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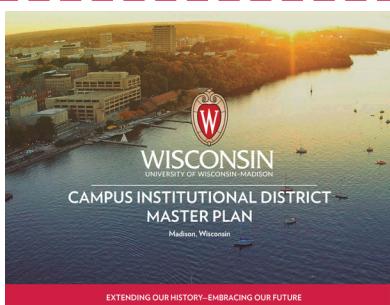
2015 Campus Master Plan Executive Summary

A full color 24-page report that summarizes the major goals and guiding principles for the Master Plan. The document includes the Chancellor's vision and the major goals and initiatives for each of the identified focus topics (appendices to the Technical Document). Welcomes and sets the tone for users and viewers of the Master Plan document. It is both a marketing piece for future development and a summary of the master planning process.



2015 Campus Master Plan Technical Document

The unabridged thought and support behind the goals and guiding principles for the Master Plan. This more than 250-page document presents a roadmap for campus development over the next 30-50 years by referencing what has come previously and embracing what the future holds. Together with the Campus Design Guidelines, the Technical Document strives to give physical form to the university's mission, vision, and programs through the effective use of human, environmental and fiscal resources.



Campus Institutional District Master Plan

Master Plan document specific to the Madison General Ordinance section 28.097. As an outcome of the City of Madison zoning code rewrite (2013), the city established a Campus Institutional (C-I) District to recognize the role major educational and medical institutions play in the city. This plan aims to serve the public interests as well as the interests of the university and be consistent with the goals of the city Comprehensive Plan and adopted neighborhood, corridor, or special area plans adjacent to or within the Campus Plan Development Boundary.



UW-Madison Campus Design Guidelines

The site specific framework that has been established to create the ground rules for a fruitful dialogue between planners, architects, engineers, campus community, and city/state authorities. Divided into nine Campus Design Neighborhoods, the goal of the guidelines is to enhance the university's sense of place by creating well-defined, functional, sustainable, beautiful, and coherent campus environments that promote intellectual and social exchange.

Appendices:

Landscape Master Plan

Establishes a 'sense of place' where phased growth and future development can occur while maintaining a cohesive environment.

Utility Master Plan:

Confirms status of the 2005 recommendations, acknowledges completed projects, and makes recommendations to meet the 2015 plan revisions.

Long Range Transportation

Plan: Updated from the previous L RTP, the plan is the university's transportation vision and describes baseline conditions, travel behaviors, and trends all modes.

Green Infrastructure & Stormwater Management

Master Plan: A campuswide plan that recommends solutions to meet stormwater management

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iii Introduction

It has been a transformational decade since the 2005 Campus Master Plan. The growth of and change on our 936-acre campus has been swift. Our campus and city skyline changed with the construction of new campus facilities and off-campus student housing towers. Key open space milestones were achieved including the connection and extension of the East Campus Mall and the opening of the cross-campus bicycle “missing link”.

The pace of change slowed with the economic downturn in the late 2000s, which only abated a few years ago. State and university budgets were reduced, and public support for the flagship university declined. Reliance on the philanthropy of private donors, already extraordinarily high, increased. The university is turning increasingly toward the renovation of existing facilities and the reduction of facility operating costs. Yet the physical beauty and function of the campus remains important as it plays a significant role in the attraction and retention of researchers, faculty, staff, and students.

In this fiscal climate, measured and deliberate long-term master planning is more important than ever. The physical campus will continue to change and evolve, though the steps may be smaller and less frequent. Thus, the university needs a strong, guiding, long-term vision that can be achieved incrementally through multiple projects. When the vision is both clear and exciting, both public and private investors are more likely to financially support it.

The 2005 Campus Master Plan focused primarily on the building capacity of the main campus. With easy building sites long gone, how much more could UW–Madison grow within its existing footprint, while still maintaining a comfortable density and its special campus character? Through strategic redevelopment, the 2005 Campus Master Plan proved that UW–Madison can continue to grow and evolve for decades within its existing Campus Development Plan Boundary. No large boundary expansions needed, no satellite campuses required. The 2005 Campus Master Plan was supported by a Long-Range Transportation Plan and a Utility Master Plan.

The 2015 Campus Master Plan Update picks up where the 2005 Campus Master Plan left off. Given the beauty of the campus lakeshore and open spaces, incredulously the campus has never prepared a formal landscape master plan. As much as the 2005 Campus Master Plan was focused on building siting and density, this update is focused on the spaces between the

buildings. It delineates the qualities of the most successful active, passive, and working open spaces, and designates new open spaces in the areas of campus that do not meet the character of the historic core. It restores many of Willow Creek’s biological and ecological functions while offering new opportunities for engagement and interpretation. The Landscape Master Plan connects existing and planned open spaces for all campus users – faculty, staff, students, visitors, and the campus’s flora and fauna.

The Lake Mendota shoreline is the most characteristic component of the UW–Madison campus landscape. From the Memorial Union Terrace to Picnic Point and beyond, campus users enjoy the shoreline throughout the seasons. Yet, with this inheritance comes great responsibility. How the campus and the City of Madison treat the water that flows into the chain of lakes greatly influences lake health. UW–Madison has always been a regional leader in implementing effective stormwater management practices and facilities. The 2015 Campus Master Plan Update includes the university’s most comprehensive campuswide stormwater and green infrastructure master planning. The state’s stormwater requirements are stringent and getting more so, and with the campus’s 4 miles of shoreline, their impacts are tremendous. The minimal objective of the Green Infrastructure & Stormwater Management Master Plan is to meet and exceed these requirements. However, our goal is to become a national leader in how the campus can reduce its negative impacts and contribute to making the water flowing into our lakes cleaner, while also educating campus users of the campus ecosystem.

The 2015 Campus Master Plan Update includes updates to the Transportation and Utility Master Plans. Since 2005, circulation congestion on campus has increased, and UW–Madison has met the challenge through truly exemplary efforts with transportation demand management. This update pushes the university further, improving transportation for all modes. The Utility Master Plan continues to address the campus’s aging utility infrastructure and enables constant building changes, all the while seeking more economical and sustainable methods.

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Parcels indicated in blue and within the Campus Development Plan Boundary (black line) are subject to the master plan approval granted by City of Madison ordinance ID 47245.

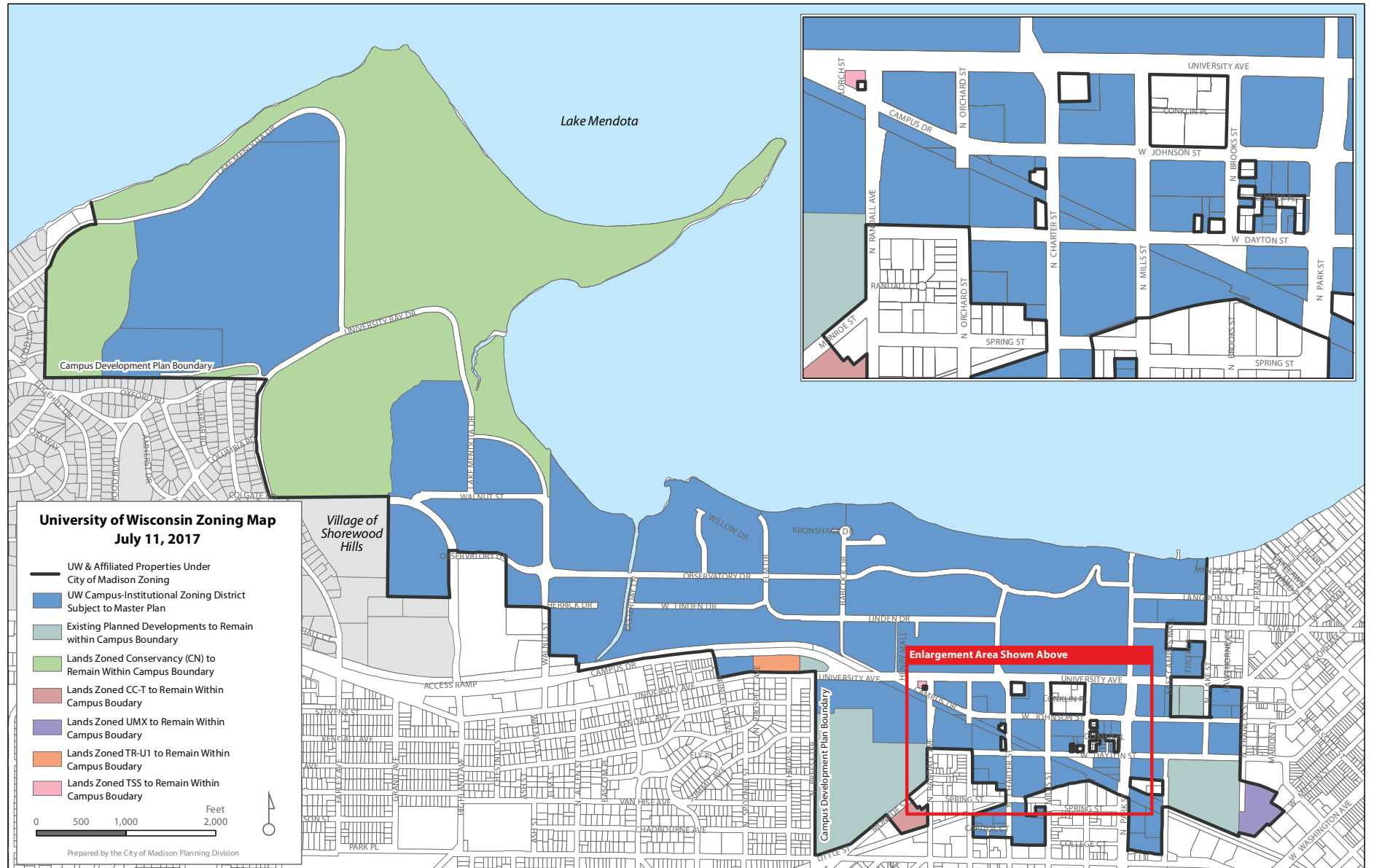


Figure iii - University of Wisconsin Campus-Institutional Zoning Map

iv City of Madison

Conditions of Approval - Planning Requirements

Conditions of approval recommended by City agencies to be followed as future projects are realized within the Campus Development Plan Boundary.

1. Developing Green Streets will require that the University work with the City Engineering Division to develop a cross-section that meets the needs of pedestrian, bicycle and vehicle traffic while enhancing the “green” nature of the street. This may require that easements or additional right of way be dedicated to allow for the required width of cross-section.
2. Until technology is developed that removes chlorides from the winter management strategies of the University and City of Madison, “green” infrastructure improvements on W. Dayton and N. Charter streets shall not include infiltration practices that cannot be diverted for the winter seasons, as these compounds are incompatible with infiltration devices. Further, as these roads are arterial bus routes chlorides are currently necessary for winter operation of the system.
3. The proposed cross-section for University Avenue, including a protected two-way bike path, should be installed if found to be beneficial after further public involvement and study.
4. The proposed recommendations for N. Charter Street, N. Mills Street and N. Brooks Street will require more study/ public involvement to determine traffic and/or right of way impacts.
5. The City recognizes that some existing parking lots may be reduced or eliminated and parking may be added in other areas. New areas of concentrations of parking may affect City streets operation and right of way widths required. A Traffic Impact Analysis, right of way improvements and/or dedications may be required.
6. As part of the master plan, it is anticipated that there will likely be some University of Wisconsin improvements within City right of ways. The applicant shall be aware that coordination of these improvements within public right of ways may require, but are not limited to, maintenance agreements, encroachment agreements, air/ subterranean leases, street vacations, or intergovernmental agreements.
7. The applicant shall be aware that redevelopment of sites comprised of more than one platted lot will likely require a land division approved by the City of Madison to dissolve underlying lot lines.
8. All proposed right-of-way vacations shall be approved or denied at the time of the proposed project and after the approval of a TIA reviewed and approved by the City Traffic Engineer.
9. All relevant sections of the Zoning Code and Madison General Ordinances, which may be amended from time to time, shall apply to this Campus Master Plan, unless otherwise noted in the final approved Master Plan documents
10. Vacation of Walnut Street north of Observatory Drive, and construction of a new north-south street east of Highland Avenue (between Observatory Drive and Marsh Drive), will require alteration of current transit operations, including the construction of new bus stops locations.
11. Every effort has been taken to remove references to future university planning initiatives on lands within the Campus Development Plan Boundary, but not owned by the Board of Regents. For reference, these planning initiatives are identified in the UW-Madison Campus Master Plan Technical Document and support materials.

Abbreviations and Acronyms

ADA: Americans with Disabilities Act

ADAAG: Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines

ADT: Average Daily Trips

AE: Architect/Engineer

AWT: Average Weekly Trips

AHABS: The Animal Health and Biomedical Sciences Building

APPA: Formerly the Association of Physical Plant Administrators, today known as “APPA: Leadership in Educational Facilities.” The association supports the development and training of education facilities personnel.

ANSI: American National Standards Institute

ASM: Associated Students of Madison

BOR: Board of Regents

C-I: Campus Institutional District Zoning

CDPB: Campus Development Plan Boundary

CF: Cubic feet

CLI: Cultural Landscape Inventory

CLR: Cultural Landscape Report

CN: Conservation Zoning Classification (City of Madison)

CPC: Campus Planning Committee (UW-Madison)

CPD: Capital Planning & Development

CPLA: Capital Planning & Landscape Architecture

CPTED: Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design, is defined as a multi-disciplinary approach to deterring criminal behavior through environmental design

CSC: Clincial Science Center

C/W: Corridor Width of Street where no street right-of-way exists

DFD: Division of Facilities Development (Wisconsin)

DOA: Department of Administration (Wisconsin)

DRB: Design Review Board (UW-Madison)

EAB: Emerald Ash Borer

EPA: Environmental Protection Agency

FAR: Floor Area Ratio

FP&M: Facilities Planning & Management at UW–Madison

GI: Green Infrastructure

GIS: Geographic Information System

GSF: Gross Square Feet

LEED: Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design

LRTP: Long Range Transportation Plan

MGO: Madison General Ordinance

PD: Planned Development Zoning

PUD: Planned Unit Development (now called PD: Planned Development)

R/W: Right-of-Way of Street

SBC: State Building Commission

SF: Square feet

TDM: Transportation Demand Management

TIA: Transportation Impact Analysis

WEPA: Wisconsin Environmental Policy Act

WHS: Wisconsin Historical Society

WinSLAMM: Source Loading and Management Model for Windows

WSOR: Wisconsin & Southern Railroad