Chapter 1 - Introduction
1.0 Introduction

1.1 Campus Master Plan Purpose and Overview

Oregon State University (OSU) is a comprehensive public research university and a member of the Oregon University System (OUS). As the state’s land-, sea-, and space-grant institution, OSU has programs and faculty located in every county of the state. OSU views the state of Oregon as its campus, and works in partnership with Oregon community colleges and other OUS institutions to provide access to educational programs.

The OSU Campus Master Plan (CMP) focuses on the 570 acres of land recognized as the main campus within the city limits of Corvallis, Oregon. This acreage is situated west of downtown Corvallis and bounded, generally, by 9th Street to the east, Monroe Street to the north, Western Boulevard to the south, and 35th Street to the west.

The CMP has three purposes:

- Identify guiding principles and policies for the long-range planning of OSU that will direct the physical development (i.e., approximately three million gross square feet of new buildings and facilities) over the approximate 10- to 12-year planning horizon.

- Establish a conceptual framework for the campus through program development, land use determinations, intensity of development, and parking and circulation initiatives.

- Clarify and enhance the relationship and connectivity with the surrounding community.

The CMP was formulated to maintain and enhance the university’s fundamental mission, its roles in undergraduate, graduate, and professional education, and its public service. The growth proposed in the CMP is necessary to accommodate the projected growth in the number of people seeking higher education and to support educational and research initiatives. The CMP offers flexibility in meeting the challenge of providing a compelling learning environment, while setting standards that direct future growth, guide future design decisions, and conserve and enhance the open space of the campus. In balancing these various concerns, the university truly becomes a public amenity for all in the state of Oregon.

The CMP updates the 1986 OSU Physical Development Plan and aims to meet the needs for the intellectual, economic, technological, and social advancement of the campus and surrounding community. The CMP is based on the contributions of administrators, faculty, staff, students, and the Corvallis community.
To guide future development and expansion of the campus, the CMP:

- Divides the campus into nine sectors, each with its own development allocation (amount of building square footage allowed) and development standards;

- Identifies the campus core (Sector C) as the primary area for academic and associated research-related facilities;

- Establishes the concept of grouping student academic activities within a 10-minute walk to minimize the need for automobile travel between classes;

- Anticipates approximately 750,000 gross square feet of new construction in the campus core area with an additional 2.4 million gross square feet in the other sectors most likely to occur over the CMP’s 10- to 12-year planning horizon;

- Proposes a review framework that allows for city administrative approval if development is consistent with the development allocation, sector standards, and mitigation strategies;

- Recognizes that the core area will become denser (in terms of building mass and pedestrian activity), thereby displacing some parking adjacent to buildings;

- Locates displaced and new parking facilities in new lots and structures, but not necessarily adjacent to new development;

- Provides areas for additional student housing facilities;

- Identifies major campus entryways (portals) at Jefferson Avenue and/or Monroe Avenue and Western Avenue and 26th Street;

- Maintains the open space character of the campus by minimizing the amount of development in the lower campus, which is the area from 11th to 14th streets in the vicinity of Monroe Avenue. Development from 9th to 11th streets shall be for uses such as a welcome center, president’s residence, additional student housing, and/or other uses that retain the open space character of the area; and

- Preserves the existing quads, proposes construction of new quads with new development, and respects the values associated with Oak Creek and other natural resource areas.

The CMP recognizes the need for facilities and services to support the academic and research communities of OSU. Through the implementation of the CMP, the university will respond to the intellectual, economic, and technological advancement needs of the campus community while visually and physically reinforcing the campus organization and unity.
1.2 OSU Mission Statement

OSU aspires to stimulate a lasting attitude of inquiry, openness, and social responsibility. To meet these aspirations, OSU is committed to providing excellent academic programs, educational experiences, and creative scholarship.

OSU is well positioned to contribute to the civic, economic, environmental, and social foundations of society, and particularly to help energize Oregon’s economy and improve the lives of its citizens.

OSU’s vision is to best serve the people of Oregon and to be among the top 10 land-grant institutions in United States. To achieve this vision, OSU will be true to its core values of accountability, diversity, integrity, respect, and social responsibility while creating an environment that facilitates further success.

Figure 1.2: OSU Memorial Union Quad, circa 1945

a. Core Values

1. Accountability

OSU is a committed steward of the loyalty and good will of alumni and friends and of the human, fiscal, and physical resources to which it is entrusted.

2. Diversity

OSU recognizes that diversity and excellence go hand-in-hand, enhancing teaching, scholarship, and service as well as the ability to welcome, respect, and interact with people.

3. Integrity

OSU practices honesty, freedom, truth, and integrity.

4. Respect

OSU treats all persons with civility, dignity, and respect.

5. Social Responsibility

OSU contributes to society’s intellectual, cultural, spiritual, and economic progress and well-being to the maximum possible extent.
b. Achieving the Vision

Achievement of OSU’s vision means that:

- OSU students are among the best in the nation in their ability to think broadly, address and solve complex problems, adapt to environments enriched by diversity and characterized by continuous change, work effectively in an international culture, compete successfully in their professional areas, and assume leadership roles in their communities;

- OSU faculty will be increasingly recognized throughout the world for their teaching, scholarship, research and outreach activities, their pursuit of academic and intellectual leadership, and integrity;

- OSU staff will excel in providing the professional and support services without which the university cannot reach its vision; and

- The people of Oregon and beyond will enjoy a higher quality of life built upon a balanced and growing economy, opportunities for its workforce, preservation of the environment, and the social well-being of its population.

*Figure 1.3: Lower Campus*
1.3 Campus Character

The character of OSU’s campus is defined by a composite of elements including:

- Streets
- Parking
- Buildings
- Pedestrian corridors and open spaces

These separate but interrelated elements are integrated into the campus and form the framework for new development. Any new construction or development shall become an extension of these elements and continue to shape and define the physical character of OSU.

a. Streets

The campus is based on a grid pattern, which has its roots in the 1909 Olmsted Brothers plan (see section 1.5). The grid provides an easily understandable development pattern in which open space and pedestrian areas can be incorporated. Vehicular through-traffic is restricted from most areas of the campus core. The streets in the core areas are reserved for public transit, bicycle, pedestrians, and service and emergency vehicle access. The pedestrian-oriented zone allows for safe and convenient pedestrian movement and enhances the character of the campus.
Some streets through campus remain open to public access and provide for vehicular traffic to parking and to service destinations. Although these streets currently do not conflict with pedestrian usage, there may be a need to restrict public access through campus.

An information booth currently located in the parking lot on the north side of Jefferson Avenue and east of 15th Street provides visitors with campus directions and parking information. This CMP is intended, in part, to help improve the entryways and way-finding on campus. Major portals are proposed at the Jefferson Avenue and/or Monroe Avenue area as well as at 26th Street and Western Boulevard area. Development of these areas will further strengthen the sense of arrival on the OSU campus. These improvements will also provide a more convenient location for information dissemination.

The completed Highway 20/34 bypass of downtown Corvallis provides regional traffic connectivity between Interstate 5 and the coastal area. This route reduces traffic through downtown Corvallis and directs travelers destined for campus to the south campus entries, which results in increased traffic on 15th and 26th streets.
Figure 1.5: OSU Vicinity Street Map
b. Parking

Most of the campus parking spaces are located on the campus perimeter. The university has 58 acres of parking, which provides spaces for approximately 7,714 cars on campus. Of those spaces, over 1,000 are located in the Reser Stadium (Sector F) area. The greatest demand for parking, however, is in areas closer to the campus core where most academic facilities are concentrated; these areas also share the greatest demand for new and expanded facilities. Thus it is anticipated that some core parking areas will be redeveloped with new buildings, further displacing parking to perimeter locations.

Over the last decade OSU and the city have encouraged the use of alternative modes of transportation, particularly bicycle travel. Approximately 5,800 bicycle parking spaces are available on campus, one-third of which are covered. The spaces are distributed throughout the campus near all major destinations. Recently, some construction projects have included shower and locker facilities to further promote bicycle travel.

Bus ridership to the campus has increased dramatically due to a pre-paid ride program. This program allows faculty, staff, and students to ride the Corvallis Transit System bus upon showing a valid OSU identification card. Recently, rising enrollment and the increasing propensity of students to drive their cars to campus have increased the parking demand on campus. To meet this parking demand and mitigate the impact on local residents, a campus shuttle service was implemented in January 2000, thus allowing improved accessibility to peripheral parking facilities such as those at Reser Stadium.

Additionally, OSU is working with local transit authorities to institute a Transportation Demand Management strategy to encourage alternative methods of commuting. This includes promoting carpools and vanpools, bicycling, walking, telecommuting, and alternative work hours, among other strategies.

If the driving habits and trends of the OSU population continue at their current rate, the parking demand will require construction of new parking facilities. It is OSU’s desire, as well as a local zoning requirement, to provide adequate on-site parking. To the extent possible, OSU seeks to encourage those who bring their vehicles to campus to park in OSU-provided facilities and not park in the surrounding neighborhoods. To the extent that students, faculty, and staff create parking problems in the surrounding neighborhoods, strategies may be needed to mitigate off-campus impacts.
Figure 1.6: Parking Facilities
c. Buildings

The OSU campus consists of a wide range of building styles and types that reflect their functions, the attitudes of university administrators, and the popular styles at the time of building construction. The original buildings developed along the sloping land west of 15th Street were, for the most part, organized on a northeast/southwest axis corresponding to 14th and 15th streets. These buildings vary greatly in size and form, but all have strong stone bases and distinctive visual qualities.

The first campus master plan, prepared by the Olmsted Brothers firm in 1909, created a new planning order and attitude about landscape and architecture that emphasized the importance of trees and architectural harmony on campus. The Olmsted document stated that buildings should be of uniform brick materials and of basic classical forms with dignified entrances. Buildings should be oriented along tree-lined streets, facing broad open spaces so that each building could be fully appreciated. The Olmsted plan also called for landscapes of open lawn and clustered trees to minimize obstruction of the building facades.

While historic building patterns and styles continued to be recognized and appreciated, buildings constructed after 1945 shared little continuity in architectural character. The modern movement in architecture dominated this period, resulting in the emergence of widely varied building forms. The use of brick remained a common element in many buildings, but the Olmsted Brothers’ concerns about modest building masses and a building’s relationship to open space and the street grid system were often disregarded. Idiosyncratic materials and configurations were used. A disregard for mass and scale placed undue attention on some buildings and overpowered the modest scale of older buildings.

Future development should ensure that buildings visually and physically reinforce campus organization and unity. Buildings help define the boundaries of streets and open spaces and establish a campus identity. The university should strive to preserve historically significant buildings, ensure that new buildings are compatible with the overall campus context, and maintain and enhance the existing pattern of development.
Figure 1.7: OSU Buildings


d. Pedestrian Corridors and Open Spaces

Pedestrian walkways form critical links between buildings, reinforce the circulation grid, and connect campus open spaces. The network of walkways and quads forms the primary circulation system for the university community. The decision in the early 1960s to bar vehicular through-traffic from the campus core expanded the available space for pedestrians and created a safe and more relaxed atmosphere during peak pedestrian-use periods.

Walkways tend to be formal and angular, forming direct lines between destinations. This formality builds on the traditional street grid and building patterns. The Memorial Union Quadrangle is the largest geometric pattern on campus, and is consistent with the classical nature of the surrounding buildings.

Open spaces throughout campus are dominated by large expanses of lawn with clusters of trees and impressive shrub beds typically located at the foundations of buildings. When the state’s nursery industry began to flourish in the 1950s, considerable emphasis was placed on campus shrub plantings. OSU became a demonstration garden for many species and hybrids that were being propagated by its Horticulture Department.

A part of this CMP is devoted to increasing the number of open spaces on campus by introducing public plazas and courtyards. These functional hardscape areas will become an extension of buildings and provide the OSU community with another form of communal space.

Today, OSU’s campus reflects a rich tradition of street tree planting. The campus core in particular is dominated by a large number of American elms. The threat of tree loss from Dutch elm disease led to a program of removal and replacement during the 1960s and 1970s. This program was abandoned in the 1980s, and today these trees are routinely maintained and monitored for Dutch elm disease. It is important to continue a careful program of protection and disease prevention to maintain this vital historic resource.
Pedestrian Corridors and Open Spaces

Figure 1.8: Pedestrian Corridors and Open Spaces
1.4 OSU History

In 1868, the Oregon Legislative Assembly designated Corvallis College as the Agricultural College of the State of Oregon. The college was the recipient of land-grant fund income from the sale of 90,000 acres in southwest Oregon. The Corvallis College Board of Trustees accepted the designation and permanent adoption of Corvallis College as the state’s agricultural college in 1870. The name of the institution was Corvallis College and Agricultural College of Oregon.

In 1871, the Corvallis College Board of Trustees purchased a 35-acre farm to comply with the 1862 Morrill Act, which specified that each land-grant college own at least 35 acres of land. This farm was referred to as the Experimental Farm, and is known today as Lower Campus. In 1881, the institution was renamed Corvallis Agricultural College, and in 1882 it was renamed Corvallis College and Oregon State Agricultural School. In 1883, the Department of Agriculture was established, which was the first of its kind in the Pacific Northwest. In 1888, as a result of the 1887 Federal Hatch Act, the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station began research activities.

In 1888, the institution was renamed State Agricultural College of the State of Oregon, and in 1889 the college was relocated from its 5th and Madison location to its present location. The Oregon Legislative assembly appropriated funds to purchase an additional 155 acres of land west of 26th Street. In 1890, the institution was renamed Oregon Agricultural College. It became a leader in gender equality by being one of three land-grant institutions in the nation to offer scientific courses to woman.

In 1893, orange was selected as the school color and the students immediately adopted black as the background color. The Athletic Department, including a football team, was established in 1893. The first mascot was a coyote named Jimmie. Benny Beaver was introduced in 1952 and remains the mascot today. In 1894, new buildings were constructed for agriculture, horticulture, photography, and mechanical arts.
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Figure 1.10: OSU Campus, circa 1911

Figure 1.11: Education Hall, circa 1912

Figure 1.12: Memorial Union Construction, circa 1927
In 1896, the institution was renamed the Agricultural College of the State of Oregon, although it was still referred to as Oregon Agricultural College. In 1889, with an enrollment of 352, Oregon Agricultural College was the largest college in Oregon. By 1890, the main campus had grown to 45 acres in size and the first sewers were installed. As student enrollment continued to grow, the students organized a Student Assembly (now known as the Associated Students of Oregon State University) and elected its first president in 1890. In 1902, the college joined the Northwest Intercollegiate Association. In 1904, the Board of Regents allowed international students to attend the college. In 1906, the 4-year Forestry curriculum was established. In 1907, the Board of Regents appointed William Jasper Kerr as the sixth president of the college.

Kerr led the college through a 25-year period of growth, increasing the number of students, faculty, academic and research programs, and physical facilities. New facilities were constructed, including Strand Hall (1909), McAlexander Field House (1910), Gilmore Hall (formerly Agricultural Engineering Building, 1912), Gilkey Hall (formerly Social Science Hall and Dairy Building, 1912), Batcheller Hall (formerly Mines Building, 1913), Milam Hall (formerly Home Economics Building, 1914), Langton Hall (1915), Moreland Hall (formerly Forestry Building, 1917), Kidder Hall (formerly Library Building, 1918), Pharmacy Hall (formerly Pharmacy Building, 1924), and Weatherford Hall (1928). During this time period, educational opportunities expanded to include the Forestry Department (1910), School of Pharmacy (1917), School of Vocational Education (1917), Horticultural Products Program (now known as the Food Science and Technology Department, 1919), School of Basic Arts and Sciences (1922), and Peavy Arboretum (1925). The School of Pharmacy received recognition from the American Medical Association in 1924, and in 1929 received accreditation.

In 1926, the Oregon Agricultural College was placed on the accredited list of the Association of American Universities, and in 1929 the college became part of the Oregon State System of Higher Education. In 1932, President Kerr was appointed the Chancellor of the Oregon State System of Higher Education. In 1934, George Peavy was appointed the seventh president of Oregon Agricultural College.

Over the next 25 years, the college continued to expand with the construction of Plageman Hall (1936), Gilbert Hall (1939), Oregon Forest Product Laboratory (1941), Industrial Building (1947), Dearborn Hall (1949), Gill Coliseum (1950), Wiegand Hall (1951), Parker Stadium, now known as Reser Stadium (1953), Forest Experiment Station (1954), Gleeson Hall (1955), Cordley Hall (1956), Weatherford Dining Hall (1957), and Snell Hall (1959).

Figure 1.13: Aerial View of OSU, early 1930s
Educational opportunities also expanded during this time, including the Guidance Clinic established by the School of Education (1935), professional engineering degrees (Ch.E., C.E., E.E., M.E., 1935), Naval ROTC (1946), Air Force ROTC (1949), Physical Education (1950), Science Research Institute (1952), and School of Humanities and Social Sciences (1959).

In 1961, a legislative act signed by Governor Mark Hatfield changed the name of the institution to Oregon State University. As such, the university continues to expand and diversify its educational opportunities with Engineering, Environmental Sciences, Forestry, Pharmacy, and other high-quality programs that offer exceptional opportunities for study and research.

OSU’s high-quality academic and research programs are attracting high-quality students. In the fall of 2002, for example, incoming OSU freshman had an average high school GPA of 3.46—the highest of any Oregon University System school. The student population is diverse and continues to grow; more than 1,200 international students study at OSU each year, adding diversity and richness to the university’s academic and cultural life.

OSU now has campuses and experimental stations across the state. The OSU Corvallis campus is approximately 570 acres and is the premier research university of the Oregon University System. It is a comprehensive public Carnegie Research university, recognized as the only land-, sea-, and space-grant institution in the state.

### 1.5 OSU Campus Planning History

#### a. 1909 Olmsted Brothers Plan

The distinctive atmosphere of the campus—its historic buildings, tree-lined streets, a spacious and inviting campus core, and a network of pedestrian paths—is largely the result of the 1909 campus plan created by the Olmsted Brothers of Brookline, Massachusetts. Olmsted Brothers was a renowned landscape architectural firm founded by Frederick Law Olmsted. John Olmsted and Frederick Law Olmsted Jr. took over the firm and its practice the decade before Frederick Law Olmsted Sr. passed away in 1903.

Frederick Law Olmsted Sr. and the Olmsted firm designed New York’s Central Park and Stanford University, and contributed to many of America’s most treasured landscapes including the U.S. Capitol and White House grounds, Great Smokey Mountains, Acadia National Parks, Yosemite Valley, and entire park systems in cities including Seattle, Portland, Boston, and Louisville.
The 1909 campus plan, which integrates park design, conservation, town planning, and landscape architecture into the campus environment, embodies the philosophy and spirit of Frederick Law Olmsted Sr. His basic design philosophy is apparent in the plan’s detail to creating communal spaces through the use of quads, formal tree-lined streets, and manicured open space areas. The harmonious integration of architecture and landscape planning encourages interactions between human-built and natural communities.

The 1909 plan sought to create symmetry through building design and placement, and connectivity among buildings through the use of sidewalks and paths. For many years, development at OSU followed the framework of the historic Olmsted plan.

b. 1926 Long-Range Physical Development Plan

It is presumed that A.D. Taylor, a landscape architect and town planner, provided the initial 1926 plan. However, John V. Bennes, a Portland-based architect, expanded upon the plan by incorporating men’s and women’s residence halls not shown in the 1926 plan.

Both the Taylor and Bennes plans are reasonably similar to the earlier campus layout projected in the 1909 Olmsted Brothers plan.

c. 1945 Long-Range Physical Development Plan

A.D. Taylor completed the 1945 development plan during the latter stages of World War II. One noticeable change to the earlier plans is the lower campus area (labeled East Campus). This plan proposed the addition of 11th Street to bisect the lower campus area. Another change proposed that Administration be located in the central wing of the building known as Strand Ag Hall.

The 1945 plan shows many men’s and women’s residence halls that resemble today’s Sackett Hall and Weatherford Hall. The plan also provided the first indications of relocating the intercollegiate athletic fields south of the railroad tracks, along with the provision of a new field house. In addition, the plan proposed repetition of equally spaced trees lining nearly every street. The one exception to these tree-lined streets is the internal loop road in the lower campus.
d. 1964 Long-Range Physical Development Plan

Prepared by Louis A. DeMonte and Albert R. Wagner, the 1964 development plan was undertaken in the 1960s during OSU’s massive construction program. Although an obvious departure from previous plans, it recognized and respected the basic layout and circulation routes of the 1945 plan. This updated plan proposed a controlled internal loop road system.

DeMonte was careful to locate building masses and open space in a manner that provided a constant interplay between them and that avoided long, uninterrupted building facades. This exchange between building masses and open space is evident throughout the plan and was instrumental in preserving the openness of campus. This plan was the first to identify parking areas.

![Figure 1.17: 1964 Physical Development Plan](image)

e. 1976 Long-Range Physical Development Plan

Prepared by Louis A. DeMonte, Earl L. Powell, and Edgar L.P. Yang, the 1976 development plan identified the intended reserves of university land that would eventually be developed for research, parking, recreation, instruction, etc. This plan identifies parking as a campus land use. The plan makes many adjustments to the proposed building sites relative to those in the 1964 plan.

One of the most noticeable changes is the reduction of sites reserved for residence hall construction. The reduction was due to the tendency of many students to seek off-campus apartments in preference to living in campus-provided facilities. Another significant change is the designation of a large land area reserved for Veterinary Medicine between 30th Street and 35th Street, south of the Southern Pacific Railroad. This was done to locate the new school of Veterinary Medicine closer to the main campus where it could more easily interact with campus administration, functions, and activities.

![Figure 1.18: 1976 Physical Development Plan](image)
f. **1986 Long-Range Physical Development Plan**

The 1986 development plan identified locations for new buildings as well as expansions of existing buildings. It also established a new OSU zoning district. The zoning district included development standards for building setbacks, height, parking, and landscaping.

![Figure 1.19: 1986 Physical Development Plan](image)

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g. **2004-2015 Campus Master Plan**

This, the 2004-2015 Campus Master Plan (CMP), attempts to draw from the integrity of past planning efforts and incorporate their concepts to meet today’s demands for higher education facilities.

Many planning issues are timeless: balancing human-built and natural environments, creating a pedestrian-oriented campus, creating facilities that meet current and anticipated academic and research needs, and minimizing traffic and parking impacts. And while the university faces circumstances similar to those that inspired earlier plans, it also recognizes that today’s competition for academic and research funds and programs places an ever increasing demand on facilities to provide the latest in technological advances and opportunities.

The CMP establishes a conceptual framework in which the inspiration of past plans and the ideals of those eras are incorporated into the present expectations of the OSU community and the anticipated needs of tomorrow’s students, staff, and faculty. This conceptual framework is based on a design strategy that employs the following objectives: longevity, cohesiveness, collegiality, functionality, and connectivity. These objectives are outlined in the next section.

![Figure 1.20: 2004-2015 Campus Master Plan](image)
1.6 CMP Plan Objectives

a. Longevity

The OSU campus should be designed for longevity, i.e., the ability to continually attract students and faculty. Factors that contribute to the campus’ longevity include the use of durable building materials such as brick and stone and incorporation of design considerations such as building scale and mass. These elements promote a pedestrian-friendly campus, establish inviting landscape settings, encourage campus community interaction, and create an element of character or sense of place that visitors and students will remember for years to come.

A simple, open, and orderly planned development process can help the campus achieve an image that unifies the past and the present. The CMP’s sector approach continues the tradition of longevity by identifying anticipated development throughout the sectors in order to meet the needs of today and of the future.

b. Cohesiveness

The CMP outlines design elements and implementation actions that establish visual continuity and consistency for campus development over time. Campus architectural and landscape development creates an identity that reinforces the relationship between the built and natural environment. The basic massing, vertical organization, structure spacing, use of the building proportion and location, and organization of plant material should foster a sense of place and a cohesive framework.

Cohesiveness is an ongoing challenge because each new project must accept and embrace plan objectives while responding to an array of functional and budgetary opportunities and constraints. The CMP will help continue the cohesiveness of the campus by offering general design guidelines along with sector-specific guidelines and policies.

c. Collegiality

The ultimate success of any university is measured by how well it prepares students for their future professions. Similarly, the success of a campus master plan is measured by how well it creates a functional campus that supports academic and research excellence.

To this end, the CMP provides for communal spaces to encourage social interactions and support different programs to stimulate academic collaboration. Clustered developments that reflect program function not only add personality but also nurture the intellectual environment. Such public and semi-public spaces should be consistent and connected both visually and physically to the existing quad arrangements.
d. **Functionality**

The CMP provides guidelines for future development within each sector while also establishing minimum amounts of open space. This will ensure that a solid foundation for campus growth and expansion is achieved through well-designed, functional structures, and attractive open space. Unique requirements of some research facilities or other special use buildings will necessitate creative design approaches to ensure that they retain the campus character.

**e. Connectivity**

The OSU campus is primarily pedestrian-oriented. Clear physical and visual connections are necessary to facilitate movement across the campus. Where practicable, vehicular and pedestrian circulation should be separated. When vehicular and pedestrian circulation is shared or crossed, traffic calming devices such as tree-lined streets, changes in paving materials, and narrow street widths should be used to ensure pedestrian safety. A physical network of interconnected paths and walkways intermingled with open spaces and quads is essential to linking buildings throughout the campus. Visual connectivity also helps pedestrians establish a line of sight and orientation through landmarks.

### 1.7 CMP Planning Process

The CMP was instituted at the request of the State of Oregon Board of Higher Education, under the direction of Mark McCambridge, Vice President for Finance and Administration for Oregon State University. The planning team analyzed the physical characteristics of the campus buildings and grounds, evaluated the long-term program needs of all campus components, and developed planning goals. The CMP’s conceptual framework evolved from input by representatives of the academic community (deans, department heads, provosts, etc), campus staff, students, faculty, and members of the Corvallis community.

The CMP planning process encompasses five stages:

1. **Data Collection and Analysis**

Data from group workshops, surveys, and independent interviews with OSU’s president, provosts, deans, department heads, staff, and students provided the basis for understanding academic program, research, and enrollment growth and operational needs.

2. **Concept Development**

Campus long-term development needs were assessed, and conceptual approaches, policies, and guidelines were developed to establish a framework to meet those needs.

3. **Documentation**

The most acceptable planning solutions for the conceptual approaches, policies, and guidelines were documented in a preliminary CMP document.
4. Community Outreach

OSU’s Facilities Services engaged the broader campus community and surrounding neighborhoods in a series of outreach meetings. These and follow-up outreach meetings further refined the draft CMP.

5. Review and Approval

OSU officials worked with the campus community, surrounding neighborhoods, City of Corvallis staff, and elected officials. An implementation strategy was then developed to allow the campus to expand and to ensure that key elements of the CMP were carried out.

1.8 Organization of the Campus Master Plan

The Campus Master Plan is organized into the following chapters:

Chapter 1 – Introduction
Campus Master Plan purpose and overview, OSU mission, history, and CMP planning objectives, processes, and organization.

Chapter 2 – CMP Principles and Policies
Principles and policies to direct future campus development.

Chapter 3 – Projected Facility Needs
Enrollment growth potential and development facility needs.

Chapter 4 – Campus Development
Campus sectors and sector development policies.

Chapter 5 – Design Guidelines
Site and building design guidelines and preservation of natural resources.

Chapter 6 – Transportation Plan
Transportation system analysis and transportation improvement plan.

Chapter 7 – Parking Plan
Parking facility analysis and parking facility improvement plan.

Chapter 8 – Implementation
CMP implementation proposal in the form of a revised OSU Development District for adoption by the City of Corvallis.
Appendix A – Sector Detail
Details for each sector including list of the buildings, its square footage, and the amount of impervious coverage.

Appendix B – Sector Map
A scaled map of the campus with the sectors identified.

Appendix C – Neighborhood Traffic and Parking Task Force
A purpose statement and scope for the OSU Neighborhood Traffic and parking Task Force

Appendix D – Oregon State University Neighborhood Charter Statement
A statement that describes how neighbors shall participate in future CMP updates
Figure 1.21: Aerial Map of OSU with Sector Boundary