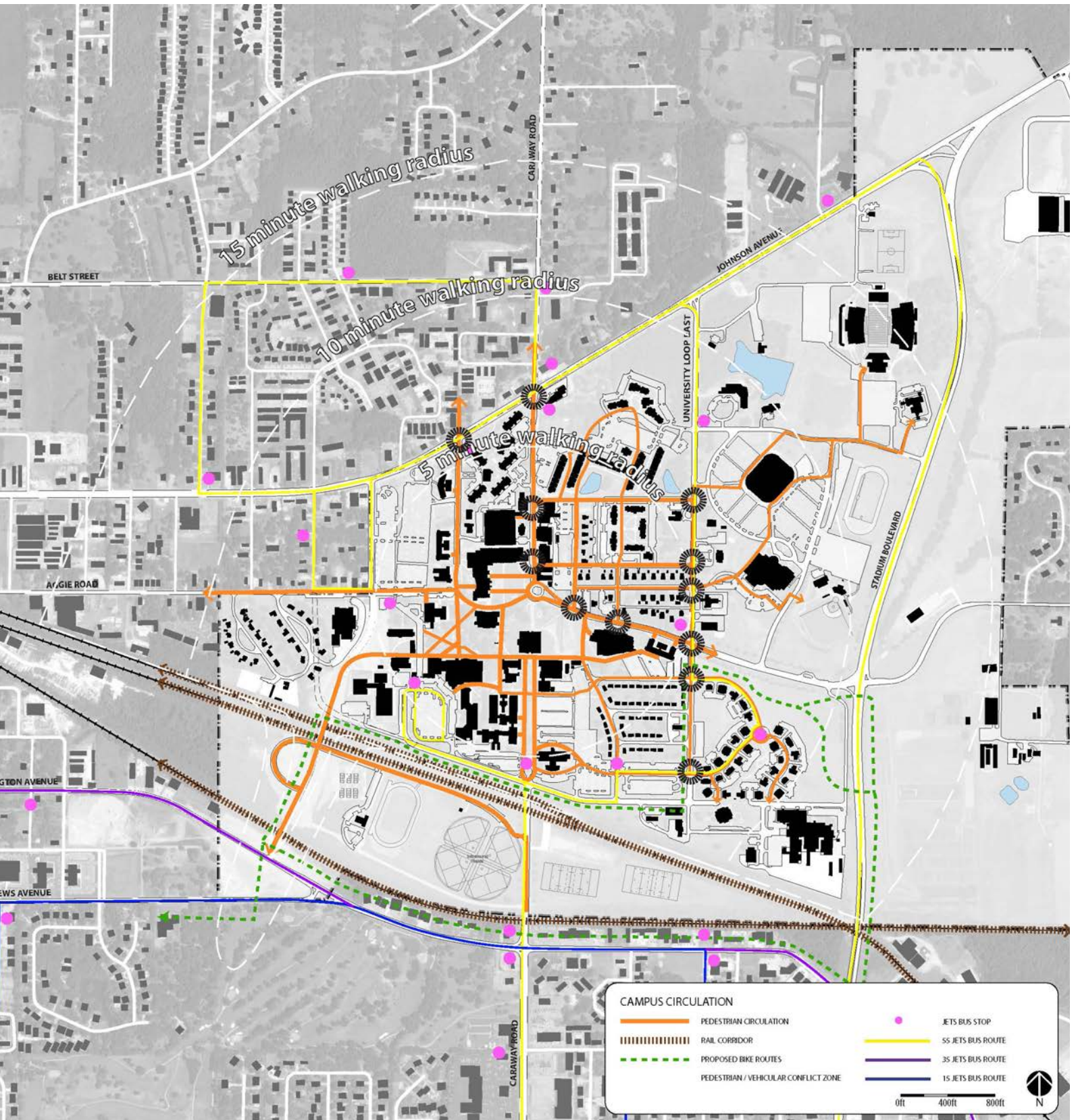
road without any marked or designated crosswalks. The most dangerous conflict is at University Loop East and Aggie Road, with the highest daily vehicular trips.

Walkways are less frequent as the distance from the campus core increases, at which point walkways are often in poor condition and only serve foot traffic from parking lots to residential halls.

Accessing off-campus uses and destinations by foot is very difficult. A significant number of students live north of Johnson Avenue, and crossing the state highway is not comfortable or safe. Some students do not use the signals at University Loop West and Caraway Road; the Dean Street intersection is not signalized. With the closure of the Caraway Road rail crossings, walkers cannot safely access the commercial businesses south of campus on Caraway Road and Stadium Boulevard. It is possible to comfortably walk west to neighborhood uses like The Edge Coffeehouse, although future traffic volumes on Marion Berry Parkway are unknown.

Bicycle Facilities

The City of Jonesboro is designing and constructing a 29-mile asphalt trail around the city that will connect parks, a school, Turtle Creek Mall, and ASU. The routing and design of the bike path was concurrent with the campus master plan preparation. The campus connection to the citywide trail will provide commuters and residents with the opportunity to more safely bike to downtown, shopping locations, and homes. On-campus bike routes connecting to this trail and more bike racks are needed to support increased bicycle use on campus as a viable alternative to cars.



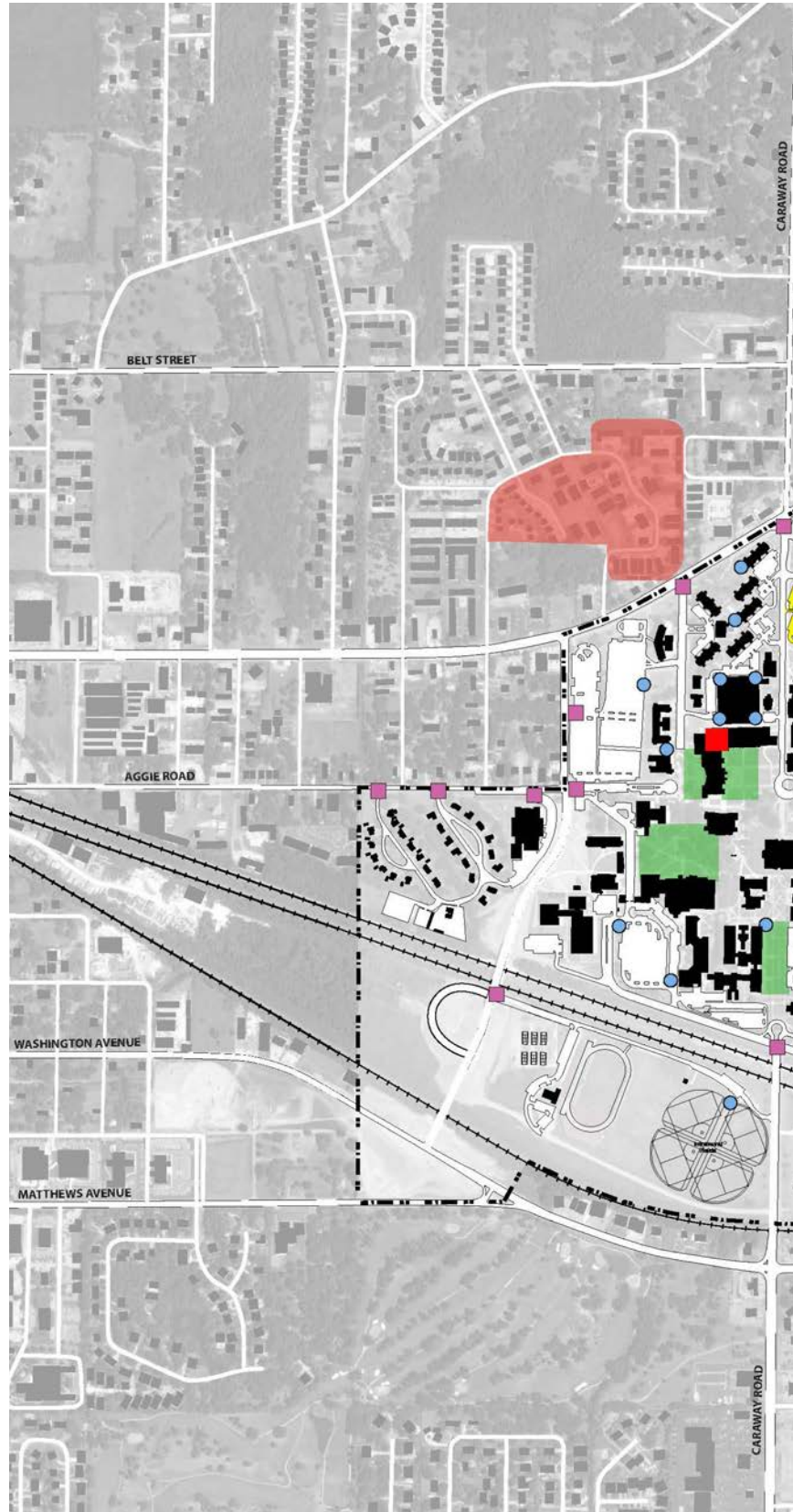
JETS service and Proposed Bikeway as of Fall 2011

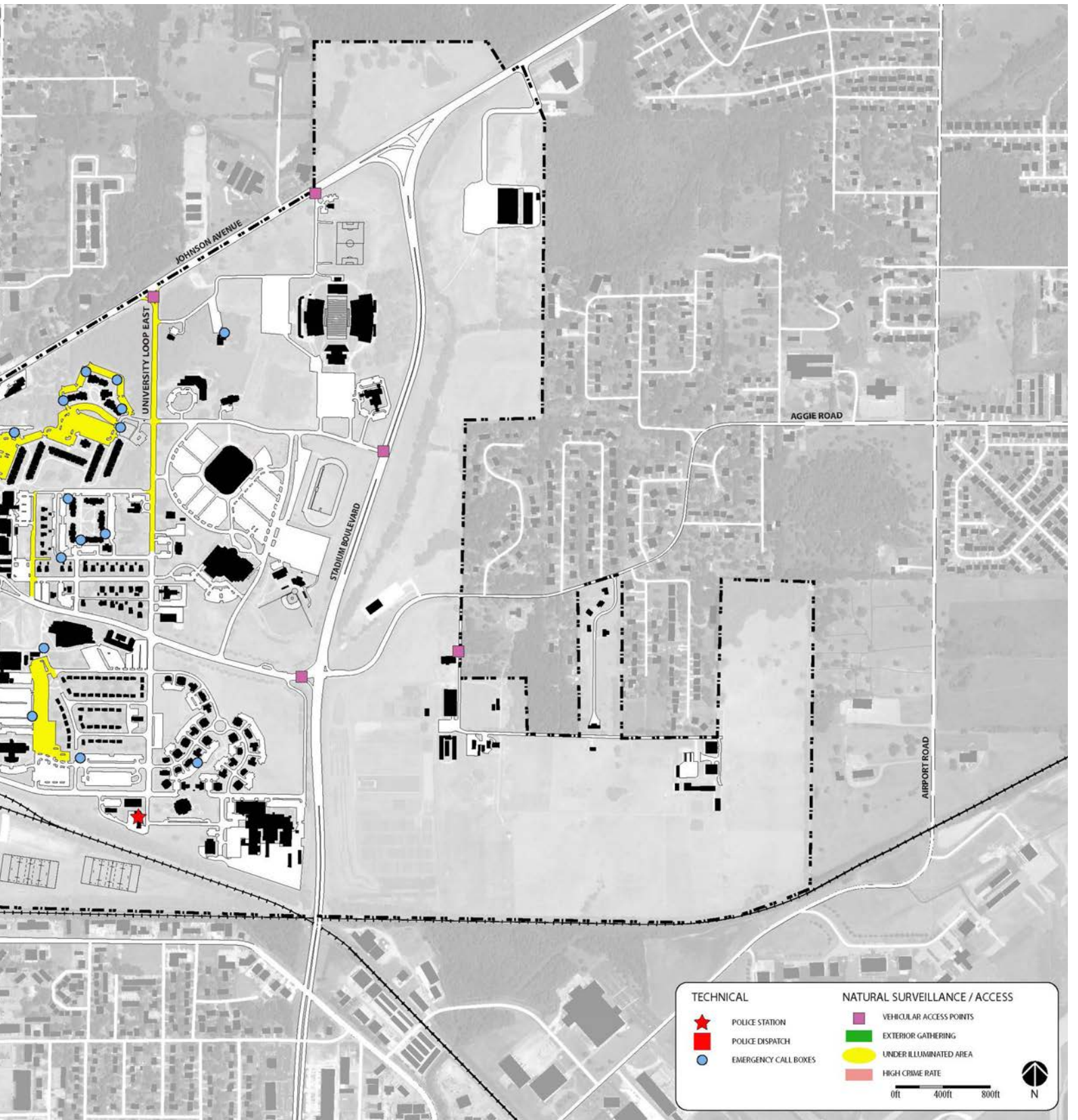
Safety

Crime statistics are a tool to put crime in comparative terms and allow for an in-depth analysis of the overall crime risk. The most well-known and respected crime mapping tool is produced by CAP Index who has been producing crime mapping for over 20 years. CAP Index produces a CRIMECAST score, which represents the overall risk of crime at a location.

Based on the campus crime reports from 2009, 2010, and 2011, the CRIMECAST Score for ASU is 316. CRIMECAST Scores are based on a scale of 0 to 2000, with 0 representing the lowest risk and 2000 the highest, 100 is the national average. CRIMECAST scores for universities are typically higher than the national average due to the demographic population. The average score for higher education locations is 218. Therefore ASU's score is 50 percent higher than the average higher education institution.

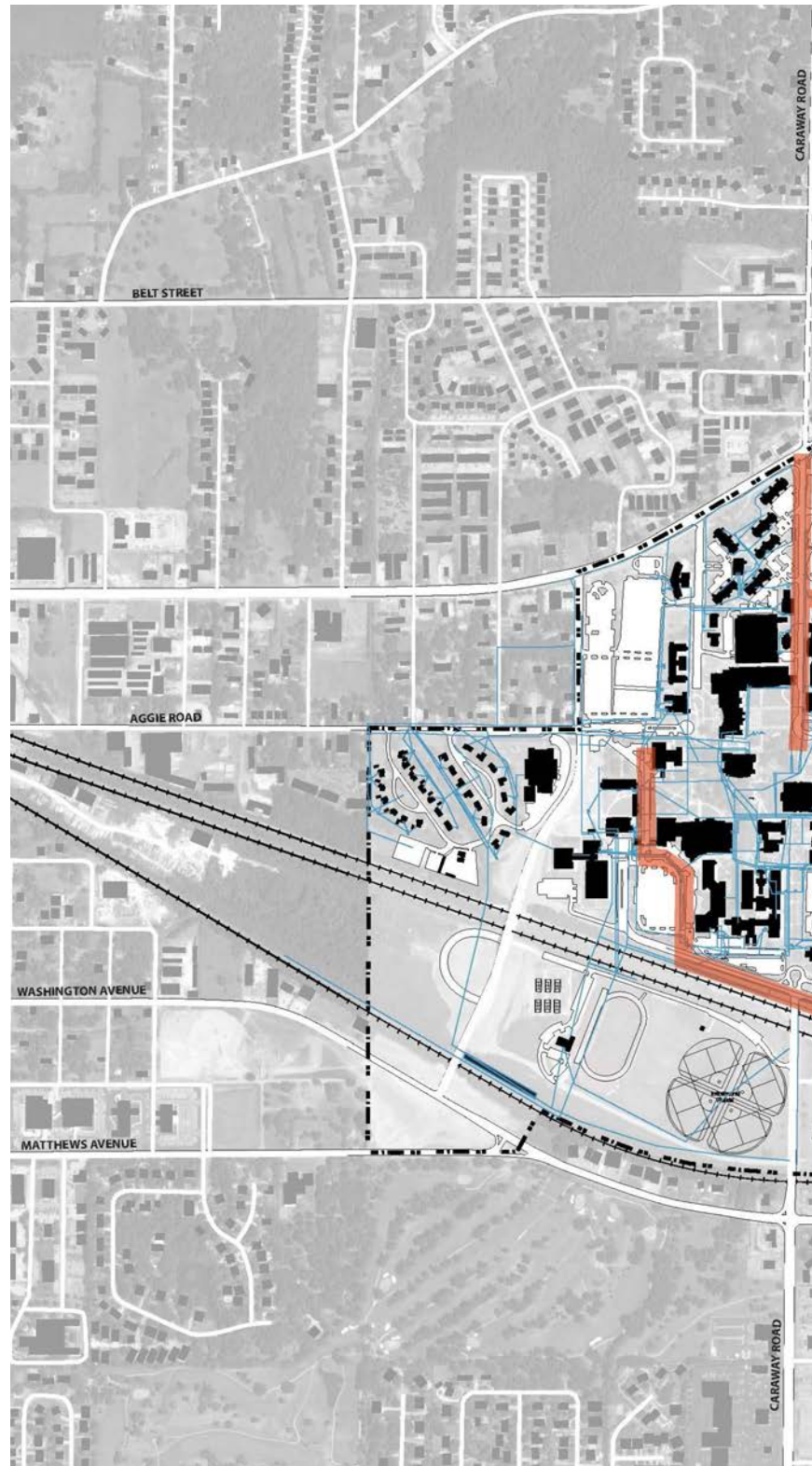
There are several locations around campus, including parking lots, major pedestrian corridors, and outside of residential buildings, that are under-illuminated areas. Increasing visibility through added lighting helps deter criminal activity. The campus is equipped with emergency call boxes, though their presence is minimal, if not lacking in locations where exterior gathering occurs, such as outside of the library, Caraway pedestrian mall, and surrounding the athletic facilities. With the high crime rate in the neighborhood northwest of campus, ASU should take precautions to prevent the possibility of spillover onto campus.

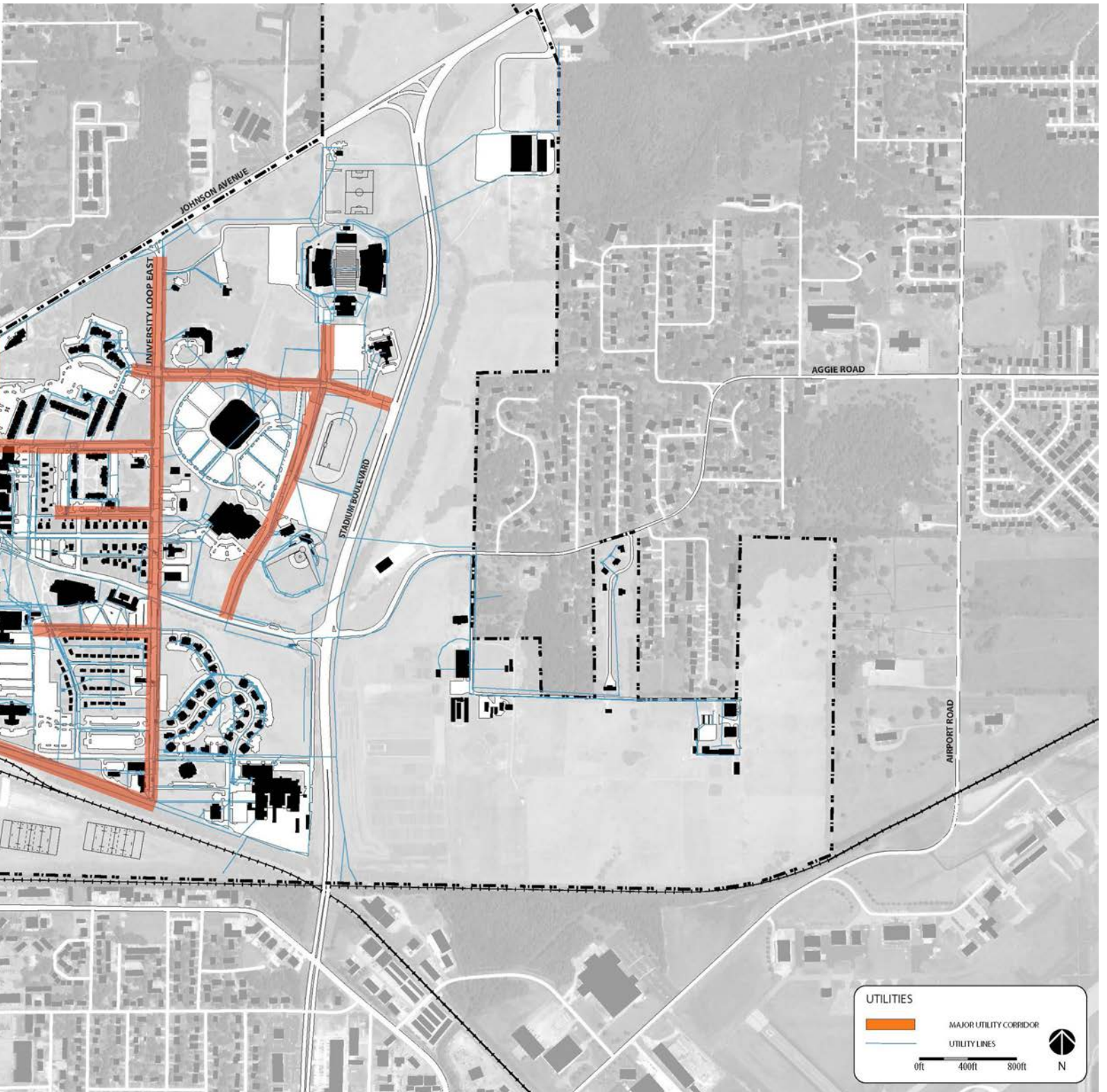




Utility Corridors

The university has several major utility corridors running below the roads throughout campus. The map shows the location of major combined utility corridors. From these major corridors, utility lines connect and feed into buildings and residences. Other utilities are located throughout campus outside of these major utility corridors. Due to the number and nature of utilities within these major corridors, construction of buildings on these corridors is not advisable.





CONCERNS AND DREAMS

The campus master plan must address both the concerns and dreams of campus users and visitors. To quickly and comprehensively understand the campus's primary strengths, opportunities, weaknesses, and threats, the campus planning team interviewed hundreds of students, faculty, and staff and City of Jonesboro staff in October 2011. The interviews occurred during small group sessions in an informal discussion format, during large group workshops, and during drop-ins. Participants were invited to discuss their concerns regarding the physical campus and how physical improvements could further ASU's academic goals.

Many issues resurfaced frequently throughout the stakeholder interviews.

Parking, Transit, and Vehicle Circulation

- Everyone expects to park in front of their destination.
- There is plenty of available parking supply at athletics. "We don't have a parking problem, we have a walking problem."
- Students, faculty, staff, and visitors drive around campus looking for close-in parking spaces. They avoid walking.
- Parking management is not effective. Students are purchasing multiple passes and driving around campus (residential hall to contract parking at the Student Union to on-campus job).
- Facilities Management staff would like to reestablish parking for full-size vehicles at every building entrance.
- On-campus road maintenance by the Arkansas State Highway and Transportation Department is below the University's expectations.
- After Caraway Road is closed west of Eugene W. Smith Hall, Aggie Road should be narrowed (e.g. add on-street parking).
- JETS serves campus, however the 1-hour headways makes it an unattractive mobility option.
- The Post Office could relocate out of the Reng Student Services Center, reducing the walker/vehicle conflict in the Post Office parking lot.

Open Space and Landscape

- There is too much campus to mow given available Facilities landscaping staff.
- Plantings at gateways should "wow" visitors, and many do not now.
- The grass browns out without full-time watering in summer.
- The spaces east and west of the Student Union are the campus's only effective outdoor spaces.
- There needs to be more recreational spaces near all of the residential halls.

Pedestrian Circulation

- The academic core is very pedestrian-oriented.
- There are many pedestrian/vehicle conflicts on the paths from the campus core to the residence halls and athletic facilities.
- Crossing Aggie Road at the Red WOLF Center is dangerous.
- Many on campus are hopeful about the Caraway closure and improving safety for walkers.
- Many pedestrians cross mid-street versus at the crosswalks, further contributing to vehicular conflicts.
- After the Caraway rail crossings are closed, many feel that students will still cross the ditch and tracks to access the intramural fields.
- The City needs to build sidewalks along streets that are south of campus.

- When parking is more difficult, more will bike to and on campus.
- Campus is virtually barrier-free for disabled campus users.

Surrounding Community

- Campus seems like a fortress to outsiders.
- Visitors expect clear wayfinding and convenient parking when on campus.
- The City would support student-oriented retail near campus.
- North Jonesboro neighborhoods have high crime rate.
- The City has designated the neighborhood that is west of University Loop West for mixed-use redevelopment.
- Traffic on Stadium and Johnson will continue to increase as growth occurs far from campus.
- The City is considering creating a potential eastern bypass that would reduce traffic on Stadium Boulevard, but the timing is unknown.

Athletic and Recreation

- The athletic program has indicated many facility needs: football improvements (visitor locker room renovation, press box expansion, additional suites), indoor practice facilities (football practice, tennis, track), baseball (locker room, training room), soccer (offices, training room, restrooms, concessions), and lit fields.

- The old track along Stadium Boulevard must be either repaired or replaced.
- If access routes to the intramural fields are not convenient for walkers they won't be used.
- The campus needs more recreation facilities in the campus core.
- Neither athletics nor recreation is interested in sharing facilities.

Buildings and Facilities

- The Humanities and Social Sciences Building must be completed. Many other program moves are dependent on it.
- The College of Business has indicated the need for a new building.
- The Convocation Center needs a practice gyms, suites, and other improvements.
- Child Development wants to double in size.
- ASU Museum would like a new building at edge of campus to provide more visibility and easier vehicular access.
- Many building roofs are at the end of their useful lives.
- Many on campus desire a more consistent and historical building character.
- Campus has just begun efforts to reduce water and energy use, but sustainability is not a driving force in building and site design, construction, and maintenance.



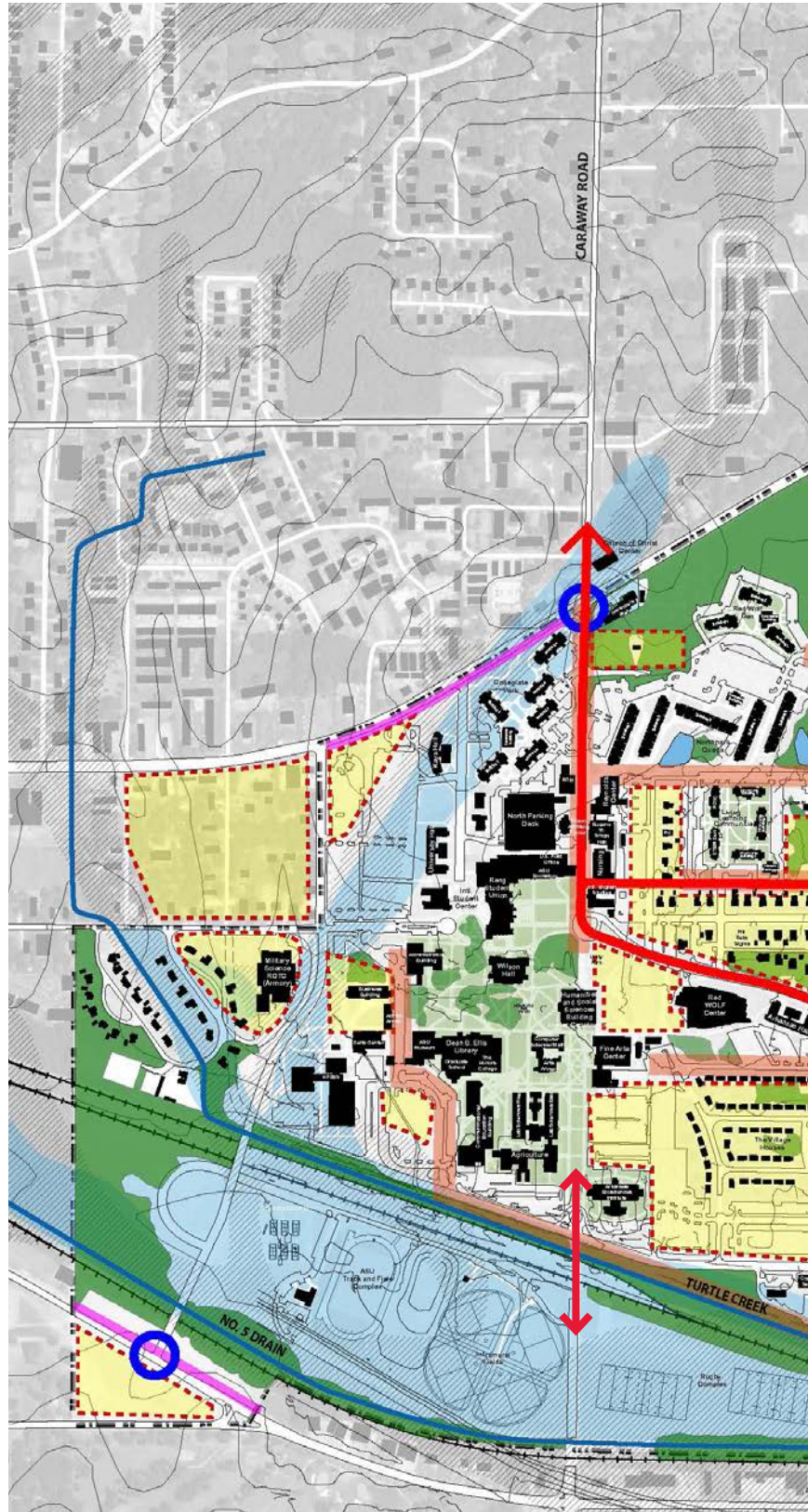
DEVELOPMENTAL OPPORTUNITIES PLAN

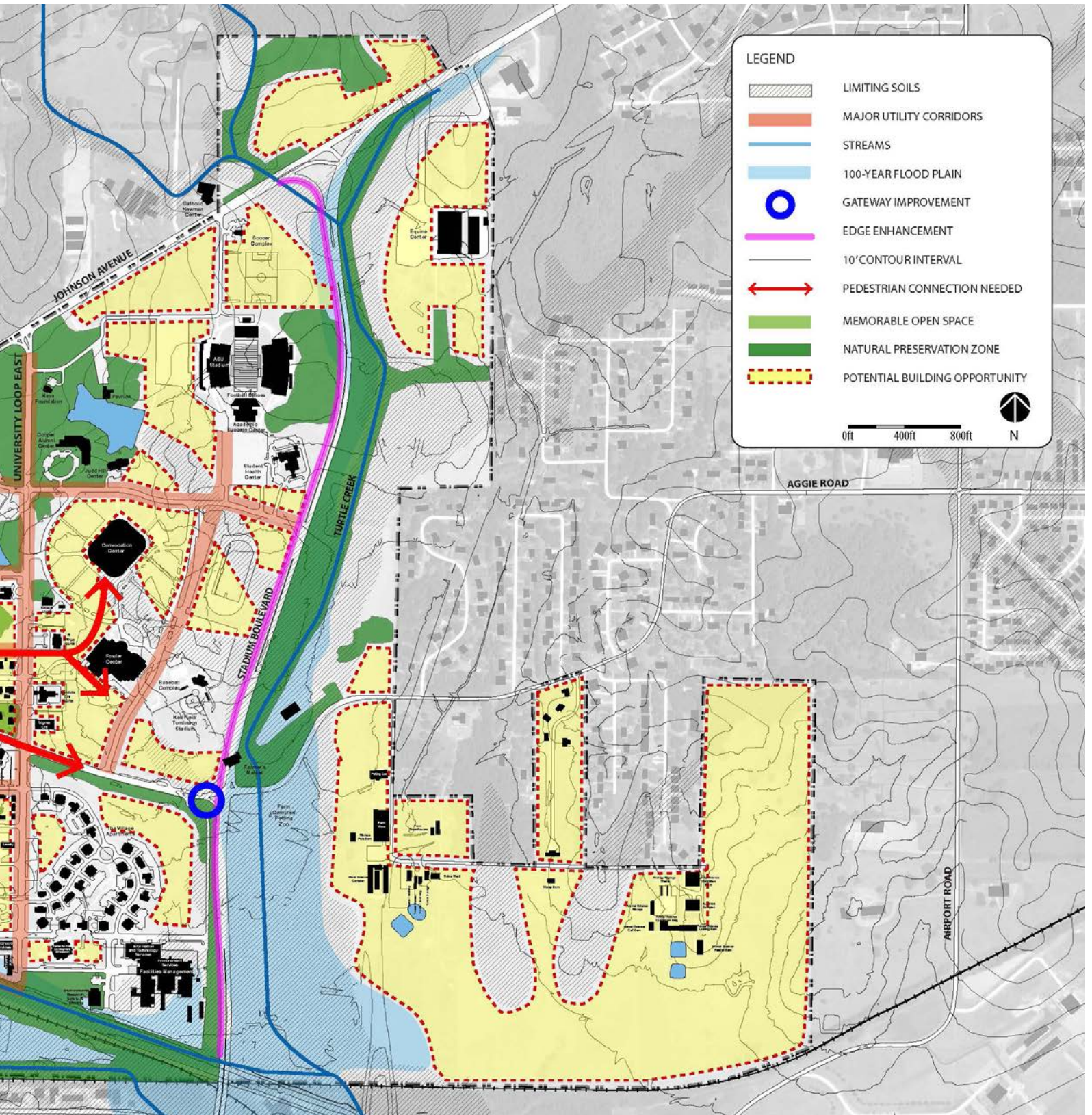
The Development Opportunities Plan serves as a graphic summary of all site analysis findings derived during initial stages of the master planning process. The analysis phase produced a series of informational layers that when overlaid begin to reveal opportunities for change on campus and locations for potential campus expansion.

The map depicts in a single graphic those areas that are encumbered by elements that may prevent or impede redevelopment or change, as described in the site analysis. Those obstacles include floodplain concerns, significant woodlands, and utility corridors.

The areas highlighted in yellow on the plan indicate zones that are unencumbered by these elements. It indicates locations where change could occur if necessary. While change in these areas may be physically possible, the change must occur holistically. Parking must be replaced before it is removed, building demolitions can only occur after all programs have been moved to better spaces, and circulation changes must allow continued access for all transportation modes. Off-campus redevelopment can only occur with the support of landowners.

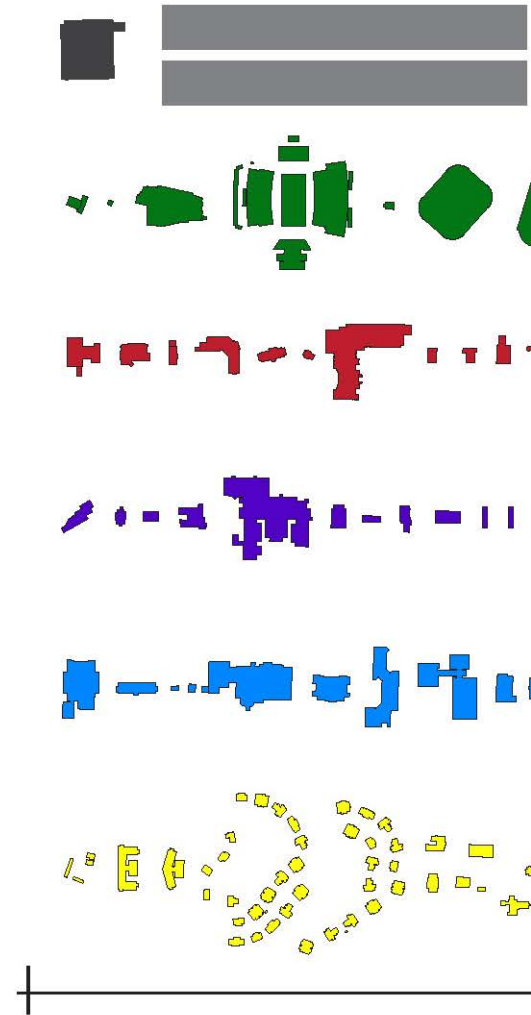
The composite graphic presents a preliminary evaluation of strategic opportunities for change to create a better overall campus environment. The Development Opportunities Plan suggests areas for increased density, improved pedestrian circulation, edge enhancement, and expanded open space networks.

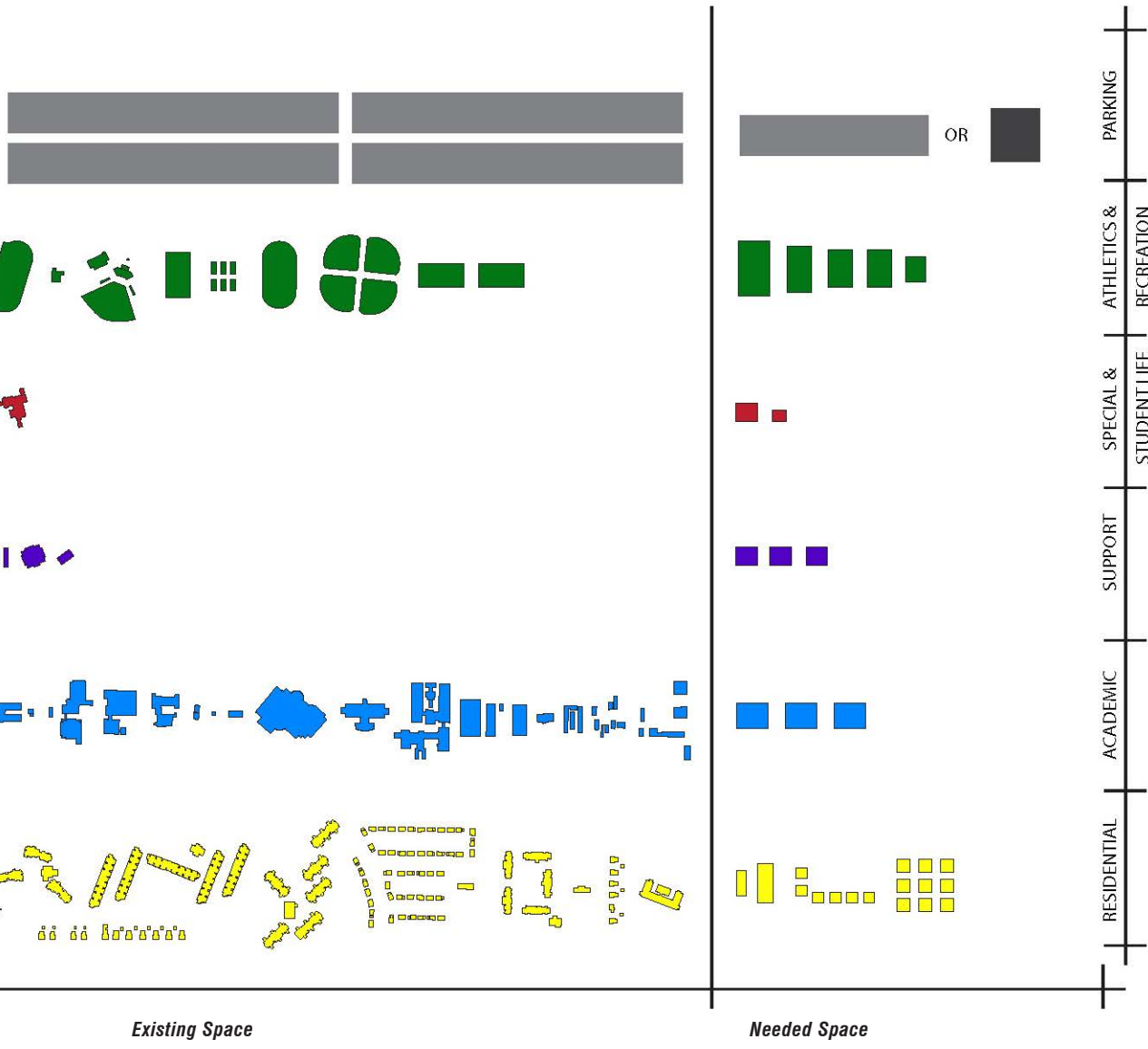




SPACE AND PROGRAM SUMMARY

Interviews, existing space analysis, and benchmarking have determined that additional and improved facilities are necessary on the ASU campus. The following diagrams illustrate the planning goals for academics, residential, parking, and special use. It is important to remember that this program is an estimate of future needs based on recognized benchmarking of similar institutions, along with decisions made by the University as to specific possible needs in the future. While it is impossible to predict the exact facility needs of the University, this program sets a reasonable and flexible framework in which Arkansas State University can grow for the foreseeable future. The additional building program does not allocate demolition or renovation measures that are described later in this plan. These numbers were used to help drive the alternatives portion of the plan and were adjusted as the plan moved forward.





KEY CHALLENGES

To address the broad range of issues and opportunities facing the Arkansas State University campus, the master planning process sought to balance various interests and resolve existing and potential conflicts among the different voices on campus and in the larger community. While there were many challenges to resolve, the following were the most significant:

- Reassess the campus entry experience, incorporating the closure of Caraway and the opening of the Marion Berry Parkway.
- Make the campus core welcoming for walkers, especially the paths between the core and critical destinations like residential halls, Red WOLF Center, and athletic and recreation facilities.
- Provide the facilities necessary to support the increasing diversity of ASU's student body and the expansion of research.
- Deepen the University's partnership with the City of Jonesboro to address security concerns and promote more adjacent campus-oriented redevelopment near the campus.
- In short, Arkansas State University seeks to be a leading learning and research institution, and its campus facilities must further that goal in both function and aesthetics.

ALTERNATIVES

To conclude the analysis process, challenges and opportunities for each analysis category were distilled and focused as recommendations leading to an exploration of alternatives.

The master planning process tested projected program and space needs in order to best achieve the vision and guiding principles of the master plan. While seeking a common vision and meeting the same future space needs demands, the alternatives approached that vision in very different ways.

The alternatives were presented to the campus community at open houses and workshop sessions. During these meetings, preferred elements were identified to be incorporated into a final plan. ASU and SmithGroupJJR identified the most desirable aspects of each of the alternative scenarios for integration into a single, comprehensive campus master plan. The master plan respects immovable programmatic pieces and preferred adjacencies, while capitalizing on the flexibility of other elements to create a unifying action plan for the future.





Campus-Wide Systems



ILLUSTRATIVE MASTER PLAN

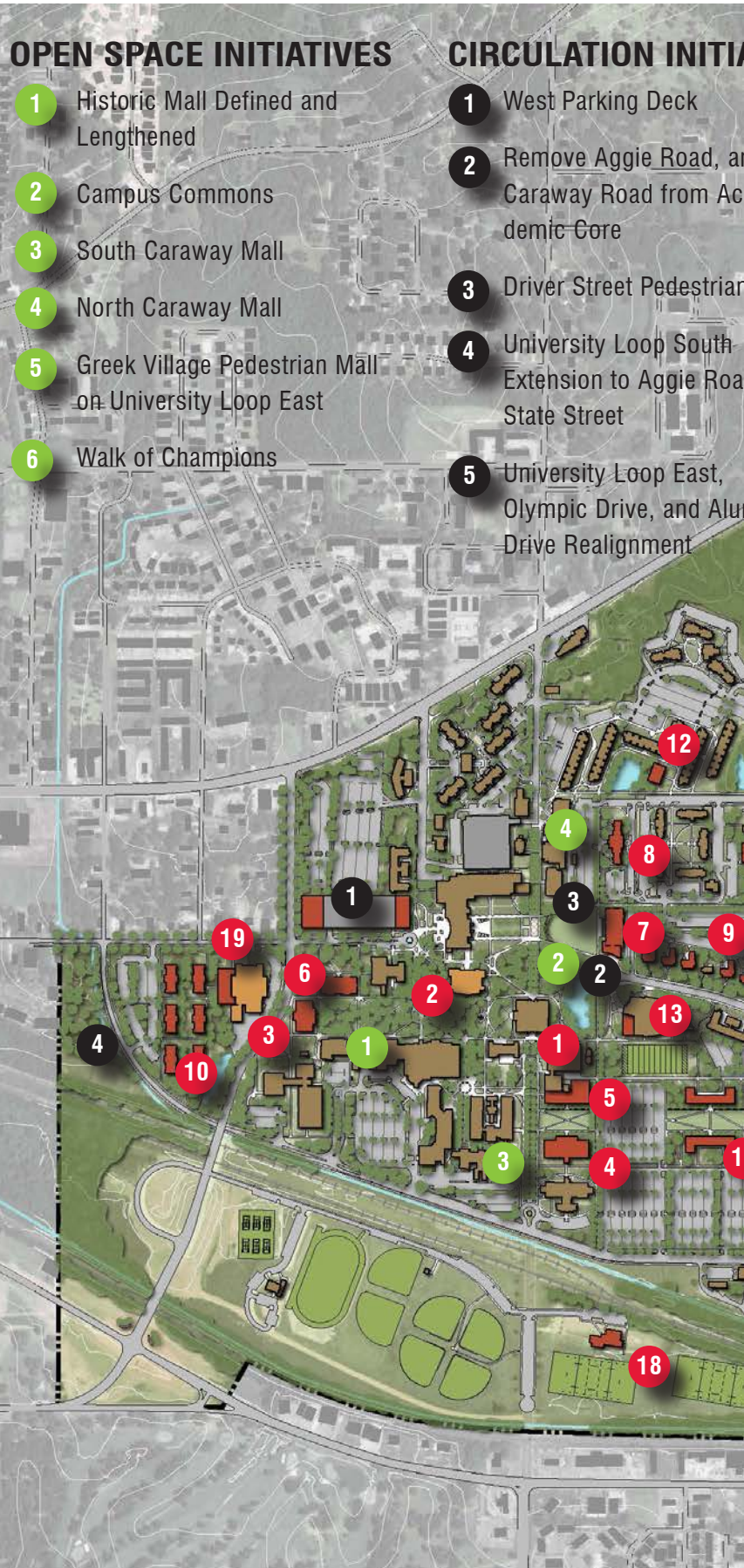
The intent of the campus master plan is to present a vision for Arkansas State University that reinforces its goals and objectives as it repositions itself for the future. The illustrative master plan represents an ambitious yet realistic future vision for the Arkansas State University campus. It translates the principles and key themes developed during the master planning process into a graphical representation. The plan represents both short and long-term opportunities for the continued growth and development.

Specifically, the illustrative master plan proposes the placement of new features such as long-term buildings, roadways, pedestrian corridors, open spaces, and parking with a thorough understanding of their relationship to ASU's existing campus composition. However, the fundamental function of the campus master plan is to suggest a principle-driven framework for managing future opportunities.

ORGANIZATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS

The physical campus master plan translates the mission and guiding principles into an illustrative framework to aid ASU's future decision-making process. It is comprised of three integrated and overlapping components: campus-wide systems, detailed neighborhood priorities, and campus-wide design guidelines.

This chapter addresses the first component – campus-wide systems. The illustrative master plan is supported by recommendations for campus-wide systems that include campus development, landscape character, circulation, and parking.



INITIATIVES

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BUILDING INITIATIVES

- 1** Humanities and Social Sciences Building
- 2** Wilson Hall Renovation for Int'l & Oth Programs
- 3** New Business Building
- 4** Academic/Research Building
- 5** Studio Arts Addition to Fine Arts
- 6** Historic Mall Academic Building
- 7** Campus Commons Academic/Administrative Building & Visitors Center
- 8** Honors Live/Learn Residential Hall
- 9** Greek Village
- 10** West Housing
- 11** Southeast Housing
- 12** Dining Facility in Northpark Quads
- 13** Red WOLF Center Addition
- 14** North Stadium Practice Facility
- 15** Athletic Stadium and Practice Field
- 16** Convocation Center Renovation and Expansion
- 17** Softball/Baseball Complex
- 18** Club Sports Facility
- 19** University Police Facility



KEY

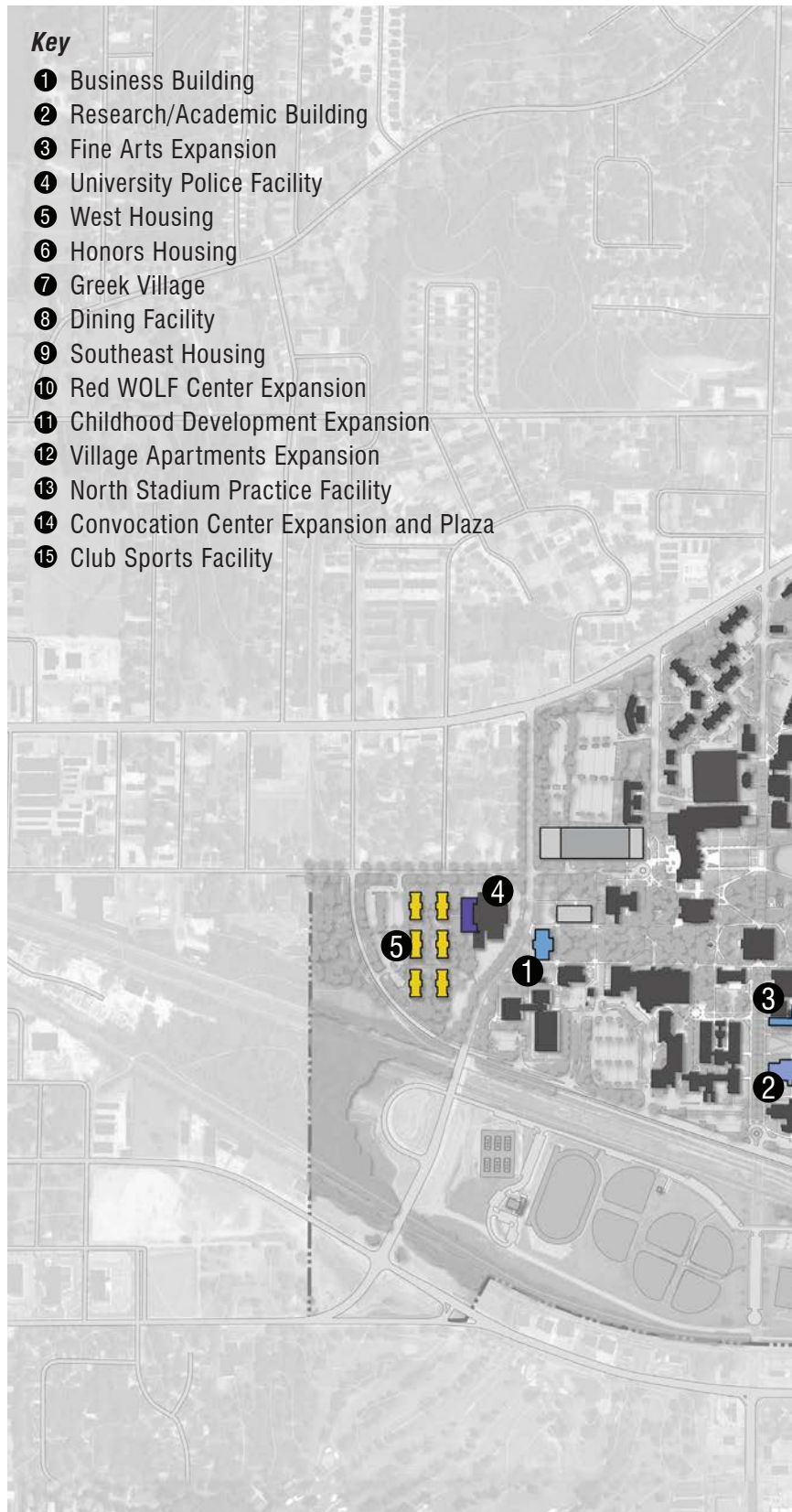
- PROPOSED BUILDING
- REPURPOSED BUILDING
- EXISTING BUILDING
- PARKING STRUCTURE

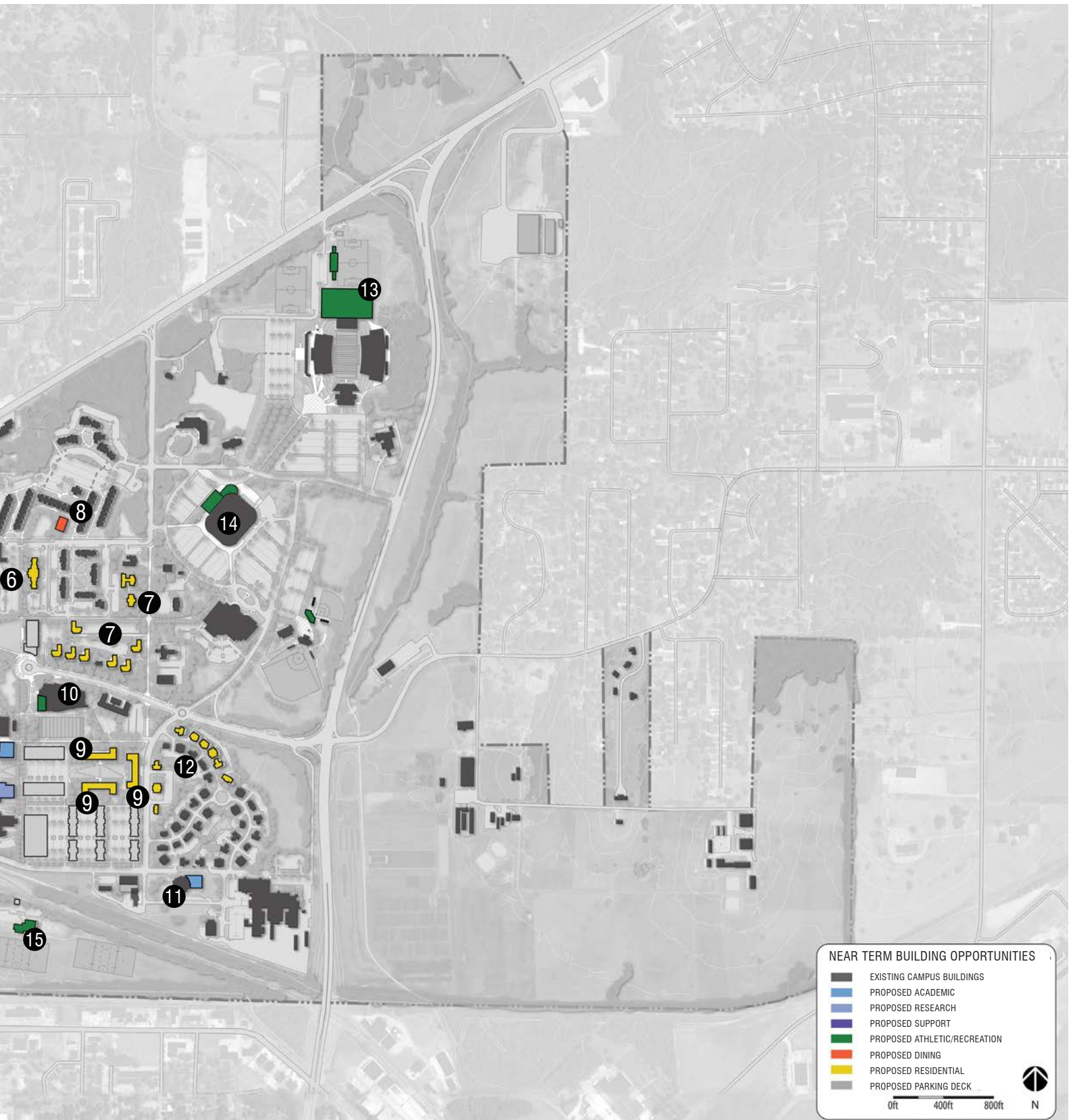
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Near-Term Building Opportunities

The near-term building opportunities address ASU's commitment to arts and humanities, research, enhanced student life, and athletics. A diversity of near-term need building uses include enhancements to traditional academic programs through the completion of Humanities and Social Sciences Building and construction of a new Business Building. Research activities will grow in a new Research and Academic Building, relocating out of ABI and the Lab Sciences Buildings, which will allow academic instruction to expand in place. Near-term campus opportunities also include student support services such as the Northpark Dining Facility, sorority housing, Honors Live/Learn housing, and additional undergraduate housing. Both Liberty Bank Stadium and the Convocation Center receive large additions.





Building Repurposing and Renovations

Based on ASU's existing building condition assessment and input from campus leader and other users, SmithGroupJJR identified a range of facilities that are either in need of repurposing or renovation. The master plan recommends that Wilson Hall, Military Science Building, and University Police be renovated and repurposed. The completion of the Humanities and Social Sciences building will set up a series of moves that will allow existing programs to grow and make room for new uses. The repurposing efforts primarily address conversion activities that will result from recommended shifts in academic and support services to new and repurposed facilities. Anticipated near-term remodeling project include College of Nursing, Dean B. Ellis Library, Agriculture, HPESS, Computer Science/ Math, and Lab Science East.



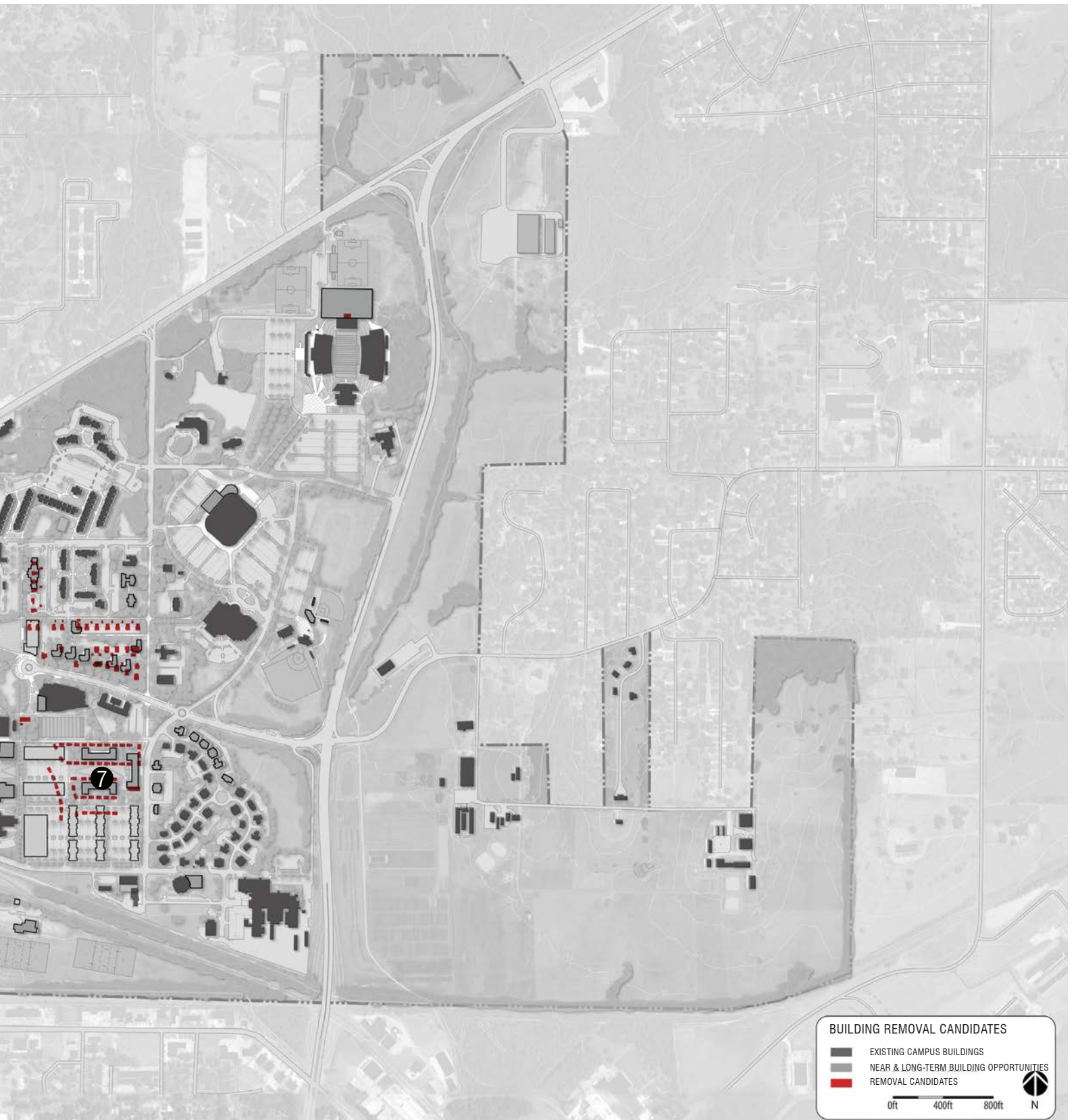


Building Removal Candidates

The campus master plan recommends the removal of certain existing buildings in order to best achieve the outlined goals for ASU. Each removal candidate was carefully evaluated during the master planning process for its renovation and/or re-use potential. Ultimately, the buildings highlighted on the adjacent diagram were determined to prevent realization of the overall master plan vision or their repurposing costs were determined to be too high relative to the potential benefits.

Therefore, these buildings are recommended for near-term or long-term removal. It is essential that all removal efforts be coordinated with campus development projects to ensure that all building occupants and functions are transitioned to a new facility prior to demolition. It is expected that some buildings such as the Business Building, the International Student Center, and the International English Building may be used for temporary surge space, but the University should not make significant investments in these removal candidates.

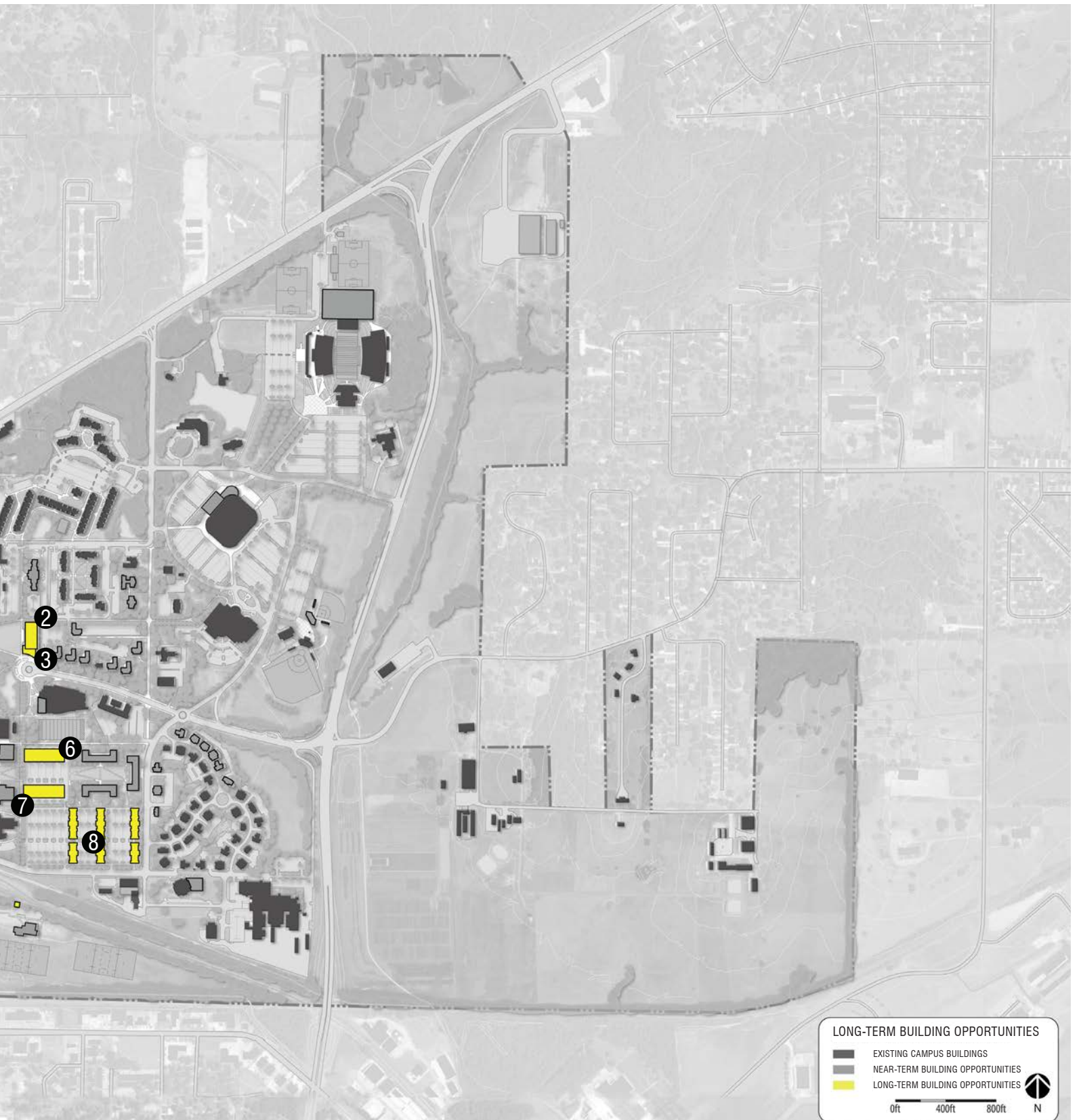




Long-Term Building Opportunities

The campus master plan recommends a number of long-term building opportunities that will accommodate academic, special uses, student life, and support-service growth. This plan provides a long-range vision for ASU that allows for flexibility in its execution. While no program has been defined for the buildings highlighted, they provide ASU with expansion possibilities when the anticipated long-term need presents itself. Long-term academic building opportunities completely define new open space quadrangles and malls. Two academic buildings, located east the Fine Arts Center and the Research and Academic Building, flank the new southeast mall. An academic or administrative building, which should include a visitors welcome center, sits opposite the Carl R. Reng Student Union, across a new central open space. Additional on-campus housing can be constructed in the southeast corner of campus.





LONG-TERM BUILDING OPPORTUNITIES

- EXISTING CAMPUS BUILDINGS
- NEAR-TERM BUILDING OPPORTUNITIES
- LONG-TERM BUILDING OPPORTUNITIES

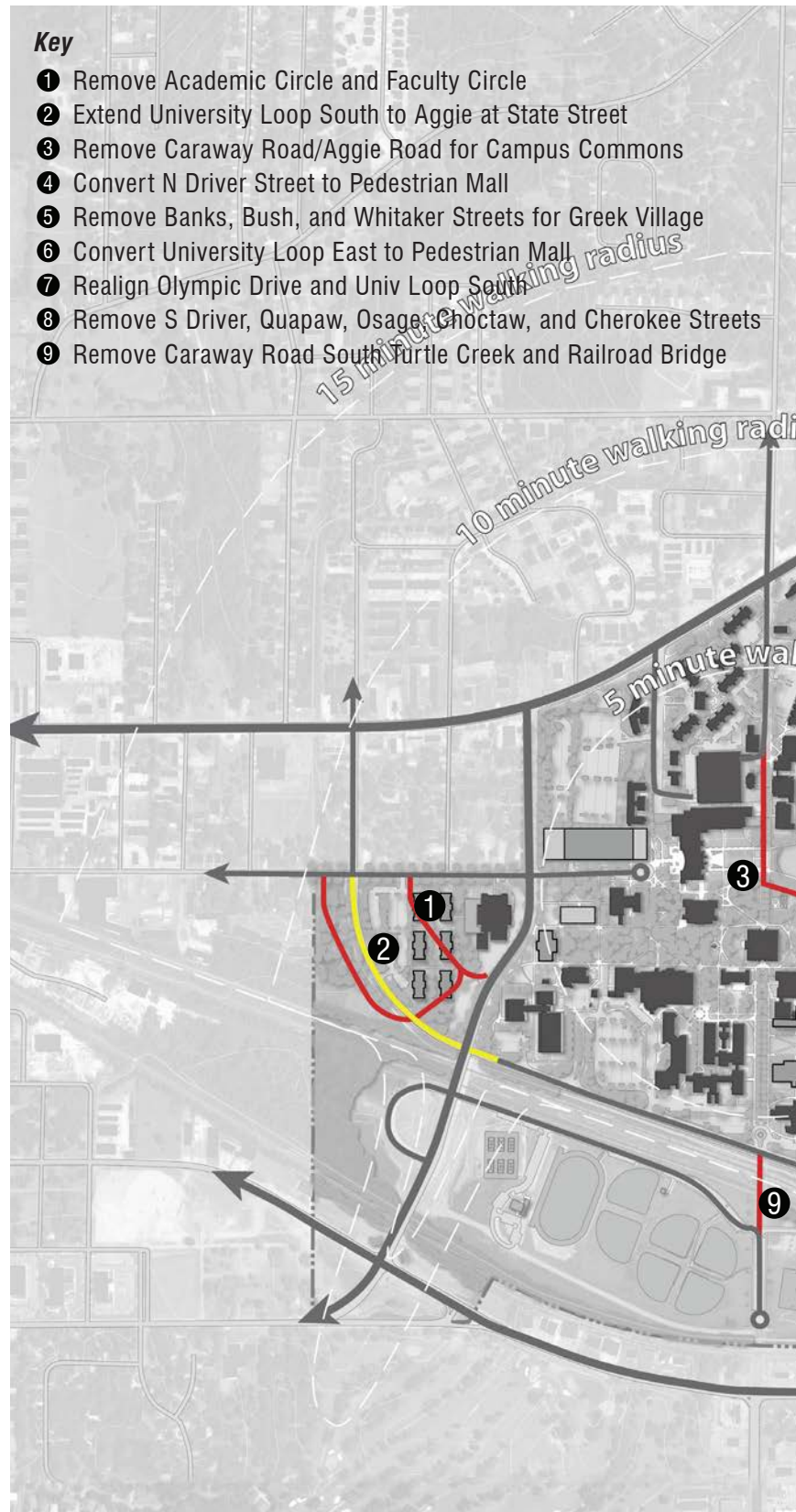
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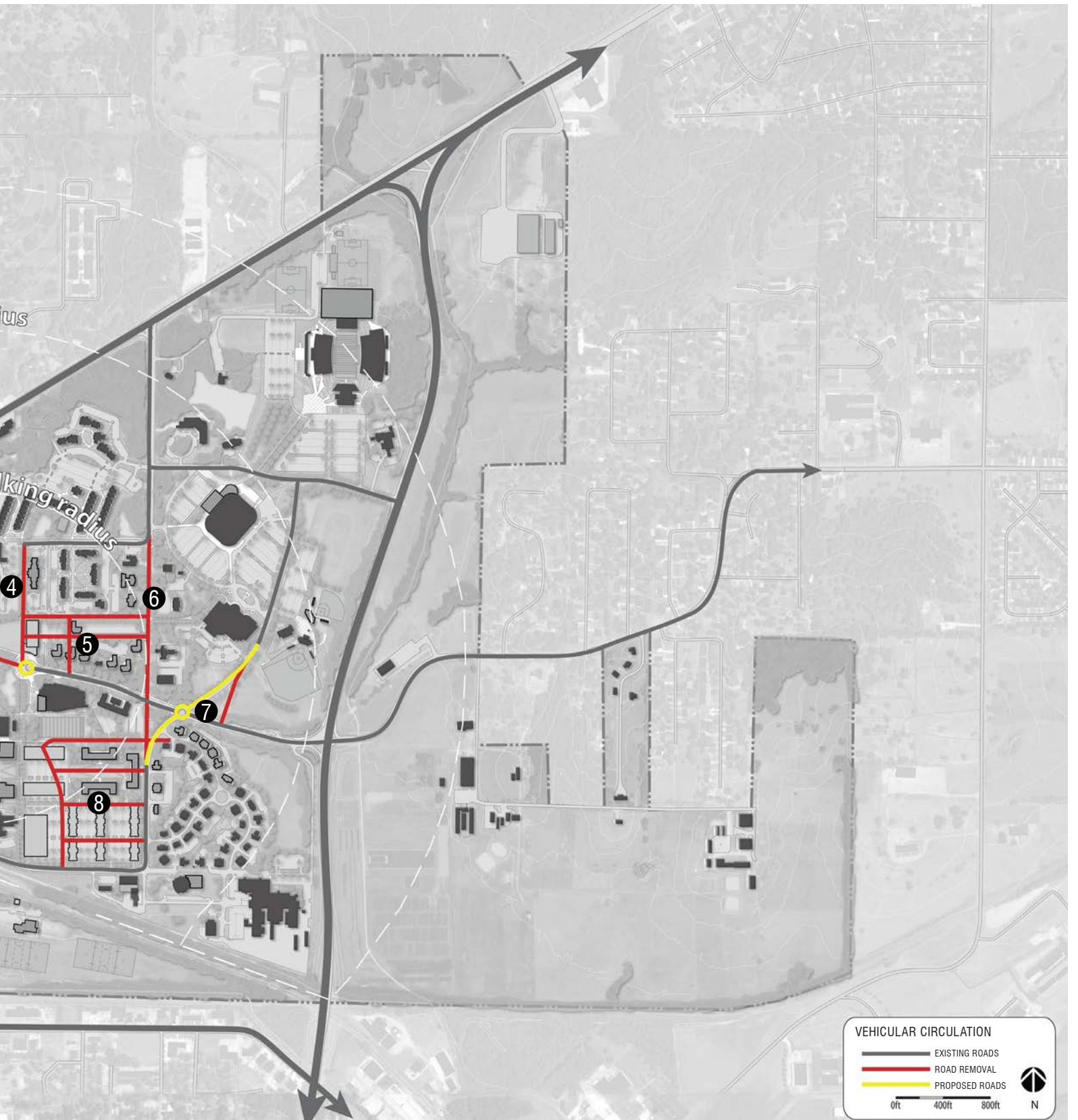
Vehicular Circulation

Historically, the ASU campus was established within a grid of urban streets. As the university grew and the number of campus pedestrians grew, sections of roads were incrementally removed, replaced by open spaces and building sites. The Caraway Mall and the Humanities and Social Sciences Building lie on the path that Caraway Road took from the south, and the Carl R. Reng Student Union is on former Aggie Road right-of-way. In 2011, the campus closed a section of Caraway Road in front of Eugene W. Smith Hall to reduce pedestrian/vehicle conflicts. In each case, vehicular circulation was shifted from the core of campus and to the edges.

The campus master plan envisions continued growth in the student enrollment and an increased pedestrian activity in the core of campus. Accordingly, sections of roads within the campus core should be removed. The campus master plan recommends that short sections of Caraway Road, Aggie Road, and University Loop East be converted to pedestrian-focused open space. Vehicle circulation along University Loop East is rerouted, better utilizing Olympic Drive and Alumni Boulevard.

The completion of vehicular circulation changes resulting from the Marion Berry Parkway overpass connection are to be addressed immediately.





Vehicular Parking

Within the core of campus, the campus master plan seeks to adjust the balance towards pedestrians and away from the prominence of the automobile. By relocating vehicle parking to the edges, the number of automobiles driving through the campus core will be reduced, land will be available for campus open space, campus aesthetics will improve, and the walking and cycling experience will be enhanced. These improvements continue to provide service, delivery, drop-off, and ADA access to key campus locations internal to the campus core.

PARKING STRATEGIES

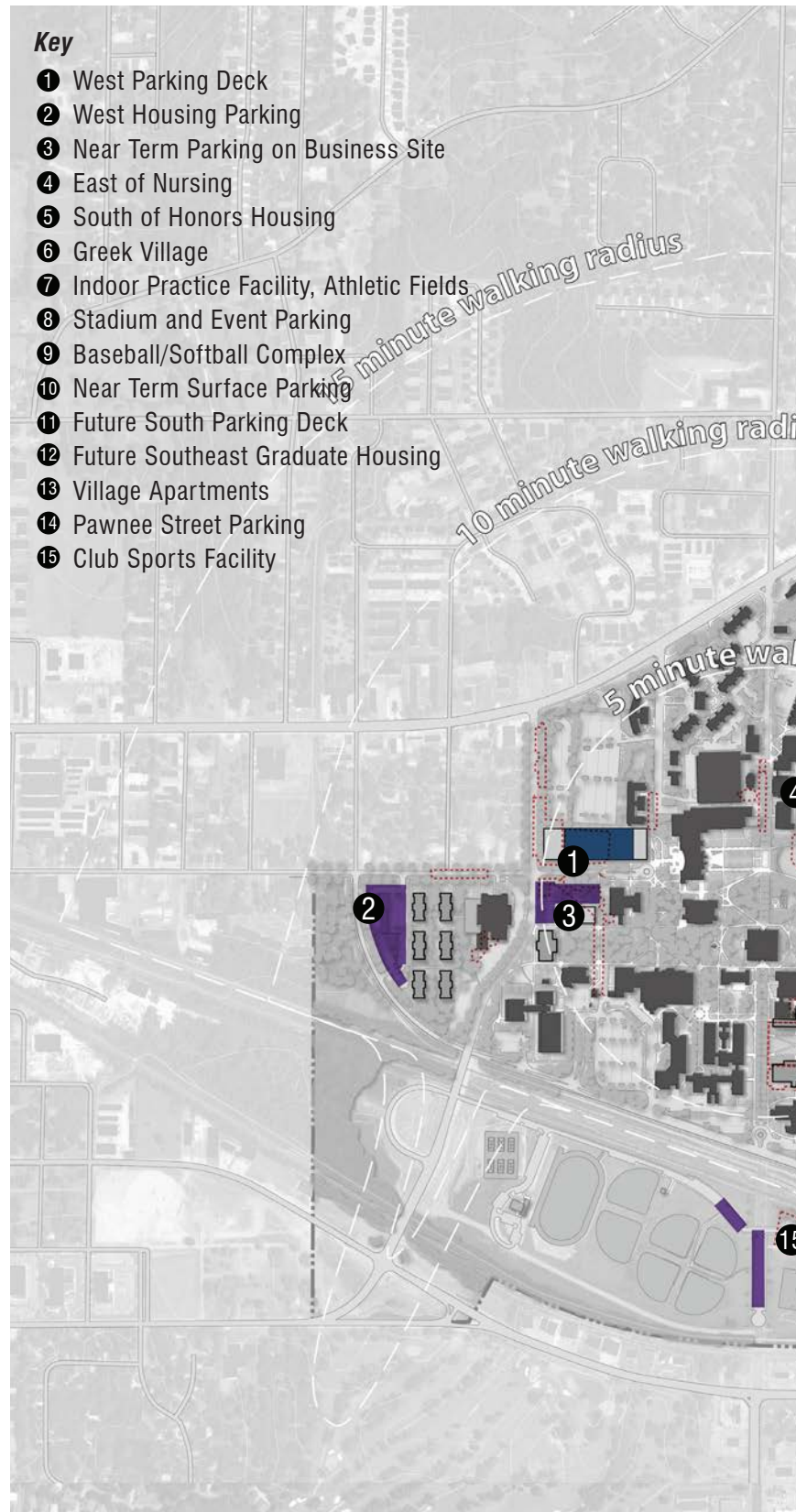
The campus master plan shifts the balance toward pedestrians within the campus core and still provides sufficient vehicle parking through a multi-pronged parking strategy.

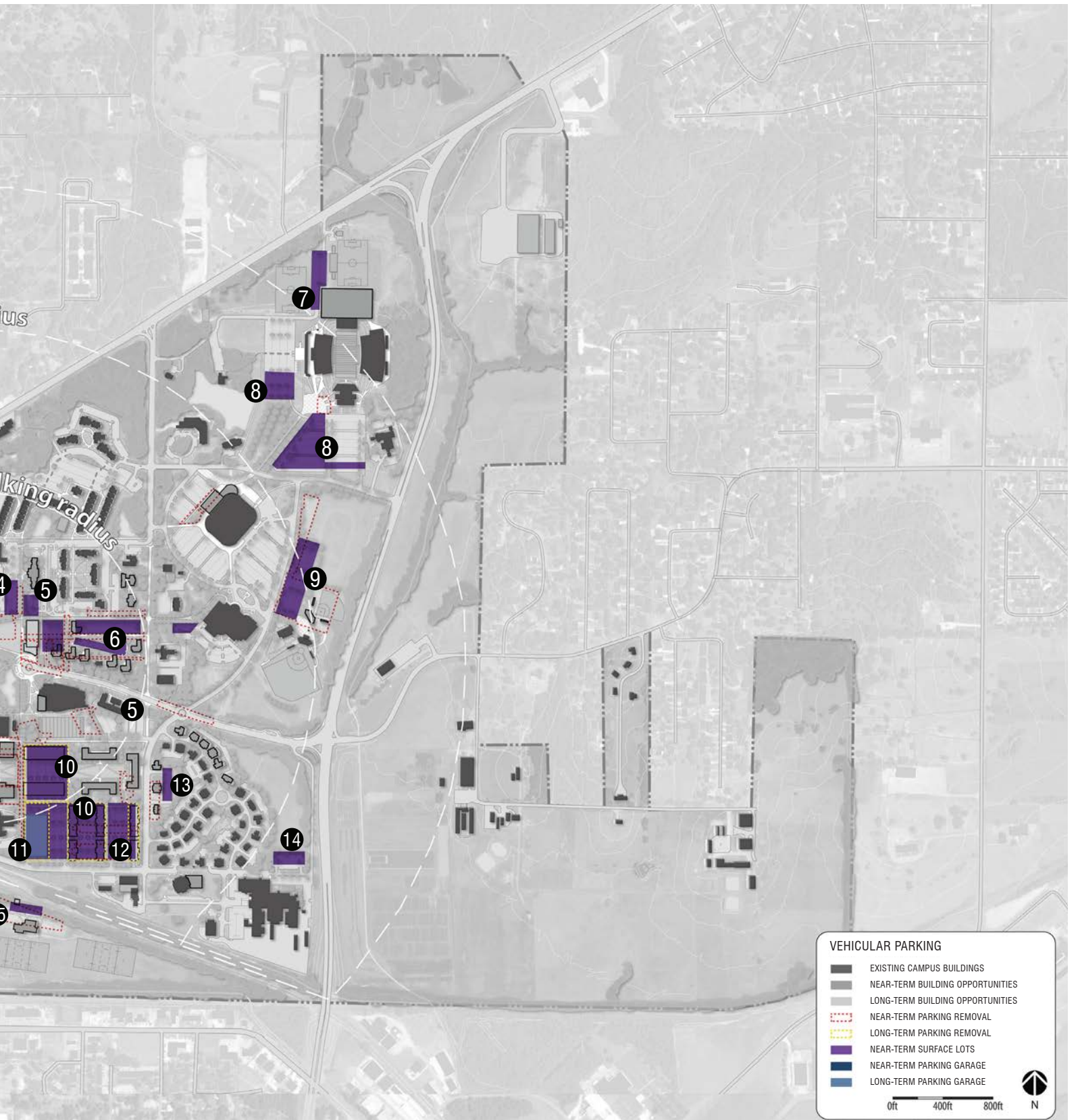
- Expand overall vehicle parking supply, including a new parking deck in the campus core
- Remove surface parking within the campus core but retain and expand parking at campus perimeter
- Better connect to existing parking that is within a comfortable walking distance
- Phase in parking demand reduction strategies

The master plan provides significant flexibility for deftly managing parking demand and supply.

INCREASE PARKING SUPPLY

The campus currently has a sufficient parking supply to meet demand, but as student enrollment grows, parking demand will also increase. As stated in the analysis section, the rate of supply of parking on the ASU campus is significantly higher than the national average and for regional universities. Several factors contribute to the high car use (and thus high parking demand and supply), including Jonesboro's location within the rural Delta region and a high percentage of students with off-campus employment. These factors are unlikely to change over the master plan horizon.





While the campus master plan recommends a series of projects and policies that will improve the pedestrian and bicycle facilities within the campus core, it also assumes no significant shift away from vehicles within the master plan horizon.

Overall, the number of parking spaces is recommended to increase from current conditions. New parking, in decks and surface lots, is positioned to serve the academic core, for both the daily campus population and visitors.

A third parking deck is planned, but it should only be considered as demand justifies its construction.

REMOVE CORE SURFACE LOTS

In order to accommodate the near and long-term building needs and improve core campus pedestrian safety and circulation and open space, several areas of surface parking will be removed. Certain areas of existing parking will be removed in order to improve the overall campus circulation system and enhance ASU's open space network. Surface parking lots on the campus edges but still within a comfortable walking distance are retained and expanded.

Regardless of the adequacy of supply, there will be complaints about the location of parking. The campus master plan does not consider the provision of close and convenient parking for all campus users a

priority for the university, particularly given the tremendous cost and environmental impacts. Vehicle/pedestrian conflicts and campus core parking lots detract from the pedestrian focus and compromise the beauty and sustainability of the campus. Providing close-in parking is not the highest and best use for valuable land in the campus core.

BETTER CONNECT TO EXISTING PARKING

The campus has a sufficient supply of parking, but outlying lots are not fully utilized. The west Convocation Center lots, for example, are lightly used, although they are within a 10-minute walk of the Carl R. Reng Student Union. Since pedestrians must cross the busy four-lane University Loop East, the walk is not comfortable and these lots seem further away. The campus master plan recommends the removal of this section of University Loop East, better connecting existing underutilized lots to the campus core.

REDUCE PARKING DEMAND

The University should seek to slow the growth of the need for vehicle parking by increasing the attractiveness of viable alternatives such as carpooling, carsharing, bicycling, walking, and transit.

The University should begin the immediate phasing in of the parking demand reduction strategies. The University should continuously

assess the parking demand relative to parking supply and construct new facilities only when there is a demonstrated long-term demand. Over the long term, these strategies are likely to incrementally reduce the need for additional parking on campus even as student enrollment increases. The demand strategies will delay or eliminate the need for the future South Parking Deck east of ABI.

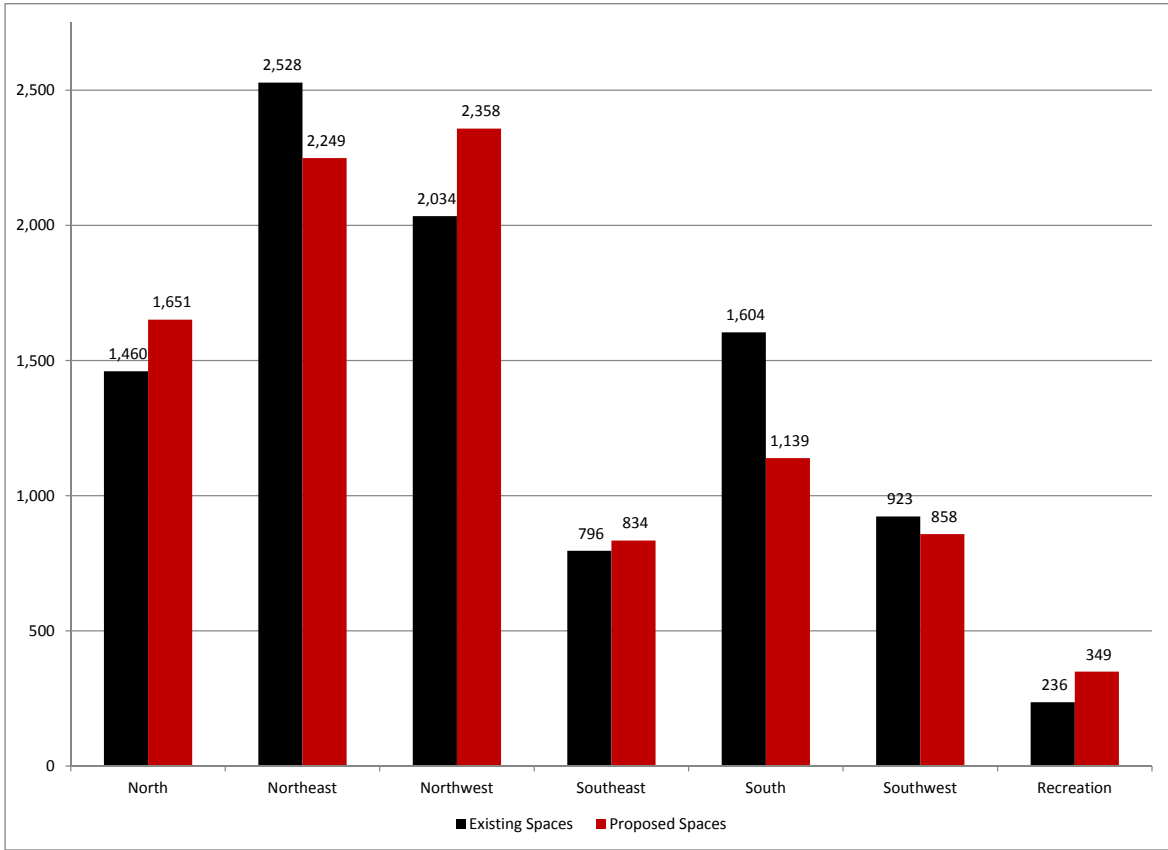
A fundamental shift away from personal automobiles toward walking, biking, transit, and ridesharing will be necessary to achieve this goal. The campus master plan prepares for the future transition away from private automobiles by increasing the viability of other modes. The University should consider the following complementary parking demand reduction strategies:

- Modify car allowance policy for underclassmen: Many universities limit the number of vehicles that students such as freshmen and sophomores can bring to campus. This approach both reduces on-campus parking demand, but also increases student retention by quickly integrating new students into campus life. Exceptions for off-campus co-curricular and employment needs can be managed.
- Require on-campus residents to park in remote lots: While commuter students park on campus daily, residential students use

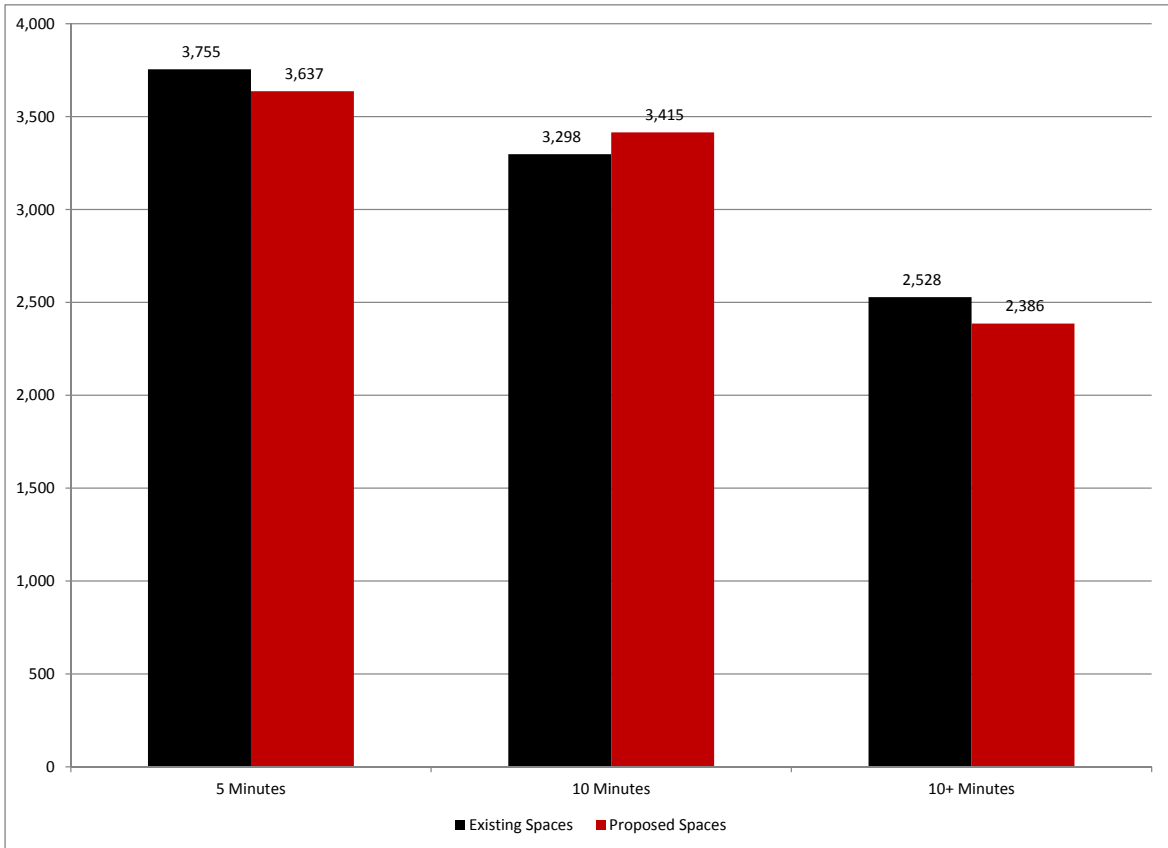
PARKING INVENTORY					
Name	Predominant Use	Walk from Center	Existing Number of Spaces	Proposed Number of Spaces	Change
NW-1A	Commuter	10	156	0	(156)
NW-1B	Resident	5	542	542	0
NW-1C	Contract	5	114	0	(114)
NW-1D	Commuter	5	171	80	(91)
NW- W PARKING DECK	Commuter	5	0	720	720
NW-AGGIE RD W	Commuter	10	54	32	(22)
NW-DEAN ST.	Service	5	20	20	0
NW-2A	Resident	5	44	44	0
NW-2B	Resident	10	74	74	0
NW-2C	Resident	5	196	196	0
NW-CARAWAY RD.	Short-Term	5	37	37	0
NW-6	Short-Term	5	13	0	(13)
NW-N PARKING DECK	Contract	5	613	613	0
N-03	Commuter	10	43	43	0
N-04A	Resident	10	55	55	0
N-04B	Resident	10	47	47	0
N-04C	Resident	10	52	52	0
N-05A	Resident	10	132	132	0
N-05B	Resident	10	30	30	0
N-05C	Resident	10	375	375	0
N-05D	Resident	10	36	36	0
N-05E	Visitor	10	25	25	0
N-06A	Faculty/Staff	5	78	78	0
N-EAST OF NURSING	Resident	5	0	64	64
N-07	Commuter	5	89	0	(89)
N-08	Commuter	5	58	32	(26)
N-09	Commuter	5	50	0	(50)
N-10A	Resident	10	63	63	0
N-10B	Resident	5	30	30	0
N-10C	Resident	5	82	82	0
N-BANKS ST.	Resident	5	28	0	(28)
N-BUSH ST.	Commuter	5	71	0	(71)
N-DRIVER ST.	Commuter	5	27	0	(27)
N-DANNER ST.	Resident	10	72	72	0
N-WHITAKER ST.	Resident	5	17	0	(17)
N-GREEK VILLAGE	Resident	5	0	355	355
N-S OF NEW HONORS	Resident	5	0	48	48
N-AGGIE CENTRAL	Visitor	5	0	32	32
NE-1	Commuter	10+	43	43	0
NE-2	Commuter	10+	20	20	0
NE-INDOOR PRACTICE	Commuter	10	0	66	66
NE-3A	Commuter	10+	354	250	(104)
NE-3B	Commuter	10+	336	400	64
NE-4	Commuter	10+	47	47	0
NE-5A	Commuter	10+	93	93	0
NE-5B	Faculty/Staff	10+	187	187	0
NE-5C	Commuter	10+	206	206	0
NE-5D	Commuter	10	124	124	0
NE-5E	Commuter	10	102	102	0
NE-5F	Commuter	10	123	123	0
NE-5G	Commuter	10	119	101	(18)
NE-5H	Commuter	10	146	106	(40)
NE-6	Commuter	10+	120	0	(120)
NE-7	Commuter	10+	377	250	(127)
NE-8	Commuter	10	131	131	0

Name	Predominant Use	Walk from Center	Existing Number of Spaces	Proposed Number of Spaces	Change
SE-AGGIE RD E	Faculty/Staff	10	61	61	0
SE-1A	Commuter	10	46	52	6
SE-1B	Resident	10	16	16	0
SE-1C	Resident	10	33	33	0
SE-1D	Resident	10	33	33	0
SE-1E	Resident	10	31	31	0
SE-1F	Resident	10	18	18	0
SE-1G	Resident	10+	38	38	0
SE-1H	Resident	10+	18	18	0
SE-1I	Resident	10+	18	18	0
SE-1J	Resident	10+	18	18	0
SE-1K	Resident	10+	70	70	0
SE-1L	Resident	10	26	26	0
SE-1M	Resident	10	23	23	0
SE-PAWNEE ST.	Commuter	10+	50	50	0
SE-N OF PAWNEE	Commuter	10+	0	32	32
SE-2A	Service	10+	117	117	0
SE-2B	Commuter	10+	34	34	0
SE-2C	Service	10+	112	112	0
SE-3	Commuter	10+	22	22	0
SE-4	Commuter	10+	12	12	0
S-07	Visitor	5	12	12	0
S-09A	Resident	5	75	0	(75)
S-09B	Resident	10	74	74	0
S-09C	Resident	10	96	96	0
S-10	Commuter	10	15	0	(15)
S-11A	Commuter	10	84	0	(84)
S-11B	Commuter	10	147	400	253
S-CHEROKEE ST.	Commuter	10	28	0	(28)
S-12	Faculty/Staff	10	25	25	0
S-13	Commuter	10	30	30	0
S-14A	Commuter	10	157	230	73
S-14B	Commuter	5	432	230	(202)
S-15	Faculty/Staff	10	42	42	0
S-16	Faculty/Staff	5	117	0	(117)
S-17	Contract	5	228	0	(228)
S-18	Faculty/Staff	5	42	0	(42)
SW-1	Commuter	10	165	165	0
SW-WEST OF MIL SCI	Commuter	10	0	82	82
SW-2	Faculty/Staff	10	44	44	0
SW-3A	Contract	5	127	0	(127)
SW-4	Contract	5	78	78	0
SW-5A	Commuter	5	297	277	(20)
SW-5B	Faculty/Staff	5	28	28	0
SW-5C	Visitor	5	39	39	0
SW-6	Faculty/Staff	10	145	145	0
SW-7	Commuter	10+	145	145	0
SW-8	Commuter	10+	56	56	0
SW-CARAWAY	Commuter	10+	0	113	113
SW-RUGBY	Commuter	10+	35	35	0
TOTAL			9,581	9,438	(143)
PARKING RATIO (USERS/SPACE)			1.28	1.45	
Students			10,129	11,406	
Faculty Staff			2,090	2,260	
Total Users			12,219	13,666	

For a map of existing parking lot names, see page 58.



Number of Existing and Recommended Parking Spaces, by Parking District



Number of Existing and Recommended Parking Spaces, Distance Walk from Carl R. Reng Student Union

their cars much less, many only on weekends. Parking management regulations can require residential parking to be located at the campus periphery.

- Increase JETS usage: See the Transit section for strategies to increase transit use.
- Designate parking lots: Parking permits that allow only one parking location for each type of permit will prevent motorists with permits from driving from one campus parking lot to another.
- Single-day permits: Providing variety in types of parking plans can prevent the need for some yearly permits. The parking office could make available a limited number (e.g. 10 per person per year) of single-day permits for priority parking spaces for motorists who do not purchase yearly permits.
- Strategic parking permit pricing: Parking areas in the core of campus and in weather-protected parking decks are more convenient than periphery lots. The permit pricing should reflect this difference, with premium prices for the North Parking Deck and core surface lots transitioning to low cost or free parking for remote parking. ASU currently uses this strategy and should continue to do so.
- Preferential parking for carpools.
- Car-sharing: Campus users such as residents without vehicles occasionally need a vehicle. To meet that mobility need without

forcing everyone to bring a car to campus, the University should investigate the viability of hosting a car-sharing service such as the private ZipCar or a similar vendor.

These and other parking demand strategies can incrementally change the behavior and expectations for on-campus parking. Since the student body changes quickly, parking demand strategies are particularly effective in university settings.



Transit Routes

JETS service provides access for campus users to regional retail and downtown Jonesboro. The University could benefit from an improved level of campus transit service. The campus master plan recommends enhancement of the campus transportation network through a multi-modal approach that encourages walking and biking, while also improving vehicular and transit movement.

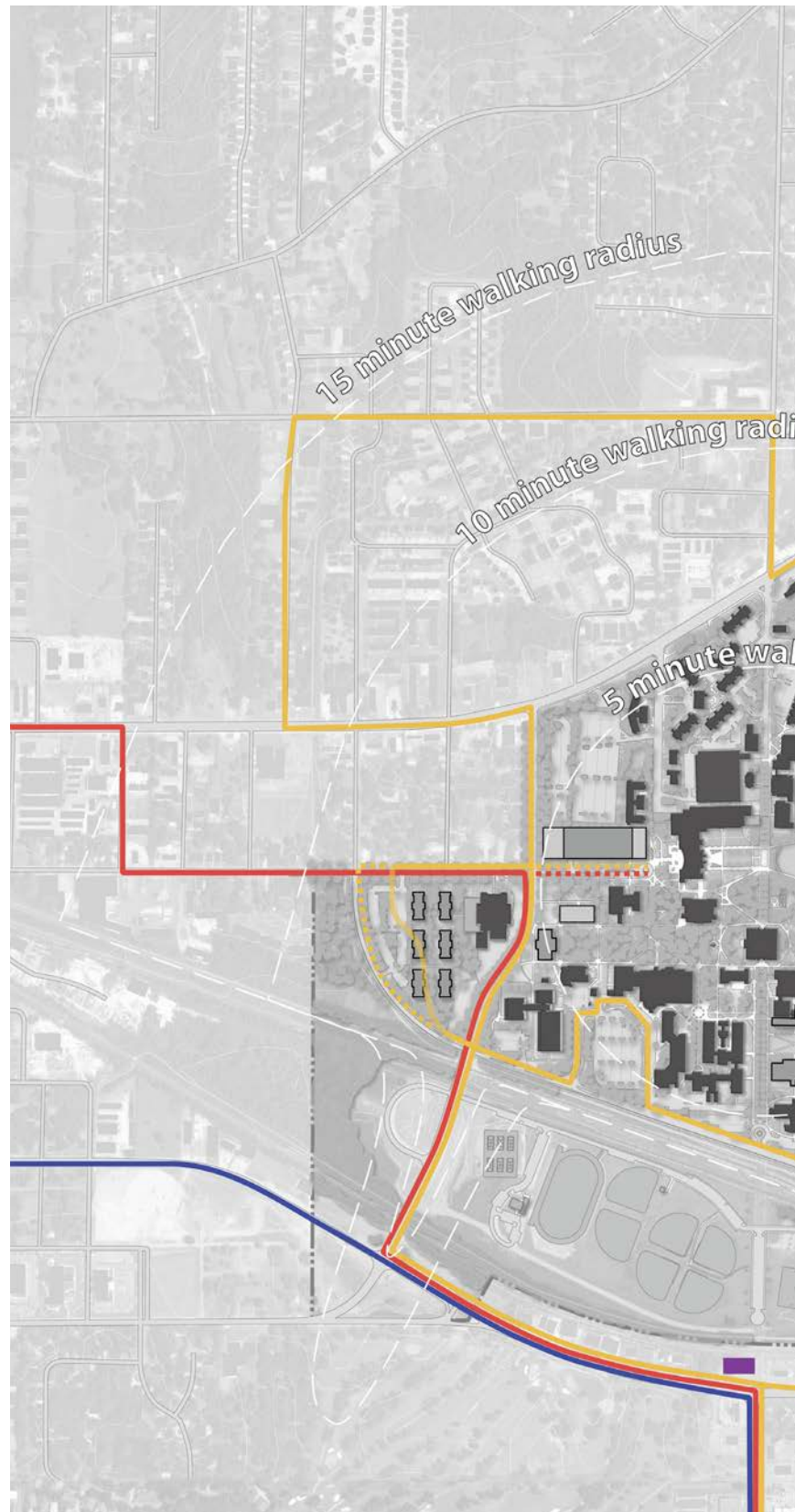
JETS transit service now serves the campus, with many on-campus stops. As road connections change, the University should work with JETS to establish and maintain convenient on-campus transit stops, potentially adding direct service to the Carl R. Reng Student Union and other major campus destinations. The Carl R. Reng Student Union should serve as the campus transit hub.

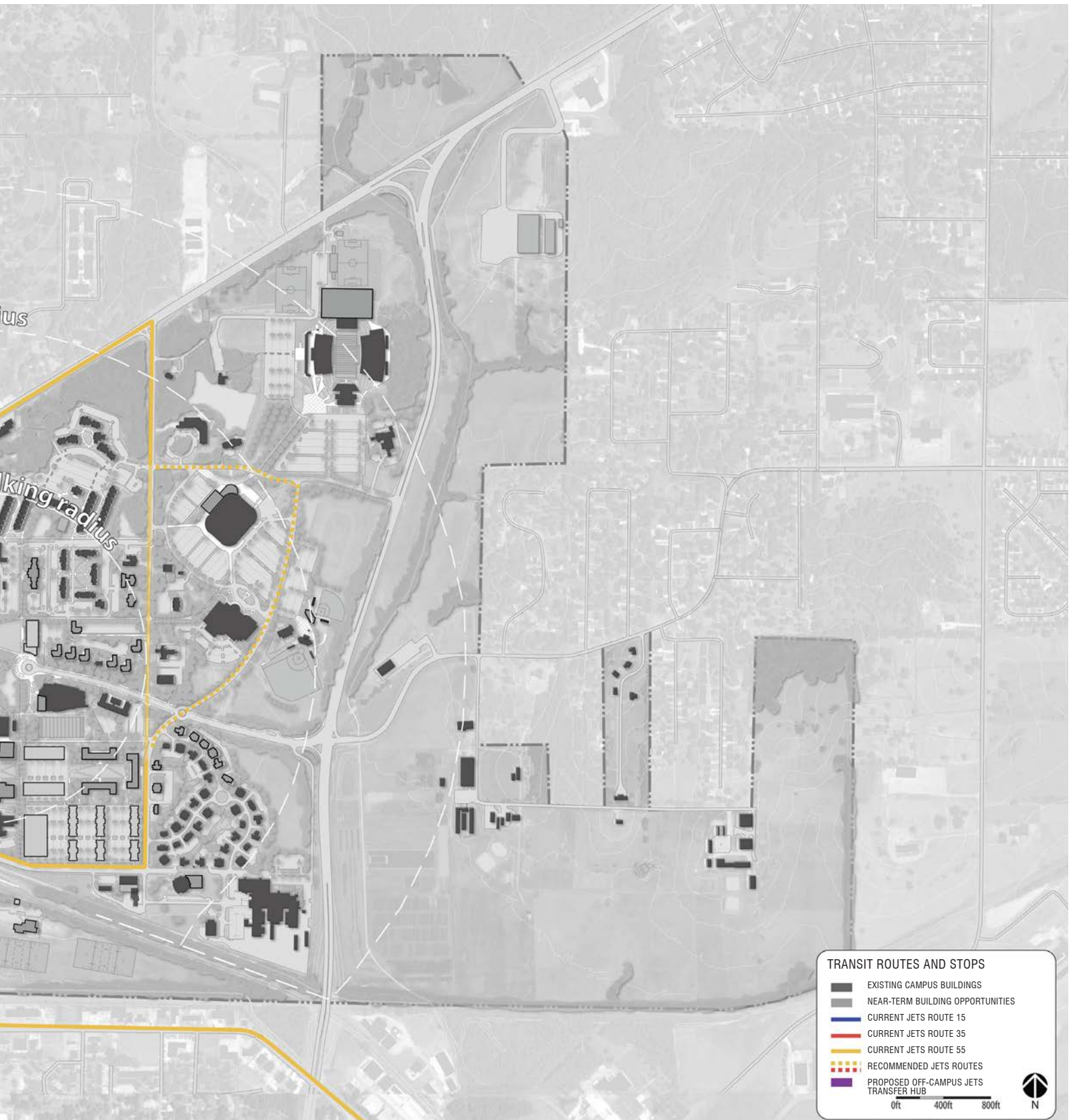
While the existing routing is satisfactory, headways are too infrequent to provide an effective circulation alternative except for the transit-dependent. ASU should encourage JETS to provide more frequent transit service.

JETS is not intended to be an intra-campus shuttle. As the ASU campus becomes more residential and the core becomes more pedestrian-focused, campus users will seek a higher level of transit service than can be provided by JETS. ASU should monitor that need and at that time consider an internal campus circulator that is interconnected with JETS service.

Weather-protected waiting areas and smartphone applications that announce the times of arriving buses are infrastructure strategies for encouraging transit use.

Transit can be most effective when it is part of a network of complementary non-vehicular transportation options. When there are multiple options for short and long-distance travel, and for routine and one-time trips, then students, faculty, and staff are not forced to bring personal vehicles to campus everyday.

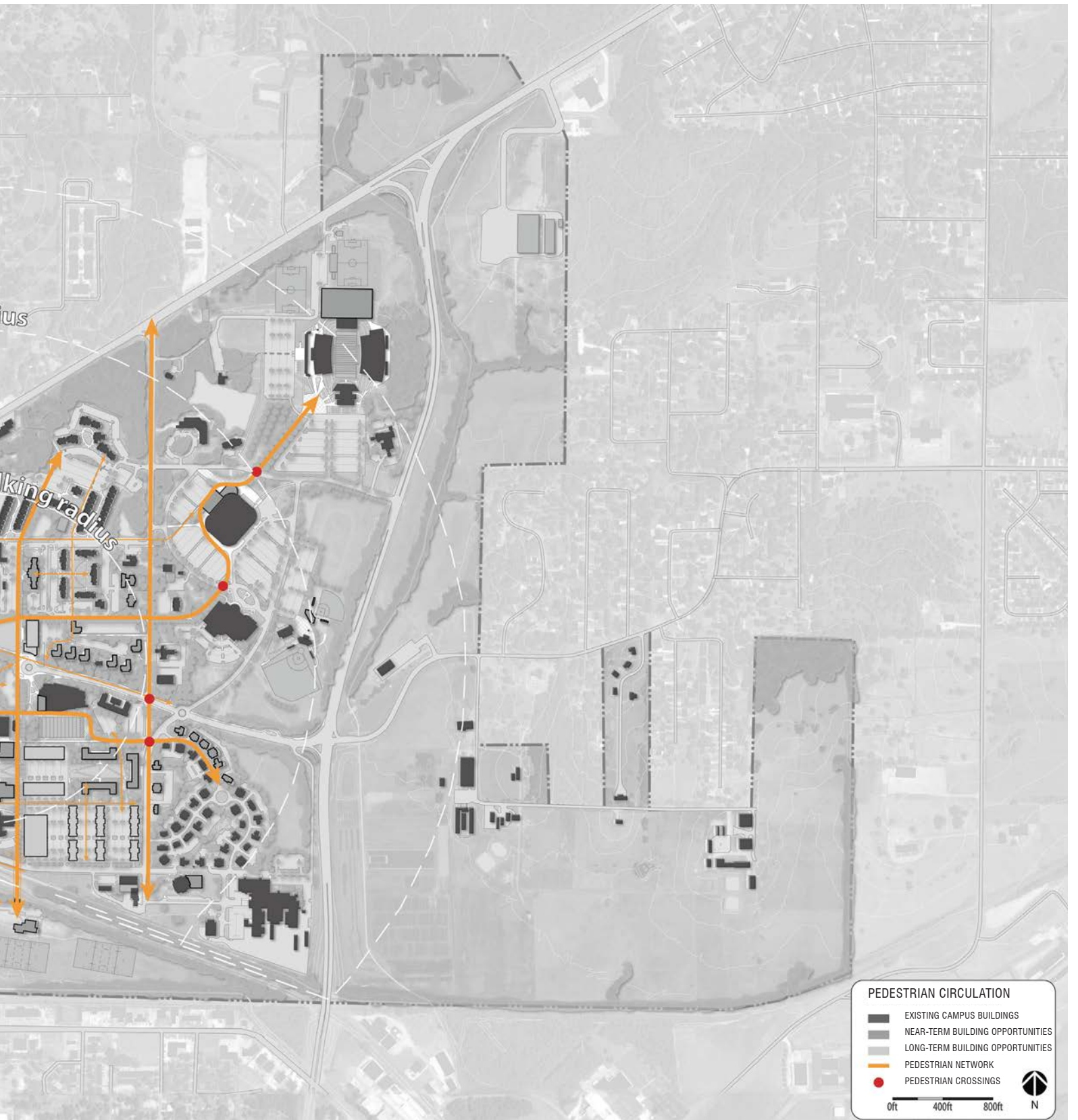




Pedestrian Circulation

The campus master plan seeks to improve overall walkability and pedestrian connectivity, making the core of campus focused more on the pedestrian than the vehicle. Future pedestrian walks enhance and expand the network of circulation routes already present across campus. Recommendations address the need to better connect the academic core with the rest of campus, providing both east-west and north-south connectivity. In the campus core, several existing surface lots such as the Post Office lot are to be removed to enable fluid and safe pedestrian movement. The master plan also seeks to increase the size of the academic core by improving the pedestrian connections east to the Fowler Center. To do so, the campus master plan recommends eliminating portions of an existing interior campus roadway and surface parking lots in order to connect the buildings and parking lots to one another.



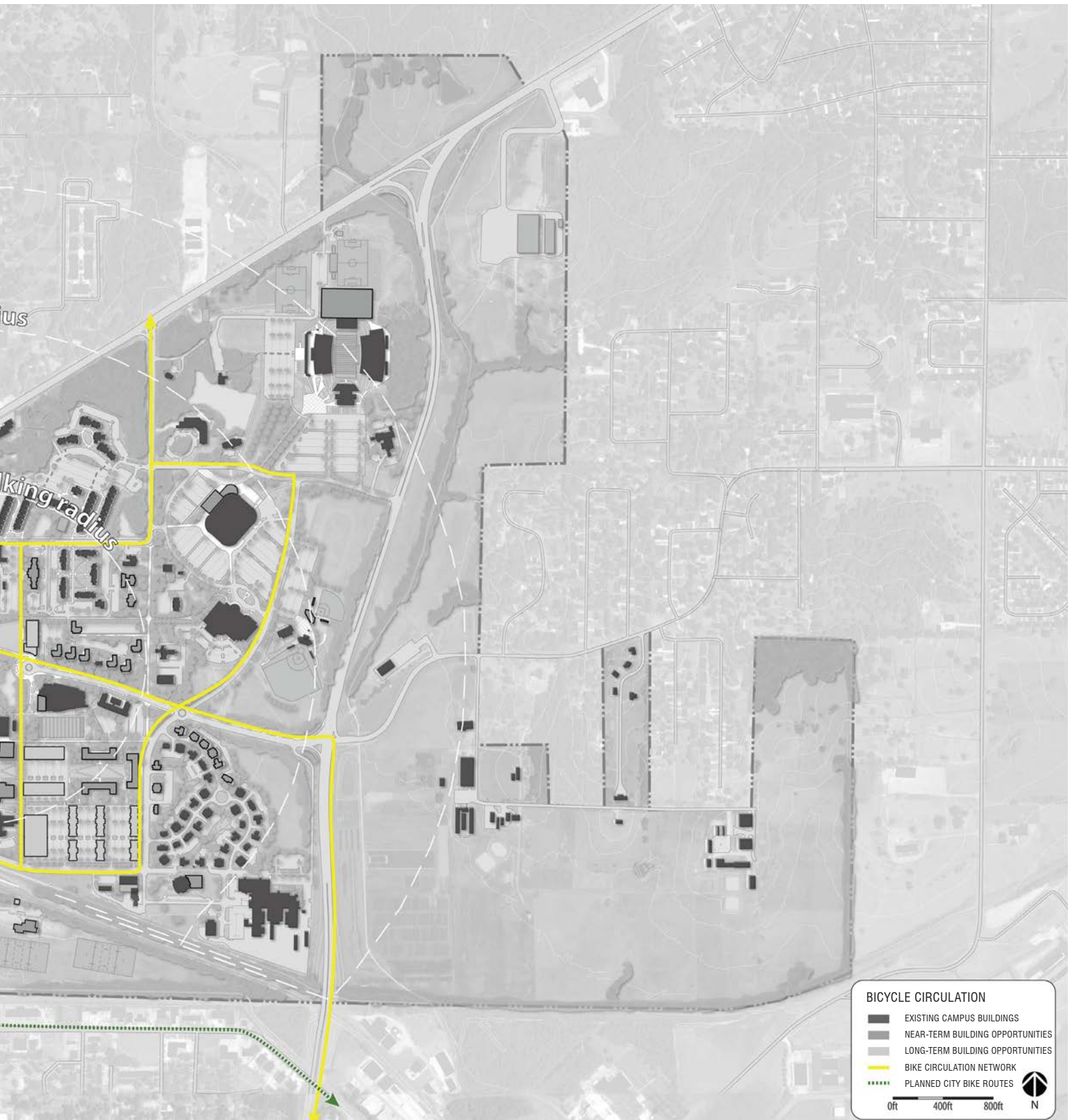


Bicycle Circulation

Intra-campus circulation now taking place by personal vehicles could be accomplished by bicycle for much of the academic year, thus reducing traffic congestion and the need for multiple parking spaces for a single vehicle. In order to encourage bicycle use, ASU must develop a strong bicycle network. Improvements to bicycle circulation involve strengthening the north-south and east-west routes. The recommendations acknowledge existing routes and future proposals from the City of Jonesboro. New bicycle routes connect with Jonesboro's proposed bicycle trail to provide a regional bicycle network.

For the bicycle circulation system to function most effectively there must be a network of safe and convenient bicycle parking.





BICYCLE CIRCULATION

- EXISTING CAMPUS BUILDINGS
- NEAR-TERM BUILDING OPPORTUNITIES
- LONG-TERM BUILDING OPPORTUNITIES
- BIKE CIRCULATION NETWORK
- - - - - PLANNED CITY BIKE ROUTES

0ft 400ft 800ft N

Campus Open Space

ASU has an attractive and traditional campus mall with mature landscaping, focused on and around the Dean B. Ellis Library. The result is a welcoming and comfortable campus core. However, this character – as exemplified by the historic mall – quickly falls away outside the core. The majority of campus – residential, service, athletic, and parking areas – does not yet have a memorable open space character. These spaces do not contribute to the university character.

The master plan identifies a number of new memorable spaces that will be created over time. Large campus open spaces and new or renovated quads address the current “character gaps” in the landscape fabric. Future outdoor social and gathering spaces at important pedestrian crossroads will serve as active public spaces that flow seamlessly between buildings and the outdoors.

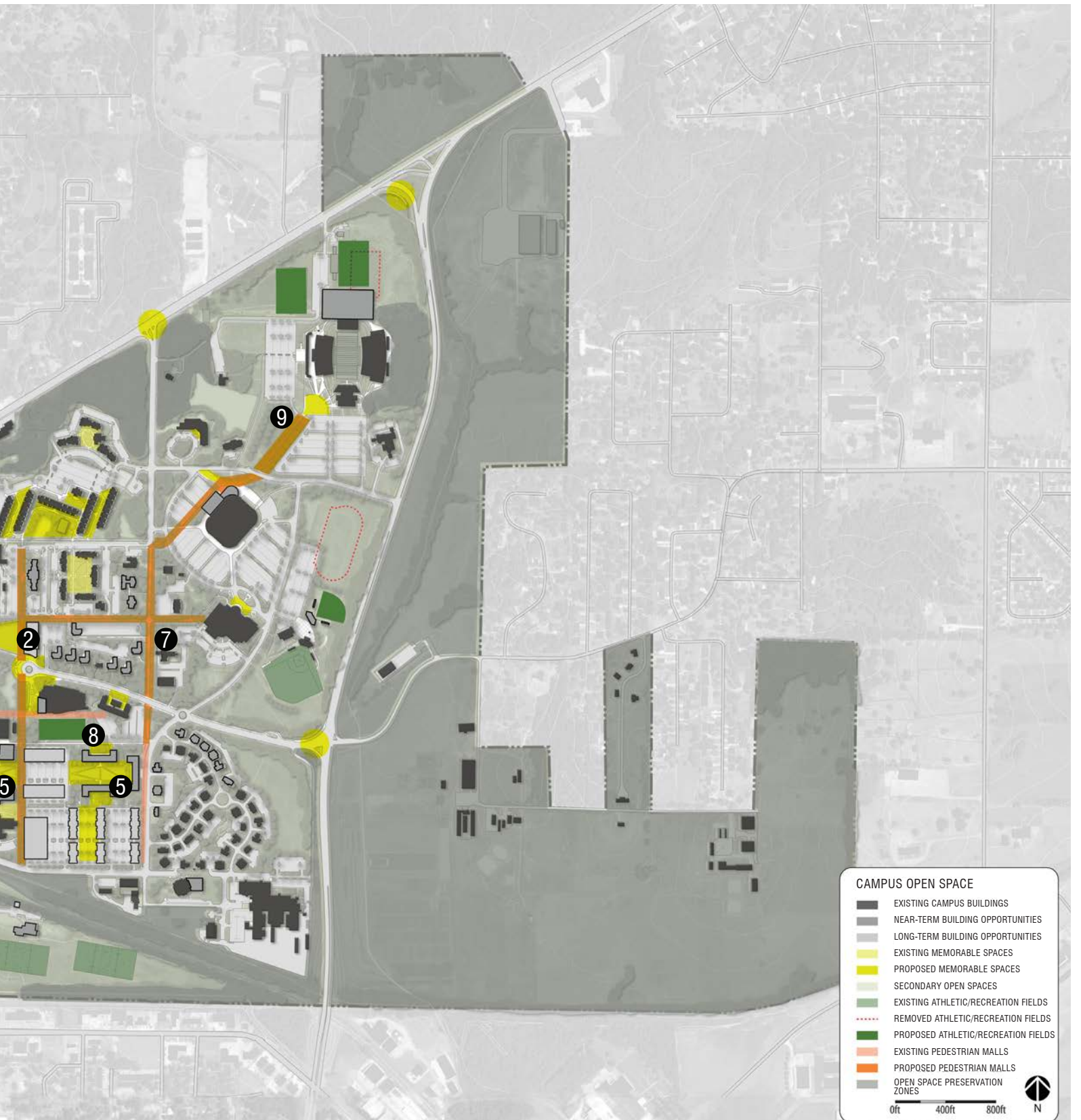
The campus master plan recommends the creation of new memorable spaces, improvements to edges and gateways, and enhancement of the pedestrian realm to produce a more dynamic open space network.

Additionally, sections of wooded areas and agricultural areas have been preserved, and based on the planning principles, the campus master plan recommends the preservation and sustainable management of these natural features.

Key

- ① Historic Mall Lengthened and Defined
- ② Campus Commons
- ③ South Caraway Mall
- ④ North Caraway Mall
- ⑤ Southeast Mall
- ⑥ Enhanced Marion Berry Streetscape
- ⑦ Greek Village Pedestrian Mall
- ⑧ Red WOLF Center Recreational Field
- ⑨ Walk of Champions







Neighborhoods

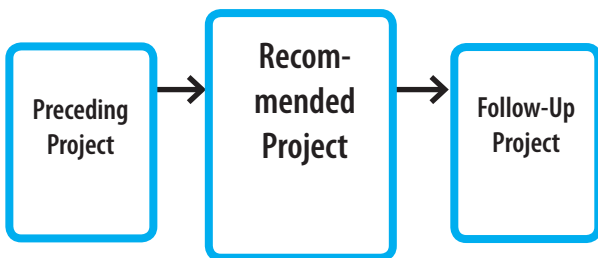


NEIGHBORHOODS

The campus master plan recommendations are intended to guide the development of all campus neighborhoods to ensure that successful qualities within established districts are celebrated and reinforced, while encouraging the development of innovative and comparable qualities in underdeveloped areas.

This section describes the master plan recommendations that are place-specific. Organized by campus neighborhoods, these recommendations define the transformation of the campus area-by-area. Within each neighborhood, recommendations are divided into building projects, open space improvements, and circulation changes. For each recommended project, the campus master plan describes the project's purpose, intent, additional design guidelines that are specific to the project, and the approximate size.

In addition, the sequencing needs for each recommended project are displayed. The recommended project is shown in the large central box. The projects that must precede the recommended project are shown to the left, and projects that must occur after the recommended project are shown to the right. Some projects do not have necessary precedents or resulting opportunities.



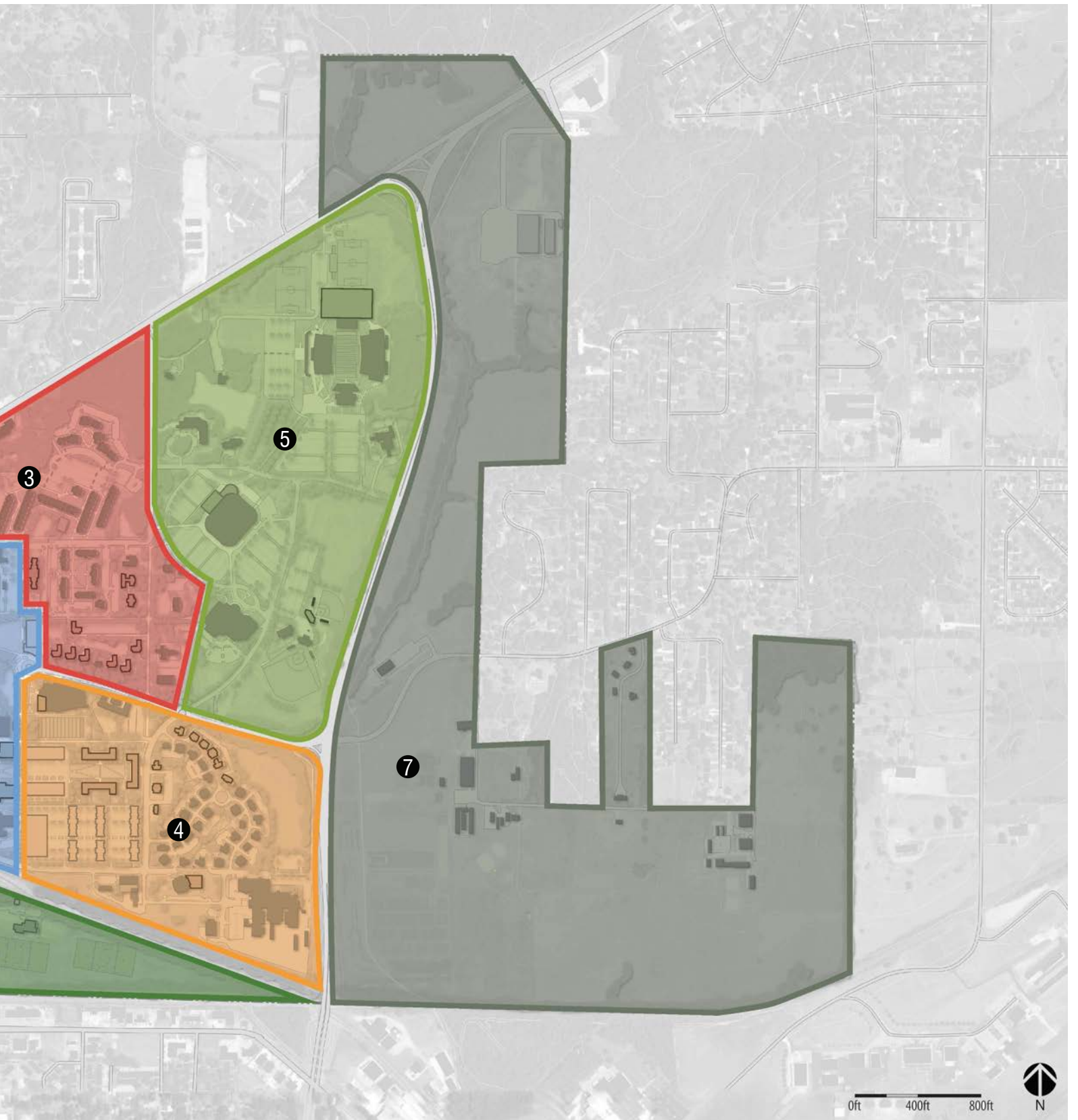
The color of the box outline indicates the type of project. See the Implementation Section for the entire sequencing chart.



Neighborhoods

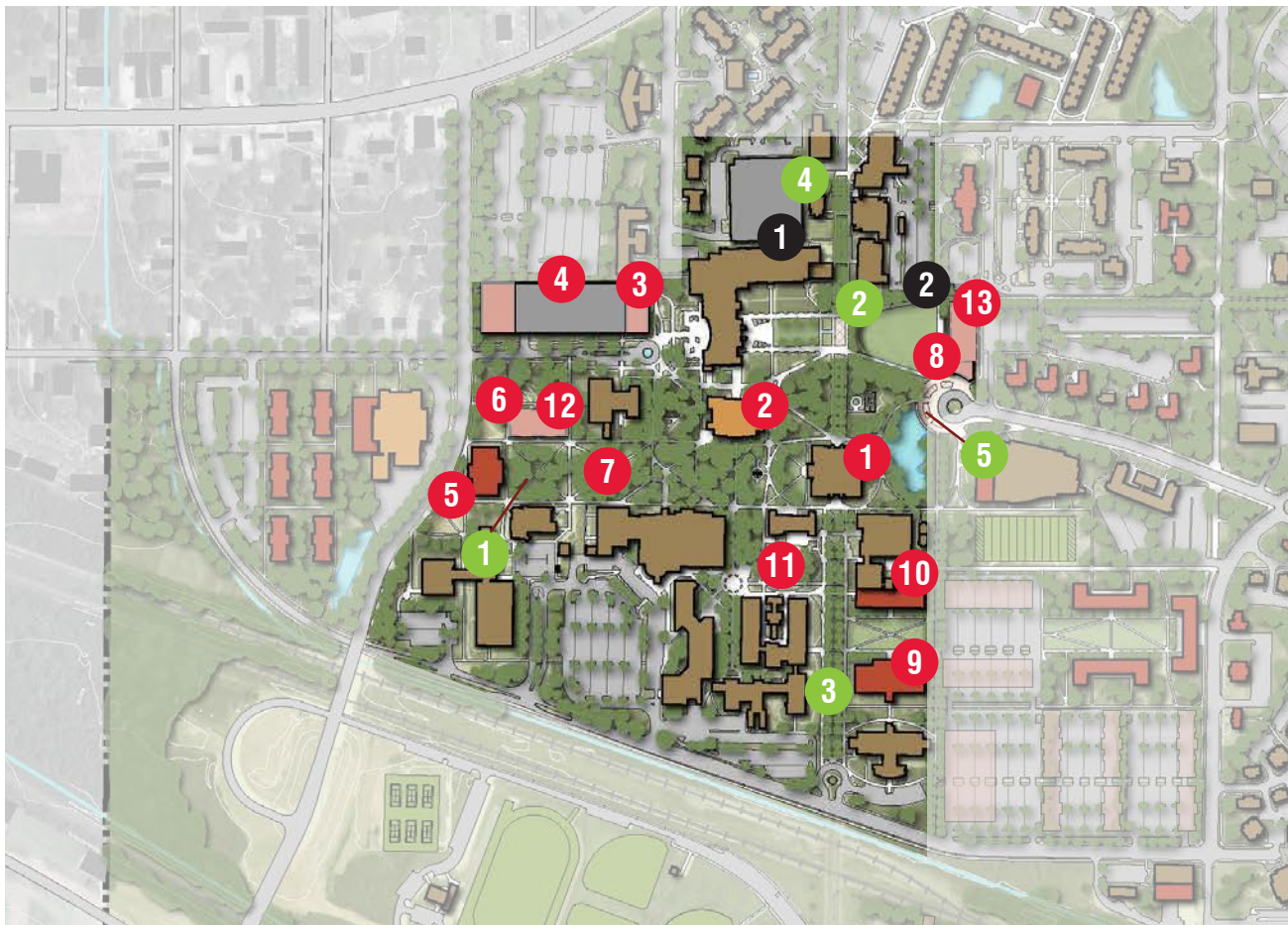
- ① Academic Core
- ② West Edge
- ③ North Residential
- ④ Southeast Residential
- ⑤ North Athletic and Recreational Complex
- ⑥ South Athletic and Recreational Complex
- ⑦ Farm and Natural Areas










Academic Core

As the historic, character, and functional center of campus, the Academic Core is a critical neighborhood. All other neighborhoods surround, connect to, and support the Academic Core.



KEY

-  Near-Term Building Opportunity
-  Long-Term Building Opportunity
-  Existing Campus Buildings
-  Building Repurposing
-  Parking Decks



BUILDING INITIATIVES

- 1 Humanities and Social Sciences Building
- 2 Wilson Hall Renovation for International & Other Programs
- 3 International Student Center Repurpose/Removal
- 4 West Parking Deck
- 5 New Business Building
- 6 Business Building Repurpose/Removal
- 7 Administrative Annex Removal
- 8 International English Studies Building Repurpose/Removal
- 9 New Academic/Research Building
- 10 Studio Arts Addition to Fine Arts
- 11 Fine Arts Annex Removal
- 12 Historic Mall Academic Building
- 13 Future Campus Commons Academic/Administrative Building & Visitors Center

OPEN SPACE INITIATIVES

- 1 Historic Mall Defined and Lengthened
- 2 Campus Commons
- 3 South Caraway Mall
- 4 North Caraway Mall
- 5 Aggie Road Pedestrian Gateway

CIRCULATION INITIATIVES

- 1 Reassign Post Office Parking, Remove Surface Parking, Aggie Road, and Caraway Road from Academic Core
- 2 Driver Street Pedestrian Mall

Academic Core



EXISTING CHARACTER

The Academic Core neighborhood represents the oldest portion of the Arkansas State University campus, with academic instruction at the former intersection of Aggie Road and Caraway Road dating back to the campus's establishment.

The Academic Core neighborhood has many significant existing buildings and memorable spaces worth preserving. The master planning effort determined that opportunities still exist to enhance the overall campus character and to transform certain areas to meet ASU's future goals, including within the Academic Core. Two fundamental objectives of the campus master plan were to enhance the pedestrian experience on campus and to better integrate the Academic Core with the remainder of campus.

BUILDING INITIATIVES

1 Humanities and Social Sciences Building

Purpose and Need: Five of the six academic departments of the College of Humanities and Social Sciences – English and Philosophy; History; Political Science; Languages; and Criminology, Sociology and Geography — will be consolidated into a new building. (The sixth, the Heritage Studies Ph.D. program, will remain housed in the Dean B. Ellis Library.) The building will contain state-of-the-art classrooms, computer labs, faculty offices, departmental suites, and conference rooms.

Campus Design Intent: The building is sited at perhaps the most critical junction on campus. It will serve as the visual crossroads that links the Historic Mall to the west, the Caraway Mall to the south, and the Campus Commons to the north. The building will terminate the vistas of these malls and help define the character of each.

Additional Design Guidelines: N/A

Approximate Size: 120,625 GSF, four-story building

Phase: Short Term. Construction of the building has begun, but sufficient funds have not yet been secured to complete the building. The completion of the Humanities and Social Science Building is the University's highest academic building priority.

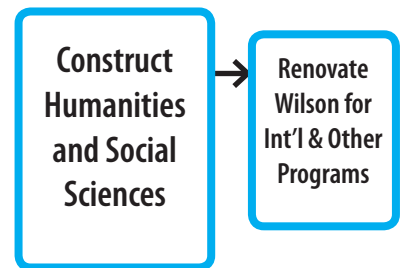


Existing Building Under Construction



Rendering of Humanities and Social Sciences

No Necessary
Precedents



2 Wilson Hall Renovation for International & Other Programs

Purpose and Need: Wilson Hall opened for classes in November 1932 and is ASU's oldest academic structure. The last major renovation occurred in 1967. After all its current programs move into the Humanities and Social Science Building, additional renovations will enable it to continue to serve the campus as academic and administrative space. After renovations, approximately 87,000 GSF in Wilson Hall will be available to accept multiple programs from other campus buildings. A programming study should test and confirm these program moves:

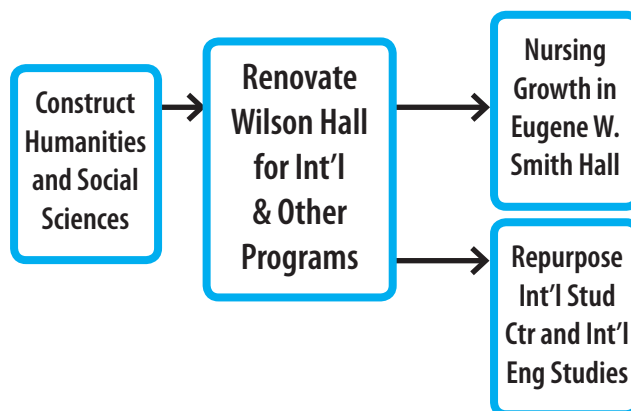
- International programs – 9,582 ASF in the 27,895 GSF International Student Center and the 8,495 ASF in the 25,805 GSF International English Studies Building, approximately 24,000 GSF: The consolidation of international programming will increase the efficiency of this growing program. To ease and speed the integration of international students, the programs should be located in the heart of campus, and Wilson Hall's adjacency to the Carl R. Reng Student Union is programmatically ideal. A programming study for Wilson Hall should consider the anticipated growth of the international student

population as well as the expansion of English as a Second Language and similar academic programs.

- Non-nursing programs in Eugene W. Smith Hall, 18,237 ASF, approximately 22,800 GSF: To allow for the in-place growth of College of Nursing programs, College of Education programs occupying 5,390 ASF, Continuing Education and Community Outreach programs occupying 3,519 ASF, University College programs occupying 7,855 ASF, and Finance and Administration programs occupying 1,473 ASF should be incrementally moved out of Eugene W. Smith Hall and into Wilson Hall.
- IT Genius Center, 1,700 GSF: ASU Information Technology is seeking a high profile location in the middle of campus to provide a convenient location for its help-desk assistance and a limited retail presence. The IT Genius Center should be located in a high-profile ground floor location.

Campus Design Intent: Wilson Hall should remain a vital resource for campus and be the focus of investment and modernization. Wilson Hall is the campus's oldest academic structure and its architectural design is the inspiration for many adjacent Academic Core structures. While the repurposing of Wilson Hall will require significant interior renovations and may require external expansion or other renovations, the building's place in campus history and its physical location in the core of the Historic Mall are critical and worth preserving.

Additional Design Guidelines: Any renovation initiatives should prioritize the preservation of Wilson Hall's unique and memorable architectural character while implementing infrastructure updates that facilitate flexible academic uses and provide state of the art resources.



In particular, the design of the IT Genius Center space should not be highly specific to the program. The temporal nature of this type of use is highly likely to change dramatically as technology evolves. The space should be designed to accommodate future flexibility and adaptive reuse. Program areas and other infrastructure should be carefully planned to maximize adaptability.

Approximate Size: 87,000 GSF

Phase: Short Term



Wilson Hall Architectural Detail



3 International Student Center Repurposing or Removal

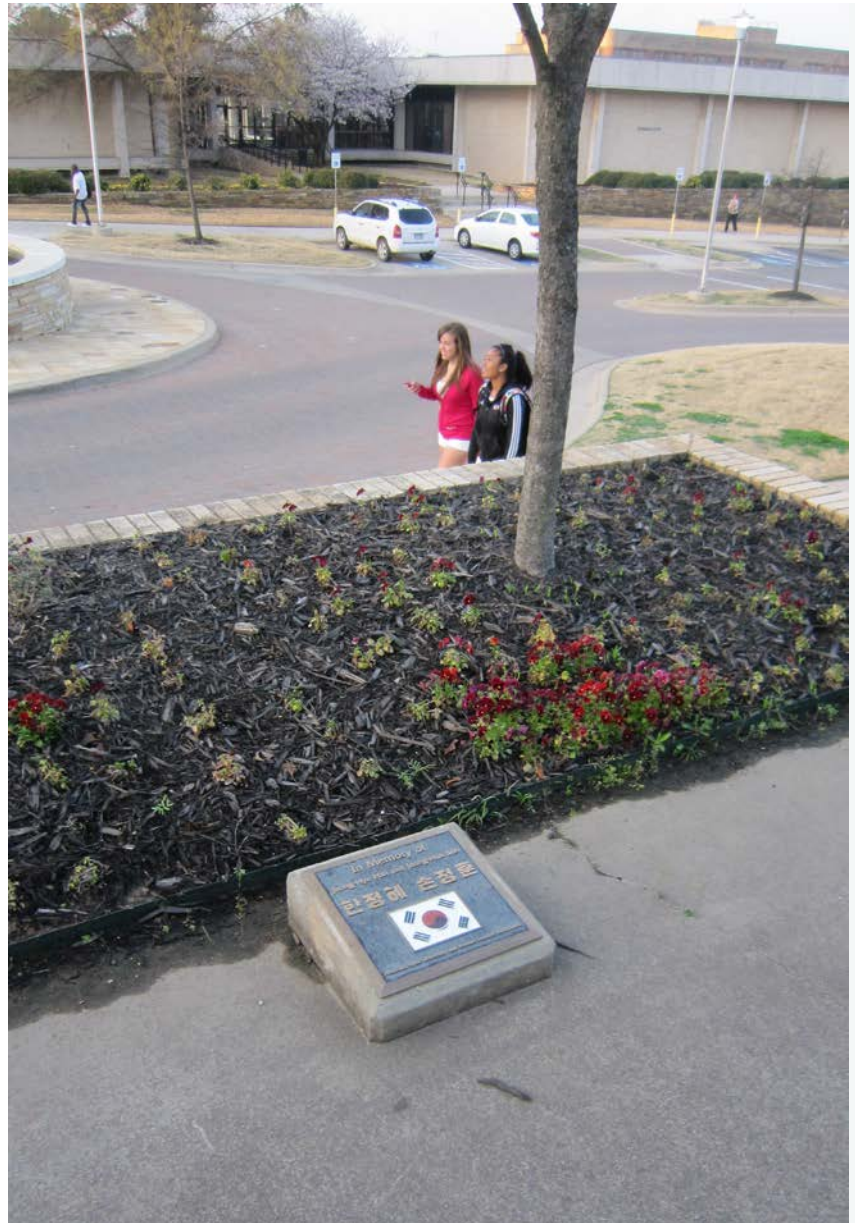
Purpose and Need: The building should be repurposed in the short-term for swing uses, but removed in medium term. The building was constructed in 1954 and ASU's building condition assessment categorizes the building within the campus's poorest condition quintile (Facility Condition Index 0.71, on a scale between 0 and 1.0, with 1.0 in poor condition).

Campus Design Intent: The building site, across a plaza from the Carl R. Reng Student Union and at the new western campus entrance, is too important for a low density building in poor condition. The master plan recommends the site be used for the West Parking Deck with integrated academic and administrative ground floor uses.

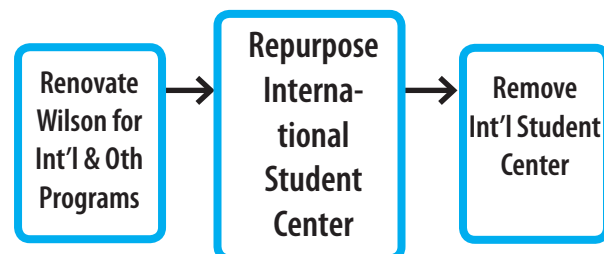
Additional Design Guidelines: N/A

Approximate Size: 27,896 GSF

Phase: Intermediate Term



Memorial Planting outside International Student Center





International Student Center



International Student Center

4 West Parking Deck

Purpose and Need: A new mixed use parking deck should be constructed on the north side of Aggie Road between Marion Berry Parkway and the former Dean Street right-of-way. The Carl R. Reng Student Union serves not only the campus but is also an event hub for the community, and thus it has a tremendous need for convenient parking. A current lack of convenient parking is a major obstacle for the expanded use of the Carl R. Reng Student Union for more community-oriented events, both University-sponsored public events and paid private events. The new parking deck is adjacent to the Historic Mall, and thus will also provide parking for the Administration Building, new Business Building, the Dean B. Ellis Library, and other Historic Mall academic and administrative buildings.

Campus Design Intent: The structure should provide vehicle parking in its center and on upper floors, but its west and east first-floor areas should provide space for ground-level, University-related offices and compatible uses. The uses that relocate to these spaces should be offices or units that are not directly tied to academic uses and could be located on the west edge of campus. Examples of such uses include the ASU parking office (relocated from Northpark Plaza), Continuing Education (relocated from Eugene W. Smith Hall), Print-

ing Services (relocated from Communication/Education Building), or the ASU Museum (relocated from the Dean B. Ellis Library). Except for the parking office, the relocation of each of these example programs would provide backfill space in centrally-located academic buildings where academic programs are anticipated to grow.

Hourly parking and some permit could be provided in this facility. Ideal use of this deck would include visitor and staff/day use during the weekday, event and visitor use on the weekend, and potentially overnight student parking in evening hours. A programming study should confirm program movement and the parking deck's financial feasibility.

Additional Design Guidelines:

The deck's prominent location at the Aggie Road and Marion Berry Parkway intersection and its adjacency to the Historic Mall and the Carl R. Reng Student Union mean that its architectural design is critically important. The design of above-grade parking decks should consider the following:

- **Ground Level Interest:** Where pedestrian walkways are adjacent to parking decks, the parking deck should have landscape features and architectural detail, materials, and textures that establish a comfortable and well-proportioned human scale. The west and east facades should maintain an urban street

front with office entryways and large windows facing sidewalks and plazas.

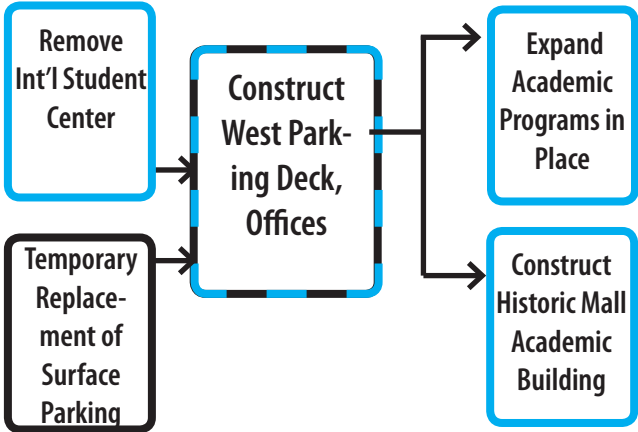
- **Exterior Facades:** The exterior walls of parking decks should be finished with materials similar to adjacent campus buildings. Exterior elevations should contain horizontal rather than angled design elements; e.g. ramps or sloping floors should be located away from the visible perimeter of the structure. The scale of the large structure should be visually broken down by sensitive articulation of horizontal and vertical elements and variations in massing, openings, and materials that are well proportioned and provide a human scale. Screening elements can be employed to soften the appearance of the parking deck. Parking deck walls that face residential areas should have openings sized and located to avoid vehicle noise and light impacts on adjacent residences.
- **Security:** Elevators and stairs should be located on the perimeter of the structure to provide natural surveillance from exterior public areas. The stairs, elevator shaft, and cab should have glass facing the exterior public areas. Floor plans should be open to improve sight lines, eliminate hiding places, and enhance visibility from the surrounding areas.

Approximate Size: The deck is anticipated to be approximately three levels above ground and one level below ground, depending on financial resources and engineering coordination with existing soils. Placing the deck a half-level below ground could be more cost-effective, as it would eliminate ventilation requirements. The master plan parking analysis assumes a capacity of 720 vehicles.

Phase: Medium Term



Parking deck should have ground level interest



5 New Business Building

Purpose and Need: The College of Business has outgrown the current Business Building, a structure that was originally built for science laboratories and cannot handle the technology of modern business pedagogy. The classrooms in the adjacent Delta Center are scheduled at a much higher rate than those in the Business Building, indicating the preference and need for modern classroom and laboratory facilities.

Campus Design Intent: The master plan recommends constructing a new College of Business building at the west end of the Historic Mall. The site is adjacent to the Delta Center, allowing for convenient and easy sharing of facilities and faculty between the two complementary programs. The access to and function of the existing Business Building will not be impacted by the construction of the new Business Building, so that the College of Business will be able to smoothly move from one building to the other without the need for surge space and multiple moves.

The building site is prominent in multiple ways. The Business Building and the Humanities and Social Sciences Building will anchor the east and west ends of the expanded Historic Mall. The mall will be defined in part by the terminated views created by these two buildings. The Business Building will also be very visible for

those driving north on Marion Berry Parkway. The Business Building will be the most prominent building for those entering the campus from the southwest and the best opportunity to create a proper first impression. While those on Marion Berry Parkway will be driving by the building at a higher rate of speed, the design of the building should indicate the pedestrian-focus and human scale of the Historic Mall. The building could be sited to provide to drivers a fleeting glimpse of the Historic Mall between the Business Building and the Delta Center.

Additional Design Guidelines: The new structure should convey a dignified institutional quality consistent with Arkansas State University's image while also embodying a progressive forward-looking aesthetic derived from contemporary business typologies. The building's design should express the nature of modern private sector business enterprises with transparent display of its technological resources. It should

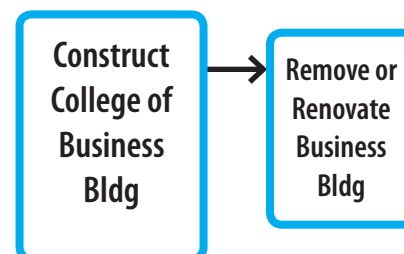
also promote an entrepreneurial spirit and vigor that projects its connection to the regional, national and global business community.

The west and south facades of the Business Building should feature massing and articulation that indicate the institutional and academic reputation of Arkansas State University. The massing of the Business Building should be substantial, nearly equal in massing to the Humanities and Social Sciences Building. While noticeable and imposing, the building should also be human-scaled with a prominent eastern façade pedestrian entrance.

Approximate Size: The size of the new Business Building should be determined by a programming study, but the master plan anticipates at least a four-story building.

Phase: Intermediate Term

No Necessary
Precedents





The west facade of the New Business Building will characterize the campus for those traveling on Marion Berry Parkway.



6 Business Building Renovation and Removal

Purpose and Need: Constructed in 1939, the building needs remodeling or removal. In the short term, the existing Business Building could be modestly remodeled to provide academic surge space as other recommended construction and renovation projects occur. In the longer term, the building should be removed to provide a site for a future academic building and the expansion of the Historic Mall. Alternatively, the site could provide interim surface parking, particularly prior to the construction of the West Parking Deck on Aggie Road.

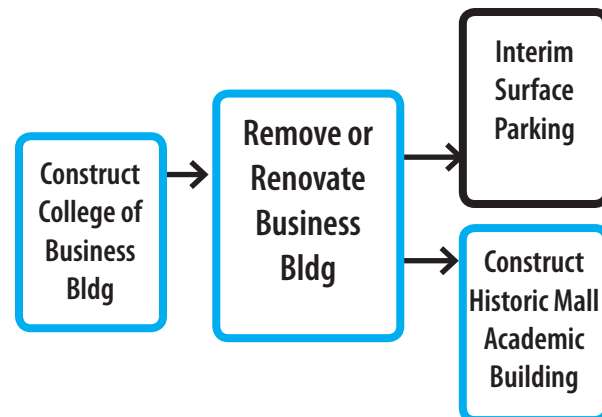
Campus Design Intent: The Historic Mall will be extended west to the new Business Building, placing the existing Business Building on or within the mall. The existing structure has an attractive front that faces north. However, its south façade, which will face the Historic Mall, does not contribute to the campus character. The south façade bears the scars of the demolition of the old attached armory building, so the south façade is a combination of blank walls, oddly placed windows, and a mixture of permanent and temporary building materials. In the period that the existing Business Building is in use, the width of the lengthened Historic

Mall will narrow at the western end. When a new structure is built on the existing Business Building site, the footprint should be shifted north to maintain a consistent mall width its entire length.

Additional Design Guidelines: N/A

Approximate Size: 53,276 GSF

Phase: Renovation in the Intermediate Term. Removal in the Medium Term.





*North facade of
Business Building*



South facade of Business Building

7 Administrative Annex Removal

Purpose and Need: The one-story Administrative Annex was constructed in 1970. The relocation of existing administrative offices and the demolition of the building will create an essential and rare opportunity – the expansion of the Historic Mall to encompass the Business Building site, Delta Center, and Historic Mall Academic Building. The 2,372 ASF of Finance and Administration uses should move into nearby backfill or new space

Campus Design Intent: See the recommendations for the Historic Mall for additional guidance.

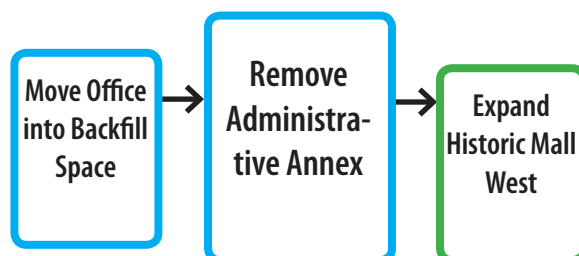
Additional Design Guidelines: N/A

Approximate Size: 3,238 GSF

Phase: Intermediate Term



Administrative Annex



8 International English Studies Building Renovation and Removal

Purpose and Need: Built in 1954, the building needs remodeling or removal. It is within the campus’s poorest condition quintile in ASU’s building condition assessment (Facility Condition Index 0.57, on a scale between 0 and 1.0, with 1.0 in poor condition). In the short term, the building could be modestly remodeled to provide academic surge space as other recommended construction and renovation projects occur. In the longer term, the building should be removed to enable the creation of the Campus Commons. Alternatively, should cost of repurposing be too high, the site could provide interim surface parking.

Campus Design Intent: The siting of four adjacent buildings – Reynolds Center, Eugene W. Smith Hall, the College of Nursing & Health Professions Building, and the International English Studies Building – creates a physical barrier for those walking between the northeast residential halls and the Carl R. Reng Student Union and Academic Core. It is difficult to penetrate this wall of structures, requiring pedestrians to funnel down Caraway Road, which creates conflicts with the street crossing and vehicles. The removal of the International English Studies Building will shorten this barrier and



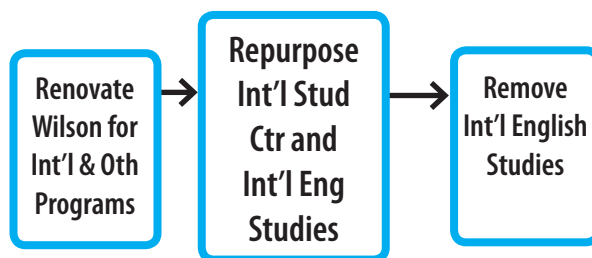
International English Studies Building

provide a more direct walking path between the Carl R. Reng Student Union, Live/Learn Communities, the Greek Village, and North Athletic and Recreation Complex.

Additional Design Guidelines: N/A

Approximate Size: 25,805 GSF

Phase: Medium Term



9 New Academic/Research Building

Purpose and Need: An anticipated increase of research activity will require the expansion of research-related facilities including laboratories, offices, and classrooms. ASU will host two types of research: faculty-driven and grant-driven. Currently, both types of research are taking place in academic buildings such as the Lab Sciences and in the Arkansas Biosciences Institute (ABI). Both types are expected to increase in activity.

The mission of the ABI is to host the collaborative research efforts of five institutions: Arkansas Children’s Hospital; Arkansas State University; the University of Arkansas-Division of Agriculture; the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville; and the University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences. This joint venture in science research enhances collaboration in the common research areas of agriculture, bioengineering, tobacco-related illnesses, nutrition and related science, and other complementary fields.

Due to temporary extra capacity within the ABI, some faculty-driven research is now occurring within the ABI. The ABI partners are expected to leverage their research funding to generate additional funding from national and philanthropic sources. As the amount of grant-driven research expands, faculty-driven research should be relocated

out of the ABI to return it to its core mission. A new Academic/Research Building should provide space for expanded and relocated faculty-driven research.

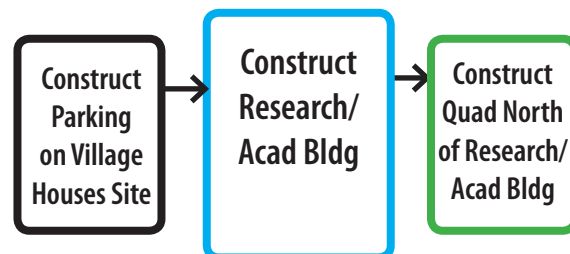
Campus Design Intent: To maximize the integration and sharing of faculty and equipment resources, the new building should be located immediately north of ABI on parking lot S-16, east of Agriculture and Lab Sciences East and West. Siting in this area will further strengthen the pure and applied sciences on the south end of the Caraway Mall, particularly those disciplines that focus on agriculture, bioengineering, tobacco-related illnesses, nutrition and related science, and other complementary fields.

The building should be sited to begin to establish a new long-term open space mall in the southeast portion of campus. Prominent pedestrian entrances should face both the Caraway Mall on the west façade and the future Southeast Mall on the north façade. The new Academic/Research Building should face the Studio Arts Addition to Fine Arts across the open space mall.

Additional Design Guidelines:

The configuration and aesthetic character of the new structure should unite the research community on campus and emulate the architectural context established by Lab Sciences East and the Arkansas Biosciences Institute. The new design should share many of the ABI’s more prominent contemporary features and respond to Lab Science East’s bold massing and powerful presence. New facades should be refined and fenestrated and configured to complement Lab Science East’s heavy opaque facades.

Approximate Size: The size and program of the new Academic/Research Building should be determined by a programming study. The campus master plan assumes that the building will be comprised of teaching and research laboratories, supportive classrooms, faculty offices, and collaborative learning spaces. The campus master plan assumes the building will be similar in size and massing to the ABI.



Phase: Medium Term. The timing of programming and construction should follow the demand for research and academic spaces on campus.



Recommended site of new Academic/Research Building, with Arkansas Biosciences Institute in far right.



The new Academic/Research Building should complement the ABI. It will anchor one end of the future Southeast Mall.

10 Studio Arts Addition to Fine Arts

Purpose and Need: The Art Department is split between two buildings, the Fine Arts Center on the northeast edge corner of the South Caraway Mall and the Fine Arts Annex on the northwest corner of the same open space. The Fine Arts Annex is perhaps ASU's oldest, smallest, and most challenged academic structure. The building houses the studio arts – with ceramics on the lower floor, a graphic design studio on the upper floor.

Campus Design Intent: The campus master plan recommends that a Studio Arts Addition be constructed on the south side of the Fine Arts Center. The addition should be sited and designed to begin to establish a new long-term open space mall in the southeast portion of campus. The prominent pedestrian entrance should face the future Southeast Mall on the south façade. The Studio Arts Addition should face the new Academic/ Research Building across the open space.

Additional Design Guidelines: The new Studio Arts Addition must be compatible with the elegant modern aesthetic of the Fine Arts Center and be configured to complement and reinforce the core function of the center. The nature and appearance of art studios is often unmanageable and it is possible that the image of the Fine Arts Center could

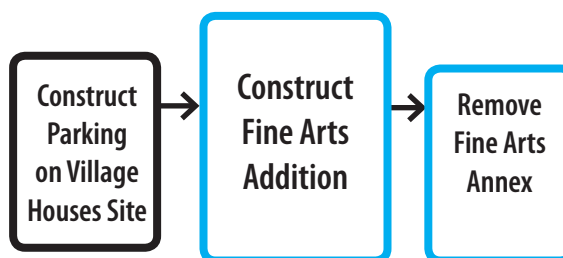


Fine Arts Building

be undermined by visibly unkempt studios. The new studios should be oriented to limit visibility from primary entries and access ways while also providing abundant access to natural light within the work spaces. The material composition of the exterior of the addition must maintain a quality and refinement consistent with the original structure. The interior should promote openness and transparency and be constructed with a durable and timeless material palette.

Approximate Size: A programming study should determine the building size and program. It should be large enough to accommodate studio arts relocated from the Fine Arts Annex and enable growth in both the Departments of Art and Music. The master plan assumes that the addition will be similar in height and massing as the existing Fine Arts Center.

Phase: Intermediate Term



11 Fine Arts Annex Removal

Purpose and Need: Built in 1936, the structure is within the campus's poorest condition quintile in ASU's building condition assessment (Facility Condition Index 0.74, on a scale between 0 and 1.0, with 1.0 in poor condition). The building is not handicapped accessible and it would be very difficult to make it so. Renovation to allow repurposing would not be a good investment of limited capital funds.

Campus Design Intent: The site should be restored to a passive open space, providing some breathing space among the dense academic buildings west of the Caraway Mall. The building demolition should include a restoration of the south façade of the 1936 Computer Science and Math Building.

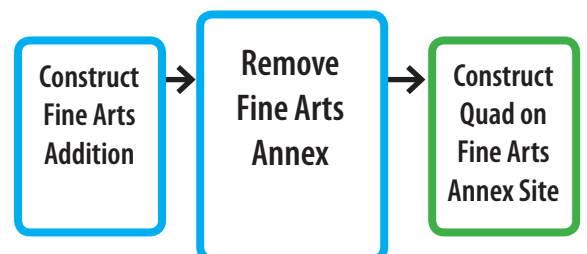
Additional Design Guidelines: Restoration of the south facade of the Computer Math Building should be modeled as much as possible on the original design and construction. Opportunities should be explored to improve envelope efficiency and window performance while remaining faithful to the original aesthetic character of the structure prior to the addition.

Approximate Size: 14,143 GSF

Phase: Intermediate Term



Fine Arts Annex



12 Historic Mall Academic Building

Purpose and Need: Not yet determined. The campus master plan reserves multiple sites for future needs that will be identified after the planning horizon.

Campus Design Intent: The existing Business Building site will be the last academic building site on the Historic Mall. The future building on this site will fully define the west end of the Historic Mall with the Delta Center and the new Business Building. The future building will also help form the west Aggie Road campus entrance and it will be particularly visible for those driving south on Marion Berry Parkway from Johnson Avenue.

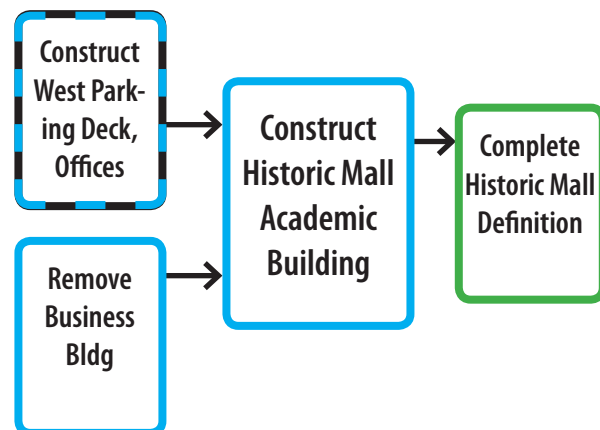
Additional Design Guidelines: N/A

Approximate Size: To be determined in a future programming study.

Phase: Long Term



Historic Mall Academic Building



13 Future Campus Commons Academic/Administrative Building & Visitors Center

Purpose and Need: Not yet determined. The campus master plan reserves multiple sites for future needs that will be identified after the planning horizon.

Campus Design Intent: The Future Academic/Administrative Building will define the eastern edge of the Campus Commons. Located at the western end of Aggie Road, the site is an excellent location for a visitors center, which could be located on the ground floor of the Academic/Administrative Building. The site provides some limited convenient parking for visitors, and walking tours could commence at the very heart of campus on the Campus Commons. The Admissions Office and other complementary programs such as Financial Aid could relocate to this building.

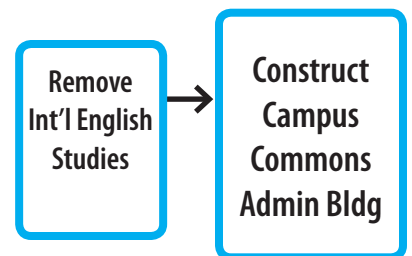
Additional Design Guidelines: The building should be an open and welcoming landmark, easy to access, and oriented to the Campus Commons. It should provide a dramatic first impression and views of campus, and present a calm and professional higher education atmosphere.

Approximate Size: To be determined in a future programming study.

Phase: 2031+



Campus Commons Academic/Administrative Building



OPEN SPACE INITIATIVES

1 Historic Mall Defined and Lengthened

Purpose and Need: The Historic Mall is the center point of the ASU campus experience and exemplifies the desired campus character. The current mall is now “full” – existing structures define all edges of the space. The capacity and character of the Academic Core should be expanded to the west to create additional sites for academic buildings. The College of Business structures and the future academic building will redefine the west end of the Historic Mall.

Campus Design Intent: Lengthening to the west will unite many of the campus’s most iconic structures on a central, grand open space: the historic Wilson Hall and Computer Science and Math Building, the new academic structures of the Humanities and Social Sciences Building, Delta Center, and new Business Building, the academic center of the Dean B. Ellis Library, and the administrative leadership in the Administration Building. In the period that the existing Business Building is in use, the width of the Historic Mall will narrow at the western end. When a new structure is built on the existing Business Building site, the footprint should be shifted north to maintain a consistent width its entire length.



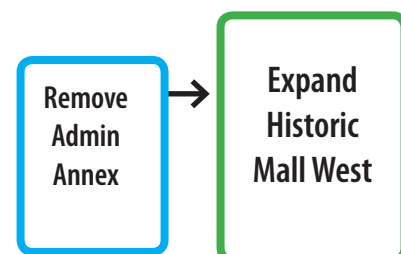
Open space between the Delta Center and the Business Building, into which the character of the Historic Mall should be extended west.

Additional Design Guidelines:

Expansion of the Historic Mall should emulate the design intent of the pre-existing open space. This includes following the tree spacing, sidewalk design, and site furniture placement already established. Design of the Historic Mall should place emphasis on creating a lush canopy of trees with minimal understory to allow for passive gathering. Spaces designed for active informal recreation are recommended in other areas of campus.

Approximate Size: existing length is 850 feet; recommended length is approximately 1,100 feet

Phase: Intermediate Term



*Historic Mall
Character*



View of extended Historic Mall

2 Campus Commons

Purpose and Need: The open space east of the Carl R. Reng Student Union currently operates as the campus’s “back yard” – the place where planned and unscheduled Student Union activities spill outside and where informal recreation and hanging out happen. In contrast to the more formal, academic-focused, and conservative Historic Mall and the smaller plaza on the west side of the Student Union, the Campus Commons is where informal activity will happen and where students will hang out just to be seen. The open space should be defined by the building edges of the Student Union, Wilson Hall, Humanities and Social Sciences, Red WOLF Center, the Campus Commons Academic/Administrative Building, and Nursing.

The master plan recommends expanding the existing Carl R. Reng Student Union east plaza by converting the Caraway Road right-of-way, the International English Building site, and parking lot N-7 to become a quadrangle that redefines the northeast corner of the Campus Commons. Since all larger-scale recreational spaces are south of campus and effectively must be driven to, the Campus Commons will be a larger scale informal recreational space for on-campus residents and commuter students.

Campus Design Intent: The Campus Commons is many spaces in one. It is the existing hardscaped

plaza at the door of the Carl R. Reng Student Union, the Driver Street Mall on its eastern edge, the formal Unity Park, the more natural and canopied area north and east of the Humanities and Social Sciences Building, and the open quadrangle on the Caraway right-of-way and International English Studies site. The future Academic/Administrative Building and Visitors Center and Humanities and Social Science should front on to the open space and open up into it.

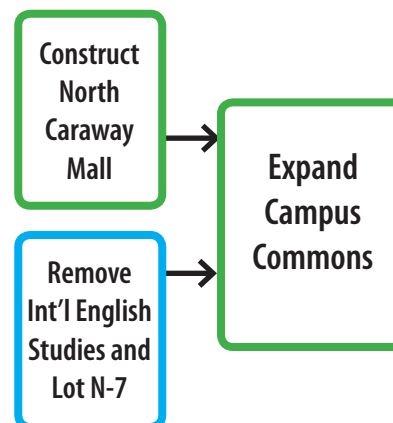
The Campus Commons should be designed to function differently than the long and narrow Historic Mall and Caraway Mall. The Campus Commons will be approximately 560' x 525'. To understand the approximate dimensions of the Campus Commons, consider the dimensions of iconic open spaces from ASU and other regional universities:

- Arkansas State University
 - Historic Mall: 840' x 265'
 - Caraway Mall: 900' x 100'
- UALR
 - Dickinson Hall and Old Student Union (with Cooper Fountain): 420' x 240'
- University of Arkansas
 - Old Main Lawn: 740' x 860'
 - Central Quad: 410' x 260'
- University of Memphis
 - The Ellipse: 530' x 400'
 - Alumni Mall: 700' x 240'
- University of Arkansas – Fort Smith
 - Central Quad: 525' x 700'

Additional Design Guidelines:

Campus Commons is intended to include multiple distinct spaces, all united by a common character. This character should be reinforced by site furniture, lighting, and tree placement. The recently renovated hardscape plaza outside the Carl R. Reng Student Union should be maintained. The intersection of north-south and east-west campus walks should be accented with a focal point such as a sculpture or water feature. An area of open lawn should be provided within the Campus Commons, sized to accommodate informal student recreation. Canopy trees should not be located within the open lawn area, but rather should accent the area along the perimeter.

The design of the Campus Commons should model the principles of spatial enclosure, proportion, and materiality derived from the positive attributes of existing quality spaces on campus, such as the Historic Mall. Successful quads



and courtyards share common attributes, including:

- Semi-enclosed space (enclosed on at least three sides), but with many entry points.
- Subtly dramatic entry sequences and changes in scale, where one enters through a narrow portal into a broad open space.
- Strong sense of spatial definition (typically a range of 1:2 to 1:4 proportion of architectural height to horizontal width of the space).
- The use of topographic relief to break up views and create a series of smaller terraces within the bigger space.
- Orientation of major building entrances toward the quad.
- Consistent use of stone and hardscape compatible with the surrounding architectural design.
- A mature and simple landscape palette of canopy trees, native understory trees, and a restrained use of shrubs and ground cover, planted in a naturalistic pattern.

When designing the Campus Commons, the University should:

- Consider the scale and proportion of the space in relation to adjacent architectural development.
- Provide changes in scale to emphasize passage between different spaces on campus.

Next page: Illustration of the Campus Commons



Waynesburg University



Central open space at University of Arkansas-Fort Smith, which has a similar scale as the Campus Commons

- Use topography, stone, native deciduous trees, and plant material as the basic landscape palette.
- Create reflections of architectural character in the design of landscaped spaces (including art, materials, and form).

- Maintain clear views and visual connectivity for security and ease of navigation.

Approximate Size: 294,000 SF, 6.7 acres (560' length by 525' width)

Phase: Medium Term





3 South Caraway Mall

Purpose and Need: The existing South Caraway Mall is a result of the conversion of the former Caraway Road right-of-way in an open space. The South Caraway Mall has been very effective at creating a new open space character for the south section of campus. Before the South Caraway Road rail crossing closures, the South Caraway Mall defined the entire campus character for those that approached the campus from the south. After the 2012 crossing closures, the South Caraway Mall still helps define the south part of campus, just from a distance at East Matthews Avenue.

Campus Design Intent: The master plan does not propose any changes to the South Caraway Mall. Rather, it seeks to better define it. The east edge of the mall is poorly defined by surface parking lots between ABI and the Fine Arts Center. The Fine Arts Addition, the Research/Academic Building, and the Southeast Mall will complete the definition of the eastern edge.

Additional Design Guidelines: The existing design of South Caraway Mall should be followed when establishing new portions of the mall. This includes replicating the approach to seating, landscaping, and decorative pavement that previously has been used in respect to spacing and alignment.

Approximate Size: 1.9 acres (940' length by 90' width; no change from existing conditions)

Phase: Intermediate and Medium Terms. The open space will evolve as projects at its edges occur, including the removal of the Fine Arts Annex, and the construction of the Fine Arts Addition, the Research/Academic Building, and the Southeast Mall.





4 North Caraway Mall

Purpose and Need: Because of the virtual wall created by the Reynolds Center, Eugene W. Smith Hall, College of Nursing & Health Professions Building, and the International English Studies Building, all residents of Northpark Quads and Red Wolf Den are funneled to cross Caraway Road between Eugene W. Smith Hall and the Carl R. Reng Student Union, creating a significant and dangerous pedestrian/vehicle conflict. In late 2011 during the master planning process, the University closed the pedestrian/vehicle conflict section of Caraway

Road, still providing access to the North Parking Deck from the north and to the Post Office parking lot from the south. The partial closure and the reduction of vehicles cutting through the heart of campus made the pedestrian crossing much safer. In addition, the character of the core of campus incrementally became more pedestrian-focused, evidenced by the observation of a pick-up game of cricket on the east Carl R. Reng Student Union plaza that frequently extended into Caraway Road.

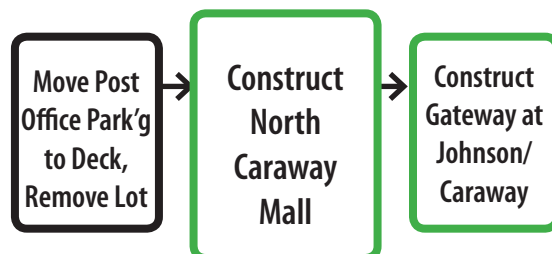
The master plan recommends formalizing and extending this

conversion. The University should close and remove Caraway Road and Aggie Road between the bookstore and Driver Street and it should reconstruct Caraway Road between the bookstore and the entrance into the North Parking Deck into Caraway Mall.

Campus Design Intent: The pedestrian mall should be primarily hardscaped to allow for free circulation of pedestrians through the space. The pavement should be constructed to allow for heavy vehicles, since the pedestrian corridor will also serve as a path for emergency vehicles, small University delivery vehicles, and off-hours deliveries to the ASU Bookstore loading dock. Trees in more formal planting beds and site amenities such as benches should define and enliven the space. A pedestrian gateway should designate the north end of the North Caraway Mall and the transition from vehicular to pedestrian mode.



Ingalls Mall, University of Michigan



Additional Design Guidelines:

North Caraway Mall should appear as an extension to the existing South Caraway Mall by reflecting the design established in that location. The spacing and alignment of landscaping and seating, as well as the use of decorative paving, should be followed.

Approximate Size: 0.4 acres
(380' length by 50' width)

Phase: Intermediate Term



View of North Caraway Mall from the northwest

5 Aggie Road Pedestrian Gateway

Purpose and Need: East Aggie Road, which is the front door of campus at Stadium Boulevard, will end at a vehicle turn-around at Driver Street. The turn-around will provide campus visitors a view into the Campus Commons and campus users the opportunity to drop off passengers. This location, in the heart of the campus, is the most symbolic interface between vehicle and pedestrian modes. A gateway at this location will not only emphasize this mode shift, but also frame and feature the Carl R. Reng Student Union.

Campus Design Intent: The gateway, which could be in the form of an arch, should prominently welcome visitors and other pedestrians into the heart of the campus. The structure should be prominent enough to help define the eastern edge of the Campus Commons. The hardscaped plaza that is associated with the gateway should be integrated into the design of the Driver Street Mall.

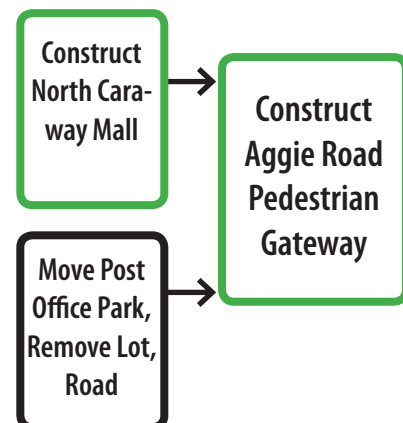
Additional Design Guidelines: The Aggie Road Pedestrian Gateway should be designed at a scale that is both welcoming to pedestrians, as well as visually appealing to motorists. Paving, brickwork, and signage should be bold in character to capture the attention of both users.



Drop-off on Aggie Road, site of recommended pedestrian gateway

Approximate Size: N/A

Phase: Medium Term





Pedestrian Gateway, Marshall University



Pedestrian Gateway, Marquette University



University Square Gateway, University of Wisconsin-Madison

CIRCULATION INITIATIVES

1 Reassign Post Office Parking, Remove Surface Parking, Aggie Road, and Caraway Road from Academic Core

Purpose and Need: The NW-6 surface parking lot provides eight short-term and two ADA parking spaces dedicated to serve the Post Office located within the Carl R. Reng Student Union. Since the 2011 closure of Caraway Road between Eugene W. Smith Hall and the North Parking Deck, this parking lot is the only destination for vehicle traffic on Aggie Road west of Driver Street. Vehicle movement through the core of campus, especially east of the Student Union, creates a pedestrian/vehicle conflict.

Existing parking spaces in the North Parking Deck should be assigned to serve the Post Office, with the operation of the parking deck updated to accommodate public short-term parking. The university should then remove parking lot NW-6, Caraway Road south of North Caraway Mall, and Aggie Road west of Driver Street.

Campus Design Intent: The rights-of-way of the parking lot and roads should be incorporated into the Campus Commons and North Caraway Mall, as described elsewhere. The existing Aggie Road



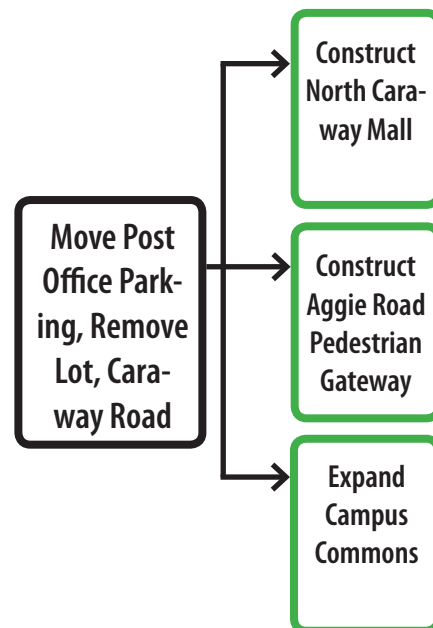
The existing Post Office surface parking lot should be relocated.

landscaped vehicle turn-around/drop-off can be incorporated into the design of the Campus Commons.

Additional Design Guidelines: N/A

Approximate Size: N/A

Phase: Short Term





Pedestrian crossing Caraway Road east of the Carl R. Reng Student Union

**INSERT PHOTO
OF EXISTING
LANDSCAPED
TURNAROUND (FROM
ASU MARKETING)**

While the existing landscaped vehicle turnaround will no longer have a vehicle traffic role, it should be modified to become the Aggie Road Pedestrian Gateway.

2 Driver Street Pedestrian Mall

Purpose and Need: The redevelopment of the eastern portion of campus will further the need for a north-south pedestrian corridor. Existing and near-term projects fronting the Driver Street Pedestrian Mall will include the Honors Live/Learn Hall, sorority housing, the Red WOLF Center Addition, Fine Arts Center and its Addition, and the Research/Academic Building. Future projects that will further activate the pedestrian mall are the Campus Commons Academic/Administrative Building, Visitors Center, Southeast Mall Academic Buildings-North and South, and the South Parking Deck. The Driver Street Pedestrian Mall will complement the pedestrian movement functions of the North Caraway Mall and South Caraway Mall. In the long-term, the mall will extend to an overpass over the rail lines, connecting the on-campus residential halls with the recreational fields.

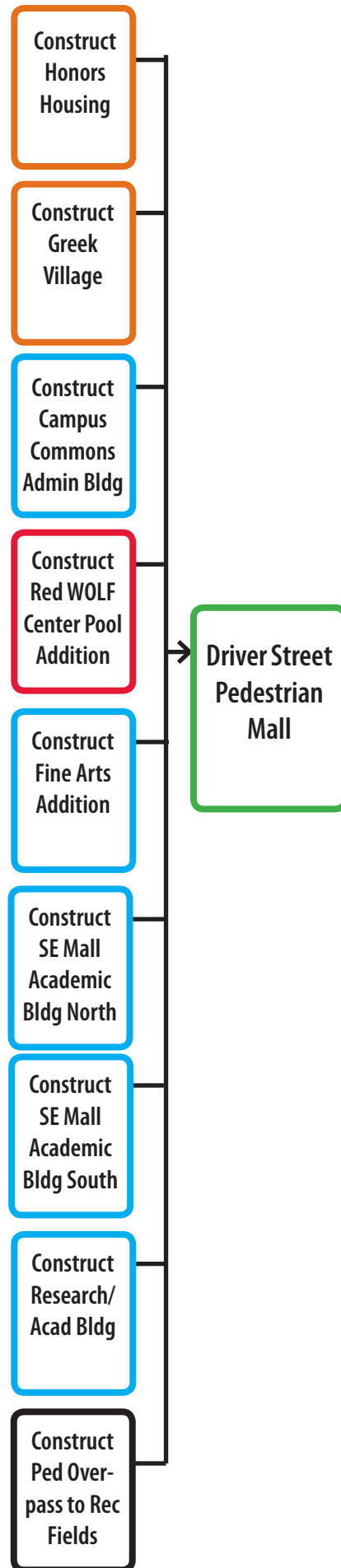
Campus Design Intent: The Driver Street Pedestrian Mall should be a hardscaped corridor wide enough to accommodate anticipated pedestrian volumes. The mall will form the eastern boundary of the Campus Commons, pass around/through the Aggie Road Pedestrian Gateway, and pass through the Southeast Mall.

Additional Design Guidelines: The Driver Street Pedestrian Mall should be simple in character, so that it is

aesthetically appealing but does not upstage the South Caraway Mall or Historic Mall. A standard concrete walk with canopy trees aligned parallel to it will accent the walk, while also providing shade.

Approximate Size: 2,500 feet (Danner Street to University Loop South)

Phase: The Driver Street Mall will be constructed in phases, as recommended buildings that define the mall are completed. Portions of the Driver Street Mall should be included in the site planning for Honors Live/Learn Hall, sorority housing, the Red WOLF Center Addition, Fine Arts Center and its Addition, the Research/Academic Building, Future Campus Commons Academic/Administrative Building with Visitors Center, Future Southeast Mall Academic Buildings-North and South, and the South Parking Deck. The pedestrian mall should be constructed as these buildings are completed.





Kent State Esplanade



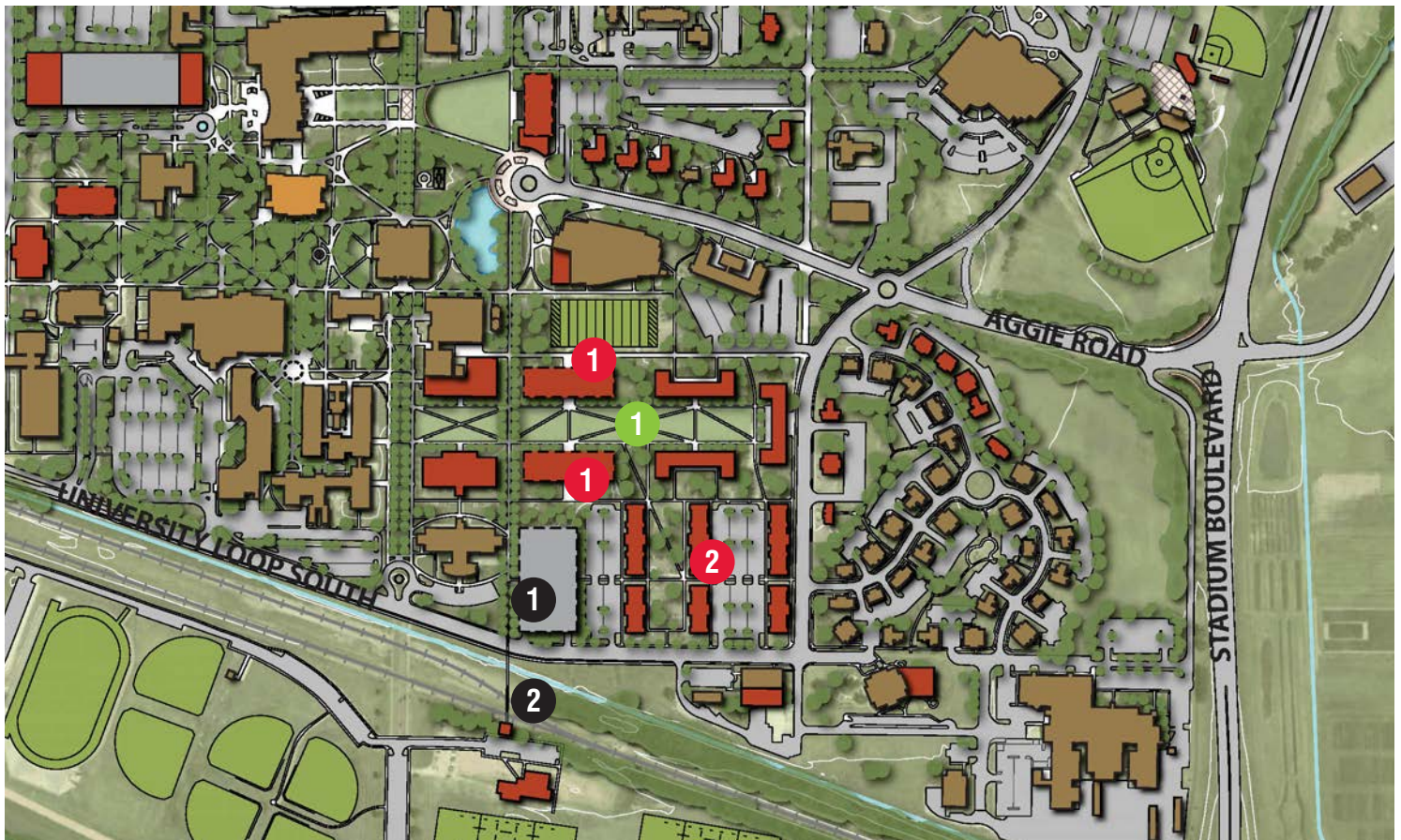
Driver Street at Banks, looking south



Aggie Road at Driver Street, site of recommended Aggie turnaround




Academic Core – Future Southeast Mall

The siting of near-term need projects such as the Academic/Research Building, Fine Arts Addition, and the Southeast Housing set the stage for a long-term dramatic transformation of the Village Houses and interim parking lots into the Southeast Mall.



Plan of Future Southeast Mall

Key

-  Near and Long Term Need Buildings
-  Existing Campus Buildings
-  Building Repurposing



BUILDING INITIATIVES

- 1** Future Southeast Mall Academic Buildings, North and South
- 2** Future Southeast Housing

OPEN SPACE INITIATIVES

- 1** Future Southeast Mall

CIRCULATION INITIATIVES

- 1** Future South Parking Deck
- 2** Future Pedestrian Bridge

BUILDING INITIATIVES

1 Future Southeast Mall Academic Buildings, North and South

Purpose and Need: Not yet determined. The campus master plan reserves multiple sites for future needs that will be identified after the planning horizon. The south site is adjacent to the ABI and the recommended Academic/Research Building, so if research and/or scientific instruction require expansion, this site would be appropriate. The north site is adjacent to the Fine Arts Center. Either building site may be constructed first; however, initial construction on the northern site would allow a more orderly expansion of the Academic Core and maintain large interim surface parking lots on the campus edges.

Campus Design Intent: The Future Southeast Academic Buildings will expand the Academic Core into the southeast campus precinct, now occupied by low density single family housing and surface parking lots. The two buildings flank the Southeast Mall and both should face and define the new open space.

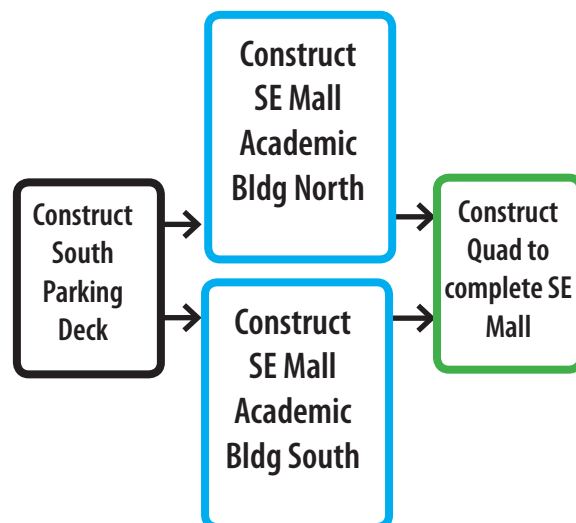
Additional Design Guidelines: The architectural character of these two new structures should embody a contemporary campus aesthetic derived from the contextual precedent established by ABI, the Fine Arts Center, and Lab Science East. Building upon ASU's blend of mid and late-20th century

modern structures, new designs should promote a progressive aesthetic inspired by the programs and functions to be accommodated by the new structures. Configurations for both structures should actively engage the new academic quadrangle they define and be organized such that activity and transparency are focused toward the new campus space.

Building heights for the new structures should be consistent with those of the adjacent existing context. New residential structures planned to the east will likely be constructed with lower, more intimate proportions. The new academic buildings should be configured to accommodate this transition to residential building proportions along the eastern facades.

Approximate Size: To be determined in a future programming study.

Phase: 2031+



2 Future Southeast Housing

Purpose and Need: The master plan reserves a future housing site in the Southeast Residential Neighborhood west of University Loop East and north of University Loop South.

Campus Design Intent: As the University becomes more residential and research activities increase, the demand for on-campus housing will increase, particularly for graduate students. The University should consider developing additional southeast housing adjacent to the Village Apartments and the Center for Child Development.

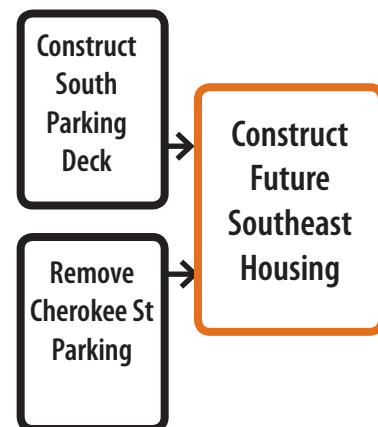
Additional Design Guidelines: N/A

Approximate Size: To be determined in programming

Phase: 2031 +



Future Southeast Housing



OPEN SPACE INITIATIVES

1 Future Southeast Mall

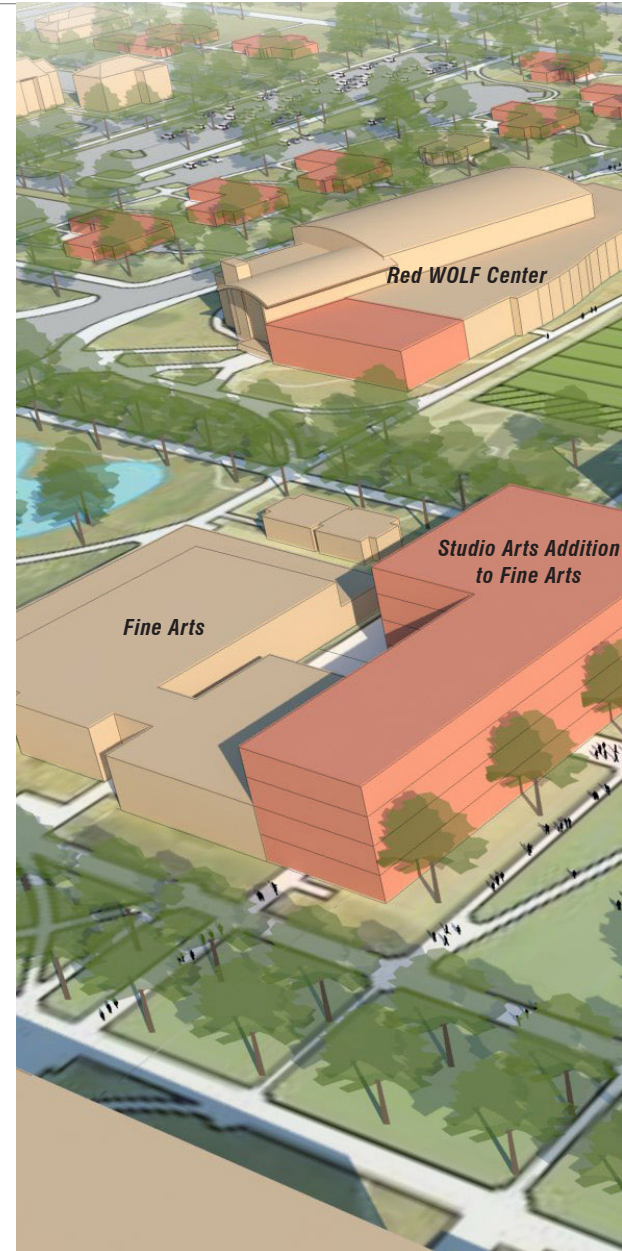
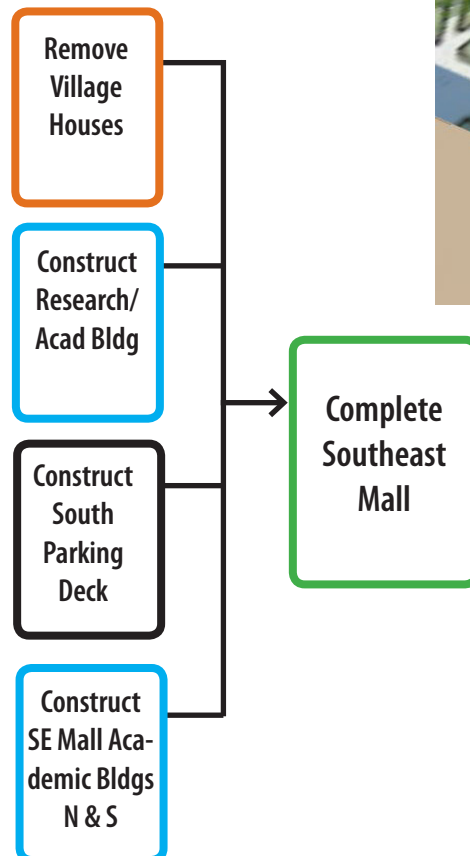
Purpose and Need: The southeast precinct is comprised of low-density single family campus housing and surface parking lots. The campus master plan recommends the removal of existing structures, and the construction of residential and academic buildings. The new structures should be focused on a new open space, the Southeast Mall.

Campus Design Intent: Extending east from the existing South Caraway Mall, the open space should be flanked and defined by the Fine Arts Addition, the Research/Academic Building, Future Southeast Mall Academic Buildings - North and South, and new higher density housing. The Southeast Mall will have a similar function as the Historic Mall, but will differ in character.

Additional Design Guidelines: Due to the location of student housing along the eastern portion of the Southeast Mall, the overall character of the mall should be more informal than the Historic Mall and South Caraway Mall. Canopy trees should be aligned parallel to building facades and walks to create large areas of open space for informal student recreation. Groupings of seating should be provided to encourage casual outdoor student gathering opportunities.

Approximate Size: 2.7 acres (1,000' length by 200' width)

Phase: The Southeast Mall will be constructed in phases, as recommended buildings that define the mall are completed. Portions of the Southeast Mall should be included in the site planning for Fine Arts Addition, the Research/Academic Building, Future Southeast Mall Academic Buildings - North and South, and new higher density housing, and should be constructed as these buildings are completed.





View of Future Southeast Mall from west

CIRCULATION INITIATIVES

1 South Parking Deck

Purpose and Need: The campus master plan envisions a transformation of the southeast corner of campus from low-density houses and surface parking to an active and attractive university precinct with academics, housing, and open space. In the early phases, relocated surface parking will occur on the sites of the Village Houses and future academic building sites. When recommended academic structures are constructed, a parking deck will become necessary to provide parking for additional uses and to replace surface parking. The site east of ABI should be reserved for the South Parking Deck.

Campus Design Intent: The future parking deck should be located east of the Driver Street Pedestrian Mall. Views of ABI from University Loop South should be considered. The design of the parking deck could include along its Driver Street Pedestrian Mall façade a method to elevate public users (via stairs, ramps, escalators, or elevators) to connect for the Pedestrian Bridge to the South Athletic and Recreational Complex.

Additional Design Guidelines: The future deck will be within the viewshed of those traveling north on Caraway Road south of campus. Its adjacency to the ABI Building means that its architectural design is important. The design of

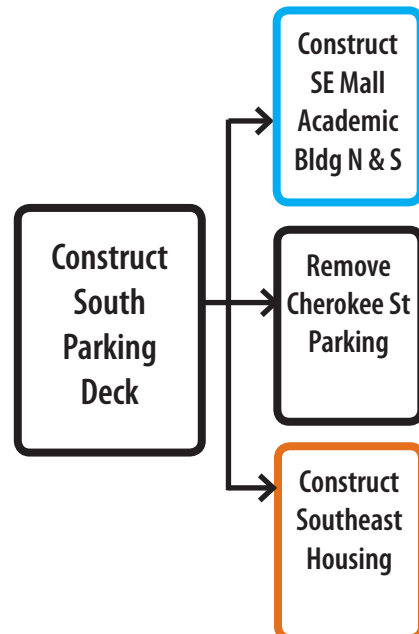
above-grade parking decks should consider the following:

- **Ground Level Interest:** Where parking decks and pedestrian walkways adjoin, the parking deck should have landscape features and architectural detail, materials, and textures that establish a comfortable and well-proportioned human scale. The west facade should engage with the Driver Street Pedestrian Mall.
- **Exterior Facades:** The exterior walls of parking decks should be finished with materials similar to adjacent campus buildings. Exterior elevations should contain horizontal rather than angled design elements; e.g. ramps or sloping floors should be located away from the visible perimeter of the structure. The scale of the large structure should be visually broken down by sensitive articulation of horizontal and vertical elements and variations in massing, openings, and materials that are well proportioned and have a human scale. Screening elements can be employed to soften the appearance of the parking deck. Parking deck walls that face residential areas should have openings sized and located to avoid vehicle noise and light impacts on adjacent residences.
- **Security:** Elevators and stairs should be located on the perimeter of the structure to

provide natural surveillance from exterior public areas. The stairs, elevator shaft, and cab should have glass facing the exterior public areas. Floor plans should be open to improve sight lines, eliminate hiding places, and enhance visibility from the surrounding areas.

Approximate Size: To be determined in programming, but its size and siting should not overwhelm the ABI.

Phase: Long Term. The parking deck should be constructed only when surface parking lots are required for building sites and only when local parking demand requires it.



2 Future Pedestrian Bridge

Purpose and Need: There is no safe way for pedestrians and bicyclists to access the South Athletic and Recreation Complex. Since users must drive to the site, it is as disconnected from the Academic Core as a recreational complex on the edge of Jonesboro would be. The master plan includes as a long-term intent the construction of a pedestrian bridge over the rail lines to connect the Academic Core and the recreational fields.

The bridge should be aligned along the Driver Street Pedestrian Mall so that there is a direct connection from the campus's residential neighborhoods and the recreational facilities. When the South Parking Deck is constructed east of ABI, the university should investigate incorporating the pedestrian bridge into the parking deck design.

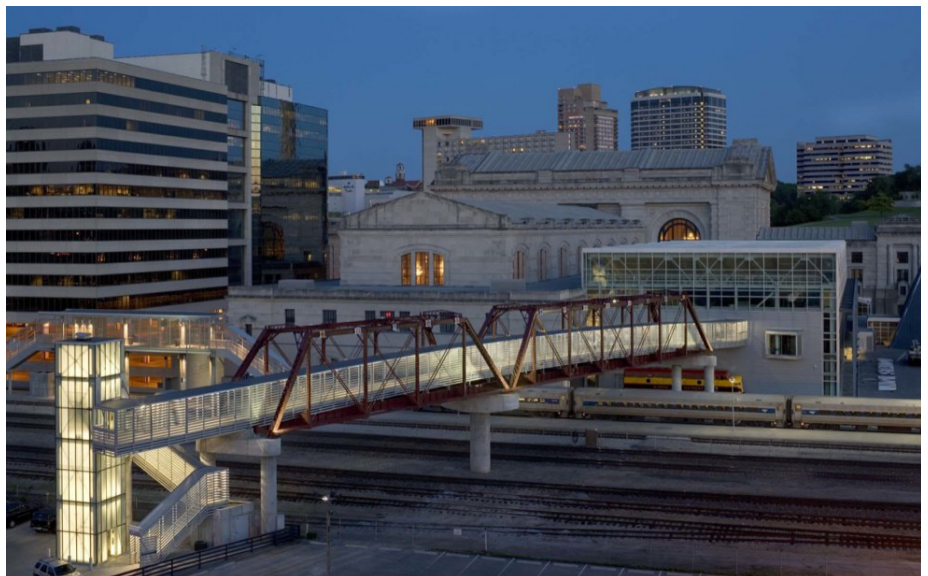
Campus Design Intent: Those driving over the Marion Berry Parkway overpass and approaching the campus from the south on Caraway Road will be able to see the pedestrian bridge. Thus, the structure could be designed to be an iconic piece of infrastructure, providing both utility and beauty to the south side of campus.

Additional Design Guidelines: The Pedestrian Bridge could be incorporated into the South Parking Deck.

Approximate Size: N/A

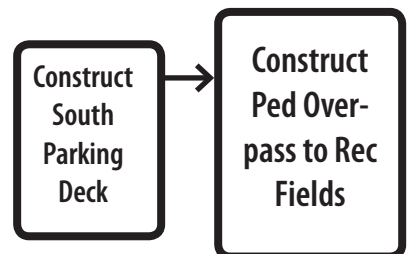


Pedestrian crossing over railroad tracks Elliot Avenue Helix Bridge, Seattle, WA



Pedestrian crossing over railroad tracks, Crossroads Bridge, Kansas City, MO

Phase: 2031+. After this project is complete, the University may wish to consider a second pedestrian bridge to connect the South Athletic and Recreation Complex with the Caraway Road retail corridor and the planned JETS transfer station at the corner of Caraway and Matthews.







West Edge

Without a rail corridor or wide arterial road, the campus's west edge has been its most porous but also the most influenced by off-campus security concerns. The opening of the Marion Berry Parkway will transform the activity level and character of the west edge of campus.



Key

-  Near-Term Building Opportunity
-  Long-Term Building Opportunity
-  Existing Campus Buildings
-  Building Repurposing



BUILDING INITIATIVES

- 1** University Police Facility
- 2** Faculty and Academic Circle Housing Removal
- 3** West Housing

OPEN SPACE INITIATIVES

- 1** Southwest Gateway at Washington Avenue
- 2** Northwest Gateway at Johnson Avenue
- 3** Enhanced Marion Berry Parkway Streetscape

CIRCULATION INITIATIVES

- 1** University Loop South Extension to Aggie Road at State Street

West Edge



EXISTING CHARACTER

Before the opening of the Marion Berry Parkway, the west edge of campus was a neglected area, characterized by the rear of HPESS, the scarred south façade of the Business Building, the Military Science/ ROTC Buildings, and a Facilities Management outdoor storage yard. Although officially within the campus, the Academic and Faculty Circle homes appear more like off-campus neighborhood housing. While just a short walk from the Carl R. Reng Student Union, few on campus and few Jonesboro residents saw this portion of campus.

The openings in 2009 of the Delta Center for Economic Development and in 2011 of the Marion Berry Parkway have and will continue to transform the campus west edge. The parkway is now the de facto west edge of campus, and Military Science and the Faculty/Academic Circle area have an off-campus feel. Anticipated to be a major community route around campus, Marion Berry Parkway will bring new accessibility but also many new eyes to the west of campus. The blocks west of Marion Berry Parkway have remained largely residential, except for a coffeehouse. New traffic patterns may change the existing land use pattern.

BUILDING INITIATIVES

1 University Police Facility

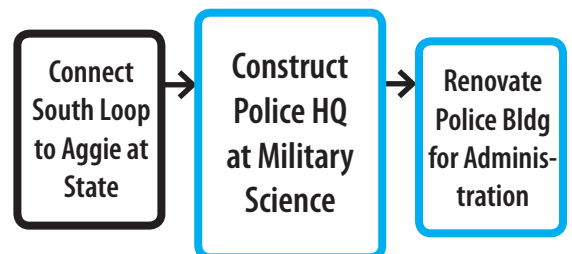
Purpose and Need: The current University Police Headquarters in the southeast precinct is undersized for current ASU Police staff, and staffing is expected to increase. The Police Headquarters must remain operational during emergencies, but the current site lies within a floodplain and within an area of potential train derailment and spill. A larger structure in a new location is necessary to house University Police and the Physical Security Office.

Campus Design Intent: The University Police Headquarters should move into a new structure on the west edge of campus. The space can be adjacent to or combined with the Military Science Building, which has significant underutilized space. An addition to the Military Science Building would be necessary to accommodate sufficient space and modern police facility needs. The west edge location, between Marion Berry Parkway and University Loop South, provides convenient vehicular access to major campus and community arterials. The site provides close proximity to the Academic Core while providing full vehicle mobility. The presence of the University Police Headquarters is likely to reduce the perception and reality of crime in off-campus areas west and northwest of campus.

Additional Design Guidelines: The University Police Facility addition to the Military Science Building must respectfully respond to the aesthetic precedent established by the existing structure. New program functions for the police facility will likely not require a scale and massing similar to the existing structure. Providing a reasonable architectural transition in size and bulk and creating an attractive facade from the northbound Marion Berry Parkway driver's perspective will be essential criteria of the design for the new addition. The new structure(s) should be oriented to clearly define the edge of campus and establish an entry threshold from the western approach. The new design should also prioritize accessibility and transparency especially at the ground floor to maximize visibility and encourage natural security.

Approximate Size: To be determined in a future programming study, but this facility should house police operations, security operations, Police Dispatch, and the Emergency Operations Center.

Phase: Intermediate Term



2 Faculty and Academic Circle Housing Removal

Purpose and Need: The west campus single-family housing on Faculty and Academic Circle does not effectively use university-owned land. The existing homes are older and deteriorating, and continued investment and renovation are not warranted.

Campus Design Intent: The site should be cleared to allow for the extension of University Loop South to Aggie Road at State Street and the construction of higher-density housing with parking.

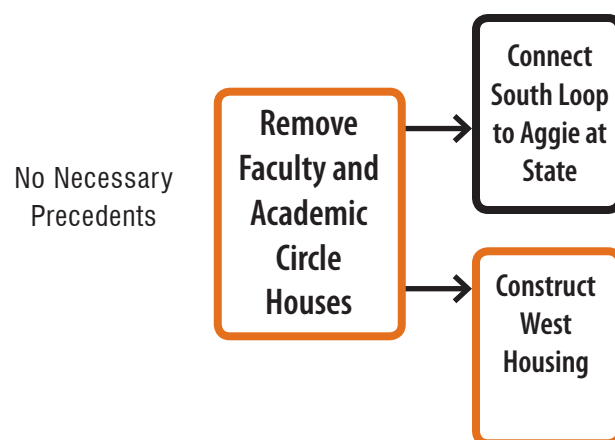
Additional Design Guidelines: N/A

Approximate Size: N/A

Phase: Short Term

INSERT PICTURE OF EXISTING SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSING ON FACULTY/ACADEMIC CIRCLE (FROM ASU STAFF)

Housing on Faculty and Academic Circles provide limited housing for university faculty and staff.



3 West Housing

Purpose and Need: The University seeks to continue to provide on-campus housing to undergraduate and graduate-level students. The current single-family homes within the Village Houses and the Faculty/Academic Circle areas are a low-density, low-return use for limited university-owned land. A near-term housing site is necessary to enable the removal of existing single-family housing.

Campus Design Intent: Located west of Marion Berry Parkway and outside the Academic Core, the west housing site would be appropriate for graduate-level or upper level undergraduates. The site provides sufficient space for on-site parking and easy vehicle accessibility to University Loop South and Marion Berry Parkway. Turtle Creek will be re-routed with the University Loop Extension to Aggie Road at State Street and the creek's floodplain will change. The west housing site should be designed in response to the changed floodplain boundary.

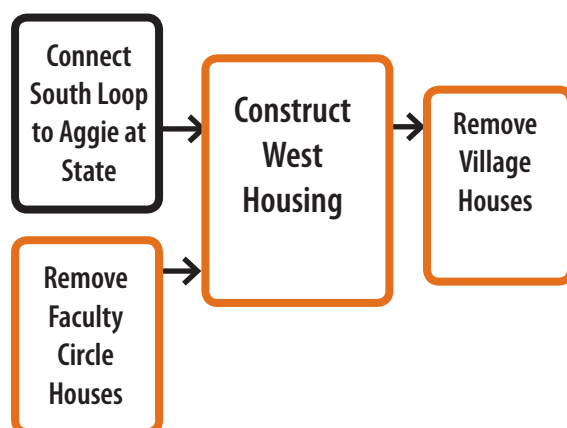
Additional Design Guidelines: The housing type should indicate a university character while transitioning to the neighborhood north of Aggie Road. For example, townhouse-style structures would be appropriate for graduate students and their families.



New graduate student housing in townhouse style will provide higher density housing with internal open space to welcome families.

Approximate Size: The site is approximately 6.5 acres. The master plan did not assume a particular density or yield. The master plan graphic shows 210 parking spaces.

Phase: Short Term



HAS ASU STAFF
UPDATED THIS
PREVIOUS GATEWAY
CONCEPT?



OPEN SPACE INITIATIVES

1 Southwest Gateway at Washington Avenue

Purpose and Need: Marion Berry Parkway is a major community route through and to campus, yet there is no university identity on Washington Avenue or Matthews Avenue.

Campus Design Intent: The University should construct a secondary gateway on one or both corners of the north side of the Marion Berry Parkway and Washington Avenue to create a significant and memorable entry portal.

Potential design of Southwest Gateway at Washington Avenue

Additional Design Guidelines: The Southwest Gateway at Washington Avenue primarily functions as a vehicular gateway to campus. Therefore, a gateway in this location should be designed at a sizeable scale that will capture motorists' attention.

Approximate Size: N/A

Phase: Short Term

No Necessary
Precedents

Construct
Gateway at
Wash'ton/
M. Berry

No Resulting
Opportunities

2 Northwest Gateway at Johnson Avenue

Purpose and Need: Marion Berry Parkway is a major community route through and to campus. With the large surface parking lots as background, the existing gateway at the southeast corner of Marion Berry Parkway and Johnson Avenue is visually lost.

Campus Design Intent: The University should construct a more significant secondary gateway to create a memorable entry portal.

Additional Design Guidelines: This portion of Marion Berry Parkway experiences significant pedestrian activity from the student and graduate housing located nearby. Therefore, this gateway should be more pedestrian in scale than its counterpart on the southeast side of Marion Berry Parkway.

Approximate Size: N/A

Phase: Short Term

INSERT PICTURE OF EXISTING MARION BERRY/JOHNSON GATEWAY (FROM ASU STAFF)

Existing gateway is too small relative to the expansive surface parking behind it.

No Necessary
Precedents

**Construct
Gateway at
Johnson/M.
Berry**

No Resulting
Opportunities

3 Enhanced Marion Berry Parkway Streetscape

Purpose and Need: The northwestern edge of campus needs more definition along the community arterial of Marion Berry Parkway that is not currently provided by surface parking. Investment in an enhanced streetscape along the east side of Marion Berry Parkway will indicate the university's commitment to the redevelopment of privately owned parcels on the west side.

Campus Design Intent: The east streetscape was improved several years ago; however, the scale of improvements were not sufficient to establish a strong western campus edge. The enhanced streetscape, in conjunction with the Northwest Gateway at Johnson Avenue and Marion Berry Parkway, would establish a university character for this highly visible community arterial. A row of parking should be removed to enable a significant campus open space edge. Streetscape improvements should not preclude the future placement of buildings along the east edge of Marion Berry Parkway.

Additional Design Guidelines: N/A

Approximate Size: N/A

Phase: Short Term

INSERT PICTURE OF EXISTING MARION BERRY STREETScape (FROM ASU STAFF)

The Marion Berry Parkway streetscape includes a sidewalk but could better define the campus's west edge.



A berm, trees, and other landscaping can enhance the Marion Berry Parkway streetscape.

No Necessary
Precedents

**Construct
Enhanced
M. Berry
Streetscape**

No Resulting
Opportunities

CIRCULATION INITIATIVES

1 University Loop South Extension to Aggie Road at State Street

Purpose and Need: The termination of Caraway Road at East Matthews Avenue and the opening of Marion Berry Parkway changed traffic patterns in the southwest precinct. For a short period, until a temporary road connection was built between University Loop South and Faculty Circle, there was no vehicle path between Aggie Road/Marion Berry and the south portion of campus except via Johnson Avenue. The temporary road connection should be reconstructed as a full campus road connecting University Loop South and Aggie Road at State Street.

Campus Design Intent: The road should be constructed to meet the design expectations of a campus road, including the provision of facilities for pedestrians and bicyclists. A secondary gateway at the intersection of Aggie Road and University Loop South will indicate the western edge of campus and the route to the southern precinct. The road construction will require the realignment of Turtle Creek, thus impacting its floodplain.

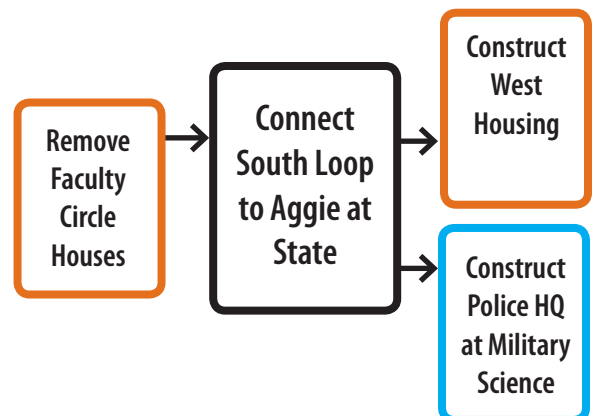
Additional Design Guidelines: N/A

Approximate Size: N/A

Phase: Short Term

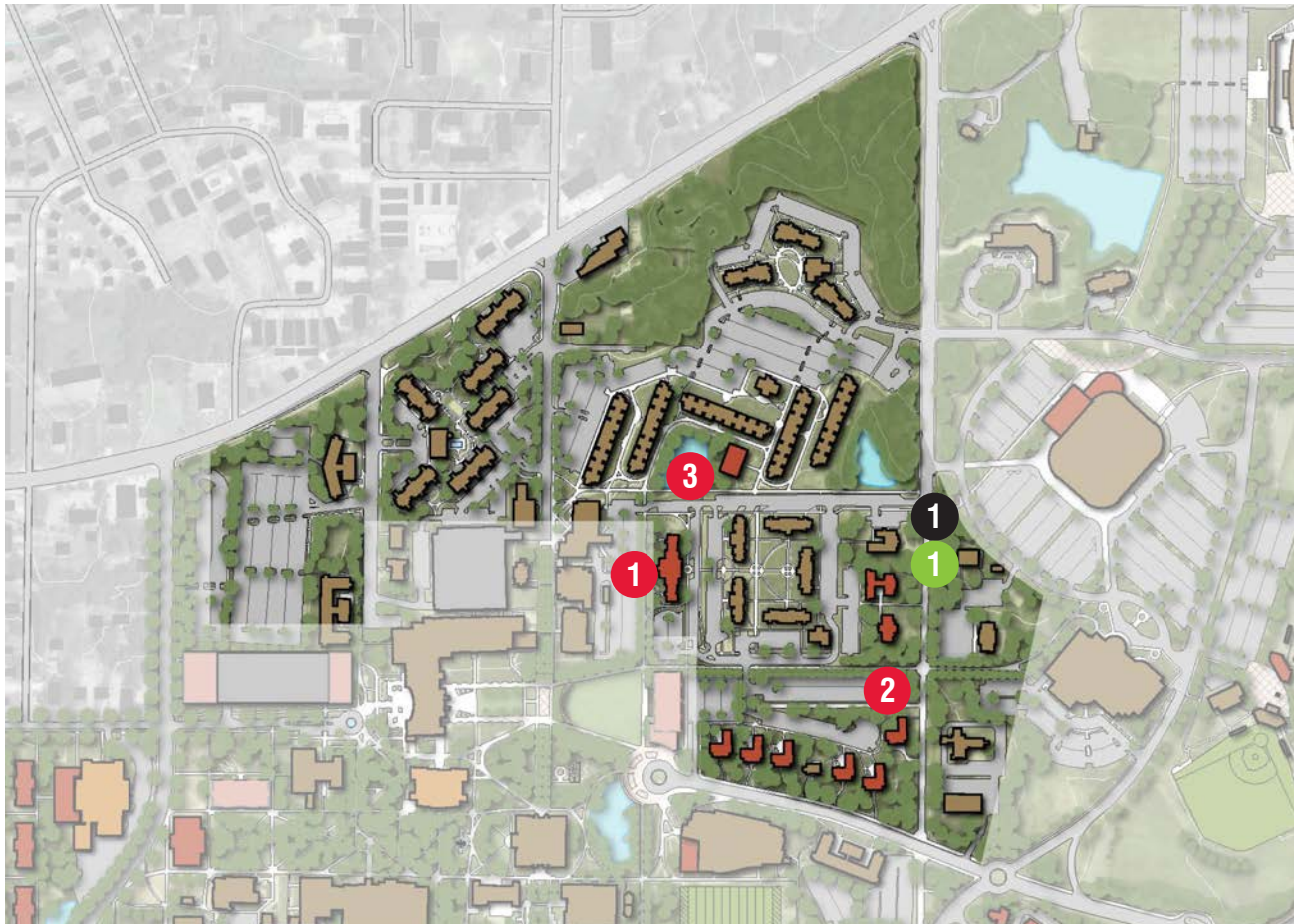
**INSERT ALIGNMENT
AND/OR TYPICAL
CROSS-SECTION
DESIGN (FROM ASU
STAFF)**

University Loop South should be extended to Aggie Road in an alignment that creates redevelopment opportunities on the south side of Aggie Road.






North Residential

The North Residential Neighborhood is conveniently located within a short distance of the Academic Core. The majority of undergraduate residents live in this neighborhood, comprised of University Hall, Kays Hall, Collegiate Park, Northpark Quads, Red Wolf Den, the Living-Learning Communities, and the on-campus fraternity houses. The campus master plan grows the residential population of the North Residential Neighborhood.



Key

-  Near-Term Building Opportunity
-  Long-Term Building Opportunity
-  Existing Campus Buildings



BUILDING INITIATIVES

- 1** Honors Live/Learn Residential Hall
- 2** Greek Village
- 3** Dining Facility in Northpark Quads

OPEN SPACE INITIATIVES

- 1** Greek Village Pedestrian Mall on University Loop East

CIRCULATION INITIATIVES

- 1** University Loop East Removal

North Residential



EXISTING CHARACTER

While the entire north precinct is dedicated to university residential facilities, each residential hall grouping is disconnected from the others. Collegiate Park is gated, including a perimeter fence. Northpark Quads and Red Wolf Den are access controlled. In contrast, the adjacent University and Kays Halls do share a common green space and some programming, and the Honors, STEM, and ROTC Living-Learning Communities share a common open space. University and Kays Halls are the

two remaining university residential towers. Collegiate Park, Northpark Quads, Red Wolf Den, and the Living-Learning Communities are stick-built structures that are architecturally more similar to off-campus apartments than to university facilities. University Hall, Kays Hall, and the Living-Learning Communities have very little on-site open space, Collegiate Park has limited interior recreational space. Northpark Quads and Red Wolf Den are sheltered on their north by natural forested area and low density off-campus housing.

BUILDING INITIATIVES

1 Honors Living-Learning Residential Hall Expansion

Purpose and Need: The Honors Living-Learning Community, which opened in 2009, is three separate residential buildings with 219 beds and an Honors-dedicated classroom, within the larger Living-Learning Communities complex. Both upperclass and first-year students live and learn within the three Honors residence halls. Due to the growth of the Honors program and high demand for on-campus housing, especially among incoming first-year students, the university is constructing a fourth Honors Living-Learning Community residence hall, which will have 102 additional beds.

Campus Design Intent: The fourth Honors Living-Learning Residential Hall will be constructed west of the STEM and ROTC Living-Learning Communities, east of Driver Street. Incorporated into this project should be the first segment of the Driver Street Pedestrian Mall. Driver Street between Danner Street and Banks Street should be converted into a pedestrian mall.

Additional Design Guidelines: The Honors Living-Learning Residence Hall design should convey a contextual response to the existing residential structures immediately to the east of the project site. Additionally the new structure must be configured to define an internal

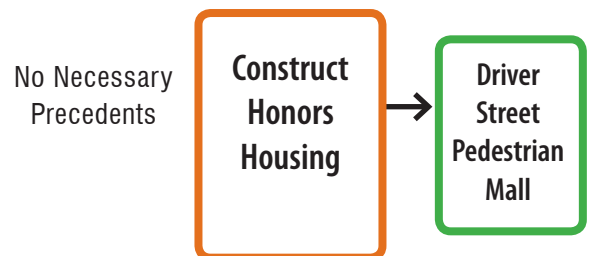
INSERT ARCHITECTURAL RENDERING OF NEW HONORS RES HALL (FROM ASU STAFF)

The new residence hall will expand living-learning opportunities.

threshold between the Academic Core and residential areas of campus. Configuring the building to successfully relate to the east facades of Eugene W. Smith Hall and the College of Nursing & Health Professions Building will be an important feature.

Approximate Size: 102 beds

Phase: Short Term, estimated occupancy in fall 2013



2 Greek Village

Purpose and Need: The Greek Village project incorporates existing on-campus fraternity housing, new individual housing for sororities, and future building sites to allow for the continued growth of the Greek system. In April 2012, the university broke ground for the Greek sorority housing, which is five houses with 100 residents, sited along the north side of East Aggie Road. Sororities are currently in University Hall, and the Greek Village will mark the first time in university history that sorority chapters have had individual housing. The Greek Village incorporates the existing five fraternity houses on University Loop East, which should be converted to the Greek Village Pedestrian Mall. For future expansion of the on-campus Greek life, three additional sites for fraternity or sorority houses are located on the west side of the pedestrian mall, between the Sigma Pi house and Aggie Road.

Campus Design Intent: The Greek Village should be an integrated residential area, providing open spaces for chapter and panhellenic and intrafraternity events. While Greek events will activate this area, the pedestrian paths that pass through the Greek Village should be designed to welcome all students. The siting of the sorority houses preserves the Kays House, whose future function the University is currently considering.

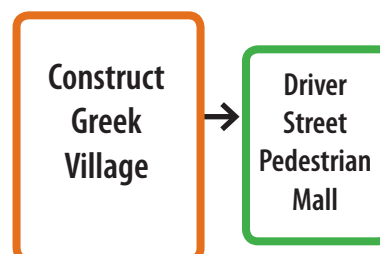


Kays House will be preserved and integrated into the Greek Village

Additional Design Guidelines: N/A

Approximate Size: Five houses, 100 residents

Phase: Short term, estimated occupancy in fall 2013





Character of existing fraternity houses along University Loop East



Rendering of Sorority Houses along Aggie Road

3 Dining Facility in Northpark Quads

Purpose and Need: All campus users eat in a single location – the dining facilities within the Carl R. Reng Student Union. The gathering of all students in a single location supports the University’s intention to promote interaction and a campus community. However, the capacity of Carl R. Reng Student Union dining facilities are strained, and the expected increase in the number of on-campus residents will increase the problem. The master plan recommends a supplemental dining facility located in the vicinity of Northpark Quads. The facility will provide an alternative dining location during peak demand periods. The University seeks to integrate first-year and second-year students into the campus community, and thus encourage them to continue to dine in the Carl R. Reng Student Union. Thus, the recommended dining facility is purposefully located within the upperclass housing of Northpark Quads, Red Wolf Den, Living-Learning Communities, and the Greek Village.

Campus Design Intent: The recommended site is adjacent to a stormwater retention facility, and the building design should open up to and connect with this natural amenity. The construction of the facility will remove limited open space from Northpark Quads,



The new dining facility should preserve the existing large trees.

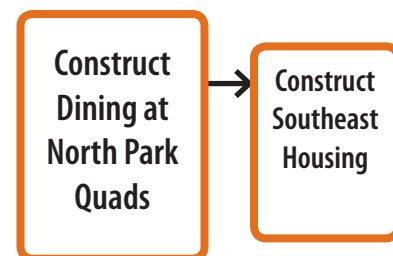
which makes the Campus Commons project critical in providing sufficient on-campus informal recreational space.

Additional Design Guidelines: N/A

Approximate Size: To be determined in future programming

Phase: Short Term

No Necessary
Precedents



OPEN SPACE INITIATIVES

1 Greek Village Pedestrian Mall on University Loop East

Purpose and Need: University Loop East now splits the Greek Village, dividing existing fraternity houses and disconnecting the Academic Core from the athletic facilities. All Greek recreational and open spaces are private. After traffic has been diverted from University Loop East, the street's right-of-way should be converted into a pedestrian mall.

Campus Design Intent: The wide right-of-way of University Loop East should be converted into a common open space and circulation path. Wide north-south paths should be located on the outer edges of the space, reserving the interior spaces for a series of lawn panels. The interior lawn space could be the location of interfraternity and panhellenic activities and socializing.

The wide pedestrian paths should be designed to accommodate emergency vehicles and university delivery vehicles. Additionally, they may be designed to accommodate personal vehicles to allow for a supplemental circulation path during the release of very large events at Liberty Bank Stadium or the Convocation Center. The use of the pedestrian mall for athletic traffic should be extremely rare and require the use of traffic control staff.

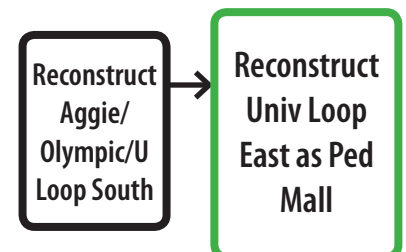


The Oval, Ohio State University

Additional Design Guidelines: As the fraternity housing sites are improved, vehicle circulation and storage should be moved to the sides and rear of existing houses, expanding and widening the mall's open space.

Approximate Size: 1,200 feet long (length of removed section), 50 feet wide (width of existing sidewalk to existing sidewalk)

Phase: Medium Term



CIRCULATION INITIATIVES

1 University Loop East Removal

Purpose and Need: Nearly all academic programs are located within the Academic Core. The exception is the College of Fine Arts; classrooms and faculty split among the Fine Arts Center, the Fine Arts Annex, and the Fowler Center. Another recommended project will relocate Fine Arts Annex faculty and facilities into a Fine Arts Center addition. The Fowler Center is within a ten-minute walk from the Fine Arts Center and the Carl R. Reng Student Union. However, because of the width and traffic on the four-lane University Loop East, the perception is that Fowler Center is distant and must be driven to. In order to bring the Fowler Center into the Academic Core, University Loop East should be removed between Danner Street and Aggie Road and the circulating loop realigned. See the University Loop East, Olympic Drive, and Alumni Boulevard project description for recommendations regarding loop circulation.

Prior to the street conversion, driveways to the fraternity houses should be removed. The Sigma Pi site already has access from Danner Avenue so its University Loop East driveways can be removed and its front yard circulation adjusted. The Kappa Alpha and Pi Kappa Alpha sites should be provided vehicular access through a new driveway connection to the Con-

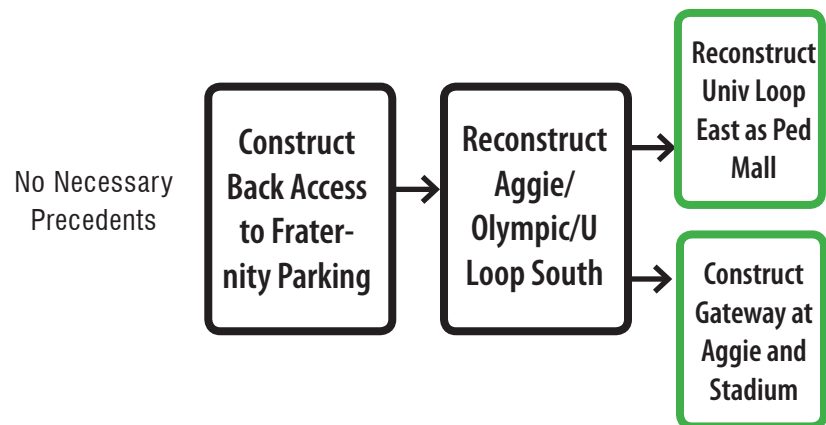
vocation Center parking circulation road. The Lambda Chi Alpha and Sigma Chi sites should be provided vehicle access through a new driveway off Aggie Road.

Campus Design Intent: The removal of this section of road will expand the pedestrian-orientation of this section of campus. All academic facilities will be within a comfortable and safe 10-minute walk from the campus center. Walking from the Academic Core to the athletic facilities will be more inviting. Existing underutilized parking at the Convocation Center will become more convenient for daily student use. The project creates the opportunity for the Greek Village Pedestrian Mall.

Additional Design Guidelines: N/A

Approximate Size: 1,000 feet

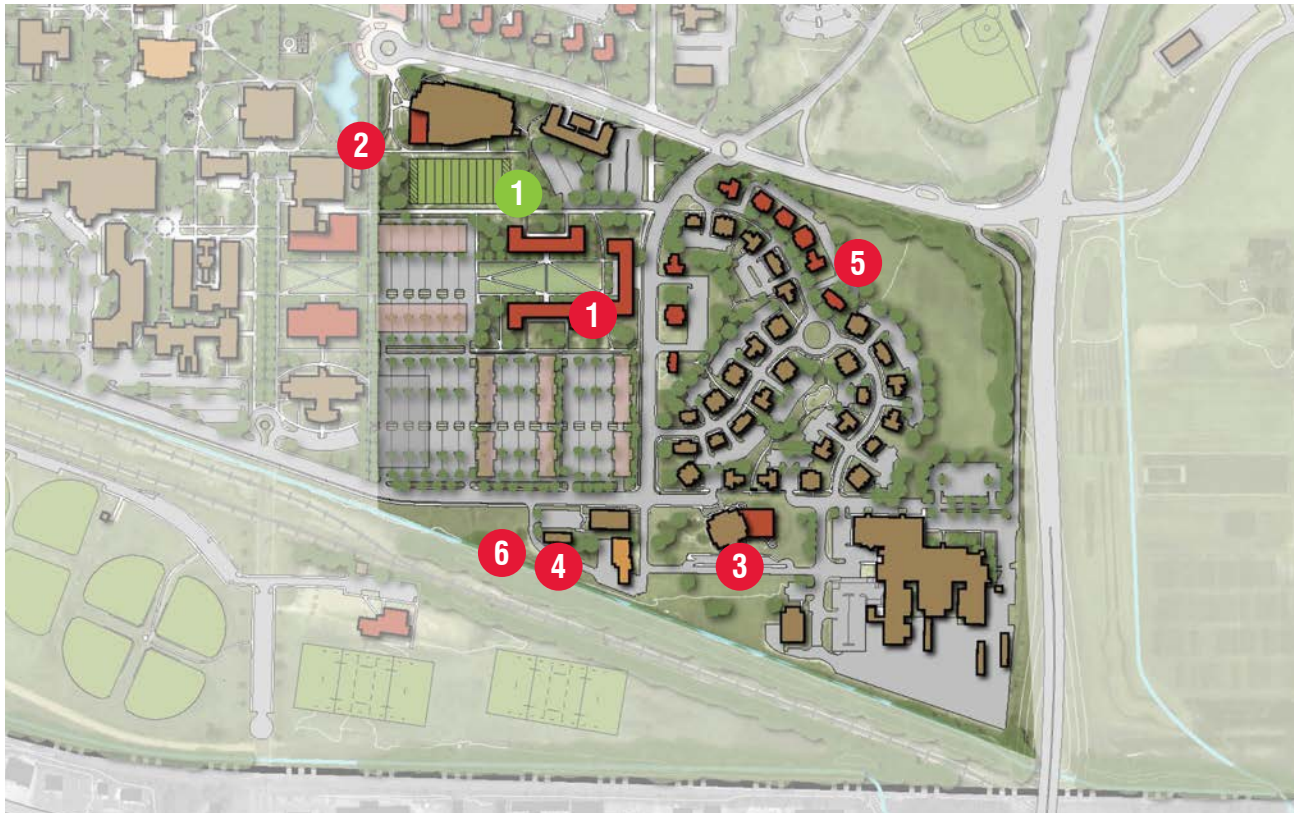
Phase: Medium Term. University Loop East, Olympic Drive, and Alumni Boulevard could be realigned before the section of University Loop East is removed; however, motorists could temporarily negotiate the series of vehicle turns should the realignment be delayed.










Southeast Residential

The Southeast Residential Neighborhood is comprised of Arkansas Hall, the Village Houses, and the Village Apartments. The master plan dramatically reimagines this neighborhood, replacing the Village Houses with three higher-density building sites, expanding the Village Apartments, and preparing future sites for additional residential housing. These recommended projects will better balance the populations between the two residential neighborhoods.



Key

-  Near-Term Building Opportunity
-  Long-Term Building Opportunity
-  Existing Campus Buildings
-  Building Repurposing
-  Proposed Parking Deck



BUILDING INITIATIVES

- 1** Southeast Housing
- 2** Red WOLF Center Addition
- 3** Child Development and Research Center Expansion
- 4** Childhood Services Expansion
- 5** Village Apartments Expansion
- 6** Residence Life Maintenance and Housekeeping

OPEN SPACE INITIATIVES

- 1** Red WOLF Center Recreational Field

SOUTHEAST RESIDENTIAL



EXISTING CHARACTER

The character of the southeast campus precinct does not positively contribute to the image of ASU. The Village Houses are a remainder of an obsolete approach to providing on-campus housing. Arkansas Hall, without its Chickasaw Hall neighbor, is an isolated

first-year residence hall. The Arkansas Hall site is lacking open space and landscaping and is dominated by surface parking. The architecture of the Village Apartments does not complement on-campus structures or off-campus housing. Facilities Management, Childhood Services, and University Police structures are utilitarian.

BUILDING INITIATIVES

1 Southeast Housing

Purpose and Need: Increasing enrollment and popularity of on-campus living has resulted in waiting lists for Residence Life. In fall 2012, 60-70 incoming first-year students will be housed in a local hotel to accommodate overflow demand. Should the Southeast Housing be targeted for first-year students, they could share programming with Arkansas Hall.

Campus Design Intent: The residence hall sites are located at the east end of the Southeast Mall. They should be sited so that they define and enclose the open space. The east end of the Southeast Mall should be constructed with the residential hall construction. The sites are located approximately among Quapaw Street, Osage Street, and Choctaw Street, all of which should be removed when the Village Houses are removed.

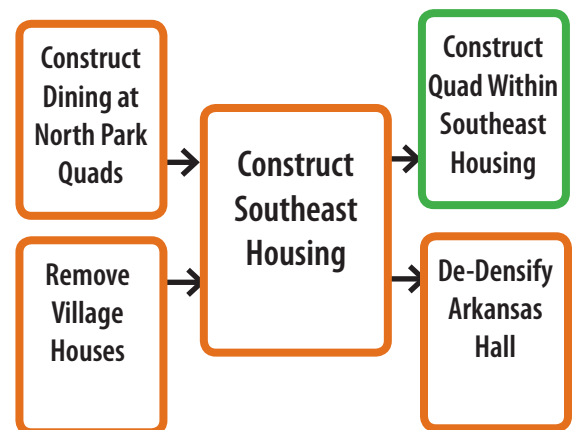
Additional Design Guidelines: N/A

Approximate Size: To be determined in programming, but the master plan assumed three three-story structures.

Phase: Intermediate Term



Southeast Housing will be constructed on the Village Houses site



2 Red WOLF Center Addition

Purpose and Need: A swimming facility was included in the initial plans for the Red WOLF Center, but not constructed due to insufficient funding. Students must now use the pool in HPESS on the west edge of campus, which does not meet current expectations for student recreational facilities. The master plan recommends the construction of the planned swimming facility addition.

Campus Design Intent: The addition was planned for the southwest corner of the building. The structure will be located at the intersection of two important pedestrian paths – the north-south Driver Street mall and the existing east-west path that extends from the south side of the Historic Mall. The addition should not significantly interfere with the direct routing of these paths. All existing and recommended residence halls are within 2,000 feet of the facility.

For commuter students, limited parking and drop-off will be available along Aggie Road. Additional parking for the facility will be provided in the initial years in the surface parking lots located directly south of the facility when the Village Houses are removed. When the Red WOLF Center Recreational Field is constructed, vehicle users will park south of the recreational fields. After the life of this master plan and when both future southeast aca-



Planned Red WOLF Center addition location

ademic buildings are constructed, commuter students using the Red WOLF Center will park in the existing North Parking Deck or the future South Parking Deck, both located less than a quarter-mile walk from the facility.

Additional Design Guidelines: N/A

Approximate Size: To be determined during programming.

Phase: Medium Term

No Necessary
Precedents

**Construct
Red WOLF
Center Pool
Addition**

No Resulting
Opportunities

3 Child Development and Research Center Expansion

Purpose and Need: The demand for on-campus child services exceeds the capacity of the existing structure. The operators of the Child Development and Research Center appreciate the current campus location because of proximity to the Village Apartments and convenient vehicular access for drop-off.

Campus Design Intent: The expansion should occur on the existing site. The location of the addition should be determined during programming.

Additional Design Guidelines: N/A

Approximate Size: To be determined during programming

Phase: Intermediate Term

INSERT PHOTO OF EXISTING CHILD CARE CENTER (FROM ASU STAFF)

The Child Development and Research Center should be expanded.

No Necessary
Precedents

**Construct
Child
Develop
Expansion**

No Resulting
Opportunities

4 Childhood Services Expansion

Purpose and Need: Childhood Services, an outreach program of the College of Education, requires additional space for administration and staff. The program should expand in or near the current location. Expansion could occur via an addition to the current building, through repurposing the University Police building, or both.

Campus Design Intent: Childhood Services staff have indicated a preference for proximity to the Child Development and Research Center.

Additional Design Guidelines: N/A

Approximate Size: To be determined in programming.

Phase: Intermediate Term

INSERT PHOTO OF EXISTING CHILDHOOD SERVICES BLDG (FROM ASU STAFF)

The existing Childhood Services building does not provide enough office and storage space.



5 Village Apartments Expansion

Purpose and Need: The Village Apartments are designed especially to meet the needs of families, single non-traditional undergraduates, married students, and graduate students. The 191 unfurnished apartments are available in one-, two-, and three-bedroom configurations. Residence Life expects increasing demand for non-traditional student housing, particularly as research activity increases on campus. The campus master plan recommends expansion of the Village Apartments through nine additional multi-unit structures.

Campus Design Intent: The recommended housing sites are intended to infill the Village Apartments and incrementally expand the complex, maintaining consolidated common facilities and programming. Additionally, the building sites improve the spatial definition of Aggie Road and University Loop East. Views of the new housing will be the first main campus structures seen by those entering the campus through the primary entry portal at Aggie and Stadium. The University Loop East streetscape will be defined by the new Village Apartments and by the higher-density housing site on the west side. Siting of the new structures should preserve the opportunity to re-align University Loop East and Olympic Drive.



Expansion units will be similar in character to the existing Village Apartments

Additional Design Guidelines: N/A

Approximate Size: Nine sites

Phase: Medium Term, may be constructed in multiple phases

No Necessary
Precedents

**Construct
Village Apts
Expansion**

No Resulting
Opportunities

6 Residence Life Maintenance and Housekeeping

Purpose and Need: The maintenance and housekeeping facilities are split between the Laundry Building, located west of University Loop East among the Village Houses, and the Maintenance Building located south of University Loop South. The Laundry Building will be removed to provide a site for residential halls. Residence Life staff report that the existing Maintenance Building does not meet current needs.

Campus Design Intent: The master plan recommends a variety of options of where Residence Life Maintenance and Housekeeping facilities could be expanded or relocated. These include expand the existing building, expand into the former University Police building, relocate all services to Facilities Maintenance, or build a new building near the existing Residence Life Maintenance Building.

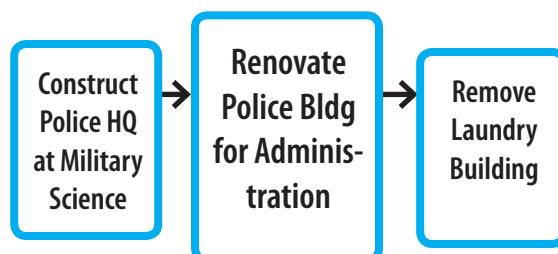
Additional Design Guidelines: N/A

Approximate Size:
To be determined.

Phase: To be determined.

**INSERT PHOTO OF
EXISTING RESIDENCE
LIFE MAINT BLDG
(FROM ASU STAFF)**

As the activities within the Laundry Building are relocated and the number of on-campus beds will increase, the Residence Life Maintenance and Housekeeping facility will require expansion.



OPEN SPACE INITIATIVES

1 Red WOLF Center Recreational Field

Purpose and Need: All outdoor formal recreational spaces are located between the rail lines and outside the academic and residential neighborhoods. Successful and healthy campus residential life requires sufficient recreational spaces that are convenient to residence halls. The master plan recommends the creation of a recreational field within the Academic Core. It should be located next to and programmed by the Red WOLF Center.

Campus Design Intent: The recommended field will provide a recreational opportunity that does not require driving to another location. Its adjacency to the Red WOLF Center, Arkansas Hall, and Southeast Housing will make it convenient for students. The field will be located at the intersection of two important pedestrian paths: the north-south Driver Street mall and the existing east-west path that extends from the south side of the Historic Mall and an extension to Arkansas Hall. The field should not significantly interfere with the direct routing of these paths.

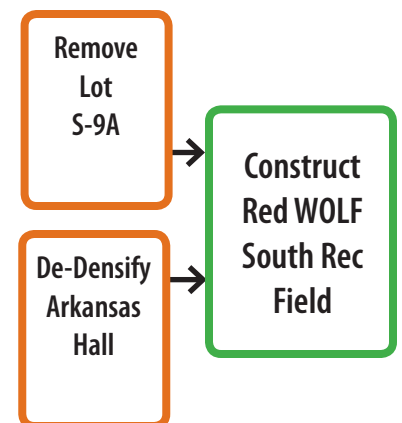
Additional Design Guidelines: Canopy trees should be placed a significant distance from the playing surface, so that they do not endanger students participating in recreational activities on the field.



The new recreational field will be the only regulation recreational field on the main campus.

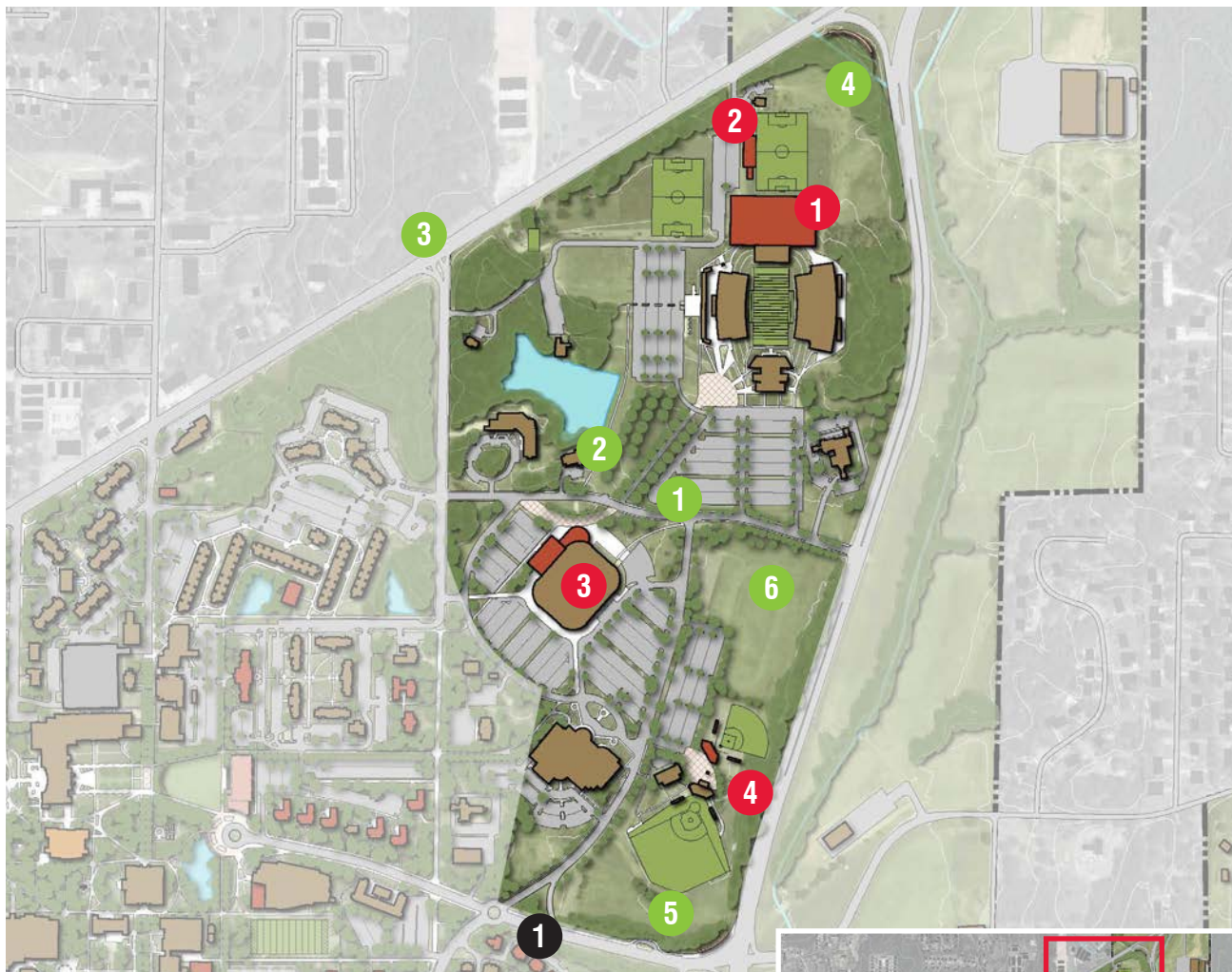
Approximate Size: 1.8 acres

Phase: Intermediate Term. Prior to this project, Lot S-9A should be removed, either through de-densification of Arkansas Hall or replacement of surface parking elsewhere such as on Village Houses site.






North Athletic and Recreational Complex

Adjacent to and visible from Stadium Boulevard, the North Athletic and Recreational Complex is the most visible portion of campus and the destination for most community visitors.



Key

-  Near-Term Building Opportunity
-  Long-Term Building Opportunity
-  Existing Campus Buildings

BUILDING INITIATIVES

- 1** North Stadium Practice Facility
- 2** Athletic Stadium and Practice Field
- 3** Convocation Center Renovation and Expansion
- 4** Softball/Baseball Complex

OPEN SPACE INITIATIVES

- 1** Walk of Champions
- 2** Athletic Parking and Tailgating
- 3** North Gateway at University Loop East
- 4** Northeast Gateway at Johnson Avenue and Stadium Boulevard
- 5** East Gateway at Aggie Road and Stadium Boulevard
- 6** Future Athletic Facility Site

CIRCULATION INITIATIVES

- 1** University Loop East, Olympic Drive, and Alumni Drive Realignment

NORTH ATHLETIC AND RECREATIONAL COMPLEX



EXISTING CHARACTER

The North Athletic and Recreational Complex Neighborhood is an effective collection of competition and practice facilities for the Red Wolves athletic program. The neighborhood hosts facilities that support Men's Baseball, Basketball, and Football, and Women's Basketball, Soccer, and Volleyball. The Student Health Center is near the stadium and a collection of support offices (Kays Foundation, Cooper Alumni Center, Judd

Hill Center, and the Pavilion) surround a small lake. However, none of these facilities are connected, either physically or through design. Each athletic facility is its own destination, each providing its own parking. The result is a neighborhood of monumental athletic facilities sitting among large surface parking areas. The neighborhood has great assets but it is not meeting its game day potential.



BUILDING INITIATIVES

1 North Stadium Practice Facility

Purpose and Need: In 2012, ASU announced the public portion of a fund-raising effort to construct a football facility project in the Liberty Bank Stadium’s north end zone. The new football operations building’s first floor will house A-State’s locker room, strength and conditioning and sports medicine centers, a players lounge, and equipment room. The second floor will feature coaching and administrative offices, team meeting rooms, a history and heritage showroom, and a team film room with theatre seating. The indoor practice facility will run east and west and be connected to the north side of the operations building. With the indoor football practice facility, the football program will no longer need the existing outdoor practice fields.

Campus Design Intent: The current football outdoor practice fields are located south of the stadium, adjacent to spectator parking and within the direct walking path between the stadium and the Academic Core. The result is that the public often walks over the practice fields, damaging their condition. This project shifts practice and administrative facilities to the stadium’s north end zone area, freeing the south area for public-focused facilities like parking, tailgating, and the Walk of Champions.

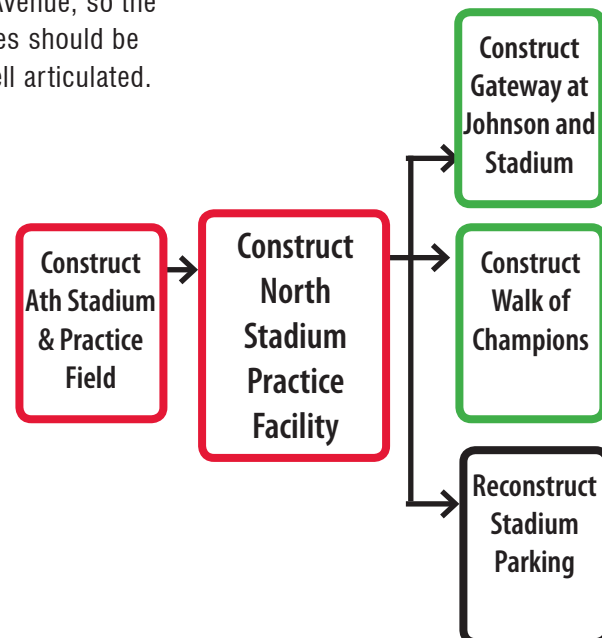


Illustration of recommended North Stadium Practice Facility

Additional Design Guidelines: The North Stadium Practice Facility will have a brick exterior and feature an outdoor plaza facing the field on the building’s second level. The facility will be visible from the prominent viewshed corner of Stadium Boulevard and Johnson Avenue, so the north and east facades should be well and designed well articulated.

Approximate Size: Two-level football operations building and 76,000 SF football indoor practice facility

Phase: Intermediate Term



2 Athletic Stadium and Practice Field

Purpose and Need: The athletic competition and practice field is located north of Liberty Bank Stadium. The ASU Athletic Department has indicated a need for separate competition and practice fields for the soccer and other athletic programs. The current soccer field is located partially on the site of the recommended North Stadium Practice Facility.

Campus Design Intent: N/A

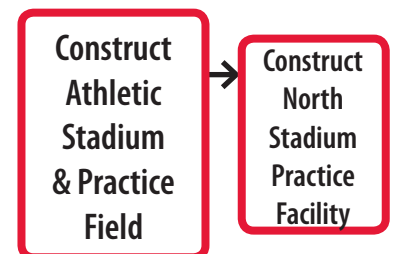
Additional Design Guidelines: N/A

Approximate Size: 10 acres

Phase: Intermediate Term



Existing soccer competition and practice field north of Liberty Bank Stadium



3 Convocation Center Renovation and Expansion

Purpose and Need: ASU Athletics have indicated a need for a renovation and expansion of the Convocation Center. The renovation and expansion would improve locker rooms, move practice facilities from HPESS, and add spectator seating and meeting space.

Campus Design Intent: The expansion should occur on the north corner of the Convocation Center. The Walk of Champions will connect the north corner of the Convocation Center with the stadium entry, so the expansion should include an extensive entry plaza and fully engage the pedestrian traffic.

Additional Design Guidelines: N/A

Approximate Size: To be determined during programming

Phase: Long term



Convocation Center

No Necessary
Precedents

**Construct
Convocation
Center
Addition**

No Resulting
Opportunities

4 Softball/Baseball Complex

Purpose and Need: As the university grows, it is expected that ASU Athletics will support additional competition sports. One likely addition is Women’s Softball. The master plan recommends constructing a softball complex north of and adjacent to the Kell Field/ Tomlinson Stadium. The project will require a reconfiguration of existing surface parking.

Campus Design Intent: The softball complex should be located adjacent to the existing baseball complex to improve the game day experience and increase the efficiency of facilities and maintenance. The two facilities can share an entry plaza along with concession, restroom, and ticketing facilities. Maintenance for both fields can be combined; for example, they can utilize a shared location for dirt piles. The fields have been conceptually sited to avoid interference, such as foul balls. The siting allows for future athletic program growth by reserving the majority of the old track site for the Future Athletic Facility Site.

Both softball and baseball are spring sports, so there is a possibility of home games played on the same day or simultaneously in each field. The combined experience will create a mutually supportive

IMAGES OF EXISTING BASEBALL FACILITY DURING A BASEBALL EVENT (FROM ASU STAFF/MARKETING)

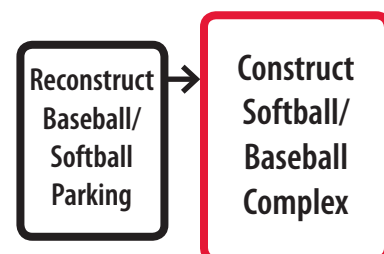
Co-locating baseball and softball fields will share facilities and increase gameday excitement.

and exciting game day experience. When simultaneous use does occur, east Convocation Center parking can be utilized.

Additional Design Guidelines: N/A

Approximate Size: 4 acres

Phase: Intermediate Term



OPEN SPACE INITIATIVES

1 Walk of Champions

Purpose and Need: The walk to the Liberty Bank Stadium entrances from vehicle parking and from other athletic facilities is circuitous and uninviting. The connection between the stadium and the Convocation Center and the Academic Core is across the football outdoor practice fields. A lack of landscaping and pedestrian amenities makes the walk seem much longer than it is. When the football outdoor practice facilities are removed as a part of the North Stadium Practice Facility project, the area should be reconstructed as the Walk of Champions, along with parking and tailgating space. The wide path should extend from the Convocation Center north corner, across Alumni Boulevard, and directly connect to the existing southwest welcome arch and public stadium entry.

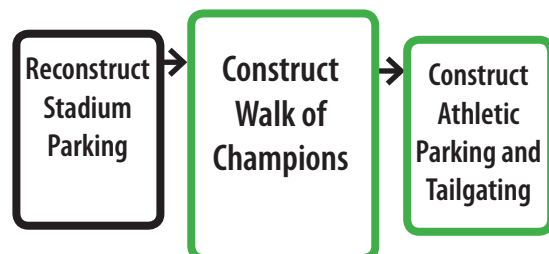
Campus Design Intent: The Walk of Champions should be a ceremonial walk that could include commemoration of prominent A-State athletes, athletic supporters, and other alumni. The Walk of Champions should end in a large scale ceremonial plaza at the southwest stadium entrance. Red Wolf fans would be welcomed to campus with autumn events and programming on the festive Walk of Champions. The path will overlook and interact with the tailgating area, and the path taken by those coming

from pre-events in the Cooper Alumni Center and Convocation Center. The Walk of Champions will welcome Red Wolf fans to campus, and serve as a gateway to the expanded and improved Liberty Bank Stadium.

Additional Design Guidelines: A focal point such as a statue or water feature should be positioned at each end of the Walk of Champions to provide visual interest. This may take the form of a prominent athlete or ASU's mascot, a Red Wolf. Festive banners, decorative paving, and autumn-focused landscaping will not only attract alumni and community members back to campus, but also assist in recruiting student athletes.

Approximate Size: 870 feet

Phase: Medium Term





Southwest entry gate to Liberty Stadium



Outdoor Football Practice Fields



University of Michigan Stadium Plaza



University of Michigan Stadium Plaza



University of Connecticut



University of Alabama

2 Athletic Parking and Tailgating

Purpose and Need: The campus master plan recommends constructing additional surface parking so that current informal unpaved fields can be used for athletic facilities or improved as edge open space. After the football outdoor practice fields are replaced and in conjunction with the Walk of Champions, both the NE-3A and NE-3B parking lots should be expanded. Conceptual parking layout nearly doubles the number of parking spaces in these lots, from a total of 690 spaces to approximately 1,200 spaces. Tailgating currently occurs in and west of NE-3A in an open field. The master plan recommends that tailgating be moved to the area between the Walk of Champions and the small lake.

Campus Design Intent: Stadium parking should be located near where game day promotions and amenities can be provided. The relocated and expanded parking concentrates the visitor's experience to the areas south and west of the stadium, while still fully utilizing Alumni Boulevard, Olympic Drive, Stadium Boulevard, and "A" Street to collect and disperse traffic. The tailgating area should be planted with canopy trees to create a comfortable game day experience. Trees should be strategically planted to still accommodate unpaved overflow parking when tailgating does not occur. Views between the tailgating area and the



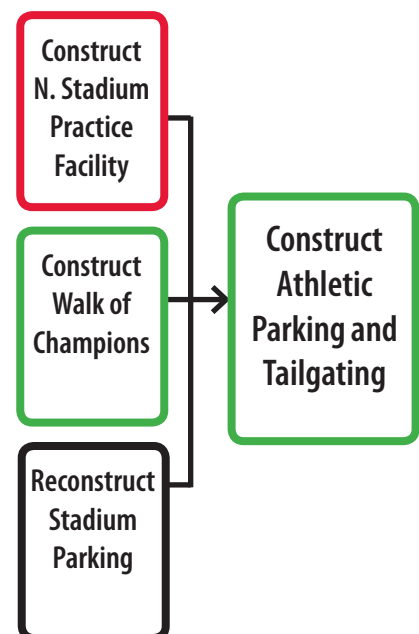
Liberty Bank Stadium from the northeast lake

small lake should be strategically and carefully opened up.

Additional Design Guidelines: It may be beneficial to consider turf reinforced with a geo-grid product to minimize the damage to lawn areas due to repeated parking use.

Approximate Size: 2 acres

Phase: Medium Term



3 North Gateway at University Loop East

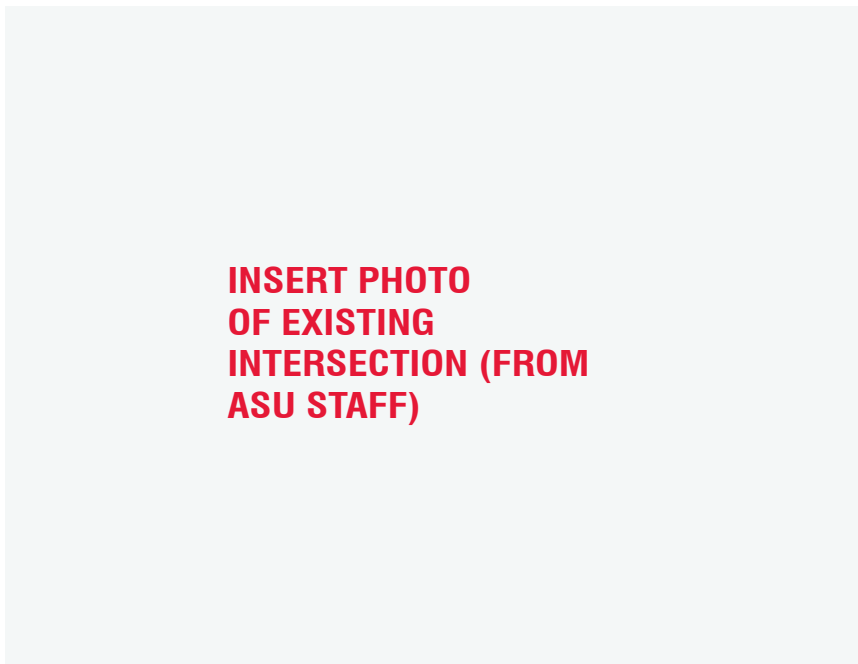
Purpose and Need: University Loop East provides vehicular access to the east portion of campus. Those using Marion Berry Parkway to enter campus with destinations in the North Athletic and Recreation Complex or the North Residential Neighborhood may choose to re-enter campus from Johnson Avenue at University Loop East. With the 2011 installation of a signal at University Loop East at Johnson Avenue and the disconnection between Aggie and Caraway in the Academic Core, this campus entrance will increase in importance. There is currently no gateway or indication of ASU identity at this intersection.

Campus Design Intent: Construct a secondary gateway at the University Loop East and Johnson Avenue intersection. Although this is the most undeveloped campus entrance, the gateway design and materials should be similar to all other campus gateways.

Additional Design Guidelines: The North Gateway at University Loop East primarily serves as a vehicular gateway to campus. Signage elements should be sized appropriately to capture motorists' attention.

Approximate Size: N/A

Phase: Intermediate Term



INSERT PHOTO OF EXISTING INTERSECTION (FROM ASU STAFF)

A physical gateway is necessary at this campus entrance since no university facilities are visible.

No Necessary Precedents

Construct Gateway at Johnson/ U Loop East

No Resulting Opportunities

4 Northeast Gateway at Johnson Avenue and Stadium Boulevard

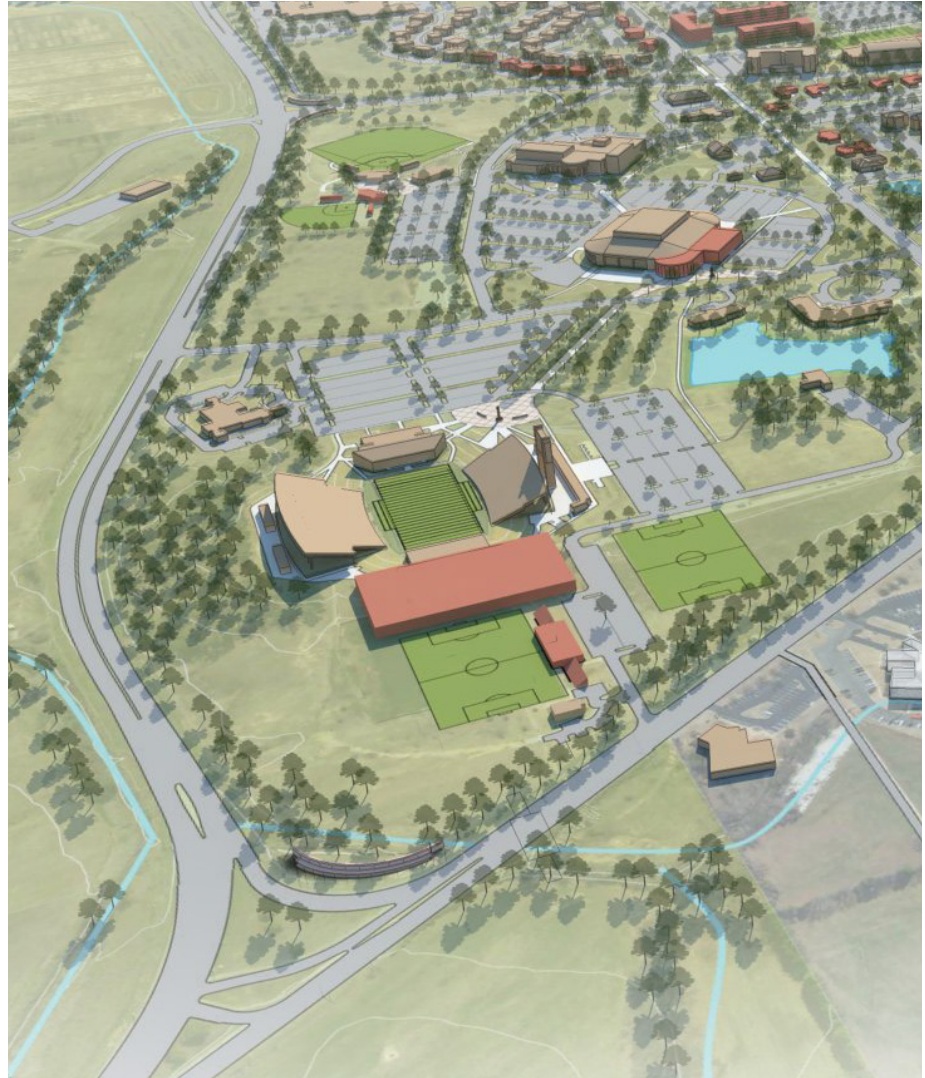
Purpose and Need: The intersection of Stadium Boulevard and Johnson Avenue is one of Jonesboro’s busiest, and traffic will increase as the Johnson Avenue medical corridor develops. The university should design and construct a primary gateway element at this critical corner.

Campus Design Intent: The design of the gateway will differ from all others since this location is only a visual gateway, not a campus entrance for vehicles or pedestrians. Given the scale of the Liberty Bank Stadium and the North Stadium Practice Facility, as well as the speed at which traffic flows through the intersection, the gateway should be significant and dramatic in size.

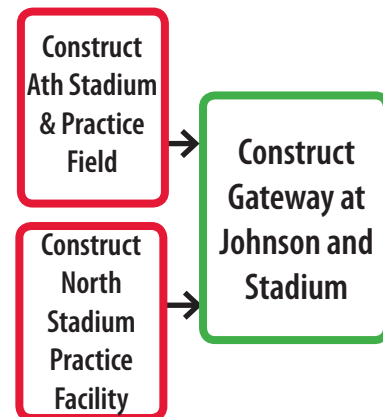
Additional Design Guidelines: A simple landscape palette should be used to address the distance and speed at which motorists will view the gateway. Plants with bold forms and colors are best.

Approximate Size: N/A

Phase: Medium Term. The gateway construction should be combined with either the Athletic Stadium and Practice Field or North Stadium Practice Facility project.



Northeast gateway with recommended North Stadium Practice Facility



5 East Gateway at Aggie Road and Stadium Boulevard

Purpose and Need: The east entrance is the current and future primary campus entrance. The existing gateway on the northwest corner is well designed and should provide the inspiration for all other campus gateways. When campus circulation changes as a result of the University Loop East, Olympic Drive and Alumni Boulevard project, the existing gateway should be expanded to the southwest corner and redesigned as necessary.

Campus Design Intent: The east gateway should utilize the same landscape palette as the Northeast Gateway at Stadium Boulevard to create visual compatibility along the campus boundary.

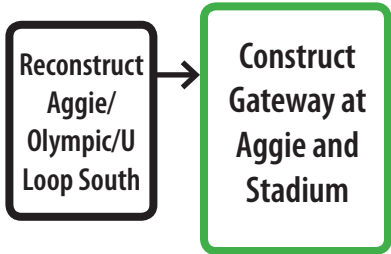
Additional Design Guidelines: N/A

Approximate Size: N/A

Phase: Medium Term



The existing Aggie/Stadium gateway should inspire the design of other gateways.



6 Future Athletic Facility Site

Purpose and Need: The ASU Athletics program is anticipated to continue its growth and popularity. It is anticipated that additional sports, in addition to Women’s Softball, will be added. The site of the old track should be reserved for a future athletic competition or practice facility, either indoor or outdoor. The relocation and realignment of parking associated with the Softball Complex will likely modify the south end of the facility site.

Campus Design Intent: The designated site is in a prominent location, along Stadium Boulevard and at the Alumni/Stadium intersection. Additionally, the site is in the middle of the Liberty Bank Stadium, Convocation Center, and the baseball/softball complex. The future athletic facility should connect to and integrate these other facilities.

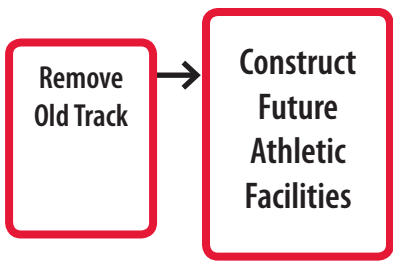
Additional Design Guidelines: N/A

Approximate Size: To be determined during programming

Phase: Long-Term



Existing old track



CIRCULATION INITIATIVES

1 University Loop East, Olympic Drive, and Alumni Drive Re-alignment

Purpose and Need: When the segment of University Loop East between Danner Street and Aggie Road is removed, traffic that is circulating around the campus should be redirected to use Olympic Drive and Alumni Boulevard. The Aggie Road and University Loop East intersection should be moved and reconstructed to provide convenient, safe, and fluid movement between Olympic Drive and University Loop East south of Aggie. The University should consider a roundabout to best accommodate the skewed intersection and to keep incoming traffic moving.

Campus Design Intent: The realigned roundabout intersection will be the first decision point that campus visitors will face, so wayfinding signage should be clear and sufficient. The University should use landscaping in the northwest and southwest corners of the intersection to shield views of, respectively, the rear of the Sigma Chi house and Arkansas Hall vehicle parking.

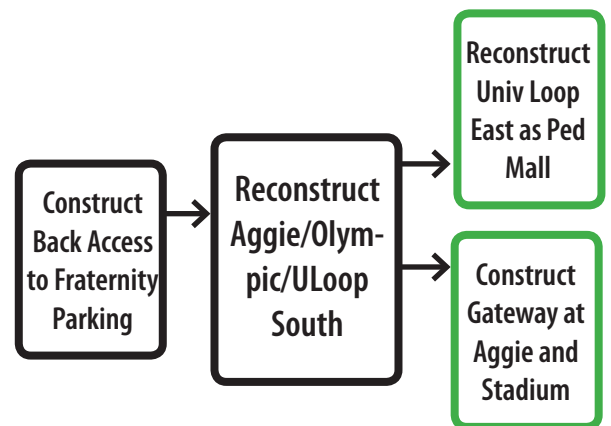
Aggie Road west of the new intersection will be a low volume road, used only by residents of the sorority houses, those parking on Aggie Road, those dropping passengers off at the pedestrian gateway, Red WOLF Center, or Arkansas Hall, and

those going to the recommended visitors center. The exit from the roundabout and the cross-section of the road should signify the road's lower traffic volume and changed role. Aggie Road should be a well-designed welcoming road for those seeing campus for the first time. The views of drivers cresting the hill and looking down into the Campus Commons should be deliberately considered.

Additional Design Guidelines: N/A

Approximate Size: N/A

Phase: Medium Term






South Athletic and Recreational Complex

The South Athletic and Recreational Complex hosts the outdoor facilities for Men's Cross Country/Track, and Women's Tennis, as well as intramural fields and ASU's prominent rugby club sport, currently ranked as one of the top five Division 1A collegiate rugby teams. The complex is divided from campus and the community by three active rail lines. The only safe and legal way to access the complex is driving via the Marion Berry Parkway overpass.



Key

-  Near-Term Building Opportunity
-  Long-Term Building Opportunity
-  Existing Campus Buildings



BUILDING INITIATIVES

- 1** Club Sports Facility

CIRCULATION INITIATIVES

- 1** South Recreational Parking Reconstruction

SOUTH ATHLETIC AND RECREATIONAL COMPLEX



EXISTING CHARACTER

Although those entering the campus from the Washington Avenue entrance see the complex before any other academic building, the area is disconnected. The complex is separated from the campus and the community, which impacts the character both positively and negatively. The area cannot share facilities with the main campus, so it must provide all the necessary

facilities on-site, including parking. The area also has a single focus – athletics and recreation – and does not need to accommodate competing uses or those passing through the area. Other than noise, the rail road traffic does not interfere with the complex's functions, and the rails and the adjacent vegetation shield the complex and make it different than other places on campus.

BUILDING INITIATIVES

1 Club Sports Facility

Purpose and Need: The east end of the South Athletic and Recreational Complex does not have supporting facilities for lockers, restrooms, or equipment storage. The master plan recommends a Club Sports Facility that can support ASU's prominent rugby team and the intramural fields.

Campus Design Intent: The facility should be located on a site that adequately serves the intramural fields and two rugby pitches and that also has sufficient maintenance vehicle access. The master plan recommends the consideration of a site that in the long term could coordinate or be combined with the recommended Pedestrian Bridge along the Driver Street alignment extended south.

Additional Design Guidelines: N/A

Approximate Size: To be determined during programming

Phase: Short Term



CIRCULATION INITIATIVES

1 South Recreational Parking Reconstruction

Purpose and Need: There is a need for additional vehicle parking in the neighborhood, in particular to accommodate participants and spectators for the rugby club. There is also an opportunity: the former Caraway Road right-of-way. The master plan recommends that the former street right-of-way be converted to a surface parking lot. Conceptual parking layout results in approximately 110 new spaces.

Campus Design Intent: Since the former street right-of-way is in the direct view of those traveling on Caraway Road south of Matthews Avenue, the parking lot should be formally designed and constructed, with moderate landscaping to improve its appearance.

Additional Design Guidelines: N/A

Approximate Size: N/A

Phase: Short Term

No Necessary
Precedents

**Construct
Club Sports
Facility**

No Resulting
Opportunities

No Necessary
Precedents

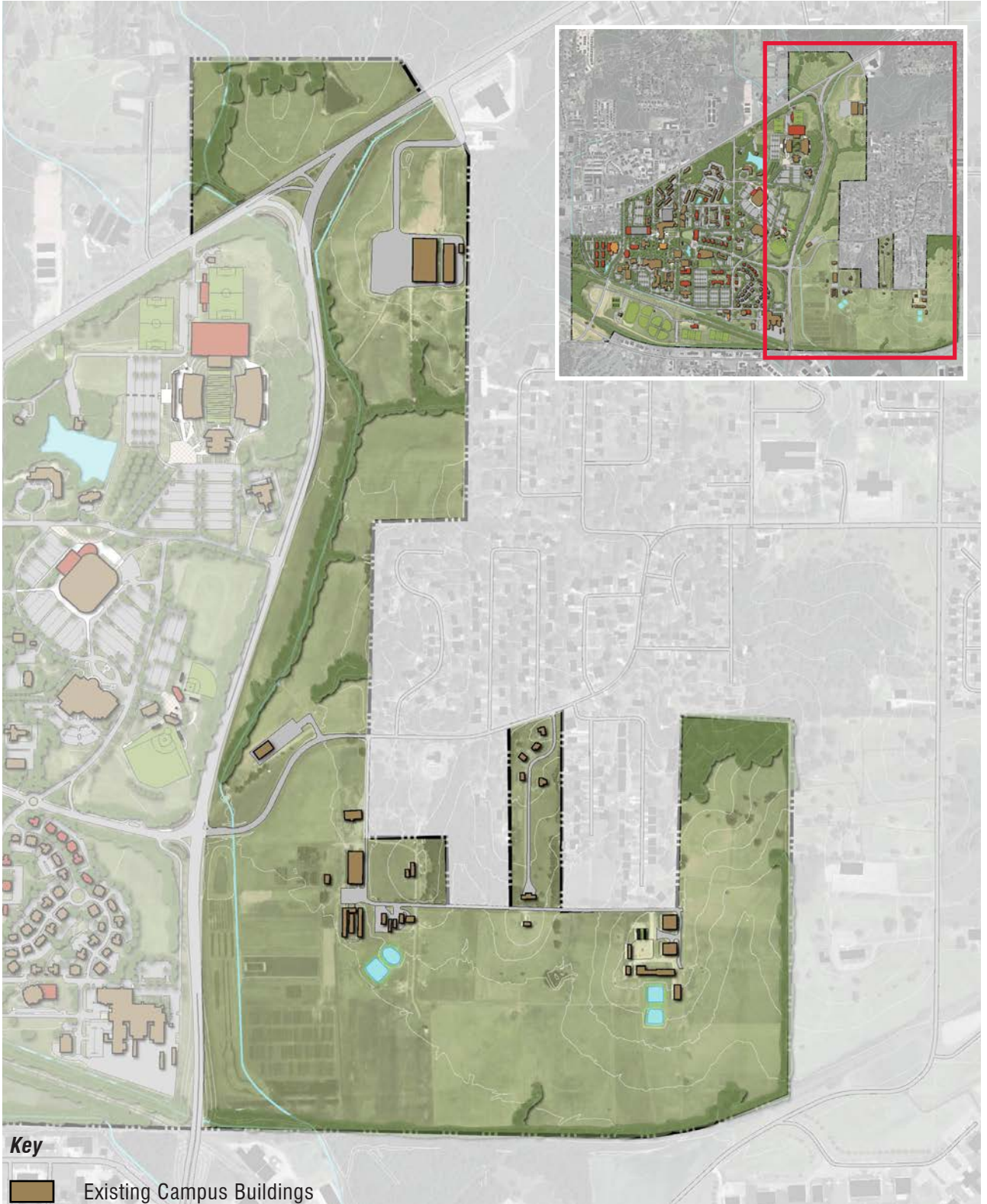
**Reconstruct
South
Recreation
Parking**

No Resulting
Opportunities

Farm and Natural Areas

The master plan is not recommending any changes to the ASU Farm on the east side of Stadium Boulevard. The farm building complex, equine center, growing and research plots, and Farmer's Market should all remain, expanding and redeveloping as necessary to meet ASU's academic and economic development goals.

The master plan also recommends the preservation of natural areas on campus, including the forested areas north of Northpark Quads and Red Wolf Den, and the parcel located north of the Stadium/Johnson intersection. These areas should be naturally managed, including the removal of invasive species.









Design Guidelines



DESIGN GUIDELINES

Design guidelines reflect the unique qualities found in each neighborhood, while also working to achieve coherence and unity across the campus. Design guidelines serve as a tool to further define the physical planning goals of the master plan and provide design direction for implementation. These campus-wide design guidelines describe the University's expectations for facility improvements and future development. They provide a flexible framework that allows the vision of the master plan to develop incrementally through influences from various leaders, designers, and planners.

The design guidelines developed for Arkansas State University reinforce the master plan principles at a variety of scales. They help to unify the Jonesboro Campus under an approach and philosophy that connects buildings both with one another and with the landscape to form an integrated and architecturally rich campus setting. They are intended to guide staff as they design, construct, and maintain campus, as well as clarify ASU's expectations for design professionals that are commissioned by the University. When successfully applied, the campus-wide design guidelines will further enhance ASU's overall appearance and contribute to a dynamic campus environment for 21st century learning.



ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN GUIDELINES

While the master plan provides a comprehensive framework for future growth at Arkansas State University, the following guidelines serve as a template for architectural development and definition for the campus and its built environment. These guidelines aspire to reinforce the campus's architectural identity and clarify an aesthetic character that is unique to Arkansas State University and its guiding principles and institutional traditions. The guidelines aim to encourage new structures that embrace the campus's distinctive heritage and promote quality construction that actively integrates and engages the existing campus environment.

The guidelines are not meant to be specific to each new building recommended in the master plan. Instead, they aim to provide multiple pathways to foster a common architectural language, while working within the framework of the master plan to create distinctive and effective structures that shape and activate memorable places.

The guidelines are a blend of descriptive recommendations and prescriptive direction. In general, the intent is not to dictate particular overall solutions or designs, but rather to help guide decision-making for each aspect of the composition and to provide a basis for evaluation of development proposals. The extent to which the architectural design guidelines should be employed will be influenced by many factors including building function and relevance, site and existing context, and location on campus.



Carl R. Reng Student Union

Existing Precedent

Arkansas State University's existing building inventory represents a variety of architectural styles and design sensibilities that have evolved over the course of the campus's many years of development. Even though construction on campus began in the early 1900s, many of the original structures from this period are no longer in existence. Wilson Hall was constructed as a replacement building in 1932 and remains the oldest structure on campus. Its aesthetic exemplifies an art deco motif with elegant vertical proportions, punched windows, integrated spandrels, and articulated limestone incising. Wilson Hall and the subsequently constructed Computer Science and Math Building, College of Nursing and Health Professions and College of Business Building exhibit a blend of tan and buff brick, and limestone details that established the primary material precedent for campus and its succeeding development.



Wilson Hall



College of Business

Throughout the 1950s and 60s the campus grew significantly, with incremental construction of the primary buildings that began to establish the core infrastructure of the campus today. Multiple student housing facilities were constructed in the early part of this period that emulate an international style of architecture. The austere facades, expressed vertical window mullions, and restrained fenestration of Arkansas Hall and University Hall best exemplify the design sensibility of this period. Building bases are articulated with white concrete piloti (ground-level supporting columns) embedded in floor-to-ceiling windows.



Kays Hall



University Hall

Several large and significant buildings, constructed in the 1970s, transformed the campus identity in a distinctly modern direction. The most notable projects completed during this period were the College of Agriculture and Technology Building, Lab Sciences East and Lab Sciences West, and the Eugene W. Smith Building. Similar to the buildings of earlier eras, these structures were constructed primarily out of tan and buff veneer brick with limestone accents. Unique to these structures is a modernist design sensibility that emulates a style of brutalist architecture that was popular during their period of development. This architectural style is exemplified by large monolithic building masses with opaque unarticulated facades and minimal architectural fenestration. The primary building proportions are generally horizontal with elevated open bases often articulated with minimalist colonnades.



Lab Sciences East



Lab Science West

Growth on campus continued through the 1980s and 90s with the most significant structure during this period being an expansion to the Dean B. Ellis Library. The existing library building was built in 1963 with major additions, including the tower, in 1994. The tower addition connected the existing library and the portion of the current building that houses the Arkansas State University Museum. The library is a tall and monumental structure that exhibits a postmodern architectural style that plays off the art deco stylistic cues evident in Wilson Hall. The vertical proportions of the building's clock tower and the limestone details that embellish its façade define a bold and clear presence on the campus's main academic quadrangle. The library's iconic architectural image has become a recognizable symbol for the campus and university community while also projecting the University's institutional commitment and core values to the broader local, regional, and national community.



Dean B. Ellis Library



Dean B. Ellis Library

Construction on campus in recent decades has been dominated by several large and significant structures that have begun to refine the campus fabric with a blend of modern building aesthetics that sympathetically build upon the campus's historic precedent. The Carl R. Reng Student Union, Red WOLF Center, Reynolds Building, and Arkansas Biosciences Institute express a contemporary architectural design approach while maintaining the brick and stone material palette of the original campus buildings. Each of these structures exhibit size, scale, and bulk that is notably larger than previous buildings within the campus context. Punched windows are combined with large expanses of curtainwall to break down the building masses and express internal programmatic functions. While the majority of the structured roofs are flat, barrel vaulted and gabled roof shapes are utilized for architectural emphasis at primary entries and axial relationships.



Reynolds Center for Health Services



Carl R. Reng Student Union



ABI Innovation Center

Many student housing structures were also constructed in recent decades. The architectural style and material palette of these residential projects marks a distinct deviation from the core academic construction that occurred during the same period. The majority of these low-rise, stick built structures are configured with gabled roofs, punched windows, and a variety of building materials.



Village Apartments



Honors Hall



North Park Quad

A variety of intercollegiate sports facilities have been constructed over the years along the eastern portion of campus. These structures are characteristic of the large sports venues common on most large college campuses. While some efforts were made to aesthetically align these facilities with the established academic architecture of the main campus, the size and bulk of these structures embody a distinctly different form commensurate with their essential function. The material palette implemented on these structures varies from metal panel and curtainwall façade exhibited on the Convocation Center to a buff and tan masonry as found on the ASU Football Facility.



Convocation Center



ASU Football Facility



Liberty Bank Stadium

Architectural Style

Arkansas State University's architectural precedent expresses a collection of architectural styles that define a variety of iconic structures and memorable spaces. In an effort to support this contextual condition, the architectural guidelines for new structures do not mandate a specific architectural style, but rather a stylistic approach that encourages contextual responses to the established campus environment. New buildings should be intellectually informed by current cultural, technological, and architectural aesthetic paradigms while promoting creative solutions that are uniquely formulated to build upon the campus's stylistic traditions.

The goal for these guidelines is to provide a development framework to unify the campus fabric. The intent is not to mandate uniformity or replication of design. Unity of the campus fabric can be achieved through an understanding of context and sensitivity to the environment, both existing and future. A unified campus fabric includes nuanced variation that results from function, site, building technology advancements, and design expression.



Development Principles

A primary objective of all new structures is the promotion of Arkansas State University's stated mission and core values. Each of the core values has a unique influence on the formulation and execution of architectural solutions. New designs should be imbued to the greatest extent possible with the objectives expressed.

- **Student-Centered:** New spaces should be configured to promote education, inquiry, and service, with infrastructure designed to accommodate changing needs.
- **Learning-Centered:** Architectural designs should support intellectual flexibility, knowledge, and skills by integrating teaching, research, assessment, and learning spaces.
- **Excellence:** Quality facilities should exhibit inspired design and construction solutions that promote excellence within the campus community and enhance teaching, research, scholarship, creative activity, and service.
- **Diversity:** New campus environments must be configured to promote diversity and enhance interaction among disparate groups.
- **Service:** Infrastructure should be configured to promote service at all levels of the University, the Delta, the state, the nation, and the world.
- **Integrity:** Designs must embody a high standard of character and design integrity.



In addition to the core values, new design and associated construction projects should adhere to a set of fundamental design principles that form the basis of ASU's goals and objectives for the campus's built environment.

Respect for Existing Context – New buildings will be part of the overall fabric on the campus and will therefore need to be sensitively configured to fit into a framework of existing buildings and open spaces. Contextual responses may be relaxed to support iconic structures for feature buildings in predetermined building sites. Such sites may include the terminus of important campus axes or major campus gateways.

Environmental Stewardship – New construction projects should embrace environmentally sensitive design sensibilities and approaches. New buildings must actively respond to local climate conditions of northern Arkansas and formulate building systems that minimize energy and water consumption and waste production. Building masses should be sited to optimize solar orientation and leverage prevailing winds. High-efficiency mechanical and ventilation systems should be considered and evaluated with life-cycle-cost analysis to optimize both initial construction costs and long-term operational costs.

Buildings should utilize recycled content and regionally-sourced materials. Designers are encouraged to evaluate building envelope thermal performance, and select systems that reduce energy consumption for building heating and cooling.



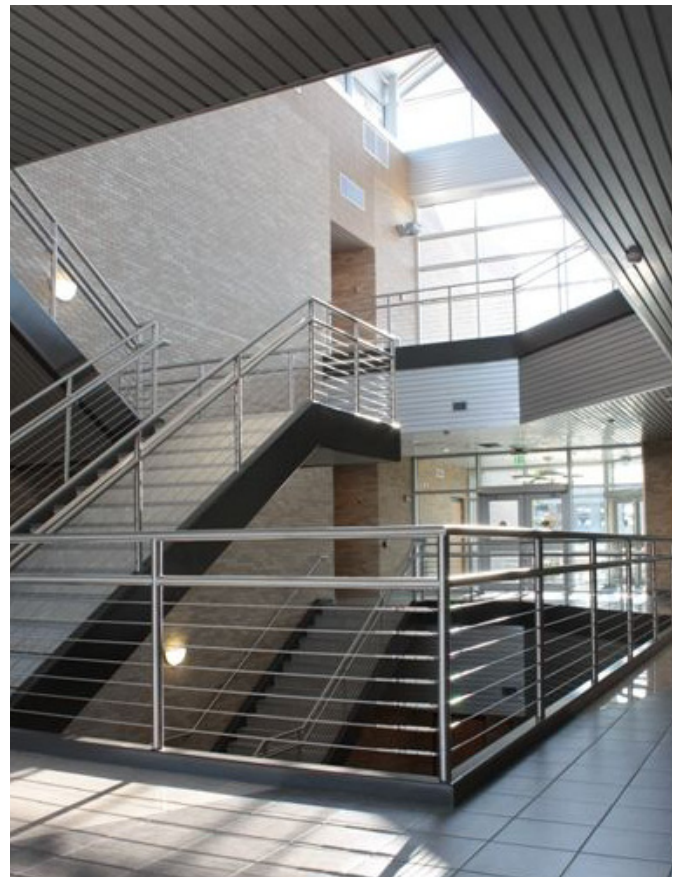
Function and Flexibility – Campus buildings regularly outlive their initial programmed uses and occupants. New building designs must provide for flexibility as programs and program requirements evolve while maintaining a dignified and composed outward visual expression.

Fixed elements should be minimized and internal partitions should be designed to be easily reconfigurable. Floor to floor heights should be adequate for the intended use while also accommodating an anticipated range of present and future infrastructure requirements. Net building area to gross building area ratios must be carefully established to ensure that adequate, unprogrammed casual/communal spaces are conducive to informal, unstructured interaction.

Durability / Life-Cycle Costs – Continued maintenance and life-cycle cost of new facilities must be evaluated during early design phases. Material and systems options and selections should be informed by the anticipated maintenance and operational costs associated with each system or selection.



Reynolds Center – Health Sciences



Reynolds Center – Health Sciences

Building Configuration

Size and Massing – The size and massing of buildings on campus varies considerably and typically depends greatly on programmatic function. Academic buildings on campus are commonly three to four stories in height with some residence halls taller. Prominent buildings like the Dean B. Ellis Library warrant additional height and feature tower elements to terminate axial relationships and emphasize significant locations on campus.

Appropriate use of varying heights and massing is encouraged to frame open spaces on campus and to clarify boundaries and transitions within campus and along prominent public edges. Building setbacks should be employed to break up building mass and minimize visual impact when appropriate. Large structures should incorporate design features to reduce their perceived mass, promoting a human scale whenever possible. Such features may include changes in the plane of facades, variations in vertical height, and/or the incorporation of a variety of construction materials.



Size and Massing – East Carolina University



Size and Massing – Indiana University



Size and Massing – Indiana University

Building Heights – The pedestrian experience remains an important aspect of the campus environment. Building designs should emphasize forms that shape outdoor space and provide for a pleasant pedestrian experience.

Building heights of three and four floors best achieve this objective. However, programmatic needs may require that actual building heights exceed four floors. For buildings four floors or taller, the perceived and experienced building height should be established by reinforcing a pedestrian datum at the third or fourth story. Architectural elements such as cornices or plan setbacks can mark this pedestrian datum and help to reduce the overall perceived and experienced building height and bulk.

Form – Building forms should also make and give shape to pedestrian activated outdoor spaces. Plazas and courtyards should be developed through the building form, and should function in concert with overall campus circulation patterns. Building forms should respond to the site and landscape conditions to provide an integrated development.

Site Orientation – Existing site topography must be carefully evaluated and considered when establishing placement of new structures. Topography should maintain a natural state; radical regrading and earth retention should be avoided whenever possible. New academic and administrative buildings should endeavor to be oriented along an east-west axis to minimize solar heat gain. Appropriate shading options are encouraged, including architectural shading elements and living landscape screens.



Building Heights – Harvard University



Form – Columbia University

Entrances/Accessibility – New building entrances should be distinctive and welcoming. Entrances must be located along prominent open spaces or primary pedestrian and vehicular paths and sited to maximize visibility and identity. Entrances should be placed along key pedestrian routes and should be configured to terminate vistas when appropriate. Entrances should be articulated to encourage interaction, engage the surrounding exterior open space, and assist in wayfinding for pedestrians.

All new buildings will be designed and constructed to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) guidelines and requirements. Existing buildings that do not comply should be reconfigured to accommodate this accessibility standard when major renovations are implemented. When feasible, buildings should have at-grade entrances that avoid construction of large ramps.

Ground Level Articulation – Building development will both enhance established campus spaces and maximize opportunities to create new active campus environments. Building forms must be configured to define appropriately scaled campus spaces when possible. Windows, entrances, and variations in massing at ground level can be used to create a well-defined and visually interesting experience for pedestrians. Ground level interior spaces facing a campus space or street should house functions with a high degree of activity and should be transparent and visually accessible. Canopies, colonnades, and other ground level articulations are encouraged.



Entrances/Accessibility



Ground Level Articulation – Carl R. Reng Student Union

Fenestration – Building fenestration should be developed as a contextual response to the existing campus precedent. It may consist of punched windows or expanses of curtainwall. Window placement should be such that an appropriate rhythm for the building façade is created that complements adjacent structures. Variation and repetition of fenestration components should be subtle and applied at different levels of complexity, depending on building hierarchy and prominence.

Roof Shapes – The majority of ASU’s academic and administrative buildings have flat, unarticulated roofs. Clearly identifiable roof shapes have been employed on multiple structures to define an entry, create emphasis, or terminate an axis. Similarly configured roof articulations are encouraged on new buildings where appropriate.

Some of the residential structures constructed in the last decade exhibit gabled roofs appropriate for their function. Continuing this pattern of expression in future residential construction is encouraged within an intimate 3-4 story height range. Residential structures above 4 stories should express a more institutional aesthetic and utilize more contemporary roof form expressions.

Flat roofs have a distinct environmental advantage as they can easily be adapted to support green roofs or highly-reflective surfaces. Vegetated roofs are encouraged where appropriate, as they can reduce stormwater runoff and minimize urban heat island effects.



Fenestration – Carl R. Reng Student Union



Roof Shapes – Ithaca College



Roof Shapes – Life Sciences

Service Points – Building service points and discrete connections to utilities must be carefully integrated into a building's design without compromising visual integrity. Loading docks must be fully enclosed or visually screened and accessible from predefined service corridors. Exterior rooftop equipment must be fully concealed with integral architectural building elements that are compatible with the overall building material palette. Acoustic mitigation should be considered when configuring mechanical enclosures to minimize objectionable noise impacts on pedestrians and occupants of neighboring structures.

All exterior equipment on grade must be located in a designated service yard area and must be visually screened architecturally or with landscaping. Screening must be continuous on all sides and extend to the top of the equipment. Alternate screening configurations that include landscape and/or topography may be considered.



Appropriate Screening for Utilities – Arkansas State University



Appropriate Screening for Utilities

Exterior Building Materials

Primary Materials – Consistent exterior cladding throughout campus creates a sense of unity and continuity appropriate for an institution of higher education. Brick is the primary building material utilized throughout campus. The current brick palette consists of shades of wire-cut tan and buff-colored brick often referred to as the ASU Blend. New brick colors must be kept within the color ranges of adjacent contextual buildings and assimilate with the established ASU Blend. Accent brick colors that are compatible with the ASU Blend are encouraged where appropriate for emphasis and architectural embellishment.

Accent Materials – Accent materials are components that make up less than 25 percent of the non-glazed areas of the façade. These materials should complement the brick blend used and provide architectural emphasis to key building features. Sandstone and limestone are common on existing campus buildings and may be used as needed as accent materials. Architectural facades may be articulated with panelized or masonry stone bases, cornices, or belt courses. Stone selections should be limited to:

- Sandstone from local quarries around the Jonesboro area. Most new buildings utilize Batesville Sandstone. Mountain View Sandstone is present in older buildings.
- Limestone – Variegating Indiana Limestone

Metal panel systems have also been used on many existing structures and may be used to accent new building elements as appropriate.

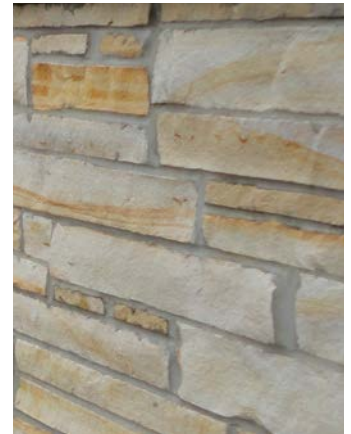
Large windows allow for transparency into the functional spaces of buildings. They provide light and views to building occupants and also foster a sense of openness and security to pedestrians outside the building. Some cases of new construction have utilized extensive curtain walls to accent opaque brick and punctuate building façades.



ASU Brick Types



Accent Materials



Sandstone



Metal Panels



Curtain Wall Windows

LANDSCAPE DESIGN GUIDELINES

The Landscape Design Guidelines recognize the current diversity of landscape typologies found at Arkansas State University that include the traditional campus mall, paved plazas, informal recreational fields, athletic facilities, and agricultural research grounds. The intent of the Landscape Design Guidelines is not to create visual homogeneity across campus, but rather to provide an overall conceptual framework for the development and enhancement of open spaces. In addition, these guidelines consider the manner in which pedestrians and vehicles interact with the campus fabric. Recommendations are provided to encourage a balance between circulation needs and a desirable landscape aesthetic. The intent is to create an order and structure to the campus, which unites buildings and circulation corridors through common open space design.

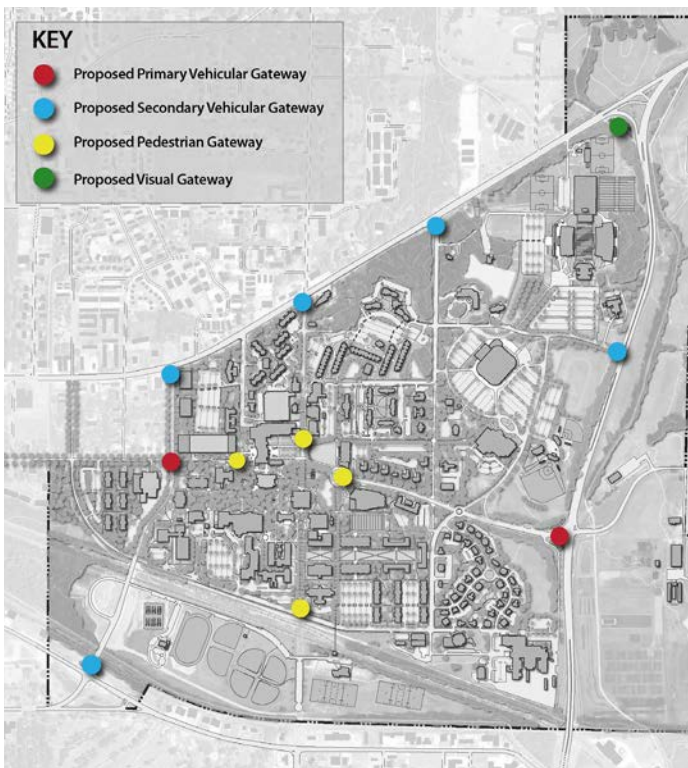
Campus Gateways

Campus gateways are significant areas on campus that identify to a visitor and to the community that one is approaching University grounds. Campus entrances can be both vehicular and pedestrian oriented. They influence the first impression a visitor forms of campus. Their development and maintenance should be treated with elevated importance.

ASU should enhance and beautify the signage, lighting, and landscape treatment at designated entrance locations to create significant and memorable entryways. The adjacent map highlights recommended locations for campus gateways. This includes both the enhancement of existing gateways and the establishment of new ones. The master plan recommends that entrances which are not currently identified as ASU entries, but are unofficially serving as important campus arrival points begin to be treated as such, with the addition of gateway elements.

Entrances should be appropriately reinforced with landscape and architectural features to signify arrival on campus. Many of ASU's existing gateways are subdued in character and do not convey a significant visual impact suitable for a prominent institution of higher education. A hierarchy of primary and secondary vehicular gateways is recommended for the ASU campus. Pedestrian gateways should also be accentuated, as well as key visual gateways such as the intersection of Johnson Avenue and Stadium Boulevard.

A primary vehicular gateway is defined as a main vehicular entry to campus that should be dramatic in its size and design. Visitors should be directed through the primary gateway, and it should provide access to a visitors center or Admissions Office. A primary vehicular gateway should signal a clear arrival on campus and should be scaled appropriately for the roadway on which it is sited. For example, the intersection of Stadium Boulevard and Aggie Road would qualify as a primary vehicular gateway to ASU



Recommended Gateway Locations Diagram



An existing secondary vehicular gateway on the ASU campus.



Primary vehicular gateway at Marquette University



An existing pedestrian gateway on the ASU campus.



Pedestrian gateway at Marquette University

that necessitates gateway elements recognizable to traffic traveling at average speeds of 45 miles an hour. Primary gateways should be located on both sides of the street, whenever possible.

A secondary vehicular gateway is defined as an arrival point to campus that is less frequently used by vehicles than a primary gateway, but still captures a notable portion of traffic. Secondary vehicular gateway elements can be located on both or only one side of the street. While reduced in scale, secondary vehicular gateways should reflect a similar design aesthetic and campus identity to primary vehicular gateways. Pedestrian gateways should be designed to reflect

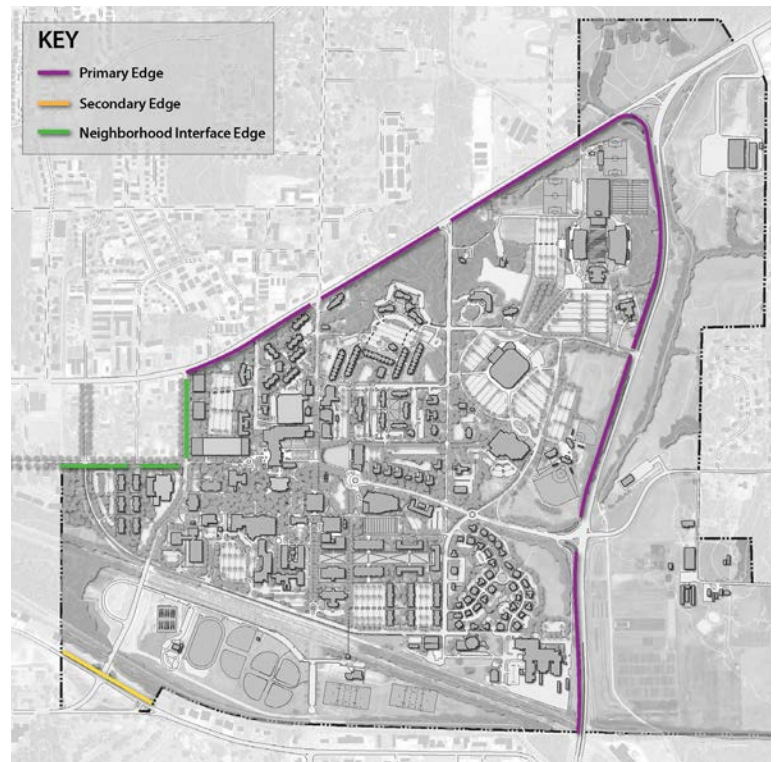
a human-scale with characteristics similar to both primary and secondary vehicular gateways.

All entrances, regardless of scale, should have the ASU name included within the signage. The material and colors used should be uniform throughout campus and based upon the palette of stone already established at the entry near Stadium Boulevard and Aggie Road. Plant material should be used in accordance with the scale of the entry and should soften the hard lines of architectural elements. Gateways have the most dramatic impact when viewed as an identifiable system across campus. A unified campus-wide gateway design standard should be developed.

Campus Edges

The image and identity of the Arkansas State University campus is expressed in the consistency of the campus edges, and the treatment of public and campus rights-of-way. Surface parking lots, sparse landscaping, and an inconsistent architectural style and setback dilute the clarity of many of the campus edges. Low quality edges found along portions of Johnson Avenue and University Loop West do not presently signify a clear relationship to the campus vernacular. While the campus edge is well defined along Stadium Boulevard, it lacks visual appeal.

ASU should consider implementing a design hierarchy of primary edge treatments, secondary edge treatments, and neighborhood interface edge treatments. Within the hierarchy, increased attention should be given to primary campus edges. This approach takes into consideration ASU's two prominent edges, along Stadium Boulevard and Johnson Avenue. Secondary campus edges should be of a more subdued character and of a reduced scale than primary campus edges. Neighborhood edge treatments, such as along the northwest campus perimeter, should encourage easy pedestrian interaction between the campus and community. Together, the campus perimeter should create a distinctive, positive image for the University.



Recommended Edge Treatment Diagram

Each edge should have its own character, yet use materials that are complementary to each other and to the surrounding campus context. Some edge treatments that can be utilized are landscaping, walls, berms, and fencing. If walls are used, materials should reflect the palette of campus gateways. Views into campus are essential to convey a welcoming attitude. Therefore, walls and berms should be at a height that maintains clear visibility into and out of campus. Landscaping should also be spaced to provide periodic gaps, at maturity, for views into campus.

For campus edges that are directly adjacent to residential and mixed-use commercial areas, urban streetscape design techniques should be utilized and allow for complementary landscaping. They should be designed not to screen, but rather to interface with the surrounding neighborhoods. Pedestrians should be able to move easily between campus and community boundaries. Common setbacks and streetscape characteristics are defined within the Streetscape section of the Design Guidelines.



Primary edge treatments include low walls, fencing, and landscaping, while always maintaining views into campus.



At Indiana University the edge treatment both defines the campus boundary and provides an engaging streetscape feature.



Neighborhood interface edges should allow fluid pedestrian movement between campus and community.

Campus Gathering Spaces

Gathering spaces help to unify the campus and provide space for activities and gatherings of varying scales to occur. Gathering spaces relate to and are reinforced by the buildings which surround them, and in many instances are outdoor extensions of the buildings themselves. These spaces range in size and provide opportunities for informal and formal gatherings. Four different campus gathering space typologies (quadrangles, pedestrian malls, courtyards, and plazas) are outlined in the following section.

QUADRANGLES

The central open spaces on campus are quadrangles, locations for formal and informal outdoor circulation and activities. They form the campus's iconic and organizational open spaces. The adjacent diagram highlights the location of quadrangles, both academic quads and residential quads, within the master plan.

The existing academic quad located in central campus should be preserved and enhanced. It is presently framed by academic buildings, but lacks a terminus on the west side. (The planned Humanities Building will provide the east terminus.) The master plan recommends the new Business Building be positioned to complete this quadrangle. The Arch effectively serves as the focal point of this space. On a smaller scale, the Honors Residential Quad provides organization, structure, and recreation space for the adjacent student housing.

The landscape treatment in quads should be simple, utilizing parallel walkways to define the boundaries of the quadrangle and diagonal walkways respecting desired lines. Simple, open grass areas and tree massings should reinforce the open space. Shrubs and other small pockets of landscape should be avoided in quadrangles. Tree groupings can be formally or informally spaced, but the overall treatment should reinforce the qualities of the place and the spaces comprised within the quadrangle. Buildings form the



The Dean B. Ellis Library serves as a focal point for the existing quad on ASU's central campus.



Sculpture can serve as a focal point within a quadrangle.

edges of a quadrangle and should be reinforced by linear landscape treatments.

Quadrangle landscaping should also reinforce significant visual straight lines, points of connections, axial relationships, and building entrances. Pedestrian lighting, site furniture, and signage should all complement and reinforce the sense of a unified open space. Features such as fountains, monuments, art, and special site furniture can occur at selected intersections of walkways and in expanded pavement areas.



Existing and Recommended Quadrangles

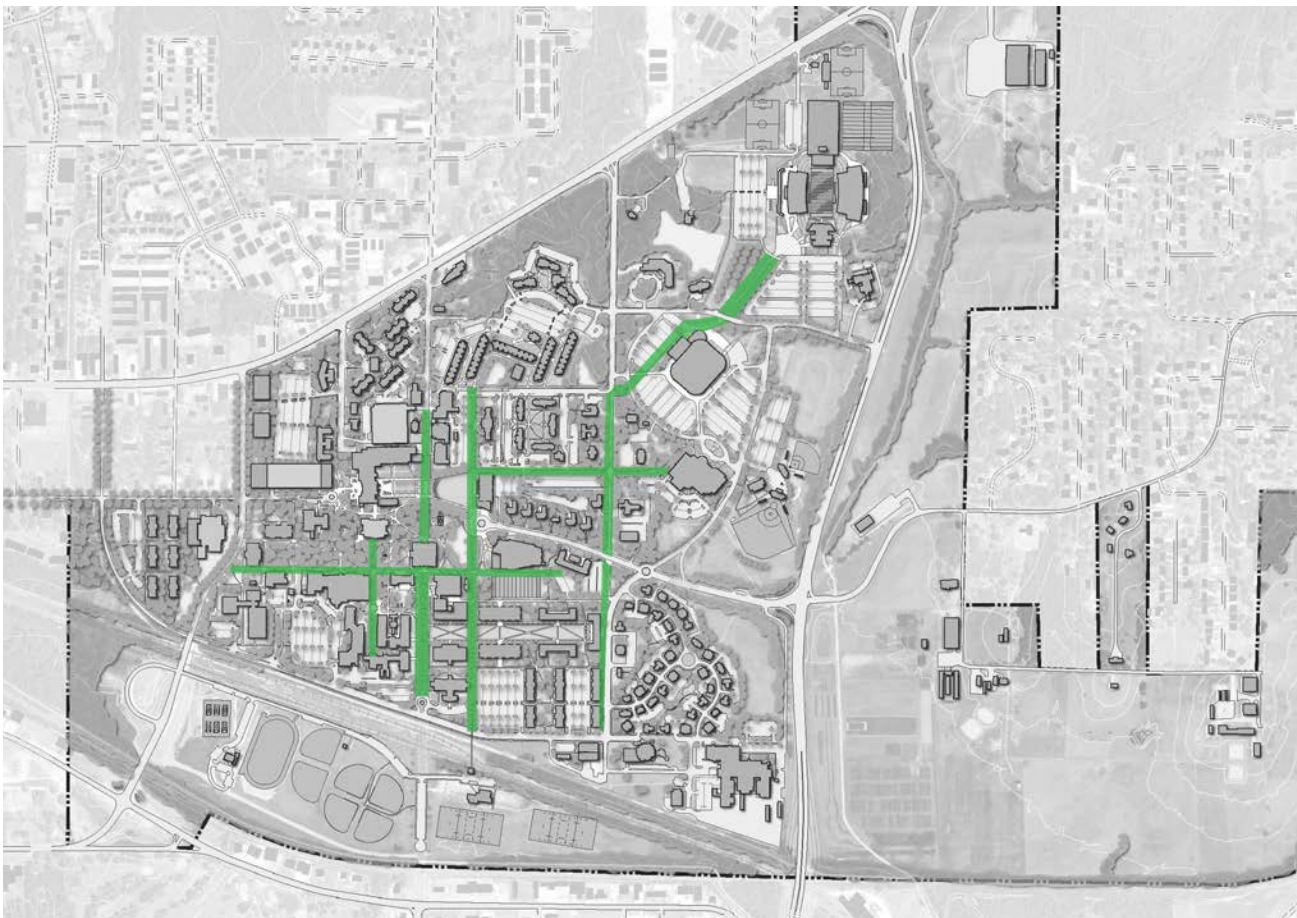
PEDESTRIAN MALLS

Pedestrian travel should be prioritized over motorized transportation methods within the core of campus. Pedestrian malls provide opportunities to move large groups of pedestrians through campus efficiently and safely, minimizing interactions between pedestrians and vehicles. A select few primary pedestrian corridors should be developed as pedestrian malls, providing important connections across campus and collecting large volumes of students.

As a goal to reduce vehicular circulation in the center of the campus, the master plan recommends that certain roadways be converted to pedestrian corridors to strengthen north-south and east-west pedestrian movement. Secondary walks should be designed to connect to pedestrian malls. Examples of existing pe-

destrian malls on campus can be found from University Loop South to the Humanities and Social Sciences Building and from the Agriculture Building to Wilson Hall. The adjacent diagram highlights the location of pedestrian malls within the master plan.

Pedestrian malls should be given dominance over other walks in width. Walks must be wide enough to accommodate anticipated pedestrian volumes. Consistent walkway widths should be maintained across campus. Pedestrian malls should be at least 15 feet wide. In cases where pedestrian malls accommodate an unusually large number of people, multiple transportation types, or serve as an emergency vehicle access route, the walks should be wider. It is recommended that these types of walks be at least 20 feet wide.



Existing and Recommended Pedestrian Malls

Paving materials of contrasting color and texture should only be used in special areas, such as along pedestrian malls. Special materials, patterns, banding, etc., may be used to articulate these unique areas or highlight important terminus points or crossings. Junctions of pedestrian malls and other primary pedestrian paths should be designed to accommodate a significant volume of pedestrian traffic and function as major collection points. At significant intersections and connecting points, expanded plazas can serve as focal points and meeting places. Refer to the Plaza section in the Design Guidelines for further discussion. Landscaping around junctions should be more urban in character, with tree pockets, art installations, seating and special features, such as specimen plant material, a wayfinding element, a fountain, or a kiosk.

The placement of benches, pedestrian lighting, banners, bollards, and landscaping should reinforce the linear aspect of a pedestrian mall and add character. A pedestrian mall should have a single row of regularly spaced canopy trees along both sides, spaced 30 feet to 40 feet on center. The trees should be in a consistent alignment to distinguish them from adjacent landscape treatment and to reinforce major pedestrian walkways. A mix of informally planted shade trees should be incorporated just outside a pedestrian mall.

Bollards should be used in locations where pedestrian walks intersect with vehicular traffic. Bollards are used mainly to control the movements of vehicular traffic. Bollard choice should be based on the design program which may include issues such as unauthorized vehicular access into a pedestrian mall/space. A bollard's height, width, and durability should address specific program requirements. For example, collapsible bollards are appropriate where emergency access is occasionally necessary and bollards with thick steel reinforcing rods provide increased protection for pedestrians in areas adjacent to heavy traffic. Regardless, the aesthetic value of the bollard should be decorative in nature especially in highly visible and public spaces. Bollard use and placement should be assessed by the design consultant.



Decorative paving and site elements are used to accentuate a pedestrian mall.



An existing pedestrian mall on campus

PLAZAS

Plazas function primarily as paved areas for gatherings in locations of heavy and frequent pedestrian use. Plazas are usually located near building entrances and at the intersections of primary pedestrian walks.

This open paved area should be located where the heart of campus activity occurs, the place where students instinctively gather. It should be designed to attract a variety of people for varying purposes and be a destination on campus. It should offer the flexibility to do an abundance of activities – socializing, demonstrating, eating, reading, raising consciousness, rallying for an approaching game, playing, festivals, fairs, and interaction with art. These areas should not impede the motion of pedestrian traffic crossing through the site.



An existing plaza located on the east side of the Carl R. Reng Student Union



Existing and Recommended Plazas

Two successful existing plazas on the ASU Campus include the spaces located on the east and west sides of the Carl R. Reng Student Union. ASU could benefit from increased plaza space for informal gathering. The adjacent diagram indicates the location of plazas. This includes expanding the available plaza space within the center of campus, as well as providing new areas within the Athletic Campus that are designed to accommodate large volumes of people before and after events.

A program and intended use for each plaza should be clearly defined during the schematic design phase of the project. Understanding how students are using or will use campus plazas is critical to designing them. Plaza designs should incorporate the following principles and site elements:

- Clear definition of space through plantings, seating, elevation changes, or other landscape elements.
- Ability for pedestrian movement through plazas while maintain the intent of the plaza activities.
- Minimal stairs.
- Views into and out of plazas, with a clear sight line.
- Special surface textures and materials that define the space.
- Interactive and stimulating sculpture elements.
- Seating arrangements that support a variety of activities – intimate discussions, people-watching, quiet studying, group gatherings, etc.
- Plantings to bring a human scale and intimacy, define the space, and provide shade and incorporate stormwater infiltration strategies if conditions allow.
- Sufficient energy-efficient lighting.
- Trash and recycling containers.
- Power receptacles and internet accessibility.
- Slopes that are at least one percent for drainage but not more than two percent to meet ADA requirements.
- Relationship between plaza, surrounding buildings, and significant landscape features should be an important consideration in plaza design



University of Wisconsin-Madison, University Square



University of Michigan-Ann Arbor, Michigan Stadium Plaza

- Design should consider microclimate of area, including sun exposure and seasonal conditions
- Design and surface materials should consider maintenance vehicle access

COURTYARDS

Courtyards are secondary spaces that serve as extensions of a building or a cluster of buildings. These spaces function with a close relationship to the building landscape. It is recommended that courtyards be considered when developing the building program for any new or construction renovation project.

Landscape treatment in these zones can be more flexible and relate more to individual building design. These areas should include seating areas for informal study or eating, and should provide areas of sun and shade. Courtyard areas should offer a variety of landscape treatments that set it apart from quadrangles and responds to the scale and use of the

space. Consistent site furnishings and signage should be included when designing these spaces.

A handful of courtyards currently exist throughout the ASU campus. Areas surrounding the buildings that house the College of Engineering, College of Communications, and College of Agriculture and Technology utilize courtyard spaces as extensions of the buildings. The North Park Quad also integrates courtyards amidst the residential buildings. The adjacent diagram indicates the location of courtyards.



Existing and Recommended Courtyards



A courtyard outside a building entrance.



A courtyard at the University of Michigan serves as an extension of the building.

Building Landscaping

Plantings should not mask building entrances, but rather enhance and focus attention to them, as well as to other notable architectural features. Public entrances should be easily identified. Outdoor transition space should be designed between the building approach and indoor lobbies. Small landscaped areas should be located near the building entrance to serve the building occupants during lunch breaks and between classes. These areas should be relatively intimate in scale, provide areas for seating, and should frame views out of the space.

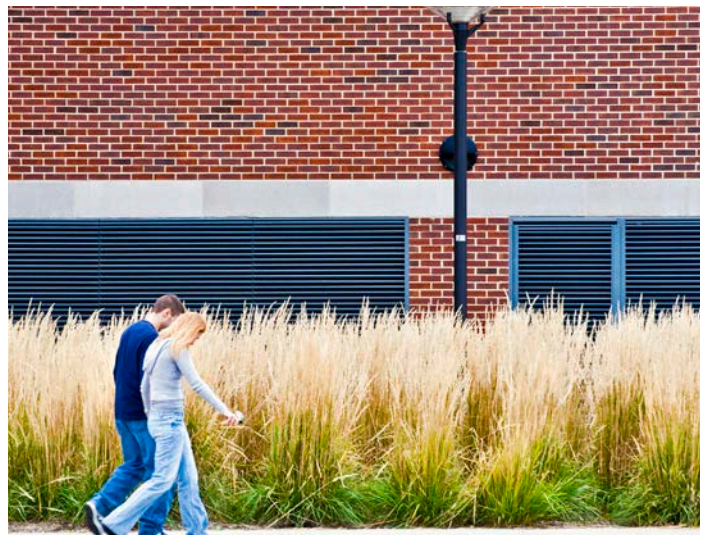
This transition space should include materials that relate to the materials used in the building interior or on the exterior walls. This space should also provide some protection from rain, sun, and wind. Landscape treatment adjacent to buildings should be simple with a limited plant palette. Planting beds and foundation plantings should be in areas that serve to transition open space areas to individual buildings. Massing and size of planted areas should be in scale with buildings and complement or reinforce the landscape of the open space areas and the campus landscape character.

Plantings should not be located in a way to create hazardous conditions and should not create dark pockets near entrances or along sidewalks at night. To maintain safety, heights of shrubs and small trees should be limited to ensure adequate sight availability. Proper plant selection should account for the selected species' mature height in locations that require adequate site availability.

Large plantings should be located far enough from building walls so to allow for air movement and should not completely obstruct views from building windows. Plants located near windows should be near enough to filter glare and bright sunlight, but distant enough from windows to maintain views. To protect building façade from lawn mower damage, provide mulched planting beds or gravel borders around buildings.



Example of existing building landscaping at ASU.



A simple palette of low maintenance species should be used for building landscaping.



Flowering plants can be used to accent building entries.



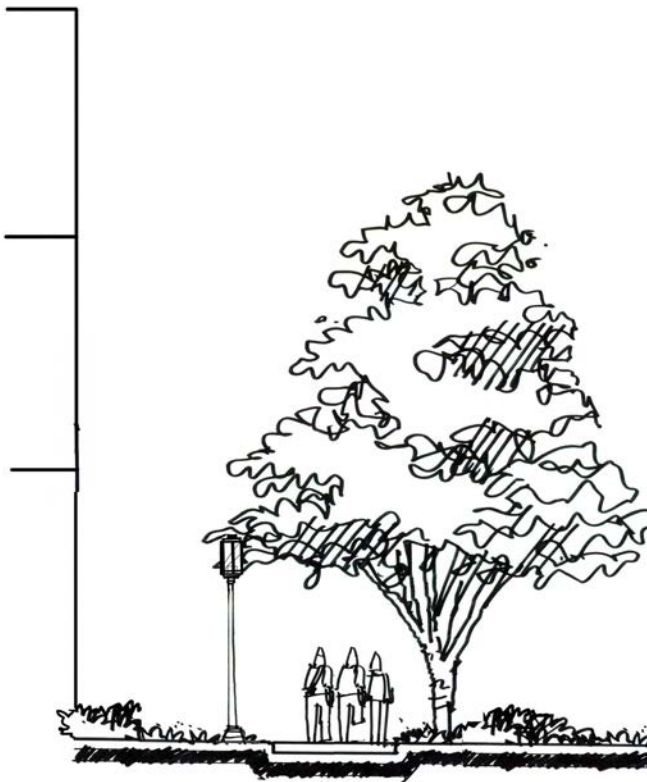
Landscaping and site signage should be used to help students locate building entries.

Pedestrian Network

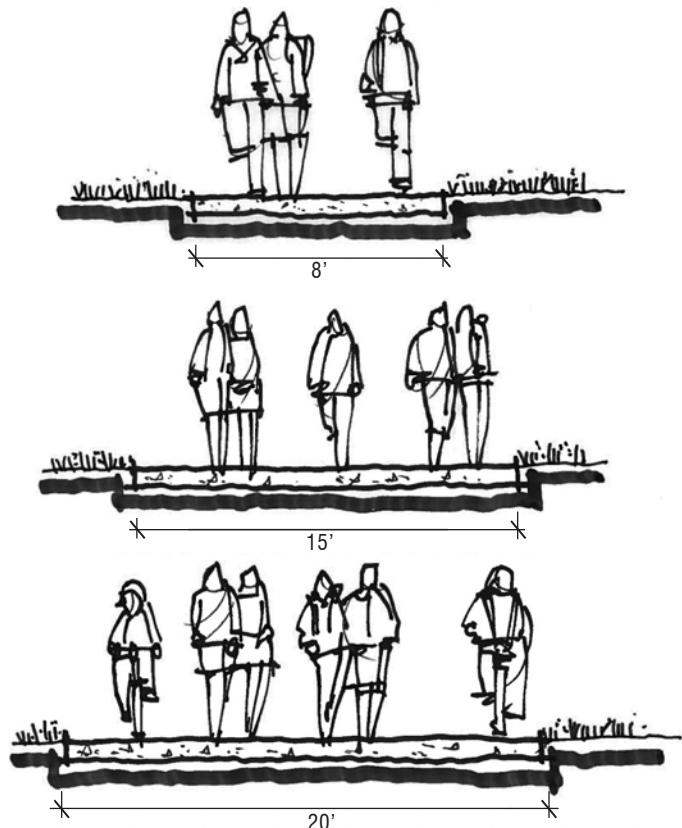
While the pedestrian malls will be the most celebrated walking paths on campus, the secondary pedestrian paths will provide direct access to every building entrance. The secondary path network should feed directly into the pedestrian malls. The existing sidewalk network will form the majority of the secondary pedestrian path system. Existing sidewalks should be incrementally upgraded to meet the recommendations of the master plan and its design guidelines.

Secondary pedestrian paths on campus should be at least eight feet wide and scaled to a width appropriate for the amount of pedestrian traffic, network hierarchy, and the urban design context. Walks must be wide enough to accommodate anticipated pedestrian volumes.

The pedestrian network should be continuous, aligned so that it connects major destinations, and should offer pedestrians a safe and interesting means of travel across campus. Pedestrian walks should interconnect with existing and recommended open spaces. Walks should respect major desire lines across open spaces but otherwise reserve large unbroken lawns. As origins and destinations shift, such as the opening of new buildings and the renovations of open spaces, pedestrian desire lines will shift. Students and faculty will always discover new and apparently more direct routes. It is impractical to add new walks in all such instances, but where pedestrian volume is greater than the width of the existing walk, additional pavement should be added. The University should observe the changing use of sidewalk paths, creating new sidewalk connections on well-worn open space paths and removing sidewalk sections that pedestrians no longer use.



Site elements and canopy trees should be used to accent pedestrian walks.



Secondary pathway – 8' wide, Pedestrian Mall – 15' wide, Shared-use Path – 20' wide.

Pedestrian routes should merge when approaching roads to minimize the quantity of road crossings. Pedestrian walks should cross vehicular roads at a right angle where feasible, with an open view of the street. Standard pavement markings or special street pavement materials should be used to highlight pedestrian movement at major pedestrian crossings. Signage should accompany pedestrian crossings to signify to vehicular traffic. The use of yellow caution lights should be used at high volume pedestrian road crossings that are not signalized with crosswalks.

The campus pedestrian network should connect to perimeter sidewalks to provide connections to the adjacent neighborhoods. The campus should promote and encourage a lively pedestrian environment on the western campus edge.

Consistent walkway material is a critical element for achieving visual continuity and campus unity. As a base material, reinforced concrete should be the dominant pedestrian walkway material for durability and ease of maintenance and repair. The finish, scoring, and connection details should be consistent and uniform. The pedestrian mall should be composed of eight inch thick reinforced concrete and constructed to match existing concrete detailing on campus. Secondary paths should be a minimum of four inch thick reinforced concrete. Asphalt is not an acceptable material. Landscape, plant material, and pedestrian-scaled site furnishings should emphasize pedestrian routes, establish scale, and create pleasant microclimates.

All campus buildings and outdoor use areas must be served by an accessible route conforming to the ADA Standards for Accessible Design. In addition, to the extent possible, all pedestrian walks should be accessible and should not have steps. Crosswalks and barrier-free ramps that are constructed to meet ADA, state, and local code requirements should be constructed at roadway intersections. ADA codes require that all walks have no more than a two percent cross slope to provide water runoff and prevent ponding



Aesthetically pleasing pedestrian walks at the University of Minnesota.



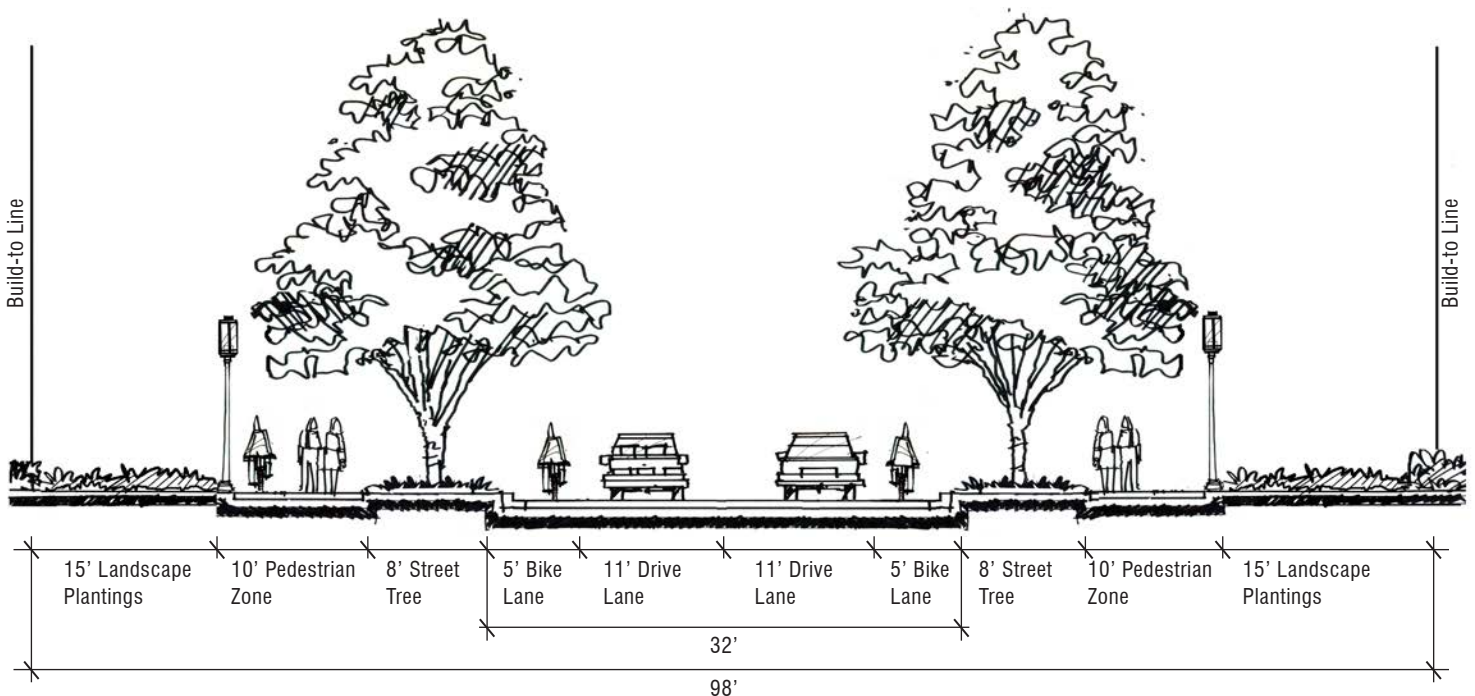
Pedestrian walk junctions can be highlighted by landscape elements and special paving.

water. Metal railings are required at ramps over five percent slope and should be of non-ferrous metals that do not require frequent repainting or replacement.

Streetscapes

The University should establish a streetscape uniformity and street hierarchy to support identity, order, and structure for the campus. The campus should establish a consistent design along internal vehicular circulation routes through the use of landscaping and site lighting. Landscape treatments should project a positive campus image, promote pedestrian/cyclist visibility and safety, and encourage a lively campus setting. The guidelines that follow apply to streets located within campus.

In contrast to the formal tree placement along the major pedestrian walks and within major open spaces, the landscaping for on-campus streets should be informal. The street alignment should not set the landscaping pattern, but rather intrude into the campus environment. The landscaping should emphasize the predominance of the pedestrian over vehicles.



Typical Internal Campus Street – Without Parking.

Whenever possible and as conditions allow, sidewalks should parallel both sides of all campus streets. When on-street parking is desired, it should be positioned parallel to the roadway and a maximum of eight feet in width. Outside the vehicle and pedestrian travel paths, the ground plane should be predominantly lawn. Where necessary, retaining walls should be used to respond to steep terrain in order to ensure space for a sidewalk. Roadway landscape treatments should be coordinated with walks, lights, walls, and signage. In addition, all sections of Aggie Road and University Loop Road should be designed to comfortably accommodate bicycle traffic.

Street design should also consider using Low Impact Development principles (LID) to infiltrate stormwater on-site. Integrated stormwater treatment will reduce the volume and velocity of stormwater reaching Turtle Creek and improve water quality. When designing campus streets, the University should consider LID practices for stormwater, including:

- Permeable pavement: On low-volume streets and where conditions permit, consider permeable concrete, permeable asphalt, permeable interlocking concrete pavers, and grid pavers.
- Swales: Infiltrate stormwater and reduce flow velocity.
- Bioretention curb extensions and sidewalk planters: Accept and treat street run-off in tree boxes, planter boxes, or curb extensions.
- Service drives and areas should be consolidated whenever possible, and take into consideration pedestrian movements. See the Pedestrian Network Guidelines section for additional information.

See the Stormwater Best Practices section of this manual for additional information.



Existing Aggie Road street cross-section.



Streets should be designed to accommodate pedestrians, cyclists, and vehicles.

Vehicular Parking

Arkansas State University maintains several large surface parking lots that are within the center of campus and visible from streets and pedestrian walks. The master plan recommends that ASU implement designs and policies to encourage greater pedestrian activity on campus. With this in mind, the design guidelines listed below should be considered when renovating or constructing new surface parking lots to ensure that they do not detract from the overall aesthetic appeal of campus or the pedestrian experience.

- Pedestrian access to and from lots should be carefully considered to minimize vehicular-pedestrian conflicts. Vehicle parking should not be placed in primary pedestrian corridors and main pedestrian desire paths.
- Where parking lots border pedestrian walks, campus roads, or residential off-campus neighborhoods, the edges of lots should be landscaped to provide a buffer zone and vegetative screening, with a minimum buffer width of 15'.
- The lot interior should incorporate wide islands with appropriately-scaled plantings to soften the visual effect of the lot. Interior landscape islands should provide shade, reduce heat of large paved areas, and allow stormwater infiltration.
- The University should consider integrating stormwater treatment through permeable pavement, infiltration trenches, and other stormwater low impact design practices. University staff is capable of maintaining permeable pavements. Due to higher installed cost relative to conventional concrete, their use should be determined on a project-by-project basis against other low impact design practices.
- Lots should be appropriately lit to increase safety. Lights should be appropriately shielded to minimize glare and light pollution. The campus should consider motion sensors to reduce power demand, where appropriate and where adequate lighting for safety can be maintained.
- Entryways and vehicular circulation should be easily accessed with safe viewing angles for oncoming traffic, and clear signage should occur at each main entrance.
- Lots should have the appropriate number of service and handicapped spaces to accommodate the surrounding buildings.
- Lots should be double-loaded (two bays of parking served by one drive aisle) for the most efficient parking layout.
- Place bioretention areas in parking lot islands, on lot perimeters, or in lawn areas between sidewalks. Where possible, place bioretention areas around existing inlets. Lot design should direct runoff first to a filter strip to remove coarse sediment.



Brick walls and landscaping are used to shield views into adjacent parking areas.



Use of permeable pavements should be considered in campus parking lots.

Existing Tree Preservation

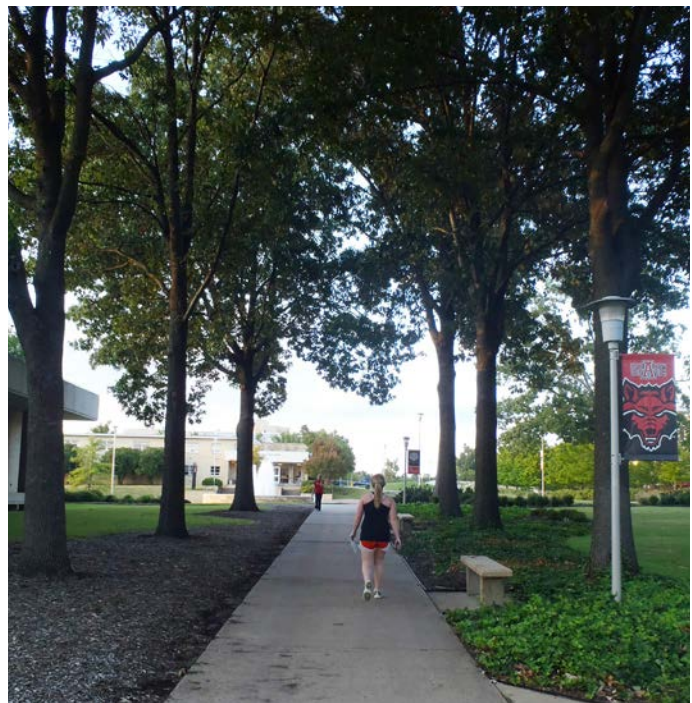
Some of the most impressive features on the ASU campus are the collection of large existing trees that help scale the buildings and give an indication of the historical age of the establishment. The large canopies provide shade for walks and parking as well as act as vertical wayfinding elements to aid in student and visitor circulation. The hardwoods also display a burst of color in the fall months that adds to the character to the campus setting.

Tree Protection Strategies

Protection of the existing trees should be considered a priority, especially when the tree species and location is deemed worthy. Protection should start with precautions around the root system and go upward from there. The construction process is often most harmful to existing trees when proper tree protection precautions are not followed (specifically disturbing the tree root system within the dripline area). As ASU continues to grow and construction projects are sequenced over the next decade, the following tree protection strategies should be adopted to ensure the health of the existing trees:

- Prior to grading, brush removal or construction, the Contractor shall clearly tag or mark all trees to be preserved.
- The contractor shall erect a plastic mesh fence a minimum of four (4') feet in height around each tree or group of trees to prevent the placement (parking) of equipment, materials, debris, or fill within the drip line of the tree canopy.
- During construction, the contractor shall prohibit cleaning, parking, or storage of equipment or materials under the canopy of any tree or group of trees being preserved. The contractor shall not allow the disposal of any waste material such as, but not limited to, paint, oil, solvents, asphalt, concrete, mortar, etc., in the canopy drip line area.

- No attachments or wires of any kind, other than those of a protective nature, should be attached to the tree.
- No fill or excavation may occur within the drip line of a tree to be preserved unless there is a specific approved plan for use of tree wells or retaining walls. Major changes of grade (six inches or greater) will require additional measures to maintain proper oxygen and water exchange with the roots.



Example of mature trees on the ASU campus.

Tree Replacement Plan

Existing trees, no matter what species or how old, will not last forever. Trees should be seen as historical amenities that should be honored, protected, and replaced. When a tree is over 36" in diameter or shows damage from natural causes, its replacement should be planted in an adjacent location. Refer to the appropriate recommended tree list for replacement trees.

Trees that are not greater than 36" may still need replacement consideration in the event of natural damage (ice or wind) or human related damage (vehicular). Should there be the need to remove an existing tree, accommodations should be made to grind the stump to a level just below existing grade so topsoil and sod can be placed over the stump location. If the tree was up-rooted and fell (which commonly happens after storm winds), gravel and topsoil will be needed to fill the void left by the previous root system. The goal in either scenario should be a level area of sod to match the grades and material surrounding the location of the missing trunk.



A tree replacement plan should be in place to maintain lush open spaces.

Suggested Plant Material

The intent of the plant material lists below are to provide a suggested plant palette that will easily adapt to the site. This palette is not intended to limit creativity in landscape design, simply it is intended to provide a starting point for ideas. The species listed should serve as a suggestion to the University for plant selection in the future.

In addition to the suggested plant material lists, a selection of plant species are also noted that are recommended to NOT be used on campus. These plant species are considered either invasive, have undesirable attributes, or are known to be susceptible to disease as they mature. The University would be wise to avoid these historically problematic plant species.

ASU is encouraged to plant native or adapted species whenever possible. It is an excellent approach because native plants typically require little or no irrigation. Providing native and adapted plantings also promotes biodiversity and provides habitat to local animals.

The following points should always be considered when making any plant selections for campus:

- Consider the mature size and form when choosing plant material for the location and intended purpose;
- Consider the growth rate;
- Do not plant monocultures (single species) or an excessive number of species;
- Diversify species to discourage disease or insect infestations;
- Select plant species that need little or no fertilization;
- When necessary, specify organic and non-petrochemical fertilizers; and
- Consider the role of plant selection in planning for integrated pest management.

DECIDUOUS STREET TREES

- *Quercus nigra* – Water Oak
- *Quercus Shumardii* – Shumard Oak
- *Quercus palustris* – Pin Oak
- *Quercus phellos* – Willow Oak
- *Ulmus parvifolia* – Lacebark Elm
- *Ulmus parvifolia* ‘Allee’ – Allee Elm

DECIDUOUS PARKING LOT TREES

- *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* ‘Urbanite’ – Urbanite Ash
- *Pistacia chinensis* – Chinese Pistache
- *Quercus Shumardii* – Shumard Oak
- *Taxodium distichum* – Bald Cypress
- *Ulmus parvifolia* – Lacebark Elm
- *Ulmus parvifolia* ‘Allee’ – Allee Elm

DECIDUOUS OPEN SPACE TREES

- *Acer freemanii* ‘Jeffersred’ – Autumn Blaze Maple
- *Acer rubrum* ‘Autumn Flame’ – Autumn Flame Red Maple
- *Acer rubrum* ‘October Glory’ – October Glory Red Maple
- *Acer saccharum* – Sugar Maple
- *Liriodendron tulipifera* – Tulip Tree
- *Platanus occidentalis* – American Sycamore
- *Quercus palustris* – Pin Oak
- *Taxodium distichum* ‘Shawnee Brave’ – Shawnee Brave Bald Cypress
- *Gleditsia triacanthos inermis* ‘Suncole’ – Sunburst Honeylocust

DECIDUOUS TREES TO NOT USE

- *Acer saccharinum* – Silver Maple
- *Ailanthus altissima* – Tree of Heaven
- *Gleditsia triacanthos* – Thorny Honey Locust
- *Ginkgo biloba* (female) – Ginkgo

(female)

- *Liquidambar styraciflua* – Sweetgum
- *Maclura pomifera* – Osage Orange
- *Pyrus calleryana* ‘Bradford’ – Bradford Pear
- *Sapium sebiferum* – Tallow Tree



Allee Elm



Autumn Blaze Maple



Shumard Oak

Evergreen Trees for Buffers

- *Ilex cornuta* 'Nellie R. Stevens' – Nellie R. Stevens Holly
- *Magnolia grandiflora* – Southern Magnolia
- *Magnolia grandiflora* 'Little Gem' – Little Gem Magnolia
- *Thuja occidentalis* 'Smaragd' – Emerald Arborvitae
- *Thuja plicata* 'Green Giant' – Green Giant Arborvitae
- *Thuja occidentalis* 'Pyramidalis' – Pyramidal Arborvitae

EVERGREEN TREES TO NOT USE

- *Pinus thunbergii* – Japanese Black Pine

ACCENT TREES

- *Cercis Canadensis* – Eastern Redbud
- *Cercis Canadensis* 'Forest Pansy' – Forest Pansy Redbud
- *Cornus florida* – Flowering Dogwood
- *Chionanthus virginicus* – White Fringetree
- *Hamamelis x intermedia* 'Arnold Promise' – Arnold Promise Witch Hazel
- *Ilex attenuata* 'Fosteri' – Foster Holly
- *Lagerstroemia indica* – Crape Myrtle
- *Magnolia grandiflora* 'Little Gem' – Little Gem Magnolia
- *Magnolia virginiana* – Sweetbay Magnolia
- *Prunus yedoensis* – Yoshino Cherry

ACCENT TREES TO NOT USE

- *Albizia julibrissin* – Mimosa
- *Ligustrum vulgare* – Japanese Privet
- *Malus floribunda* – Crab Apple
- *Melia azedarach* – Chinaberry



Green Giant Arborvitae



Forest Pansy Redbud

SHRUBS

- *Azalea indicum* 'George Taber' – George Taber Azalea
- *Berberis thunbergii* 'Crimson Pygmy' – Crimson Pygmy Barberry
- *Clethera alnifolia* 'Hummingbird' – Hummingbird Summersweet
- *Clethra alnifolia* 'Pink Spires' – Pink Spires Summersweet
- *Callicarpa Americana* – American Beautyberry
- *Callicarpa Americana* 'lactea' – White Beauty American Beautyberry
- *Euonymus alatus* 'Compactus' – Dwarf Burning Bush
- *Fothergilla major* 'Blue Mist' – Dwarf fothergilla
- *Fothergilla major* 'Mt. Airy' – Mt. Airy Fothergilla
- *Hydrangea arborescens* 'Annabelle' – Annabelle Hydrangea
- *Hydrangea quercifolia* – Oakleaf Hydrangea
- *Hydrangea quercifolia* 'Pee Wee' – Pee Wee Dwarf Oakleaf Hydrangea
- *Hypericum frondosum* 'Sunburst' – Sunburst St. Johnswort
- *Loropetalum chinensis* 'Shang-hi' – Purple Diamond Loropetalum
- *Loropetalum chinensis* 'Shang-lo' – Purple Pixie Loropetalum
- *Itea virginica* 'Henry's Garnet' – Henry's Garnet Sweetspire
- *Itea virginica* 'Sprich' – Little Henry Dwarf Sweetspire
- *Ilex cornuta* 'Needlepoint' – Needlepoint Holly
- *Ilex verticillata* 'Apollo' – Apollo Winterberry (male)
- *Ilex verticillata* 'Winter Red' Female – Winter Red Winterberry (needs male pollinator)
- *Juniperus virginiana* 'Grey Owl' – Grey Owl Juniper
- *Myrica cerifera* 'Don's Dwarf' – Don's Dwarf Wax Myrtle
- *Rhaphiolepis indica* 'Conor' – Eleanor Tabor Indian Hawthorn
- *Rhaphiolepis indica* 'Pinkie' – Pinkie Indian Hawthorn
- *Rhaphiolepis indica* 'Snow White' – Snow White Indian Hawthorn
- *Rosa* 'Radrazz' – Knock-Out Rose
- *Spiraea bumalda* 'Anthony Waterer' – Anthony Waterer Spirea
- *Spiraea japonica* 'Goldmound' – Goldmound Spirea

SHRUBS TO NOT USE

- *Photinia fraseri* – Red Tip Photinia
- *Photinia serrulata* – Chinese Photinia
- *Pinus mugo* – Mugo Pine
- *Phyllostachys aureosulcata* – Spreading Bamboo
- *Yucca filamentosa* – Yucca

ORNAMENTAL GRASS

- *Calamagrostis acutiflora* 'Karl Foerster' – Karl Foerster Feather Reed Grass
- *Carex glauca* – Blue-Gray Sedge
- *Carex grayi* – Gray's Sedge/ Morning Star Sedge
- *Chasmanthium latifolium* – Inland Sea oats
- *Miscanthus sinensis* 'Gracillimus' – Maiden Grass



Henry's Garnet Sweetspire



Pink Muhly Grass

- *Miscanthus sinensis* 'Variegatus' – Variegated Japanese Silver Grass
- *Muhlenbergia capillaris* – Pink Muhly Grass
- *Pennisetum alopecuroides* – Fountain Grass
- *Pennisetum alopecuroides* 'Hameln' – Hameln Dwarf Fountain Grass
- *Panicum virgatum* 'Heavy Metal' – Heavy Metal Switchgrass
- *Pennisetum alopecuroides* 'Little Bunny' – Little Bunny Fountain Grass
- *Stipa tenuissima* – Mexican Feather Grass

PERENNIALS

- *Coreopsis lanceolata* – Lance-leaf Coreopsis
- *Coreopsis verticillata* – Thread-leaf coreopsis
- *Hemerocallis species* – Daylily
- Iris species – Iris
- *Phlox subulata* ‘Blue Phlox – Blue Creeping Phlox
- *Rosmarinus officinalis* ‘Huntington Carpet’ – Huntington Carpet Rosemary
- *Rosmarinus officinalis* ‘Prostratus’ – Prostrate Rosemary
- *Rosmarinus officinalis* ‘Tuscan Blue’ – Tuscan Blue Rosemary
- *Rudbeckia fulgida* – Black-Eyed Susan
- *Sedum spectabile* – Autumn Joy Sedum
- *Purple Coneflower* – Echinacea purpurea

PERENNIALS TO NOT USE

- *Angelica archangelica* – Wild Parsnip
- *Artemisia lactiflora* – Mugwort
- *Cynara cardunculus* – Cardoon
- *Heracleum mantegazzianum* – Cow Parsnip
- *Liriope spicata* – Creeping Lilyturf
- *Macleaya cordata* – Plume Poppy
- *Rheum palmatum* – Rhubarb

GROUND COVER/VINES

- *Clematis paniculata* – Sweet Autumn Clematis
- *Gelsemium sempervirens* – Carolina Jessamine
- *Juniperus horizontalis* ‘Plumosa’ – Andorra Juniper
- *Liriope gigantea* – Giant Liriope
- *Liriope muscari* – Liriope
- *Liriope muscari* ‘Variegata’ – Variegated Liriope
- *Trachelospermum asiaticum* – Asian Jasmine

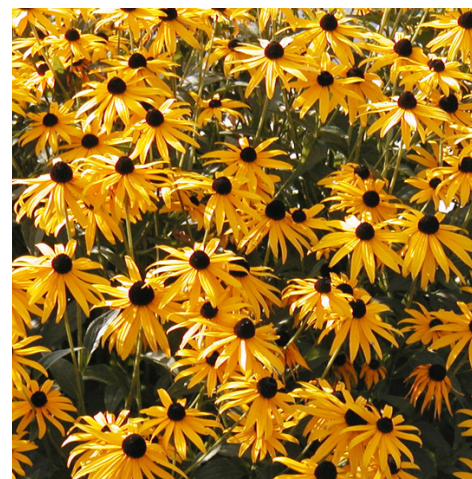
GROUND COVER/VINES TO NOT USE

- *Pueraria montana* – Kudzu
- *Pyrocantha coccinea* – Firethorn
- *Toxicodendron diversilobum* – Poison Oak
- *Toxicodendron radicans* – Poison Ivy
- *Wisteria sinensis* – Chinese Wisteria

TURF

- *Zoysia japonica* ‘Meyer’s Z-52’

*For active campus open spaces, the groundcover should be predominantly sod. For passive campus open spaces and campus edges with little or no pedestrian activity the University should incorporate un-mown native grass and wildflower seed mixes that require no irrigation and less maintenance.



Black Eyed Susan



Variegated Liriope

Irrigation

Landscape irrigation practices in the United States account for nearly a third of the water consumed daily. Improved landscaping practices such as using native and adapted plantings can dramatically reduce and even eliminate irrigation needs. Maintaining or re-establishing native or adapted plants on building sites fosters a self-sustaining landscape that requires minimal supplemental water and attracts native wildlife.

Water-efficient landscaping helps conserve local and regional potable water resources. The University should incorporate the following design principles to help conserve water on campus:

- Plan water use zones: See Maintenance Zones Map
 - High – regular watering. High visibility areas such as campus gateways, the main vehicular access points into campus and in areas where there is a high concentration of pedestrian activity.
 - Moderate – occasional watering. Secondary open space and intramural recreational fields including building entrances and smaller plaza spaces.
 - Low – No supplemental watering, natural rainfall only. Includes campus edges, large areas of existing tree canopy, the physical plant complex and areas east of Stadium boulevard.
- Plant turf grasses only for functional benefits such as active recreation areas, pedestrian use, or specifically for soil conservation.
- Analyze soil in each zone and amend soil accordingly.
- Choose plants that will easily adapt to the site as described in recommended plant material section.
- Employ effective and efficient watering practices
 - Regularly check irrigation systems for efficient and effective operation; verify watering schedules and duration on a monthly basis.
 - Use drip irrigation systems where applicable; use smart irrigation controllers throughout as well as provide computer-controlled monitoring and

schedule modifications from a central location.

- Do not irrigate turf between November and April.
- Do not irrigate shrubs between September and June.
- Do not irrigate native grass and wildflower seed mix areas.
- Keep landscape areas mulched to conserve moisture and prevent evaporative water loss from the soil surface to reduce the need for supplemental irrigation during dry periods.

It is imperative that water be provided to all new trees planted on campus. If trees are planted in areas without irrigation, temporary tree watering bags and/or manual watering via water trucks must be utilized to ensure the success of the newly planted trees. Once a new tree is established (6 months after planting), a watering program should be strongly considered through the summer months of May to September to improve the tree's health. Prolonged drought and/or lack of water in the summer is the most common cause of tree loss in this region.

Stormwater Best Practices

Stormwater is a major source of pollution for all types of water bodies in the United States. Soil compaction caused by site development and the expanse of impervious surfaces, such as roads and parking lots, produce stormwater runoff that contains sediment and other contaminants. Increased runoff can overload municipal pipes and sewers and damage water quality.

At ASU, the health of Turtle Creek is directly linked to stormwater runoff from campus. Increases in the frequency and magnitude of stormwater runoff due to development can increase bankfull events and erosion, widen channels, and cause downcutting in streams. It is for these reasons that it has become increasingly important for ASU to manage their stormwater at the source through site development measures.

Low Impact Development (LID), is an ecologically based stormwater management approach that favors a combination of soft engineering techniques to manage rainfall on a site. LID strategies include the development of riparian buffers and bioretention facilities, as well as the use of permeable paving, vegetated roofs, and rainwater collection systems. Site soils should be amended following construction projects to ensure that they do not negatively impact a site's hydrologic characteristics.

The goal of ecologically based stormwater management is to sustain a site's pre-development hydrologic regime by using techniques that infiltrate, filter, store and evaporate stormwater runoff close to its source. Many of the LID techniques highlighted on the following pages serve not only to reduce stormwater runoff, but also as landscape amenities on campus.

The University should employ a Low Impact Development approach for all new site development as well as for any existing areas on campus where stormwater runoff is a problem. LID techniques should also be utilized for any site work that is not part of a building project but that will affect existing stormwater runoff



Integrate native and adapted species and Low Impact Development Principles into open space design.



Active campus open space designed with native trees and Low Impact Development principles.

patterns or the storm sewer system. ASU should investigate and utilize the LID application that best fits the specific project scenario.

RIPARIAN BUFFER

A riparian buffer is the vegetated buffer adjacent to the banks of a river or stream which offer a simple and inexpensive way to protect and improve water quality through local plant communities. ASU should protect, maintain and develop the riparian buffer of Turtle Creek as a last line of defense before stormwater within the campus watershed makes it to the creek. This vegetative buffer strip will structurally stabilize the banks to prevent erosion and slumping.

The vegetative buffer is made up of three zones. Zone 1 is the streamside zone which consists of fast-growing, flood-tolerant trees and reedy plants that stabilize banks and cool water through shading. Zone 2 consists of slow-growing trees and shrubs that provide wildlife habitat, and mitigate remaining contaminants from zone 3. Zone 3 consists of perennial grasses, with herbaceous and woody vegetation that slow runoff and absorb most contaminants.

As ASU develops a bike trail along Turtle Creek, a riparian buffer should be designed into the trail layout to be both a functional and aesthetically pleasing landscape amenity. Riparian buffers have the added benefit of providing wildlife habitat. The addition of vegetation along Turtle Creek has the potential to return this stream to its role as a valued community feature.



Riparian buffer adjacent to waters edge.

BIORETENTION FACILITIES

Bioretention is an integrated system that uses the chemical, biological and physical properties of plants, microbes and soils to remove or retain pollutants from stormwater. They are shallow landscaped depressions with a specified soil mix, plants adapted to the local climate, and soil moisture conditions that receive stormwater from a small contributing area. These facilities are designed to mimic natural conditions where healthy soil structure and vegetation promote the infiltration, storage and slow release of stormwater flows.

They are usually small-scale facilities located throughout a project site that are integrated into the site as a landscape amenity. The best case scenario is if the local soil conditions allows for infiltration into the groundwater system. Some of ASU's existing soils will allow for infiltration but in cases where the soils do not, an integrated pipe system can be placed under the soil medium to convey water to another facility downstream. It is recommended that a geotechnical report be conducted prior to all construction projects on campus with regards to LID solutions where soil percolation rate is important to the success of the system.

Types of bioretention facilities include:

- Rain gardens integrated into the landscape on individual lots.
- Curb or curbless facilities in landscaped parking lot islands. Parking lots can be sloped to a curbless edge or a curb cut to allow flows to enter.
- Off-line bioretention areas are placed next to a swale with a common flow entrance and flow exit and the bioretention invert placed below the swale invert to provide the proper ponding depth (often 6-12 inches).
- In-line bioretention swales are facilities that incor-

porate bioretention cell and swale characteristics for a specific hydraulic capacity, placed along slope contours that allow flows, directed to the facility, to seep out.

- Tree box filters are street tree plantings with an enlarged planting pit for additional storage, a storm flow inlet from the street or sidewalk and an under-drain system including amended soil underlain by crushed gravel and planted with a tree.



Rain Garden



A bioretention area is located in the center of the parking lot to capture stormwater.

AMENDING CONSTRUCTION SITE SOILS

Construction activity removes the upper layers of soil, compacts exposed sub-soils low in organic matter and alters a site's hydrologic characteristics by converting the predominantly subsurface flow regime of the pre-disturbance site to primarily an overland flow. Compacted, unamended soils in the landscape have the same characteristics of impervious surfaces by generating considerable runoff. Without proper treatment, compacted soils can take several years to recover any beneficial infiltration and water storage capabilities of the pre-development condition. By incorporating organic matter into disturbed soils you can reduce erosion, increase sediment filtration, filter and absorb pollutants, improve plant health, reduce or eliminate pesticides and fertilizer use, and reduce irrigation needs.

Ideal soil characteristics can be achieved by:

- Setting aside and protecting native soils and vegetation areas on site;
- Amending existing disturbed topsoil or subsoil;
- Stockpiling on-site topsoil from cleared and graded areas and replacing prior to planting; or
- Importing topsoil with the required organic matter content.

PERMEABLE PAVING

Permeable paving allows for infiltration, treatment and storage of stormwater and are designed to accommodate pedestrian, bicycle and vehicle traffic. Permeable paving systems include, pervious concrete that can be used in parking lots as well as in curb and gutter systems, pervious asphalt, pavers that have openings that can be filled with sand, soil, grass or gravel and plastic grid systems that are covered with soil and grass or gravel. These facilities are designed with aggregate storage to function as infiltration facilities with relatively low subgrade infiltration rates, so again, these systems should be used in an integrated stormwater approach for maximum affect. Like bioretention facilities, some areas on campus will not allow for infiltration into the groundwater system so underdrains should be included to convey the stormwater after it has been filtered and delayed. The use of permeable paving for a specific application should be researched as they do have limitations and are not recommended for certain situations.



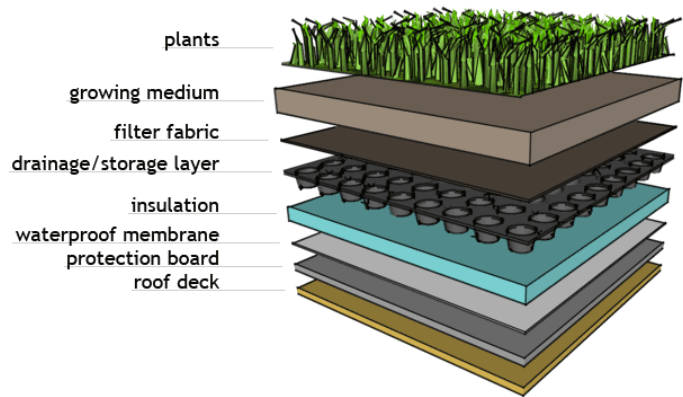
Pervious Concrete Paving

VEGETATED ROOFS

Vegetated roofs mimic natural processes by providing natural surfaces that allow stormwater to be absorbed and used by the plant material rather than be immediately conveyed into the stormwater system. They reduce the heat island effect by replacing heat-absorbing surfaces with plants that will cool the air through evapotranspiration, they retain stormwater, provide insulating benefits, have a longer lifetime than conventional roofs, often require less maintenance (though regular maintenance is still required) and provide added greenspace to a site which will provide habitat for animals. As with other systems, vegetated roofs are not a cure all to stormwater problems on a site. They are very effective at managing smaller rain events but larger rain events will runoff so being part of an integrated stormwater management system will help benefit the downstream conveyance.

Vegetated roofs fall under two categories: intensive roofs and extensive roofs. Intensive roofs are designed with a relatively deep soil profile (6 inches or more) and are often planted with ground cover, shrubs, and trees. This requires that the design be coordinated with structural characteristics of the building to see if they will work on an existing roof structure. If a new building is proposed, it must be incorporated early enough in the design process for the roof to be structurally designed to handle the added weight of the vegetated roof. Extensive roofs are designed with a shallow, light-weight soil profile (1 to 5 inches) and are typically planted with ground cover plants. These plants are specifically chosen for their adaptation to harsh conditions of the roof top environment. Extensive roofs can more easily be incorporated into an existing building. There are many companies that specialize in light-weight tray systems that can be put into place with relative ease.

Vegetated roofs require four basic components including: a waterproofing membrane, drainage layer, growth medium and vegetation.



Green roof layers



Green roof examples

RAINWATER COLLECTION SYSTEMS

Rainwater collection systems harvest rainwater from rooftops and/or impervious surfaces and convey the water to a holding facility to be used for non-potable uses such as irrigation, toilet flushing, and mechanical systems make up. These systems are typically used where rainfall or other environmental conditions limit the availability of domestic water supplies but also can serve to conserve water by eliminating or reducing the need to use potable water sources for irrigation and eliminate or reduce the stormwater contribution from rooftops and other impervious surfaces on a site.



Above ground cisterns can be visually appealing and used as educational tools



Underground cistern

Landscape Maintenance

A visitor's first impression of ASU is likely to be formed during the initial ride through campus to one's destination. The attention to detail conveyed by the quality of the campus landscape can affect the perception that visitors develop towards the University. A poorly maintained campus allows visitors to infer that this lack of attention may be a common theme impacting other aspects of campus life. It is for this reason, that landscape maintenance plays a fundamental role in maintaining and enhancing ASU's role as a premier institution of higher education.

The University should implement the following maintenance zones to prioritize anticipated levels of maintenance required for each zone. Highly visible areas of campus including entrances and high pedestrian activity areas should receive the most amount of maintenance, secondary areas of campus should receive less maintenance and passive campus open spaces and campus edges with little or no pedestrian activity should receive little to no maintenance.

ZONE 1:

High visibility areas such as campus gateways, the main vehicular access points into campus and in areas where there is a high concentration of pedestrian activity.

- High water use zone.
- Highest level of landscape design with emphasis on multiple layers of landscaping including annuals, perennials, shrubs and ornamental trees.
- Highest maintenance attention and budget.

ZONE 2:

Secondary open space and intramural recreational fields including building entrances and smaller plaza spaces.

- Moderate water use zone.
- Open lawns and canopy trees.
- Select ornamental trees and shrubs in key areas.
- Mass plantings at building entrances.

ZONE 3:

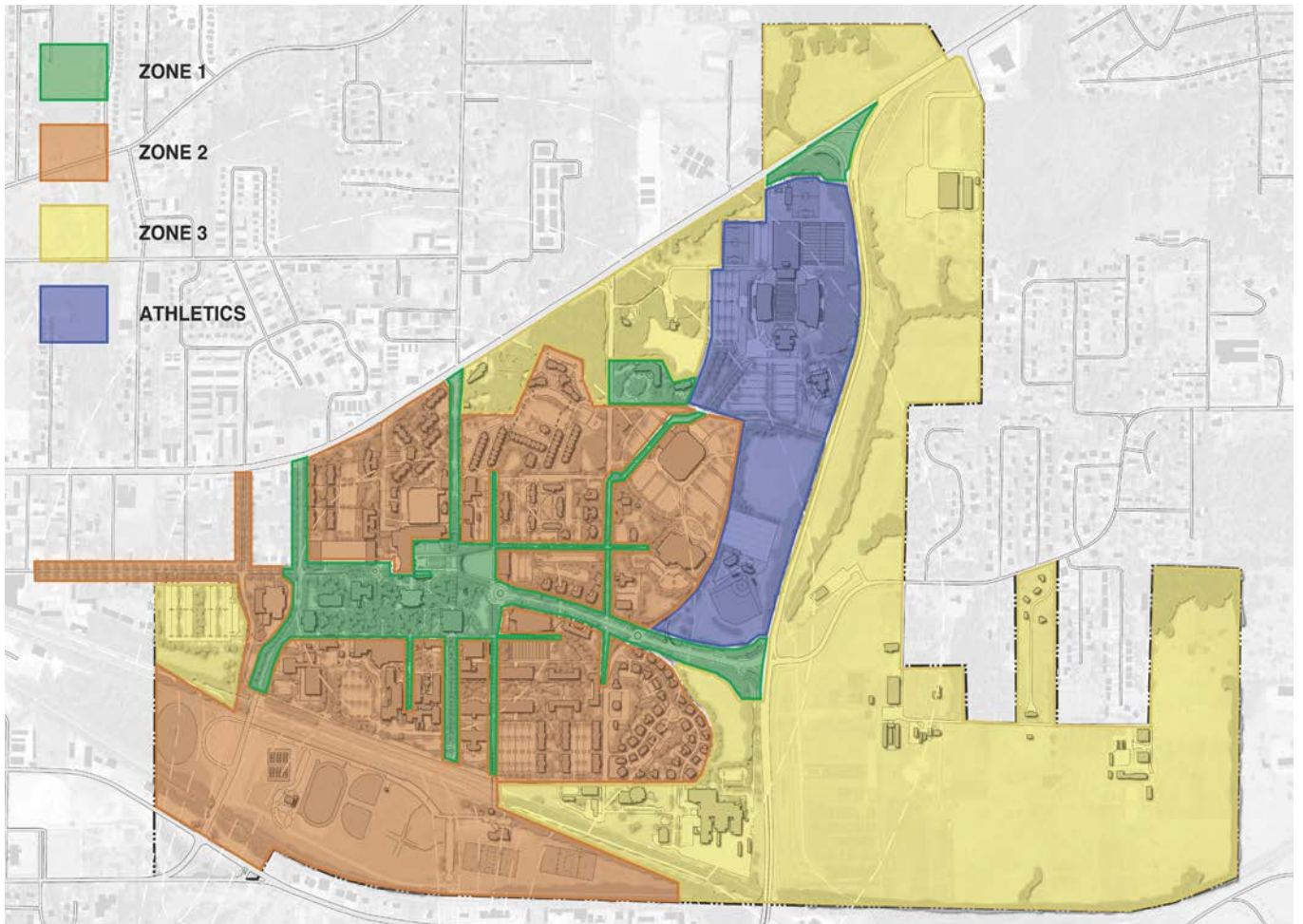
Includes campus edges, large areas of existing tree canopy, the physical plant complex and areas east of Stadium Boulevard.

- Low water use zone.
- Minimize maintenance in established tree canopy areas.
- Use native grass and wildflower mixes along campus edges that are mowed infrequently and require minimal maintenance.

Competition athletic fields are not included in these maintenance guidelines as they will require on-going and intensive maintenance.

Information within this section is referenced from the following:

- LEED Reference Guide for Green Building Design and Construction, 2009 Edition
- Low Impact Development, Technical Guidance Manual For Puget Sound, Puget Sound Action Team, Washington State University Pierce County Extension, January 2005
- Low Impact Development, A Design Manual for Urban Areas, University of Arkansas Community Design Center, 2010
- Sustainable Landscape Maintenance Annual Calendar, Illinois Landscape Contractors Association, 2011



Landscape maintenance zones

SITE FURNISHING STANDARDS

Introduction

The creation of standards for site furnishings contributes to a positive campus character and achieves a clearly defined and unified campus image. Site furnishing such as pedestrian and street lighting, benches, waste and recycling receptacles, and bicycle storage enhance the functionality of campus. When standards are coordinated, they contribute to a sense of orientation and achieve an increased sense of order.

Within the site furnishing standards, recommended design family and specific units should be used throughout the campus. By limiting furnishing choices to a single family, furnishings work together seamlessly in terms of colors, materials, detailing, style, and scale providing a unified, cohesive appearance. The family of site furnishings recommended in these guidelines preserves and extends the existing aesthetic characteristics currently found on campus, such as the dark metal furnishings and fixtures, while further implementing a coordinated design standard.

Existing campus site furnishings vary in age, condition, style, and material. Existing furnishings that are outdated, vandalized, or deteriorating should be replaced as needed with the recommended style until all site furnishings conform to the design guidelines. Implementation of these recommendations will occur by necessity over time through separate physical improvement projects and regular replacement due to deterioration or vandalism. To achieve a unified, cohesive campus image, it is important that the design guidelines are strongly adhered to and that University officials take the opportunities to replace and upgrade damaged and worn units with recommended units so that consistency is maintained.



Over time, the site furnishing standards promote and increase the efficiency and value of limited site facility campus budgets. Limiting site furnishings to a single family will minimize maintenance efforts and costs, reduce the need for storage of spare parts, and reduce staff training, thus achieving a higher level of cost effectiveness. To ensure the site furnishing selections are long-term investments, the site furnishing standards recommend traditional styles and suggest pieces that will likely be available long term from a reliable source. The standards simplify and expedite purchasing decisions.

The site furnishing standards are organized under the following headings:

- **Criteria:** General design considerations to follow in selecting the unit.
- **Location:** Special considerations regarding where the specific unit should be used in the campus setting.
- **Source:** Recommended sources and styles.

Seating

CRITERIA

- Style should be clean, simple, and scaled appropriately for its use and the atmosphere of its surroundings.
- Units should be structurally adequate to withstand extensive student uses, inclement weather conditions, and most vandalism.
- Units should be comfortable and functional.
- Units should require little or no maintenance.
- Styles of units should vary based on intended use and function.
- Material of the units should be powdercoated steel on a steel base for resistance to moisture, insects, splinters, cracks, and vandalism.
- Units should contain mostly recycled material and be easily recyclable at the end of their useful life.

LOCATION

Location of units should be determined by intended function and use:

- Benches should be located along pedestrian corridors. In plazas, courtyards, and quads, benches should be thoughtfully arranged with other site elements such as light poles, trash receptacles, etc.
- Tables should be located in courtyards, plazas, and quads within proximity of building entrances and associated with other site features such as recreational courts, grilling stations, picnic pavilions, etc.

SOURCE

The University currently specifies tables and benches from the following sources:

- Landscape Forms Scarborough Backed and Flat Bench: Landscape Forms benches are made from recyclable and durable materials. Color: Stormcloud.
- Landscape Forms Carousel Picnic Table: Landscape Forms picnic tables acceptable configurations are three – (ADA accessible per the Americans with Disabilities Act, Accessibility Guidelines for Buildings and Facilities), four-, and six-seat units with umbrella hole and holder. Color: Stormcloud.
- Landscape Forms Equinox Umbrella: The Landscape Forms Umbrella consists of an extruded aluminum frame and marine-grade fabric. Frame color: Stormcloud. Fabric color: burgundy with valance edge.

**INFORMATION REGARDING
TABLES WITH SOLAR
PANELS WILL BE ADDED
UPON RECEIPT OF
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
FROM ASU STAFF**



Landscape Forms six-seat Carousel picnic table and Equinox Umbrella located in ASU courtyard.



Landscape Forms ADA three-seat Carousel picnic table on ASU campus.



Existing non-conforming wood and metal picnic tables in deteriorating condition.



Proper use and placement of Scarborough bench on ASU campus.



Existing non-conforming metal bench and planters.

Trash and Recycling Receptacles

CRITERIA

- Trash and recycling receptacles should be located where needed, but should remain visually inconspicuous.
- Receptacles should have a simple style, be an appropriate size for intended location's use levels, collect trash and recyclable material, and have an internal canister with lid for trash control and ease of trash removal.
- The unit should be secured and sturdy to discourage vandalism and to extend the life of the unit. Installation method will vary based on location.
- Trash and recycle collection schedules should reflect capacity and use levels.
- Glass, paper, and plastic recycling receptacles should be integrated into the trash receptacles or be located adjacent to trash receptacles.

LOCATION

- Receptacles should be located at intersections of major pedestrian corridors, in plazas, in courtyards, in parking lots and bike parking areas, at building entries, and in locations where pedestrian seating is provided.
- Receptacles within athletic areas should be located adjacent to bleachers, fence gates, rest room facilities, and building entrances.
- Receptacles should be placed contiguous to walk and on a concrete surface extending outward from the walk. The units shall be level and secured to the ground.

SOURCE

- Landscape Forms Radial Litter Receptacles with optional sand pan in 30-gallon or 45-gallon sizes. Landscape Forms receptacles are made from recyclable and durable materials. Color: Otter.
- Big Belly Solar Compactor Receptacle and Compacting Recycler. Color: Black



Big Belly Solar Compactor Receptacle and Compacting Recyclers.



Landscapeforms Radial litter receptacles with side opening (left) and top opening (right) options available.



Existing Landscapeforms Radial litter receptacle, shown in the standard color, on ASU's main campus.



Proper placement of waste receptacle adjacent to seating and walkway.

Bicycle Storage

To maximize use and security, bicycle storage should be in well-lit, highly visible areas within view of streets or pedestrian walks. Bicycle racks provide adequate security though, if additional security is necessary, fenced enclosures with a locking gate are recommended.

Protection from weather should be provided for 25 percent of the bicycle parking on campus. Weather-protected parking provides protection for bike frames, seats, and tires from damaging sun and rain, and encourages bicycle use. Covered bike parking could be located beneath building overhangs, building connections, and under awnings or canopies. Freestanding shelters are also acceptable and should be able to withstand wind, be well lit, and not obstruct visibility from pedestrian walks or streets.

A centralized location should be chosen for weather-protected bike parking on campus, such as near the Carl R. Reng Student Union. Bike parking can also be provided within parking decks in an accessible, ground level area. In addition, every residence hall should provide bicycle parking for 15 percent of hall residents. Half of residence hall bike parking should be designed with weather protection.

CRITERIA

- A simple bicycle rack with minimal visual impact is preferred. When bicycles are not present, the rack should be inconspicuous.
 - Bike racks should have two points of contact and should hold the bicycle frame and not just the wheel.
 - The rack should accommodate a range of frame types, sizes, wheel sizes, and locking apparatuses (including U-shaped shackle lock, chain, or cable).
 - The rack should be structurally able to withstand most vandalism, extensive use, and inclement weather.
 - It should be covered in a material that does not chip the paint of a bicycle.
- Racks should be installed and maintained to avoid hazardous sharp edges and welds must be smooth and grounded.
 - Bike racks must be at least 32 inches tall so that the bike rack will be clearly visible to pedestrians and will not be a trip hazard.

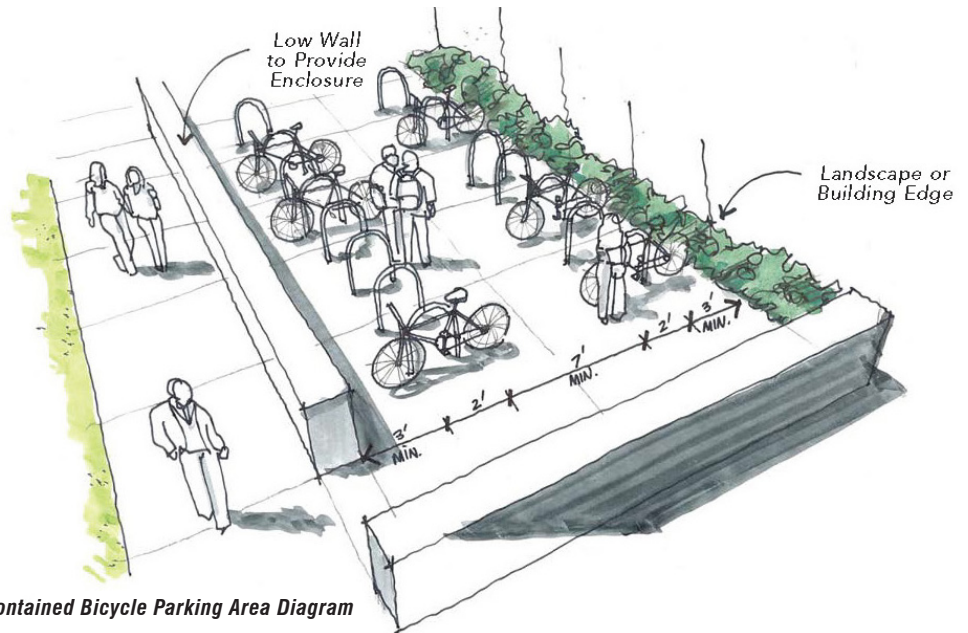
LOCATION

- Bike parking may be in ground, ceiling, or wall mounted racks. Mounted racks should be placed on a paved surface, not to exceed a two percent slope.
- Bicycle racks need to be conveniently located, yet separate from major pedestrian walks and building entrances, kept at least two feet from edge of doors. Wherever feasible, bicycle racks should be located contiguous to, but set back from, primary pedestrian walkways since these corridors also serve as bicycle routes. Six feet of clear zone should be maintained from a pedestrian walkway.
- Locate parking in visible and prominent locations. Bicycle racks that are physically or visibly isolated are subject to theft and vandalism.
- The “Pi” style unit should be used in a grouped arrangement. This unit should be used where there is adequate space and the volume of bicycles requiring storage is high. If possible, they should be conveniently located to serve multiple buildings.
- If a bicycle rack layout includes two or more aisles, the design should assume a bike length of 72 inches, and allow a minimum of 48 inches for aisle space.
- Aisle width should be increased to 72 inches in high traffic bicycle parking areas where many racks might be located, such as in front of campus dorms, the Carl R. Reng Student Union, or Dean B. Ellis Library. These large parking areas should also have at least two entrances to ease congestion during times of high turnover. Bike racks should be spaced 3 feet apart. Bike racks should have at least 3 feet of clearance at the end of each row to allow for unobstructed passage of pedestrians.

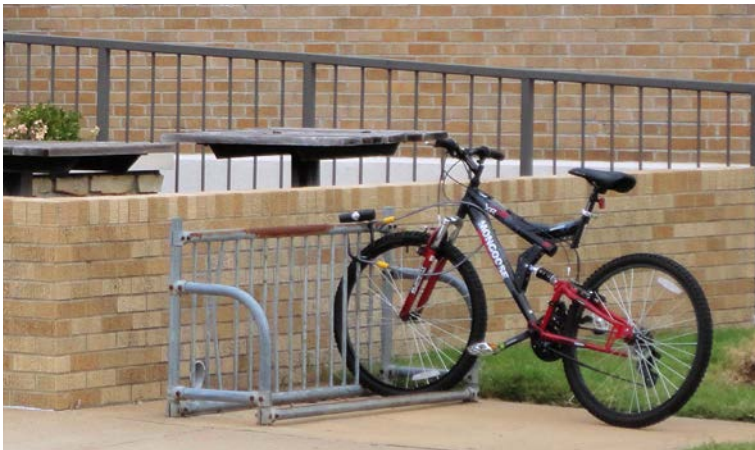
SOURCE

The University currently specifies fixtures and poles from the following sources:

- Landscape Forms Pi Rack: Chip and rust resistant, this bike rack provides a multitude of options for arrangements and storage needs. Color: Stormcloud.
- CycLoops TimberForm®: This rack requires a minimum 5/32 inch wall thickness for the seamless steel pipe. Color: Black.



Contained Bicycle Parking Area Diagram



Temporary bicycle rack located adjacent to the College of Nursing & Health Professions Building does not meet site furnishing standards.



The "Pi" style bike rack offers flexibility in location and quantity of racks.



Weather protection should be provided for a portion of bicycle parking.



The Timberform bike rack is offset from the pedestrian path and is adjacent and visible to automobile parking.

Pedestrian Lighting

CRITERIA

- Light fixtures can become iconic elements in the campus landscape, identifying the campus character and image.
- Lighting design should organize, articulate, and enhance the campus setting and enhance safety and security.
- Pedestrian lighting should be of different scale than street and parking lighting.
- The style of the fixture should be a blend of traditional and contemporary, so to effortlessly balance with campus' historical architecture and future developments.
- Illumination, intensity, quality, and distribution should respond to the character and patterns of use.
- The function of the fixture should provide the benefits of energy and cost saving technology, while not diminishing the quality of light distribution.
- The source of illumination should be concealed. Distracting, uncontrolled glare must be minimized and the lit surface emphasized.
- Fixtures should reduce light pollution in the night sky.
- The campus should choose lamp types that have superior lamp life ratings. For pedestrian lighting, the University should require high color rendering bulbs for security reasons. These bulbs emit white light which allows for better recognition of facial characteristics at greater distances and provides better color representation of architectural materials, cars, clothing, etc. Both metal halide and LED lamps can meet this requirement.
- When selecting a fixture, the maintenance and cost effectiveness considerations should include:
 - Limiting the number of luminaire and pole types;
 - Pole/luminaire height; and
 - Ease of maintaining, servicing, and replacement.
- A concrete maintenance collar should be created at the base of the pole to facilitate lawn maintenance.

ILLUMINANCE GUIDANCE CHART

AREA TYPE	TARGET MAINTAINED ILLUMINANCE AT NIGHT	MAX:MIN NOT TO EXCEED
Building entrances	10 FC at entrance within 15 feet of entrance, 5 FC transition lighting	3:1
Building facades	0.5 – 2 FC (vertical)	8:1
Pedestrian paths and trails	1 FC min., horizontal, 0.8 FC min. vertical (not associated with parking) 6 FC, associated with parking	4:1
Parking areas and driveways	2.8 FC min. horizontal, 0.8 vertical	4:1
Maximum illuminance on paths or parking areas at night	10 FC maximum	
Parking Decks	0.5 FC minimum 2 FC average	8:1
Maximum trespass outside perimeter of parking decks	0.5 FC maximum	
Maximum illuminance on focal objects such as art or featured landscape objects	20 FC maximum	
Unoccupied spaces	1-2 FC	6:1

The collar should be slightly below ground level to allow for mower overhang during lawn cutting, thus minimizing hand trimming.

- To avoid long-term maintenance concerns, imbedded light fixtures in pavement or the ground should not be used, except in extraordinary lighting designs and locations.
- Attached banner mounts should be utilized to identify special university events, campus entries, edges, or designate important spaces.
- Smooth round poles are recommended since square poles are not as strong and aligning multiple square poles proves difficult.

LOCATION

- Strategically place light units to optimize light distribution and minimize need for unnecessary units.
- Pedestrian lighting should be placed to allow adequate light levels per the Illuminance Guidance Chart.
- Care should be taken in locating the poles to ensure consistent alignments and setbacks (5') from walkway edges. All fixtures should be set plumb and level.
- Luminaires can be located on top of brick columns such as in gateways, in plazas, on curbs, or in paved areas.
- Multiple luminaire configurations should be utilized for special effects where a greater level of detail and attention is desired.

SOURCES

The University currently specifies fixtures and poles from the following sources:

- Luminaire: Tersen Resonance TLRC15. Luminaire shall be 18-1/2" diameter x 33" tall with a cast aluminum housing, cage assembly, and clear flat glass lens, luminaire shall be furnished with a high intensity discharge ballast and socket assembly, along with a segmented aluminum reflector with IES type 5S distribution. Color: Black.
- Post: Antique Street Lamps Philadelphia Series Aluminum Post. Post shall be all aluminum construction with a 5" diameter smooth 1/4" wall aluminum shaft with a 3" diameter x 3" tenon for luminaire mounting. A door is located in the base for anchorage and wiring access. Color Black.



Resonance luminaire and Philadelphia post currently on ASU Campus



Non-conforming fixture with banner mount attached.

Street and Parking Lot Lighting

CRITERIA

- Units with standardized style, color, height, diameter, and location should be simple and unobtrusive. Since luminaires and poles are visually prominent during the day, a coordinated system compatible with other furnishings is needed.
- Lighting design should articulate the campus vehicular circulation system (streets and parking lots) for user orientation and safety.
- Concealed light sources for street and parking lot lighting are desired. Distracting glare is to be minimized; the lit surface is important, not the source itself.
- Light distribution should be controlled to optimize intensity and ensure uniformity of illumination.
- Illumination appropriate for automobile use should be selected. Driving requires recognition of vertical objects in the field of vision and is equally as important as horizontal illumination.
- Intersections require higher levels of illumination. Rules for illumination footcandle (FC) levels are suggested in the chart in this section.
- Maintenance and cost effectiveness considerations include:
 - Limited variety of luminaires to simplify maintenance requirements, stocking, and replacement parts and units.
 - A quality lighting plan to improve cost effectiveness by optimizing intensity and distribution with the least number of fixtures.
 - Lighting fixtures must be safe to maintain in difficult locations.
- The campus should choose lamp types that have superior lamp life ratings.
- A full cutoff fixture should be utilized to reduce light pollution in the night sky.
- Attached banner mounts should be utilized to identify special university events, campus entries, edges, or designate important spaces.

- Pole style should be simple and contemporary.
- Smooth round poles are recommended since square poles are not as strong and aligning multiple square poles proves difficult.

LOCATION

- Streetlights are to be regularly spaced along major streets and offset from the road a consistent and safe distance.
- Parking lot lighting should be at sufficient levels of intensity for safety; the poles should be located in planting islands so they are less visually obtrusive. If this is not feasible, the poles should be set on 3'-4' high concrete bases to protect them from damage by automobiles.

SOURCE

- Kim Lighting Archetype: A shoe-box style lighting that meets dark sky recommendation and accommodates induction lighting. Black. Single round poles.



Non-conforming fixture with banner mount currently on ASU campus.



Kim Lighting Archetype street and parking lot fixture recommended for the ASU campus.

Emergency Call Boxes

Emergency Call Boxes (ECB) have the following functional requirements:

CRITERIA

- Equip ECB stanchions with a blue light strobe that remains on at all times and will strobe when in alarm.
- Hardwire communication wire and cable to ECB; wireless communication is only authorized with prior approval by University's security and IT Department.
- The ECB area should be lit to provide adequate illumination at night.
- Coordinate with existing and planned video coverage to ensure the ECB is under video surveillance.
- Mounting the ECB so that its easily visible (no trees or shrubs obscuring line of sight)
- Have eight hours of battery back-up.
- Each unit should be properly grounded per IAW National Electrical Code standards.
- The ECB should be activated by just the push of a button, and it should immediately call emergency responders.
- Coordinate with Security Management System to automatically identify location of ECB when in alarm.
- Provide hands free communication on the caller's part.
- ECB's should be located so that they can comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act, Accessibility Guidelines for Buildings and Facilities.

LOCATION

The placement of ECB's will depend on several factors:

- ECB's should be no further than 250' apart.
- Provide ECB's at outdoor areas such as parking lots and garages, pedestrian walkways, and gathering areas such as courtyards and plazas.
- A person should be able to reasonably see an ECB from anywhere on campus. If a call box is not in the line of sight, because of either location or visual obstruction, a new ECB shall be placed.
- A minimum of one ECB is required for each level of a parking garage.

SOURCE

- Talk A Phone, Radius Emergency Phone Tower with CCTV and WEBS®: Model number WEBS-MT/R OP5; Color: red to match existing emergency call boxes on campus. White "Emergency" decal shall be used as shown in photo.



A new Talk A Phone emergency call box (without WEBS) on main campus.



Existing non-compliant Talk A Phone emergency call box on main campus.

Signage and Wayfinding

Signage is an integral component to a cohesive and unified campus character. Arkansas State University has developed and initiated a comprehensive signage and wayfinding plan which provides organization and hierarchy throughout campus. The University should continue to pursue implementation of this program. It provides students, staff, and visitors with a consistent tool that allows them to navigate the campus with ease and clear direction. The proper planning and use of signage promotes a positive University image and announces the presence of the campus in the community.

CRITERIA

- The comprehensive signage and wayfinding plan should address all sign types. ASU should direct the designer and fabricator on current ASU branding standards as this should be reflected in the design.
- Dimensional letter signage is to be used for entry letter signage on buildings and walls to announce the entrance to campus or a building.
- Dimensional letter signage shall be made of bronze and adhere to the University's existing criteria for use of this style of signage.
- Post and panel signage shall be used for exterior wayfinding signs and adhere to the University's existing criteria for use of this style of signage.
- Non illuminated signage shall be used for building identification signs and adhere to the University's existing criteria for use of this style of signage.
- Banners shall be used to promote activities, events, school pride, and other happenings on campus. Banners should be used in locations of high visibility and adhere to the University's existing criteria for use of this style of signage.

LOCATION

- Regional signs providing direction to and from campus within community
- Entrance monument campus identification signs at gateways
- Campus area or "neighborhood" identification signs
- Parking lot identification and regulatory signs
- Campus map directory signs at key nodes on campus
- Visitor destination signs providing direction to prominent buildings on campus
- Street name signs
- Light pole banners
- Electronic signs (free-standing, mounted to building exterior, internal)
- Wayfinding signs adjacent to sidewalks and streets
- Free-standing building name signs
- Exterior building name graphics

SOURCE

Fabricators for signage should be sourced locally if possible. Materials should be durable and of weather resistant quality.

INFORMATION REGARDING STANDARDS FOR SPECIAL DEPARTMENT SIGNAGE WILL BE ADDED UPON RECEIPT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FROM ASU STAFF



University colors, mascot, and logo on lightpole banners promote school spirit on campus.



Building name in bronze letters, located on a prominent side of the structure, is an example of the University's standard for dimensional letter signage.



University colors should be represented on wayfinding signage directing students and visitors to locations on campus.



Campus entries should be clearly identified with the University's name and logo.

Public Art and Monuments

Public art is an important ingredient in the campus landscape and can broaden the cultural perspectives of the University community. Public art and monuments promote social gathering and discourse, and contribute to the character of the campus.

CRITERIA

- As a totality, the University's public art collection should speak to diverse cultural and aesthetic viewpoints.
- The installations should be vandal-resistant, appropriately lighted, and not require on-going and significant maintenance needs.
- Planning and strategies to maintain installations are recommended as part of a comprehensive maintenance plan.
- Signage for installations should be consistent and recognizable across the campus setting. Signage should be discrete to not obstruct nor interfere with the installation.
- Signage should include the artist's name; the work of art's title, date, and material; a concise design statement, and donor recognition. Signage should be durable, cast bronze or stainless steel are suitable signage materials; and mounted to a concrete or stone base. Signage placement should not conflict with landscape care and maintenance activities.

LOCATION

- Care needs to be given to the placement and execution of each piece of art. The work must be sensitively sited in relation to its context within the campus.
- Although the campus master plan does not directly address art placement, the creation of a standalone Public Art and Monument Master Plan is recommended to comprehensively document existing public art and monuments and suggest new locations for new works of various types and scales. This would provide the University with a guide to use in discussions about siting and types of new artwork and monuments. This document could also develop guidelines for displaying student and faculty art as well as artist selection policies for donor or campus funded works.

SOURCE

- Artists and fabricators should be sourced locally if possible. Materials should be durable and of weather resistant quality.

Arkansas State University is organized into an array of unique neighborhoods that help break down the scale of campus into identifiable pedestrian environments that support the primary activities of living, learning, teaching, and research. The campus master plan reinforces this existing scenario by defining seven neighborhoods within the overall campus framework that each represents a distinct identity. Several of the neighborhoods are fully established, while others are emerging or fragmented.



The Lettermen Arch, commemorating fellowship and assembly for those who participated in varsity athletics at ASU.



Bronze dedication place for the Arch on the ASU campus.



Fallen soldier memorial on the ASU campus



The Arch, commemorating the original Administration Building destroyed by fire in 1931.



Memorial placard on the ASU main campus.



Implementation

Laboratory Sciences
Complex
& Engineering Center

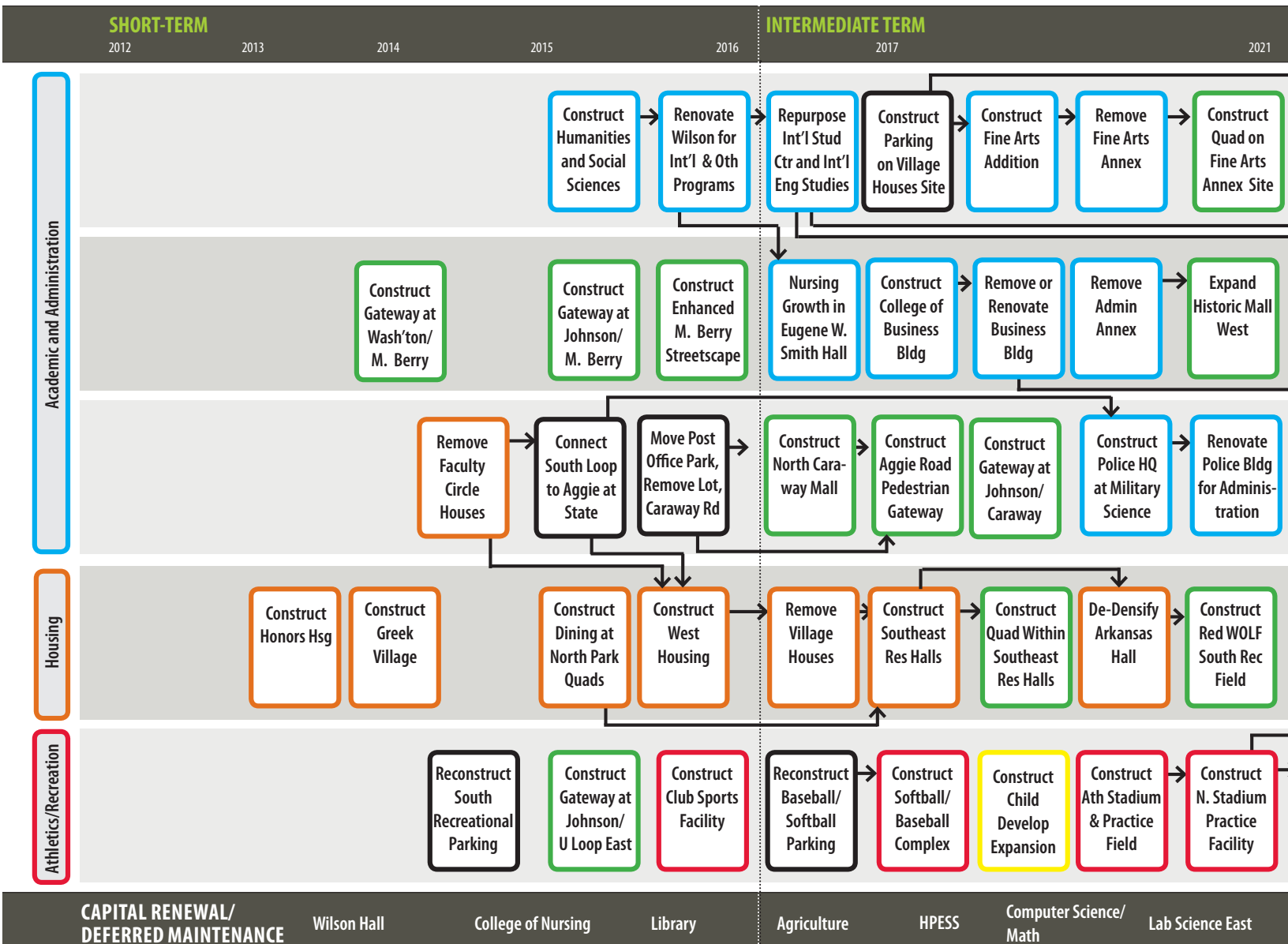


Sequencing and Phasing

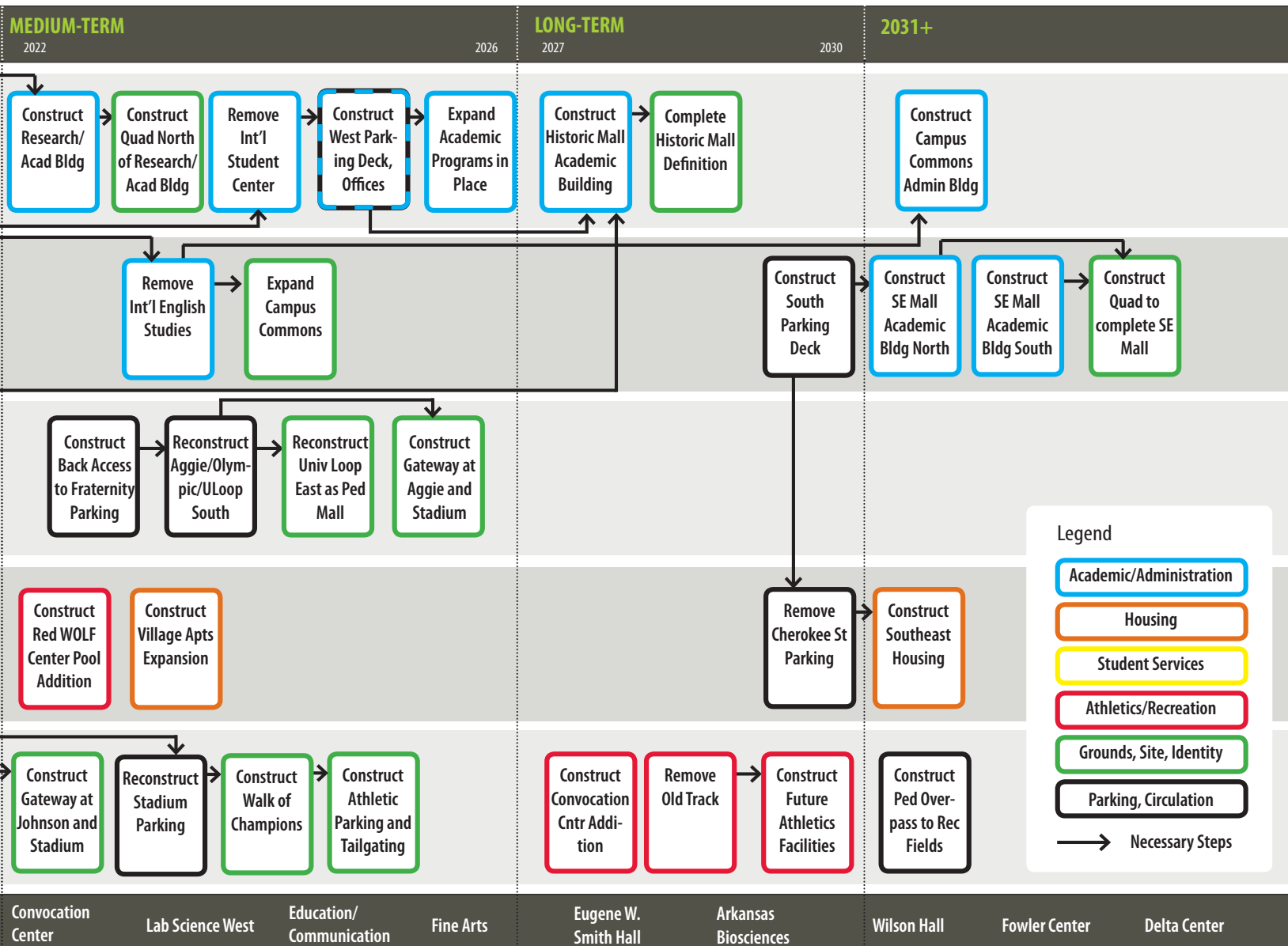
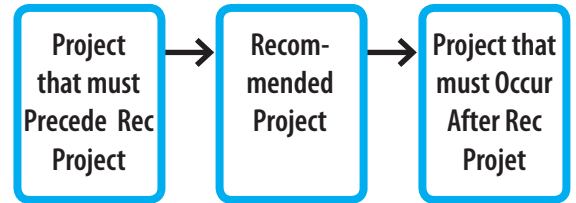
The following section provides a framework to assist ASU with implementation of projects recommended within the campus master plan. The charts and graphics shown on the next few pages provide an approximate implementation year. Yet, more importantly, the diagrams seek to convey an order of prioritization for when initiatives should happen on campus to make strategic use of ASU's resources.

The campus master plan recommends that projects

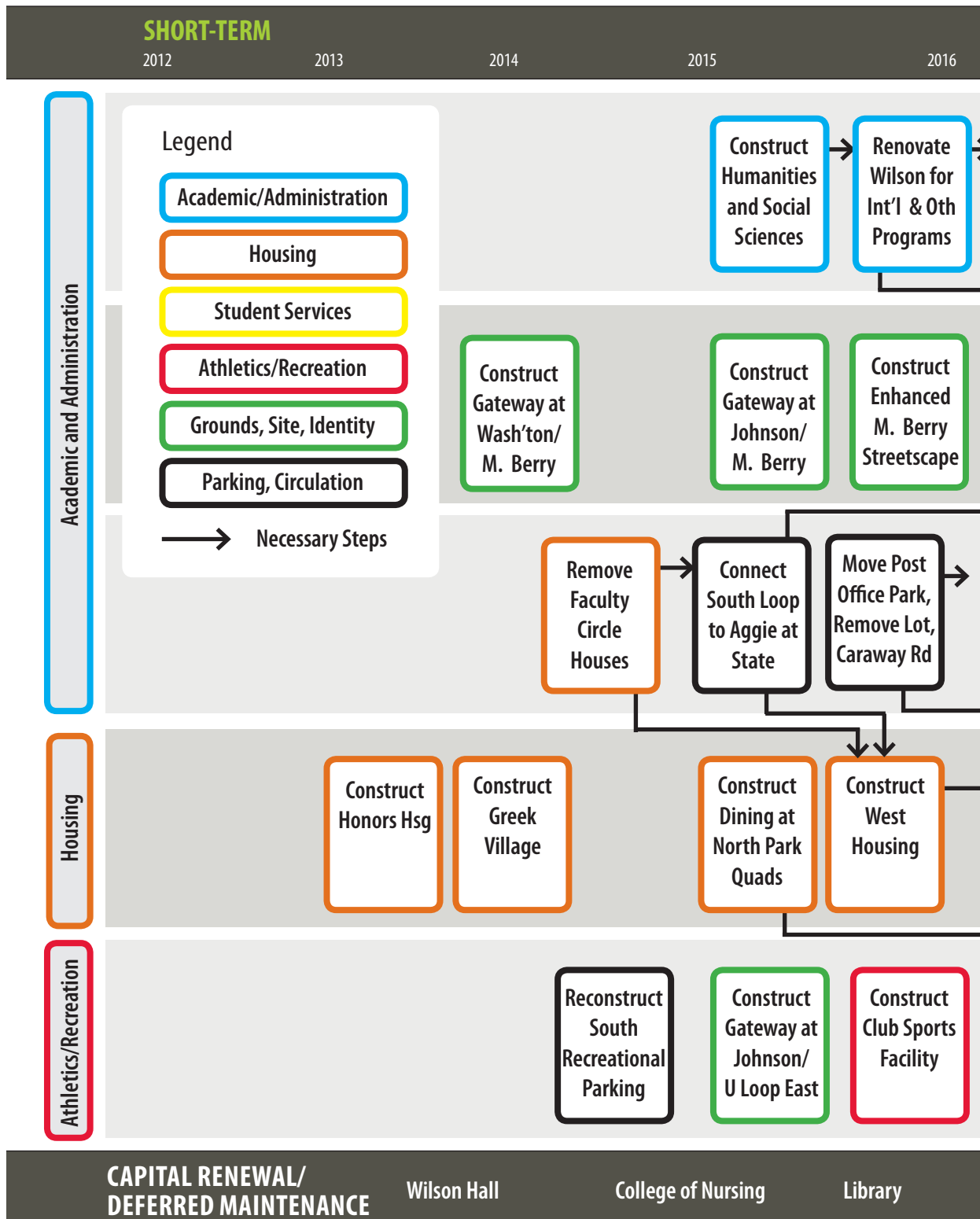
be implemented in connected sequences when funding becomes available, as opposed to within strict five year time frames. This strategy will allow ASU to ensure that initiatives are realized in a holistic fashion and to prevent an image of many unfinished projects distributed throughout campus. Some projects will require that ASU partner and coordinate with appropriate jurisdictional agencies such as the Arkansas Department of Road and the City of Jonesboro to realize proposals for campus edges, such as streetscape initiatives and gateway enhancements.



In the sequencing chart below, projects that must precede are shown to the left, and resulting opportunities are shown to the right. The color of the box outline indicates the type of project.



Phase 1: Short Term (Project design start period 2012-2016)

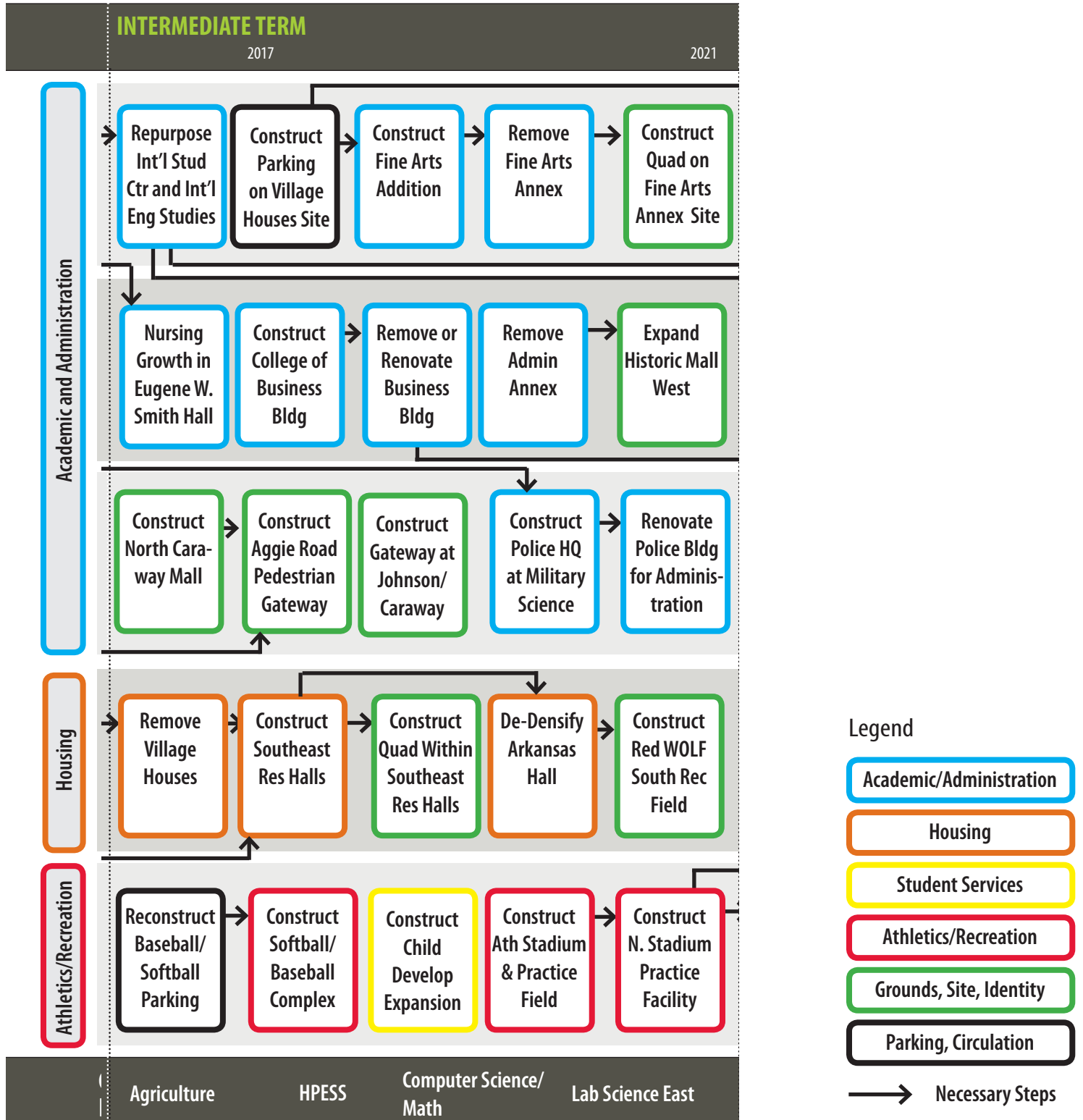


Key

- 1 Humanities and Social Sciences
- 2 Wilson Hall Renovation
- 3 Reassign Post Office Parking, Remove Surface Parking, Aggie Road, and Caraway Road from Academic Core
- 4 Faculty and Academic Circle Housing Removal
- 5 West Housing
- 6 Southwest Gateway at Washington Avenue
- 7 Northwest Gateway at Johnson Avenue
- 8 Enhanced Marion Berry Parkway Streetscape
- 9 University Loop South Extension to Aggie Road at State Street
- 10 Honors Living-Learning Residential Hall Expansion
- 11 Greek Village
- 12 Dining Facility in Northpark Quads
- 13 Club Sports Facility
- 14 South Recreational Parking Reconstruction



Phase 2: Intermediate Term (Project design start period 2017-2021)

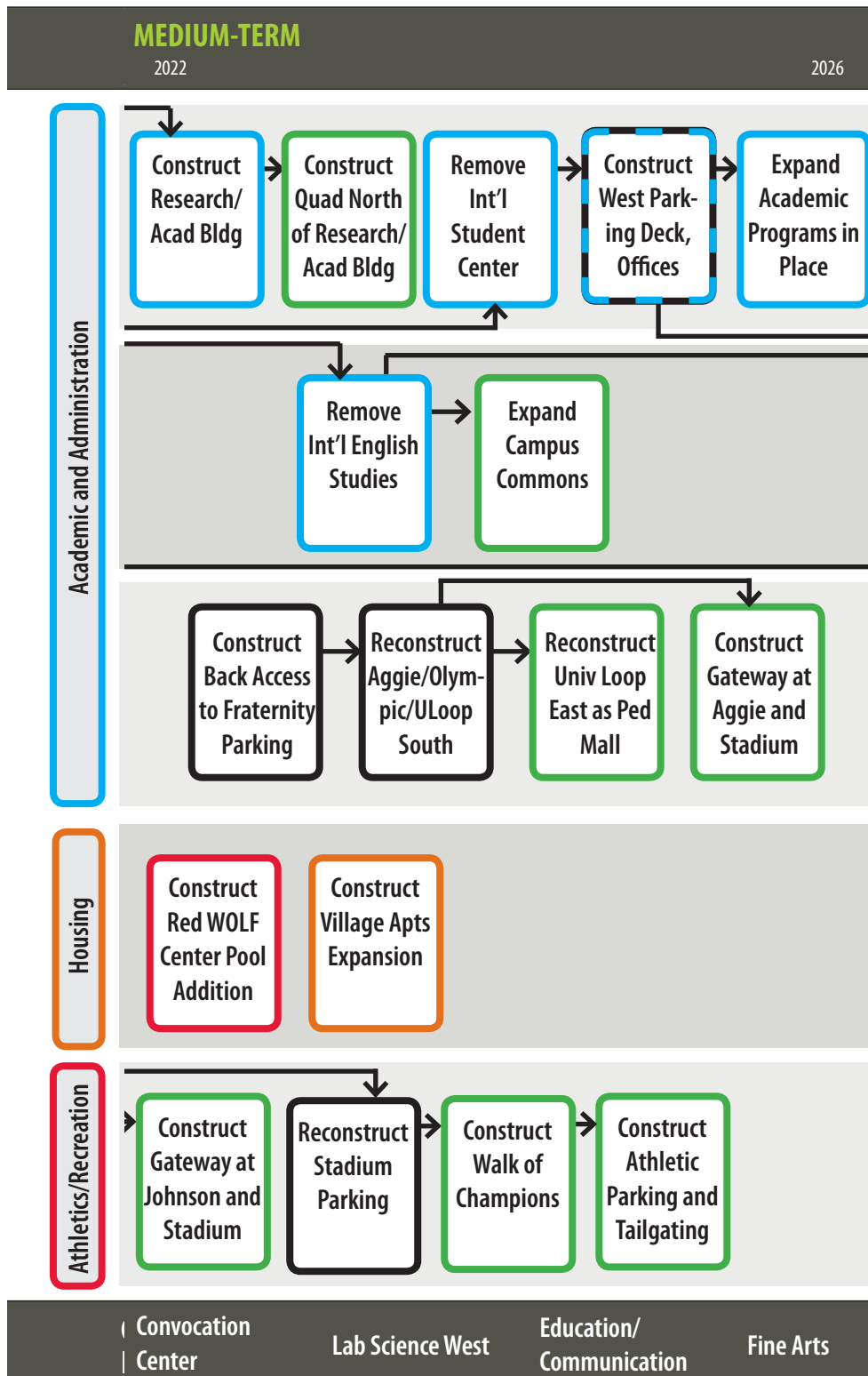


Key

- ① International Student Center Repurposing or Removal
- ② New Business Building
- ③ Business Building Renovation and Removal
- ④ Administrative Annex Removal
- ⑤ Studio Arts Addition to Fine Arts
- ⑥ Fine Arts Annex Removal
- ⑦ Historic Mall Defined and Lengthened
- ⑧ North Caraway Mall
- ⑨ University Police Facility
- ⑩ Southeast Housing
- ⑪ Child Development and Research Center Expansion
- ⑫ Childhood Services Expansion
- ⑬ Red WOLF Center Recreational Field
- ⑭ North Stadium Practice Facility
- ⑮ Athletic Stadium and Practice Field
- ⑯ Softball/Baseball Complex
- ⑰ North Gateway at University Loop East



Phase 3: Medium Term (Project design start period 2022-2026)

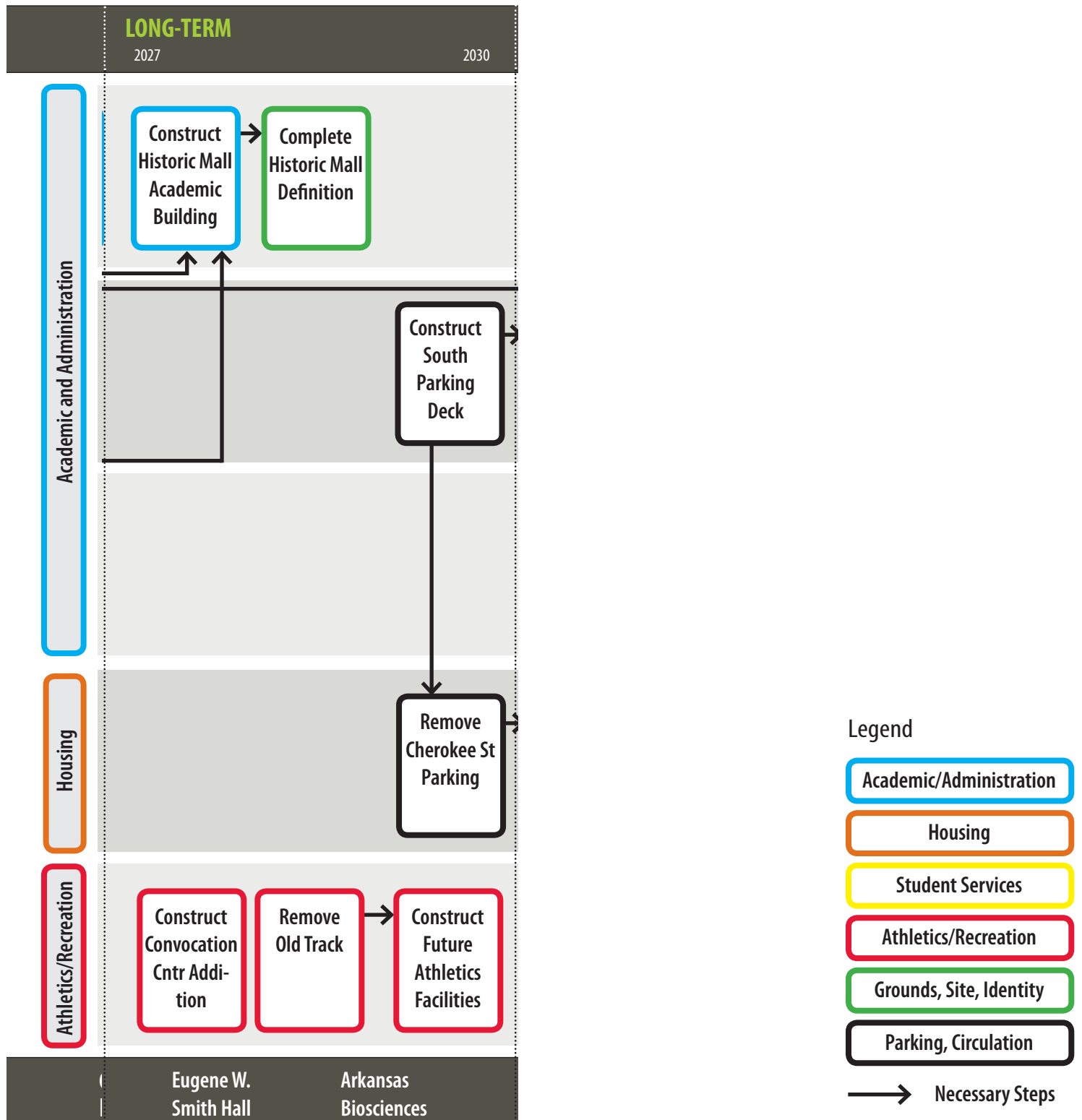


Key

- ① West Parking Deck
- ② International English Studies Building Renovation and Removal
- ③ New Academic/Research Building
- ④ Campus Commons
- ⑤ South Caraway Mall
- ⑥ Aggie Road Pedestrian Gateway
- ⑦ Greek Village Pedestrian Mall on University Loop East
- ⑧ University Loop East Removal
- ⑨ Red WOLF Center Addition
- ⑩ Village Apartments Expansion
- ⑪ Walk of Champions
- ⑫ Athletic Parking and Tailgating
- ⑬ Northeast Gateway at Johnson Avenue and Stadium Boulevard
- ⑭ East Gateway at Aggie Road and Stadium Boulevard
- ⑮ University Loop East, Olympic Drive, and Alumni Drive Realignment



Phase 4: Long Term (Project design start period 2027-2030)

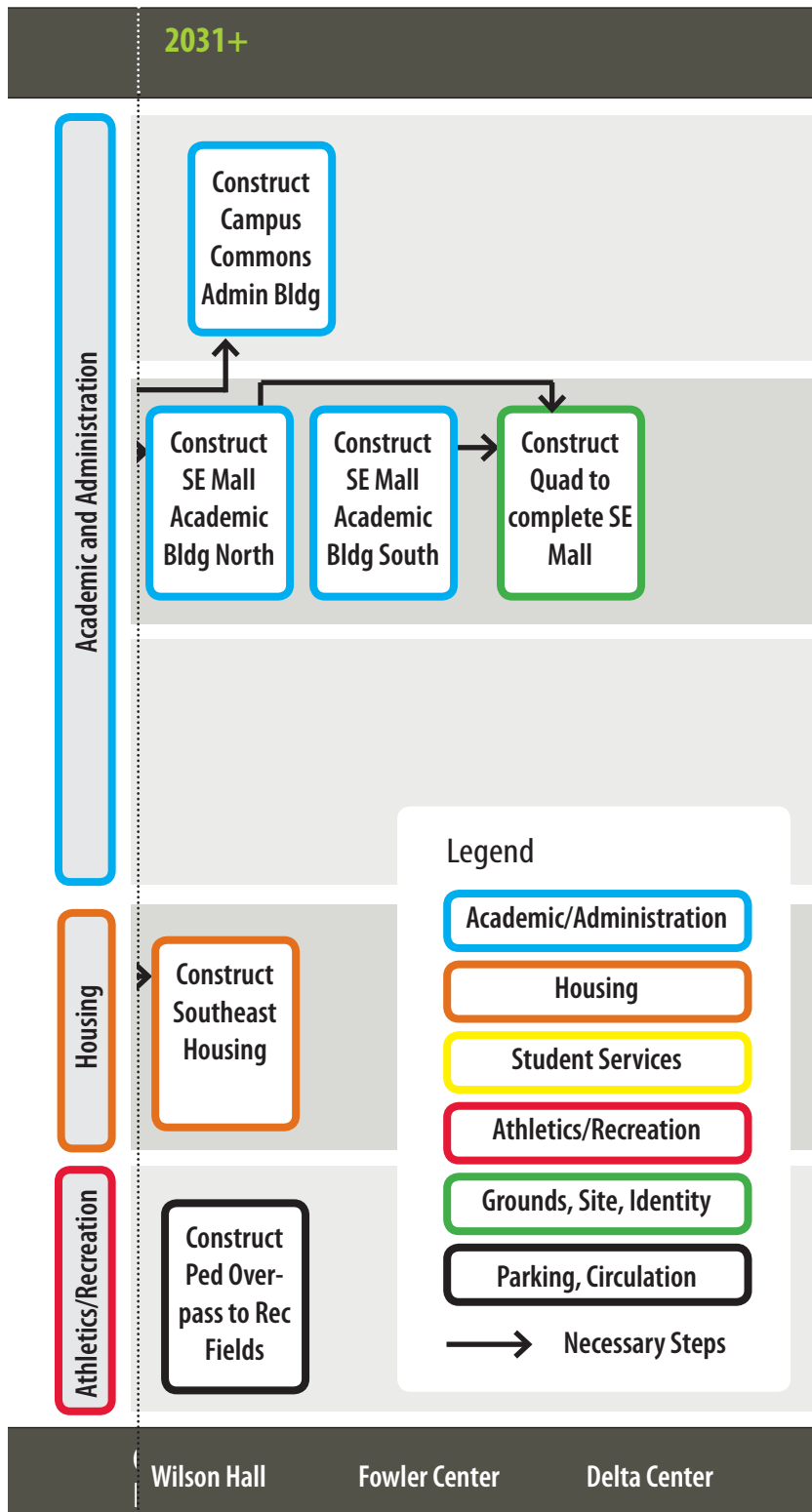


Key

- ❶ Historic Mall Academic Building
- ❷ Convocation Center Renovation and Expansion
- ❸ Future Athletic Facility Site
- ❹ South Parking Deck



Phase 5: Future (Project design start 2031 +)



Key

- ❶ Future Campus Commons Academic/Administrative Building & Visitors Center
- ❷ Future Southeast Mall Academic Buildings, North and South
- ❸ Future Southeast Housing
- ❹ Future Pedestrian Bridge



EDUCATION AND ENFORCEMENT

In addition to specific building and site improvements, the campus master plan identifies goals, intents, and planning principles. In order for these goals, intents, and principles to be realized, the University must establish a process for reviewing all design and construction projects that will impact the campus' physical setting.

These design guidelines should be followed for all campus improvements, from major building construction to routine landscaping and maintenance. The ambassadors of the campus master plan including its design guidelines will be Facilities Planning and Management staff, particularly the Director of Planning, Design & Construction and the University Planner/Landscape Architect. These staff must represent the campus master plan continuously and consistently at all levels:

- In daily decision-making, Facilities Planning and Management staff must communicate the intent, principles, and requirements of the campus master plan internally to campus staff and campus leadership.
- For routine campus maintenance, these staff must train campus maintenance staff and service providers regarding the campus master plan, and in

particular the campus design guidelines so that they are integrated into the everyday work of facilities and maintenance staff.

- For major building design and constructions projects, these staff must educate and guide the members of ad hoc committees that oversee major building projects, University staff and project managers, as well as design and documentation consultants. Adherence to these guidelines should begin at a project's identification, site selection, and programming, extend through preliminary and final design stage, and ultimately through project construction and completion.



REVIEW AND APPROVAL PROCESS

The campus master plan recommends the following process for the review and approval of major building design and construction projects:

1) Conceptual Approval

- Approval by Planning, Design & Construction: A rough concept must be approved by University before advancing to a more detailed level of design. During this phase of the process, architects and their consultants work with the University to understand existing restraints to development and identify pathways for how design and construction can proceed in the future.
- Deliverables: Parameters for design must be understood and reflected in concept designs during this phase of the process. Site restraints, program, and gross square footage must be framed within an early understanding of budget and time restraints. Early concept designs help to illustrate an understanding of the parameters unique to the particular site.
 - Primary Project Parameters
 - Conceptual budget
 - Project schedule

2) Schematic Design Approval

- Approval from the Vice Chancellor of Finance and Administration: As design advances, so should the level of buy-in from key decision-makers at the University.
- Deliverables: After a concept is narrowed down, the design advances to a more detailed understanding of how the concept works within the site. The schematic design should provide a more complete understanding of how the design addresses the site, the required program, construction schedule, and total cost of the project.
 - Plans, Sections, Elevations
 - Renderings
 - Project Budget
 - Schedule

3) Design Development Approval

- Approval by Planning, Design & Construction: Designers continue to work with University PD&C staff as the design moves into its final phase.
- Approval of ASU Board of Trustees and Chancellor: The final design must have approval and buy-in at the highest-level of the University. Once the final design is approved, it can now advance towards construction.
- Deliverables: As design advances, small changes to any part of the project can cause a ripple of

changes throughout the whole building and site. Final design documents must be refined and reflect the outcome intended by the University. Updated project drawings, budgets and schedule will give a comprehensive and final view of the project before it advances to construction.

- Plans, Sections, Elevations
- Renderings
- Project Budget
- Schedule

Even when specific planning or design decisions are not directly addressed in the campus master plan, the purpose, function, and design character of every campus project should strive to meet the master plan's Principles. Interpretation will be required periodically and consultation from SmithGroupJJR should be sought as required.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The dedication of time during this master plan process and the recommendations that have resulted as presented in this report are credited to the Arkansas State University community as a whole. The transparent process yielded ideas that defined the forward-thinking vision of all committees, faculty, staff, students, and community members.

Chancellor's Executive Committee

- Dr. Tim Hudson, Chancellor
- Dr. Lynita Cooksey, Interim Vice Chancellor Academic Affairs and Research
- Dr. Rick Stripling, Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs
- Dr. Len Frey, Vice Chancellor Finance and Administration
- Cristian Murdock, Vice Chancellor University Advancement
- Doug Abel, Interim Director of Athletics
- Dr. Dan Howard, Former Chancellor
- Dr. Glen Jones, Former Vice Chancellor Academic Affairs and Research
- Ed Kremers, Former Vice Chancellor Finance and Administration
- Dr. Dean Lee, Athletic Director
- Tom Moore, Former Office of the Chancellor

Campus and Community Advisory Boards

- Charles Luter, Board of Trustees Representative
- Julie Bates, ASU System
- David Beasley, Deans Council
- Loretta McGregor, Chairs Council
- David McKinney, Staff Senate
- Jack Zibluk, Faculty Senate
- Hunter Petrus, Student Government Association
- Tracy Finch, Registrar
- Doug Abel, Athletics
- Beth Smith, University Advancement and Alumni Relations
- Randy Martin, University Police Department
- Craig Johnson, Student Life
- April Konvalinka, Residence Life
- Patrick Dixon, Residence Life
- Michael Dockter, Research and Tech Transfer
- Rick Miles, Alumni Association
- Jenifer Rice-Mason, Disability Services
- Randal Tate, Student Union
- Lonnie Williams, Student Affairs
- Mark Young, Chamber of Commerce
- Otis Spriggs, Jonesboro City Planner
- Muhammad Amin Ulkarim, Jonesboro City Transportation
- George Stem, Jonesboro Airport Authority
- Walter McMillan, Arkansas State Highway and Transportation Department

Interviewed Stakeholders

- Al Stoverink, Assistant Vice Chancellor for Facilities Management
- April Konvalinka, Associate Director of Facilities and Operation, Residence Life
- Bill Humphrey, College of Agriculture
- Brian Pettie, Grounds, Motor Pool, Event
- Christian Murdock, Vice Chancellor University Advancement
- Clint Halcom, Maintenance
- Craig Johnson, Assistant Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs
- Dan Howard, Interim Chancellor
- Darryl Brotemarkle, Preventive Maintenance
- David Handwork, Planning Design and Construction
- David K. Jeong, Engineering
- Dean Lee, Director of Athletics
- Debbi Greenway, Grounds
- Doug Able, Senior Associate Director of Athletics
- Doug Doggett, Associate AD for External Operations & Red Wolf Club
- Ed Kremers, Vice Chancellor for Finance and Administration
- Eric Boling, Energy Management
- George Krennerich, Brackett-Krennerich Architects
- Glenn Jones, Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs and Research
- Harold Perrin, Mayor
- Helen McCoy, Facilities Management Recycling
- Henry Torres, Director, Interactive Teaching & Technology Center
- Jack Zibluk, Professor, Journalism
- Jeff Brown, Fowler Center
- Jennifer Bouldin, Biology, Ecotoxicology Research Facility
- Jennifer Rice-Mason, Director of Disability Services
- Jill Simons, Director of Wilson Advising Center
- JoAnn Nally, Childhood Services
- Kim Pittock, Farmers Market
- Lonnie Williams, Associate Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs
- Lynita Cooksey, Associate Vice Chancellor for Academic Services
- Martha Spark, Director, Leadership Center
- Marti Allen, ASU Museum
- Muhammad Amin Ulkarim, Jonesboro City Transportation
- Otis Spriggs, Jonesboro City Planner
- Patrick Dixon, Director, Residence Life
- Paula Miles, Arkansas Heritage Sites
- Randy Knowles, Assistant Athletic Director for Facilities & Event
- Rick Stripling, Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs
- Russ Hannah, Associate Vice Chancellor for Finance
- Steve Ewart, JETS Transit Coordinator
- Steve Owens, ASU Foundation President
- Vaneta Harvey, Physical Accommodation and Parking Specialist
- Wayne Black, Kays Foundation Executive Vice President

Facilities Management Project Leadership

- Dr. Len Frey, Vice Chancellor Finance and Administration
- Al Stoverink, Associate Vice Chancellor Facilities Management
- David Handwork, Director of Planning, Design, and Construction
- Bill Hall, University Planner/Landscape Architect
- Ed Kremers, Former Vice Chancellor Finance and Administration

Consultant Team

- SmithGroupJJR – Campus Planning, Landscape Planning, Architecture
- Paulien & Associates – Space Planning
- Crafton Tull – Landscape Planning
- Protection Engineering Group – Safety and Security Planning

