1. What is the university experience that we want first-year WYOMING students to have?

Sean Blackburn
Vice President for Student Affairs

Wednesday, May 29, 2019
Goals of the First Year Experience at UW

What does an ideal freshman year experience produce?

- Assist students with the transition to College and UW
- Prepare for future academic success
- Retain and launch on a four-year graduation path
- Personally and social responsible
- Formation of well-rounded, life-long learning, citizen leaders
Goals of the First Year Experience at UW:

- Academic and Social Adjustment
- Improved confidence and self-efficacy
- Increased student engagement
- Introduce the campus culture and build community
- Improved critical thinking, analytical thinking, and problem-solving skills

(Outcomes from First-Year Programs, National Resource Center for The First-Year Experience and Students in Transition)
Goals of the First Year Experience at UW

Academic and Social Adjustment:

- 66.6% of UW Students are Wyoming Residents
- Wyoming population per square mile (2010): 5.8
  - 23.8 Nebraska
  - 48.5 Colorado
  - 96.3 Texas
  - 239.1 California

(Source: US Census & UW Fact Book)
## Goals of the First Year Experience at UW

### Academic and Social Adjustment:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cheyenne</td>
<td>62,986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Casper</td>
<td>59,171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Laramie</td>
<td>32,104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Gillette</td>
<td>31,783</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Rock Springs</td>
<td>23,820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Sheridan</td>
<td>17,816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>UW Students &amp; Benefited F/S</td>
<td>15,245</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: US Census & UW Fact Book)
Academic and Social Adjustment:

If White Hall was a town in Wyoming it would be just smaller than Big Piney Wyoming.

Price Sensitive: “For Wyoming student with Hathaway 60% graduated without student loan debt” (UW Fact Book).

Conclusion:
• High-density, expensive, isolating first-year housing does not help Wyoming students adjust to UW and find success.
• We need housing that scales between small town Wyoming and UW
• Housing that develops community and a sense of place
• Housing that integrates academic programs (LLCs)
Goals of the First Year Experience at UW

Improved Confidence and Self-Efficacy:

• Summer bridge programs
• Rich support systems (resident assistants, residence coordinators, early alert, educational programming, tutoring, behavior health services, and social engagement)
• Developmentally and socially appropriate housing: doubles and singles
• Living and Learning Communities (LLCs)
Goals of the First Year Experience at UW

Increased Student Engagement:

• Living and Learning Communities (LLCs)
• Spaces to connect with peers (lounges, kitchens, study nooks, integrated laundry, food-service, and out-door community/programming space)
• Integrated student life and academic programs
• Sense of identity and place – Example: Honors House
Goals of the First Year Experience at UW

Introduce the Campus Culture and Build Community:

• Admissions and enrollment programs
• Summer Orientation in the Residence Halls
• Cowboy Welcome (welcome week programs)
• Living and Learning Communities (LLCs)
• Campus Traditions (homecoming, athletics)
Goals of the First Year Experience at UW

Improved critical thinking, analytical thinking, and problem-solving skills:

- Living and Learning Communities (LLCs)
- More first-year students on-campus
- Expanded programing: First-year transition course, a common read, first generation support programming, study abroad preparations, and more academic learning communities.
2. Alternatives available in creating residential academic programs

Caitlyn Clauson, Principal-in-Charge, Sasaki Associates
Stephen Lacker, Housing & Student Life Specialist, Sasaki Associates
1. Individual residence halls share central academic and student life facilities: dining, recreation, social spaces, etc. in their first two years, then move to independent living options for the last two years.

2. Individual residence halls share central academic and student life facilities: dining, recreation, social spaces, etc. for all four years.
3. Residence halls are arranged in “neighborhoods” to share amenities. Students live in one neighborhood for all four years.

4. Each residential college hosts their own amenities, to be used by the same residents for all four years; or in a dedicated first year residence hall followed by three years in a residential college.
First Year Housing – Best Practices

**FLOOR**
- Small scale communities of 20 to 30 aggregated into larger buildings
- Primarily double rooms, with some singles
- Community bathrooms on a hallway
- Common study and lounge space throughout upper residential levels

**BUILDING**
- A rich complement of common spaces on the first level, including academic functions
- Distributed student and professional staff, including faculty-in-residence programs

**DISTRICT**
- Proximity to outdoor gathering areas (small and large, to accommodate the entire class)
- Intentional dining experience

**CAMPUS**
- Located near the campus academic core
- Located near student life and student services facilities
- Strong connection to campus open space
Peer Residential Program – Composition of Community

500 beds

1 x
Resident Director Apartment / Faculty in Residence Apartment

4 x
Graduate Residential Fellows

16 x LIVING GROUP
Ranges from 21 – 30 people

1 RA

25% in Singles
75% in Doubles

COMMON SPACES
Lounge
Kitchenette
Study Rooms
Nooks
Bathrooms
Ideal Unit Type by Student Development

First Year Students

UNIT TYPE 1: SINGLE BEDROOM
UNIT TYPE 2: DOUBLE BEDROOM

Upper Level Students

UNIT TYPE 1: THREE BED SEMI-SUITE
UNIT TYPE 2: FOUR BED SEMI-SUITE

UNIT TYPE 1: TWO DOUBLES SUITE / APARTMENT
UNIT TYPE 2: FOUR SINGLES SUITE / APARTMENT

FLOOR
Ideal Unit Type

UNIT TYPE 2: DOUBLE BEDROOM

UNIT TYPE 1: SINGLE BEDROOM
Community Bathroom – Privacy Gradient for 8 – 10 students

Grooming: shared, supporting community formation

Bathing: private for full bathing activity; shower, toweling, dressing

Toileting: full privacy
Common Spaces throughout the Upper Floors

LOUNGE @350 SF
QUIET SPACE @200 SF
LOUNGE @480 SF (+KITCHENETTE)
HANGOUT SPACE @350 SF

SAMPLE FLOOR PLAN – 46 BEDS (12 SINGLES + 17 DOUBLES)
Common Spaces on the Ground Floor

PAVILION AT LAUREL VILLAGE, CSU FORT COLLINS

ACTIVE ATRIUMS, PURDUE UNIVERSITY

LAUNDRY, FORDHAM UNIVERSITY

GAME LOUNGE, BRIDGEWATER STATE
Academic Integration: Classrooms
Academic Integration: Learning Commons

KALAPUYA ILIHI RESIDENCE HALL, UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

BUILDING
PARK MANOR WEST RESIDENCE HALL AND INNOVATION CENTER, BABSON COLLEGE

BUILDING
UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING

Academic Integration: Innovation

PARK MANOR WEST RESIDENCE HALL AND INNOVATION CENTER, BABSON COLLEGE
Proximity to Outdoor Community Spaces

GOUCHER COLLEGE, FIRST YEAR RESIDENTIAL VILLAGE

CSU FORT COLLINS, LAUREL VILLAGE

PAVILION AT LAUREL VILLAGE
CSU FORT COLLINS
Intentional First Year Dining Experience

GOUCHER COLLEGE, MARY FISHER DINING HALL

LOCAL POINT, UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

DISTRICT
3. Massing and spacing of student residence halls

Caitlyn Clauson, Principal-in-Charge, Sasaki Associates
Stephen Lacker, Housing & Student Life Specialist, Sasaki Associates
HB 293 Sites

- Key location adjacent to the heart of the campus
- Shifts the focus of residential beds toward the campus core
- Opportunity for spatial and pedestrian integration across 15th
- Future of existing residential district
Potential Prerequisite Projects

- Property Acquisition
- Removal and Relocation of Service Building
- Removal and Relocation of Wyoming Hall and Parking
- Parking and Transit Accommodation Strategy
- Removal and Relocation of Cooper House and Parking
- Phase 1: Housing Site 1
- Phase 1: Housing Site 2
- Phase 1: Wyoming Union Site
- Phase 1: Parking Garage
- Phase 2: Demolition/Renovation
Urban Design Considerations

- Maintain campus setback character

Total Site SF: 303,670 SF
Total Acreage: 6.97 acres
Urban Design Considerations

- Maintain campus setback character
- Improve campus connectivity through critical open spaces
- Arrival sequence

Gateway and arrival views to campus

Integration with Lewis Street corridor

Union expansion and open space connections

Open Space Connections
Future of Existing Residential
Key Pedestrian Connections
Conceptual Footprints
Conceptual Massing & Capacity Studies

Total GSF:
- 712,710 GSF (Beds)
- 20,500 GSF (Dining)

Total Beds:
- 2,036 (350 GSF / Bed)
- 2,193 (325 GSF / Bed)
Conceptual Massing & Capacity Studies

Total GSF:
- 720,520 GSF (Beds)
- 20,500 GSF (Dining)

Total Beds:
- 2,059 (350 GSF/Bed)
- 2,217 (325 GSF/Bed)
4. Alternatives available in building parking capacity

Paul Kunkel, UW Parking and Transportation
Matt Newman, UW University Architect
Parking Alternatives

Alternative #1 – Build Parking Structure

Considerations
- Siting, # of spaces, ramp configuration
- Shared Use
  - Transit Hub (modal integration)
  - Welcome center, office space, and/or commercial
  - Police Station
  - Employees
  - Residents
  - Visitors
- Capacity of surrounding streets
- Access/Egress
- Sustainability
- Security
- Minimizing vehicle/pedestrian conflicts

Common Mistakes
- Not siting appropriately (not convenient for users)
- Not building to meet demand (over/under building)
- Garage parking is cost prohibitive and results in low use
- Using for only the sole purpose of parking
- Not visually appealing, doesn’t integrate with the rest of campus
Parking Alternatives

Alternative #1 - Proposed Site (15th and Bradley)

Benefits

- Maintains existing supply in moderate proximity to core campus
- Maintains visitor parking option
- Provides to additional green space east of Wyoming Union

Considerations

- Cost – initial, ongoing and to the user
- Distance (1/3 to 1/5 mile to current “core” campus)
- No net gain in parking spaces, number of spaces remains the same
- Traffic Flow issues
- Slope differential
General Parking Cost Figures
Surface Parking - $4k/space
Above Grade Structure - $25k/space
Below Grade Structure - $50k/space

600-space above grade structure - $15M
30-year bond @ 3.1% = $770k annual debt service

Operating Expenses (utilities, cleaning, routine maintenance) - $60k/year
Major Maintenance and repairs sinking fund - $150k year

Cost To Users (costs distributed throughout system)
Faculty/Staff Permits - $210/annually to $627/annually
Student Permits - $163/annually to $418/annually
## Parking Alternatives

### Peer Institutions (w/ parking structures)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Garage Permit Cost (Annual)</th>
<th>Surface Permit Cost (Annual)</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>University of Wyoming</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>$210.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado State University</td>
<td>$600.00</td>
<td>$600.00</td>
<td>2 garages (845, 648 spaces)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kansas State University</td>
<td>$600.00</td>
<td>$600.00</td>
<td>1,385 spaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana State University</td>
<td>$525.00</td>
<td>$205.00</td>
<td>550 spaces garage 50% funded by donations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma State University</td>
<td>$355.00</td>
<td>$143.00</td>
<td>650 spaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Nevada – Reno</td>
<td>$566.00</td>
<td>$278.00</td>
<td>1,540 spaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington State University</td>
<td>$676.41</td>
<td>$307.87</td>
<td>4 garages (125, 114, 269, 285)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of New Mexico</td>
<td>$598.00</td>
<td>$437.50</td>
<td>3 garages (average 600 spaces)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Utah</td>
<td>$660.00</td>
<td>$630.00</td>
<td>11 garages (average 400 spaces)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Parking Alternatives

Alternative #2 – Utilize existing parking supply / expand transit (Walker Plan)

- No additional parking added
- Utilizing existing supply (56% occupancy)
- With proposed housing footprint, permitted supply decreases by 627
- Expand and improve transit, add park-and-ride lots to north and west
- Transportation Demand Strategies
  - Tiered permit pricing
  - Free day permits for choosing transit
  - Guaranteed ride home
Parking Alternatives

Walker Proposed Parking Permit Tier Structure

Source: Walker Consultants
Parking Alternatives

Alternative #3 – Build additional surface parking east of 15th

- Surface parking on current housing and dining locations (600-650 spaces)
- Add parking in field southwest of stadium (350-400 spaces)
- Support with shuttle service, improved pedestrian pathways
Parking Alternatives

Alternative #4 – Hybrid plan (Walker + Smaller Supporting Parking Structure(s))

- Potential sites
  - Ivinson Lot (148 spaces)
  - Cooper Lot (85 spaces)

- 300-400 space structures

- Combine increased transit from peripheral tiered surface lots, tiered permit structure, transit demand management options while increasing parking on core campus
Housing Project Parking Impacts
5. Utility tunnels and how they work together

John Davis, Associate Vice President for Operations
Frosty Selmer, Deputy Director Utilities Management
Major Impacts:

- Electric tie to Central Energy Plant
- Steam/condensate in Lewis
- City Utilities (most not represented)
- Lewis must remain a City/UW corridor
- Bradley and both 13th and 14th from Lewis to Bradley need to be utility corridors
Existing Utilities Impact: Wyoming Hall, Half Acre Parking

Major Impacts:
- Electric tie to Central Energy Plant
- Steam Tunnel
- Steam and Condensate
- Chilled Water
- Irrigation Mainlines
- City water line relocate
- Sanitary Sewer may need replacement to 13th.
- N-S utility corridor needed between McWhinnie & Wyo and E-W from Willett west of 15th.
Utilities Impact: Cooper House area

Major Impacts:
- Electric (Rocky Mountain Power line runs down the S side of Ivinson)
- Could run Hot Water & Chilled Water Lines & Electric from COB-COE Alcove
- IT from COB/Visitors Center
6. Timeline

Matt Kibbon, Deputy Director Planning and Construction