

Bowie State University Facilities Master Plan

December 3, 2010

Hord Coplan Macht, Inc. Architects, Planners



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BOWIE, MARYLAND**

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INTRODUCTION

This Facilities Master Plan establishes a framework for the physical growth and change that can be anticipated for Bowie State University. Examining current and future facilities needs and informed by enrollment projections, it establishes space needs by discipline. Capital projects are identified as short (0-5 years), medium (5-10 years) or long term (10-20 years) projects; some may be undertaken as funds become available and as influenced by University System of Maryland policy. For each major project that proceeds, the master plan will need to be followed by programming, design, and construction, unless programming or design have been undertaken already. The master plan does not attempt to design projects, but it does provide a site development plan for the Bowie campus, identifying locations and establishing relationships of major components.

The Master Plan should be regarded as a working document, which will need to be periodically reviewed and updated; it is recommended that the update should occur by or before 2015. An early event such as availability of funding for a major project, may suggest an earlier update. As a 10-year master plan, the space needs are projected 10 years from the most recent Fall semester for which data is available, which is 2009. The nominal planning horizon used in this report is 2020, 10 years from this report year.

This report is both a master plan and facilities assessment. The facilities assessment component provides a current inventory and evaluation for the site infrastructure, buildings, and building systems for the Bowie State campus. This provides the foundation for the evaluation, both quantitatively and qualitatively, of the facilities and for recommendations for improvements to the site and buildings.

Because of inevitable unforeseen changes in programs, priorities, policies, and funding, this Facilities Master Plan should be viewed as a fluid document that is a conceptual tool and guide for making decisions regarding Bowie State University's physical resources. This document integrates academic and physical planning on a campus-wide basis; as facility and site development needs change or are newly identified, they must be incorporated into subsequent plan updates.

The planning process for development of this Facilities Master Plan, based first on precepts established by the Bowie State University Strategic Plan, results in a long-range planning document that addresses a broad range of subjects:

- Application of the University's vision, mission, functional and instructional program emphases, and organizational structure to the master plan.
- Description of the students in terms of credit participation and choice of academic programs.
- Academic programs and projections of institutional growth.
- Inventory of existing facilities and patterns of physical development.
- Identification of projects that are needed to support the programs, personnel, and students of the University for the next ten years.

The information contained in this Facilities Master Plan serves various purposes. It provides the University a written reference that can be used to facilitate communication within the BSU community and with representatives of local and state review agencies. This document provides the rationale for physical improvements and serves as the basis for long-range capital development. Inventory data concerning the existing facilities are collected and presented. Alternative actions to deliver improved educational facilities are presented. Recommendations are provided for renovation, replacement, and/or new construction as necessary, and priorities are suggested for the recommended facilities actions. In brief, this document examines the inventory of existing facilities and physical resources, identifies current and future facility needs of Bowie State University, and then provides a framework for achieving the required additional facilities.

Planning Objectives

- Provide settings to best fulfill the mission and vision of the University
- Support the University's Strategic Plan
- Make learning, visiting and working on campus a positive experience
- Provide settings to facilitate learning
- Respect the traditions of Bowie State University
- Provide for orderly growth and flexibility in future expansion
- Establish priorities and sequence of development of capital projects
- Reinforce the University's sustainability goals
- Respect and safeguard the natural environment
- Mitigate and, where possible, eliminate pedestrian-vehicle conflicts
- Establish clear identity of the campus and building entrances
- Create memorable spaces
- Enhance accessibility
- Inform State and local agencies & governments and leadership staff of the positive aspects and needs of the University

The Planning Process

The Master Plan was developed during the 9 month period from February, 2010 – October, 2010. Information gathering began with the University providing information on the facilities, institutional history, enrollment, programs and operations. Serving as the basis for current and future space needs, the enrollment and projected enrollment were established by the University, incorporating MHEC projections and planned program expansion, which further increased the projected enrollment. Using MHEC formulae, space needs were determined and allocated according to HEGIS code. Interviews, focus groups, open "town hall" meetings and workshops were conducted with students, staff, faculty, the University leadership, County representatives, and the steering committee for the master plan.

Parallel to these efforts, the buildings were documented photographically and with floor plans of each existing building where plans were available. Relevant reports, including but not limited to the *2008 Student Housing Market Study*, *2009 Climate Action Plan*, *2009 Bowie State MARC Station Sector Plan and Proposed SMA*, *2010 Campus Wide Improvements Facility Program*, and the *Academic Plan 2010-2015*, were examined and considered with the consultant team's more current evaluations. Site conditions were evaluated in the same way. The consultants visited the campus on several occasions and assessed the condition of all buildings and the site. Combining considerations of formula-driven space needs calculations, as well as qualitative factors, the consultant team and University developed a list of recommended capital projects. Alternative site development plans were developed to accommodate capital projects, including renovations and proposed new construction. In addition, the consultant team reviewed the significant impact and relationship of the proposed town center immediately west of the campus. A preferred plan was selected and refined, ultimately becoming the selected development plan for this report.

Organization of the Report

Chapter 1	Executive Summary
Chapter 2	Overview of the University
Chapter 3	Space Needs
Chapter 4	Facilities Assessment
Chapter 5	Recommendations, Campus Development

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Any project such as this requires a great deal of help from a large number of people. We met with over one hundred members of the University community, including representatives of the administration, faculty, staff, students, the BSU Alumni Association, and County planners. All had helpful opinions and information to share. The President of the University, Dr. Mickey Burnim, and members of the Facilities Master Plan Committee have contributed their time, knowledge of the University, and thoughtful comments on the University's needs. In addition, representatives of Prince Georges County and the City of Bowie shared their perspectives with University officials in support of the planning process. In particular, a core committee consisting of Dr. Karl Brockenbrough, Vice President, Administration and Finance, Dr. Antoinette Coleman, Dean, College of Professional Studies, Darryl Williford, Director, Facilities Management, and John Hammond, Senior Project Manager and University Architect, provided important data, timely decisions, and wise guidance to the benefit of the consultant team and to the betterment of the Facilities Master Plan.

The University's Facilities Master Plan Committee consisted of the following persons:

UNIVERSITY SHARED GOVERNANCE REPRESENTATION

Co-Chairs – Dr. Antoinette Coleman & Dr. Karl Brockenbrough
Faculty Senate – Dr. Josephine Wilson
Staff Council – Roberte Foster
Student Government Association – Kirk Pressley
Graduate Student Association – Nnanne Ekedebe
University Council – Trenita Johnson
Department of Information Technology – Marivic Weiss
Provost Representatives– Dr. Elaine Davis, Dr. Anisha Campbell, Dr. Jake Johnson

INTERNAL RESOURCE GROUP

Darryl Williford
John Hammond
Gayle Fink

EXTERNAL RESOURCE GROUP

Maryland National Capital Parks and Planning Commission
Prince Georges County Council
City of Bowie
BSU Alumni Association
Johnson Controls
Thompson Hospitality, Inc.
American Building Maintenance

CONSULTANT TEAM

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Abbreviations

Used in the Report

ACBSP	Association of Collegiate Business Schools and Programs
BOMA	Building Owners and Managers Association
BSU	Bowie State University
CBGS	Center for Business and Graduate Studies
CLT	Center for Learning and Technology
CMRC	Christa McAuliffe Residential Community
CSAB	Computer Sciences Accreditation Board
FPAC	Fine and Performing Arts Center
FTDE	Full Time Day Equivalent
FTE	Full Time Equivalent
FTEF	Full Time Equivalent Faculty
FTES	Full Time Equivalent Student
GSF	Gross Square Feet
HBI	Historically Black Institution
HEGIS	Higher Education General Information Survey
LEED	Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design
MARC	Maryland Area Regional Commuter (Train Service)
MLK	Martin Luther King, Jr. (Communication Arts Center)
MNCPPC	Maryland-National Park and Planning Commission
NASF	Net Assignable Square Feet
NCATE	National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education
PBVE	Physical Bound Volume Equivalent
PE	Physical Education
PEPCO	Potomac Electric & Power Company
PG	Prince George's (County)
ROTC	Reserve Officers Training Corps
SGAP	Space Guideline Application Program
USM	University System of Maryland
WSCH	Weekly Student Contact Hour(s)
WSSC	Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission

Chapter 1

Executive Summary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

SNAPSHOT IN TIME

This Facilities Master Plan (the "Plan") addresses the accomplishments, needs and aspirations of Bowie State University at a time of historic and projected enrollment growth, current and growing facilities needs, visionary plans, and an economic downturn with impacts on public budgets not seen in several decades. The Plan acknowledges the fiscal realities of 2010 capital planning while keeping the needs of the institution as paramount, within the long range vision. The Plan embraces the University's pride in its history, programs, and campus and lays out a roadmap for development which, if fully implemented, will provide the facilities necessary to satisfy the needs of a modern, comprehensive university. Major factors influencing this plan and distinguishing it from others include the following:

- The MARC Sector Plan, planning for a new mixed-use town center immediately west of the campus
- Significant projected enrollment growth
- Significant projected increase in the number of students living on campus
- Significant need for additional, new buildings and additions to existing buildings
- Aging buildings requiring renovation or demolition

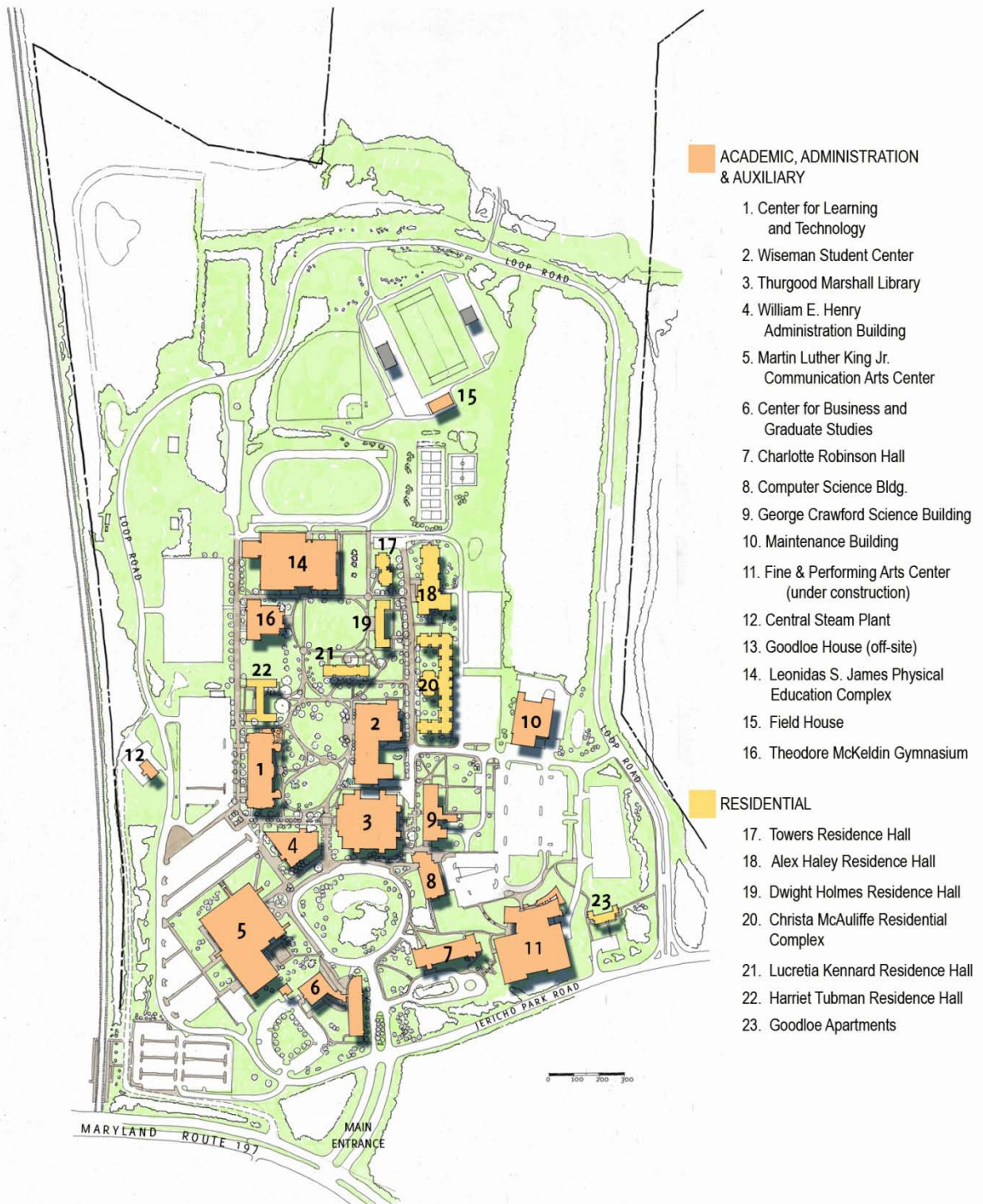
PURPOSE

The Plan was undertaken to establish a framework for the physical growth and change that can be anticipated for Bowie State University over the next ten years. It establishes projected enrollment growth and space needs. Several capital projects are identified and others are suggested. For each major project the master plan will need to be followed by programming, design and construction. The master plan does not attempt to design projects but it does provide a campus development plan which suggests locations for specific projects and organizes them within the boundaries of the current campus.

METHODOLOGY

The team has:

- Used existing information to create the base site plan.
- Gathered and evaluated the significant statistics of the University, including population trends, enrollment characteristics and trends, academic programs, and space inventory.
- Reviewed the University's Mission, Vision, and Strategic Plan in relation to the setting that they provide for the Facilities Master Plan. In addition, the team reviewed numerous documents related to the academic programs, facilities, operations and planning for the University.
- Interviewed a wide range of constituencies from the University, the community, and local and state government.
- Performed walk through surveys of existing buildings to gain a sense of their character and condition. This was coupled with data from the University as well as observations of the campus.
- Tabulated and organized by HEGIS code each space, compared the existing to the State allowances, and noted deficiencies.
- Evaluated the existing buildings and site and determined the suitability of the facilities for existing and future needs of the University.
- Proposed and evaluated several schemes, consolidating and distilling the most beneficial elements from each into a cohesive campus plan.



Existing Campus

OVERVIEW

Bowie State University (BSU or Bowie) is a nationally accredited four-year Master's (Comprehensive) University (MA I) by Carnegie classification. Established in 1865, BSU is the oldest of the four Historically Black Institutions (HBIs) of higher education in the State of Maryland and the fifth oldest in the nation. Offering 20 bachelor's degree programs, 20 master's degree programs, and two doctoral degree programs, BSU is one of 11 degree-granting institutions in the University System of Maryland (USM). USM comprises 12 institutions, two regional higher education centers, various institutes, and a system office.

Having evolved from a normal school into a comprehensive university, Bowie State University currently serves a diverse student population, providing educational opportunities that will enable students to function in a highly technological and interdependent world. The university continues to honor its heritage of providing access to higher education for under-represented populations, with a continuing commitment to African-Americans.

Bowie State University is also a leader in the infusion of technology into the curriculum while maintaining its role as an institution grounded in the liberal arts, and produces graduates who are leaders among their peers in a global community, who think critically, who value diversity, and who are committed to high moral standards. Bowie remains a leader in the graduation of African Americans in teacher education and technological fields.

Bowie State University is in a rural setting centrally located on a scenic and serene wooded tract next to the City of Bowie, between the metropolitan areas of Baltimore (25 miles), Washington D.C. (17 miles), and Annapolis (15 miles). The campus is about five miles east of Greenbelt and Lanham, and seven miles north of the Capital Beltway (95) at the New Carrollton exit at Route 450. The Baltimore-Washington Parkway is less than five miles west of the university if using either the Greenbelt Route 193 exit or the Laurel Route 197 exit. Route 197 brings motorists within 200 yards of the campus. The Baltimore-Washington-Annapolis triangle serves as a center of international, national, and regional business, government and technology. Located within close proximity to each of these urban hubs, BSU has on-campus access to the MARC train and Metrobus making it easily accessible.

HISTORY AND CHARACTER

Bowie State University is an outgrowth of the first school opened in Baltimore, Maryland, on January 9, 1865, by the Baltimore Association for the Moral and Educational Improvement of Colored People, which was organized on November 28, 1864, to engage in its self appointed mission on a statewide basis. The first classes organized by the Baltimore Association were really elementary and the school was designated School #1. In the same building as School #1, the first normal school classes were held. In 1866 the normal school moved to its permanent home, a renovated building of the Friends Meeting House at the corner of Saratoga N.W. and Courtland Streets. The first normal school classes sponsored by the Baltimore Association were held in the African Baptist Church, located on the corner of Calvert and Saratoga Streets for the relocation of its normal school to train Negro teachers.

On April 8, 1908, at the request of the Baltimore Normal School, which desired permanent status and funding as an institution for the education of Negro teachers, the State Legislature authorized its board of Education to assume control of the school. The same law re-designated the institution as Normal School No.3. Subsequently, the institution was physically relocated to a 187-acre tract in Prince George's County. By 1914, it had become known as the Maryland Normal and Industrial School at Bowie. A two-year professional curriculum in Teacher Education, which started in 1925 with the approval of the State Board of Education, was expanded to train teachers for junior high schools. Ten years later, permission was granted to implement a more comprehensive teach-training program for secondary education. In 1963, a liberal arts program was established and the name of the institution was changed to Bowie State College. In 1970, Bowie State College was authorized to grant the Master of Education which was its first graduate degree. On July 1, 1988, Bowie State College officially became Bowie State University, a change reflecting significant growth in the Institution's programs, enrollment, and service to the area. On that same day, the university also became one of 11 constituent institution of the newly formed University System of Maryland.

In fall 1992, Bowie State University took a distinctive step into the international market by becoming the first Historically Black University in the nation to expand its satellite and continuing education programs overseas eventually offering graduate programs in Management Information Systems and Administrative management to military personnel stationed in Europe and Asia. In spring 1994, The Maryland Higher Education Commission approved a new mission for Bowie State University, reaffirming its heritage and special commitment to the African American community and identifying a special focus on computer and technology applications, as well as an enhanced role as a teaching institution.

One of the nation's fastest college supercomputers was built by university faculty and students and placed in service. Also in 2005, Bowie State University graduated its first class of candidates who earned a Doctorate of Education in education leadership (EdD) and its first class of four-year nursing students from the School of Professional Studies. The Doctoral Degree in Computer Science was approved and classed began in fall 2006.

During spring 2008, the University System of Maryland officially designated Bowie as a "growth institution", confirming the expectation that Bowie will absorb more students over the next decade. The institution continues aggressive marketing and outreach as part of an ongoing enrollment initiative.

In fall 2009 there was a ground breaking ceremony for a new \$79 million Fine and Performing Arts Center. This 123,000 square foot facility includes a 400-seat main theater, a 200-seat black box theater, a 200-seat recital hall, an art gallery, classrooms, class laboratories and offices.

Bowie State University has positioned itself for the challenges of the 21st Century by continuing to build systems of academic and institutional excellence.

MISSION, VISION, CORE VALUES AND INSTITUTIONAL GOALS

Bowie State University's *Strategic Plan 2007-2012* further reinforces its commitment to the mission, vision, core values and institutional goals by incorporating them into the document's foundation.

Mission Statement Bowie State University, through the effective and efficient management of its resources, provides high-quality and affordable educational opportunities at the bachelor's, master's, and doctoral levels for a diverse student population of Maryland citizens and the global community.

The educational programs are designed to broaden the knowledge base and skill set of students across disciplines and to enable students to think critically, value diversity, become effective leaders, function competently in a highly technical world, and pursue advanced graduate study. The university is committed to increasing the number of students from under-represented minorities who earn advanced degrees in computer science, mathematics, information technology, and education. Constituent needs, market demands, and emerging challenges confronting socioeconomic cultures serve as important bases in the university's efforts to develop educational programs and improve student access to instruction.

Vision Statement Bowie State University is a principal center of learning in the State in computer science and information technology, mathematics, education, business, communications, arts, and health and human services; delivering quality instruction regionally, nationally, and internationally to a diverse population of students with a course of study that ensures a broad scope of knowledge and understanding that is deeply rooted in expanded research activities. The university excels in teacher education, and will become the premier teacher of teachers. Through the integration of internal business processes, technology and the teamwork of administration, faculty, and staff, the university will be recognized statewide as a model of excellence in higher education for the effective and efficient use of human, financial, and physical resources.

Core Values

- Excellence: Promote a love for learning, discovery, and integration across a wide range of disciplines and interests.
- Civility: Foster an environment in which each individual is valued, can live safely, and can express himself or herself without fear of reprisal.
- Integrity: Promote a sense of justice, trust, consistency, and fair play.
- Diversity: Promote an awareness of and sensitivity toward differences of race, gender, ethnicity, national origin, culture, sexual orientation, religion, age, and disability.
- Accountability: Provide effective and efficient service all university constituents.

Institutional Goals

- Goal 1: Provide high-quality and affordable academic programs and support services for all students
- Goal 2: Support growth by enhancing recruitment, access, and retention efforts university-wide
- Goal 3: Promote regional economic and workforce development
- Goal 4: Increase the university's external funding
- Goal 5: Promote effective and efficient use of institutional resources
- Goal 6: Enhance the university's image

ACADEMIC PROGRAMS

Bowie's national, regional, and state accredited academic programs are designed to prepare students for immediate employment or graduate studies. The institution's state-of-the-art information infrastructure, facilities, research laboratories, and technology-enabled interactive classrooms provide businesses and government with excellent opportunities for new partnerships and collaborative projects of mutual benefits. BSU administers its programs of instruction through four colleges: College of Arts and Sciences, College of Business, College of Education, and College of Professional Studies.

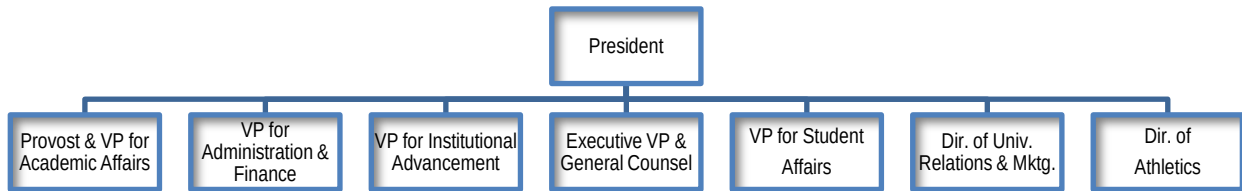
BSU is one of only six institutions in the nation designated by NASA and the National Science Foundation as Model Institutions for Excellence, mandated to provide high quality education and research in science, engineering and mathematics. The Bowie State Satellite Control Center is sponsored jointly by NASA and Honeywell Corporation and serves as a live laboratory for education, training, and research in satellite operations and student controlled NASA-related missions. Bowie State was the first HBI and among the first predominantly undergraduate institutions to house a NASA satellite control center.

GOVERNANCE AND ORGANIZATION

The University System of Maryland's 17-member Board of Regents is the governing authority for Bowie State University. Appointed by the governor, the board has oversight over USM's institutions, centers, and institutes and is responsible for setting policy for the institutions within the system as well as for selecting their presidents. Each president, along with their designees, is responsible for the institution's day-to-day governance and operation. Thus, the president has overall operational authority and responsibility for Bowie State University and as such, exercises general supervision of all departments.

As shown in the figure below, the president shares administrative responsibility with four vice-presidents and an executive vice-president who also serves as general counsel; each with a broad range of responsibilities. Rounding out the President's Cabinet is a director of university relations and marketing, and a director of athletics. Students, faculty, and staff also participate in the governance of the university through standing and ad hoc committees.

President's Cabinet



FACULTY AND STAFF

During the academic year 2009-2010, Bowie State University employs 230 full-time faculty and 342 full-time staff. In addition, the university employs 176 part-time faculty and 35 part-time staff. BSU's faculty and staff are critical to the university's mission, vision, core values, institutional goals, and learning experience.

CURRENT ENROLLMENT

Fall 2009 enrollment at Bowie State University is 5,617 students. A total of 67,472 credit hours are generated by 4,628 full-time equivalent students (FTES). The majority (84%) of Bowie's enrollment is concentrated on campus during the day. Of the FTE students taking courses on campus, 88% do so during the class hours before 5:00 p.m. while 12% take evening courses. The remaining 231 FTE students earn credits online, via telecasts, or face-to-face at off campus sites.

CAMPUS FACILITIES

The Bowie campus facilities inventory includes 22 buildings that contain approximately 1,275,000 gross square feet (GSF) of space. An additional 123,431 square foot Fine and Performing Arts Center (FPAC) is currently under construction and due to be completed in 2011.

SALIENT FACTORS INFLUENCING THE PLAN

Several issues and factors influenced the Plan. They include:

Enrollment

- Enrollment has been growing steadily and is expected to continue to increase, from 5,600 students in 2009 to 7,300 in 2019.
- Ten percent of students are from out-of-state; the University intends to increase the proportion to 17%-18% in the next 10 years. This has a direct impact on student life and amenities provided.
- The number of students needing developmental courses continues to grow, as do their needs. These students require significant more face-to-face time than more prepared students, requiring more classroom space.

Academic and Related Programs; Classes

- The University has maintained the core academic mission of the institution, teacher training and liberal arts, while developing the business school, computer science, and graduate programs.
- BSU's strongest programs include Nursing, Education, Business, Information Technology, and Counseling/Psychology.
- Classes are concentrated in Monday/Wednesday/Friday mornings and 5:00 and 7:30 PM. Open slots are available 8:00 AM all days, late evenings, and Saturdays. This represents opportunities to increase utilization.
- There is no child care or child development program, nor any facilities for such programs.

Campus

- Strong traditions include the University's role as an Historically Black College and University (HBCU), its teaching programs, certain older, iconic buildings such as Harriet Tubman and McKeldin, sports and sports teams, and the "Greek plots" throughout the campus.
- The intimate, pedestrian scale of the campus has been respected and maintained. The campus is pleasant and picturesque.
- The campus is land-bound, by a public road to the south, residential development to the east, protected environmental lands to the north, and railroad tracks to the west.
- Parking is generally sufficient in quantity but not convenient to destinations. Parking is insufficient during major events, including homecoming and graduation.



Student Life

- The University recognizes the value of the residential student component and the need to provide appropriate resources and amenities to serve those students. The proportion of students living on campus is planned to grow from 24% of the student population to 40% during the planning horizon of this plan (10 years).
- Students, especially residential students, lack amenities found on other college and university campuses, such as a fitness center and up-to-date student center. The student center offers limited evening and weekend hours. A new replacement facility is now in design. There are few weekend activities for students.



Facilities, Space Needs

- There is a very large deficit of space of several kinds. This is a current as well as a projected issue. The space shortage has and will handicap the delivery of programs unless met with new construction and renovation projects. The greatest need of academic space is for new science facilities. A new natural science building is the next major capital project to follow the proposed new student center, currently in design. The new science building should accommodate both the need to replace the facilities now housed in the Crawford Science building as well as projected science facilities needs beyond those provided in Crawford.
- The University has taken care of its buildings and grounds and has mitigated the effects of the space shortage where possible and where funding permits. Nonetheless, significant repairs and renovations are needed for the campus buildings and site.
- Several buildings experience inconsistent heating and cooling.
- Athletic facilities are in major need of update and repair.

- Few gathering spaces for students exist within the buildings. Also, there is no suitable indoor space for large gatherings on campus.
- Many classrooms are too small for course offerings.
- There is a demand for more large open computer labs.
- Classroom furniture is old and out-dated, with many tablet-arm chairs, and in need of replacement.
- While many classrooms are equipped with modern technology, several are not.
- Wireless connectivity is spotty around the campus.
- A roofing program has generally kept up with needs; at this point, only the Henry Administration and Robinson Buildings are in need of re-roofing.
- A significant portion of the academic and administrative buildings were built in the mid 1960's to mid-1970's but with relatively little renovation since their completion. Most of these buildings are in serious need of repair and renovation while others need to be razed.



Beyond the Campus

- Adjacency to a mass transit commuter station (MARC) links the campus to the major metropolitan areas to the north (Baltimore) and south (Washington). This should be encouraged and enhanced.
- The City of Bowie, both the original town center and newer commercial development are within 5 miles of the campus and serve as the nearest center for shopping and services for the campus community. While relatively close to the campus, and connected by three bus lines, these locations are typically accessed by car.
- There is no campus shuttle to off-campus locations frequented by students such as commercial destinations in and around Bowie.
- A major planned 219-acre development on the other side of the MARC/ Amtrak right-of-way - the MARC Station Sector Plan – represents a unique opportunity for the University to establish a presence in the proposed new town/community center that will benefit both the community and the University.

MARC STATION SECTOR PLAN

Strategically planned to be immediately west of the University and the Amtrak right-of-way, the proposed MARC station town (community) center plan is envisioned as “a close-knit community consisting of many diverse residential neighborhoods, an expanded and improved world-class educational institution at Bowie State University, and high – quality office and research facilities, all oriented around a vibrant and active community centerwith pedestrian oriented streets and a small “college town” character at the heart of a broader picturesque, rural community.”

Generally, the proposed plan will have a positive influence on development of the campus. The plan will respond to the potential vehicular and pedestrian connections, in particular the proposed vehicular and pedestrian underpass west of the Henry Administration Building. The BSU Facilities Master Plan identifies a location for the proposed underpass that connects directly to the campus core. Opportunities for shared trail connections should connect the town center and the campus with destinations beyond both. Land use decisions will take into consideration the agencies of the town center land plan and the specific facilities envisioned for the development.



MARC Station Sector Plan and BSU Campus

SPACE NEEDS

Growth of existing programs and the establishment of new programs suggest significant growth in enrollment and a need for specific, specialized facilities. This demand is considered in subsequent sections to identify space needs and suggest future physical development. The need for facilities should also be viewed in the context of how the process of learning may evolve over time.

The purpose of space needs analysis is to assess, on a macro level, the extent to which the current supply of academic and other space is adequate for use in support of the demand of future enrollments. Specifically, space needs analysis incorporates the concept of supply and demand. It is the process of estimating the needed supply of learning, support and resource space given a projected demand of academic programs, faculty and staff, and student enrollments. The base year for this analysis is fall 2009. Student headcount of 5,617 reflects the total number of students taking credit courses at Bowie State. Full-time day equivalent students (FTDES) are calculated from credit hours earned reflected in BSU course data files. Data on faculty and staff are provided by the university. Library Volumes are physical bound volume equivalents calculated from base collections data provided by the university. Fall semester 2019 projections represent the coalescence of recommendations developed by the Maryland Higher Education Commission, University System of Maryland, and Bowie State University. The following tables reflect planning assumptions used in this *Facilities Master Plan 2010*.

Total Enrollments

	UNIVERSITY TOTALS					ON-CAMPUS DAY ONLY (Before 5:00 pm)			
	Full-Time Headcount	Part-Time Headcount	Total Headcount	Credit Hours	Credit FTES	Credit Hours	Credit FTES	WSCH Lecture	WSCH Laboratory
Fall 2009	4,111	1,506	5,617	67,472	4,628	56,905	3,876	46,732	10,386
Fall 2014	4,484	1,646	6,130	74,718	5,122	62,912	4,284	51,620	11,491
Fall 2019	5,241	2,080	7,321	88,121	6,046	74,293	5,062	61,048	13,551
% Change 2009-2019	27.5%	38.1%	30.3%	30.6%	30.6%	30.6%	30.6%	30.6%	30.5%
Annual Average Growth Rate	2.5%	3.3%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%

Source: Bowie State University Office of Planning, Analysis and Accountability (Fall 2009 Data)

Source: University System of Maryland Enrollment Projections Fall 2010 through Fall 2019 (Fall 2014 and Fall 2019 Data)

Faculty, Staff and Library Volumes

	Faculty				Staff			Library Volumes
	Full-Time	Part-Time	Total	FTE	Full-Time	Part-Time	Total	PBVE
Fall 2009	230	176	406	274	342	35	377	385,808
Fall 2014	255	195	449	303	360	37	397	449,433
Fall 2019	300	230	530	358	394	40	434	523,550
% Change 2009-2019	30.6%	30.6%	30.6%	30.6%	15.3%	14.3%	15.2%	35.7%
Annual Average Growth Rate	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	1.4%	1.3%	1.4%	3.1%

Source: Bowie State University Office of Planning, Analysis and Accountability

The 2009 campus space inventory is 767,797 net assignable square feet (NASF). A total of 62,465 NASF will be added to the inventory upon completion of the new Fine and Performing Arts Center in 2011. Thus, the university anticipates a 2019 space inventory of 830,262 NASF as the base or supply against which the need, generated by the demand of future enrollments, would be quantified. When space deficits and surpluses were computed as a result of comparing enrollment and staffing projections against the projected space inventory, the outcome was a projected 2019 overall space deficit of 112,578 NASF. Quantitative indicators suggest immediate and long-term need for facilities to support space classifications showing significant deficits:

Space Category	Deficit NASF	Space Category	Deficit NASF
Study	46,481	Physical Plant	2,595
Research Laboratory	25,122	Media Production	2,100
Physical Education	22,280	Class Laboratory	1,597
Classroom	16,655	Exhibition	699
Lounge (Non-Auxiliary)	10,925	Health Care	319
Open Laboratory	6,777		
		Total Deficit	135,550

Space Category	Surplus NASF	Space Category	Surplus NASF
Assembly Office	16,936	Central Computer/Telecommunications	1,472
	4,564		
		Total Surplus	22,972

These building space needs are reinforced by consideration of qualitative evaluations of configuration and condition of existing spaces.

Qualitative Indicators of Space Need

A variety of qualitative characteristics impact the space needs of Bowie State University. Summaries of qualitative indicators of current conditions, program characteristics, and future space needs/desires are a culmination of observations by the consultants and of views expressed by University personnel during interviews with the consultants and written statements. While the University has made great strides improving its physical plant by the implementation of new construction and renovation projects, qualitative issues in aging buildings point to needed modifications by way of renovation or replacement. The following listing is not all-inclusive.

- There are insufficient numbers of classrooms and special purpose laboratories on campus. Academic buildings constructed since 2000 (CLT, Computer Science, CBGS) have gone a long way to providing much-needed instructional space, but the shortage still exists and will grow. The classroom deficit is a campus-wide issue. Up-to-date special purpose laboratories are needed, primarily, in basic sciences, followed by health sciences, business, and education.
- Several instructional areas are not accessible to disabled students, for example, Crawford labs, MLK classrooms, and Library study rooms. This is attributable in part to the layout of the rooms and partly a function of the fixed equipment in the rooms.
- Many classrooms and laboratories are too small and lack contemporary technology and flexibility. Some classrooms include raised concrete tiers that limit accessibility in addition to flexibility; these are found in MLK, scheduled for demolition. While some equipment in Crawford has been upgraded, most is old and not appropriate for today's science curriculum and corresponding lab experiences.
- Appropriate lighting and lighting controls are lacking in older buildings. This is particularly problematic in instructional areas. Controls in the newer buildings can serve as models for renovations of older buildings.
- HVAC systems in older buildings are undependable, aging, break down frequently, and insufficient for current building codes. These are most manifest in MLK and Crawford.
- Other building systems in older buildings such as exterior envelopes, doors and windows, security systems, and telecommunications need updating and/or replacement. This affects nearly all buildings built prior to 1980.
- There is insufficient office space for full-time faculty and little adequate office facilities for adjunct faculty. The recently completed Center for Business and Graduate Studies addresses this need by providing a significant amount of faculty office space.
- The Library is outdated, not suitable for a 21st century learning center, due to insufficient and inappropriate spaces for reading/study, processing operations, offices, archives, instructional resource functions and general storage. Renovation of the current library building will address the insufficiency of space as well as provide much-needed technology upgrades.
- Existing amenities including food service, student meeting space, bookstore, fitness, and recreation facilities are small, in disrepair, out-dated, and not responsive to the needs of 21st century higher education institutions. This is particularly felt by students living on campus. Student center needs will be largely accommodated in the proposed new Student Union, now in design, and a planned renovation to McKeldin will help alleviate fitness and recreation shortcomings.
- Insufficient and inadequate space for large assemblies/events and theatrical performances. Some of this need will be met by the new theater in the Fine and Performing Arts Center, now under construction. In accordance with prior commitments and confirmed by this report, MLK will be demolished; when it is removed, additional replacement space will be needed to meet the need for a large assembly hall to replace the MLK auditorium.
- The outdated James Physical Education Complex is exceedingly inadequate in terms of size, configuration, and climate control for use as a contemporary combination academic, athletic, recreation, and assembly facility. The gym is not air-conditioned; cooling this space and/or the arena in the proposed University Center West would provide a year-round assembly facility.
- Lack of storage space is a problem throughout the campus buildings resulting in inappropriate storage of records, furniture and equipment, books, academic and administrative supplies, and custodial / maintenance supplies and equipment.
- There are relatively few open leisure and activity spaces for students and other users of the campus.

- The configuration and infrastructure of several buildings make them costly to be renovated. Combined with other considerations of structural integrity and failing building systems, the needs of certain buildings are so great that replacement is recommended. These buildings include MLK, Crawford, Wiseman, Maintenance, and Towers.

BUILDINGS

The campus facilities inventory includes 22 buildings that contain approximately 1,225,000 gross square feet (GSF) of space. An additional 123,475 square foot Fine and Performing Arts Center (FPAC) is currently under construction, due to be completed in 2011. The University classifies these buildings into two categories: State supported and non-state supported (auxiliary). Buildings date from 1916 (Harriet Tubman Residence Hall) to the new FPAC. Nineteen parking lots accommodate approximately 2000 cars. Athletic fields occupy 20 acres at the north end of campus. In addition to three buildings, athletic facilities include a competition football field with bleachers, running track, two practice fields, one softball field, six tennis courts, and two outdoor basketball courts.

The major campus buildings are built of durable materials such as concrete, masonry, and steel. Architectural styles are varied, ranging from traditional/Georgian (older residence halls), heavy modern (various buildings built in the 1960's and 1970's), contemporary (recent 10 years), and traditional modern (Christa McAuliffe). Primary issues with older buildings are related to inadequate space, changing needs, and the wearing out of significant building systems. A detailed or comprehensive survey of each structure may be necessary for any buildings scheduled for renovation or demolition. Descriptions in this report are based on building visits and information furnished by the University.

Academic, Administration and Auxiliary Buildings, at 998,340 square feet, represent by far most of the square footage of all campus buildings. Included are the following facilities:

- Center for Learning and Technology. Health sciences needs larger classrooms and labs. Teacher education programs need more specialized learning and demonstration spaces.
- Wiseman University Center – to be demolished after new Student Union is built.
- Thurgood Marshall Library. An aging facility built in 1977, not functioning as a 21st century learning center. Functions not directly related to the library's mission are located in the building.
- Center for Business & Graduate Studies. This building generally works well. Its instructional spaces are up-to-date.
- Henry Administration Building. Interior "atrium" space not used and inefficient. Circulation inefficient. Opportunity to capture space in renovation. Some HVAC distribution issues.
- MLK Communication Arts Center. An aging facility built in 1973, structural deterioration, building systems failures, tight floor-to-floor height, too-small classrooms. Recommended for demolition.
- Charlotte Robinson Hall. Original lab school for education program. An aging facility built in 1960 but with sufficiently adequate structure and plan configuration to accommodate future renovation. A proposed partial renovation will accommodate the Admissions Office.



- Computer Science Building. Other than minor roof leaks, this building generally works as intended. Its instructional spaces are up-to-date.
- Crawford Science Building. An aging facility built in 1967, inadequate labs, obsolete equipment, frequent HVAC issues, narrow corridors, no study space, and severely limiting floor-to-floor dimensions. Recommended for demolition.
- Maintenance Building. An aging facility built in 1967/1973, multiple levels, disconnected; insufficient automotive shop and grounds storage. Occupying land scheduled for future student housing. Recommended for demolition.
- Fine and Performing Arts Center. Under construction, to be completed in 2011.
- Central Heating Plant. Unused except for grounds storage after central steam system was discontinued. Scheduled to be renovated for Public Safety.
- Goodloe House. Historic (1916). Located off-campus, recently renovated and used by Alumni Office.
- James Physical Education Complex. Another aging facility, built in 1973 with no major renovations since that time, is in need of a comprehensive renovation. James contains insufficient locker room areas but has opportunities for re-claiming unused areas such as handball courts and wrestling room. ROTC lacks sufficient space, and the classrooms are outdated.
- The Field House is in satisfactory condition but is inadequate to serve football crowds.
- McKeldin, historic (1957) is scheduled to be re-purposed for a student fitness center in 2011.



The Residence Halls provide housing for 1367 students. Off-campus housing is extremely limited, due to the relative isolation of the campus. On-campus student housing includes the following residence halls:

- Towers – 194 beds. Problematic infrastructure and building systems. Recommended to be razed.
- Alex Haley – 326 beds. One of the newer halls, in satisfactory condition.
- Dwight Holmes – 126 beds. Satisfactory condition.
- Christa McAuliffe – 460 beds. Newest hall, most desirable for students.
- Lucretia Kennard – 82 beds. Satisfactory condition.
- Harriet Tubman – 159 beds. Oldest hall, historic, in need of renovation.
- Goodloe Apartments – 20 beds. In need of renovation.

Total gross area: 400,576 square feet. Total beds: 1367



Of all non-housing facilities, five were built in a 9-year span from 1967-1976, including Crawford, James PE Complex, MLK, Henry Administration, and the Library. Except for modest renovations to Henry and Crawford, none of these buildings have experienced any major renovation and are in need of major renovation or replacement. At almost 500,000 square feet, these buildings represent half of the non-residential building area. Two of the buildings from this era are recommended for demolition: MLK and Crawford.

CAMPUS

Infrastructure

Site and infrastructure improvements are required to support the proposed building program and to improve the, safety and efficiency of the campus operations. BSU has accepted this constant improvement requirement, and now has a quite attractive inventory of exterior walkways, roadways, fixtures, landscaping, sculptures and student gathering areas. Several exterior areas that contained a combination of walkway/landscaping/sculpture feature are truly outstanding, for example at the Henry Circle pond and walking garden north of the Henry Administration Building. However, specific areas of deferred maintenance exist, such as settled sections of sidewalk, damaged area of masonry walls and areas of failed ("alligatored") pavement. Adequate maintenance funding will be needed to repair and upgrade these areas, also removing abandoned structures. BSU also needs to maintain and perhaps upgrade the existing storm water management and recreational areas. Overall, surface conditions of the site infrastructure that could be observed were found to be in good condition.

Proposed campus capital projects will require more capacity and extensions to the site infrastructure. Sanitary sewer and water service appear to have adequate capacity for the foreseeable future, according to the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission (WSSC). Since the campus contains many underground utility lines, each new building or addition will require some relocation of existing lines outside of the new footprint area. Improvements and upgrades to the storm water management system will also be required to support development. The site infrastructure in the academic core area is in a satisfactory overall condition; however, outside the central core, conditions vary from poor to satisfactory. Current electric service to the campus is not completely reliable, as occasional power outages continue to affect some parts of the campus. Additional off-site BGE equipment is scheduled for upgrade which is expected to minimize these outages. A proposed feeder upgrade will allow BGE to supply the BSU peak demand load including the Fine and Performing Arts Center and proposed new residence hall projects scheduled for completion in mid 2011 and 2014/2015, respectively. Future campus load growth beyond the FPAC and residence halls load addition will involve a re-evaluation of the BGE supply capacity to determine if additional upgrades are needed.

Campus Organization and Landscape Character

The overall character and physical setting of the campus is an important asset to be preserved. Significant wooded open spaces surround and create a backdrop for campus development. Within campus, well proportioned landscaped open spaces contribute to the comfortable pedestrian scale. Overall, the campus presents a well maintained, positive image. The central pedestrian open space has been recently improved, and should set the standard for future site improvements.

The campus is divided into three generally distinct districts—1) the academic, administrative and residential campus core, 2) the athletic facilities, and 3) circulation and parking. The Campus Loop Road and Jericho Park Road generally form the perimeter of campus development. Parking is mostly accessed from the Loop Road and is well separated from the pedestrian oriented campus core. This overall organization which focuses buildings around a pedestrian core, generally limits parking to the edges, and maintains a "limited access" perimeter loop road is successful and should be respected.

Key organizational features of the proposed Site Development Plan include:

- Reinforcement of the existing campus land use patterns to strengthen the residential, athletic, academic / administrative and vehicular circulation districts.
- Placement of the new Humanities and Banneker Education Buildings along Henry Circle to maintain a building edge and streetscape.
- Expansion of the residential district through the creation of a residential “quad” to the east of Alex Haley and Christa McAuliffe Halls, serving as an organizing element for three proposed new residence halls
- Create a landscaped pedestrian zone between the new Science Building, the new Student Union, and the Fine and Performing Arts Center by removing parking.
- Reacquire the MARC Station parking lot and extend the park-like perimeter Loop Road with reorganized and increased parking in the southwest parking area
- Development of strong pedestrian connections and amenities through the athletic district. Renovation and expansion of all athletic facilities includes a new stadium, track and field, new practice field, expansion of James PE Complex and a Field House.
- Relocation of the Maintenance facility to the northwest corner of the campus, away from an important campus entrance.



Pedestrian Circulation

The Bowie State University campus is generally a comfortable pedestrian environment, with vehicles limited to the outer edges of the campus. The center of campus features a beautiful, pastoral space with curvilinear walkways and large trees. Two north/south promenades create a strong organization for the pedestrian circulation system. The West Promenade collects pedestrians from the adjacent parking lots, with multiple entrances into the center of campus. The East Promenade is flanked by Residence Halls and the Wiseman Student Center, creating an important gathering and meeting space. MARC train riders access campus through a circuitous, minimal sidewalk.

Key pedestrian improvements proposed include:

- The Eastern Promenade should be extended and strengthened on both the north and south ends, providing a connection to the athletic area, and a visual and physical terminus between the Library and the new Student Union.
- The West Promenade is shown extended to the north, connecting to the softball field, the new practice field and the Maintenance Facility.
- Improve the West Promenade through improved shade tree planting and development of key pedestrian gateways to the campus core.
- Until the MARC station is relocated, the connection to the MARC Station should be improved including new walks, crosswalks, and landscaping.
- Create a strong pedestrian connection between the campus core and the Community Center by aligning the proposed underpass with the successful landscaped space between the CLT and the Henry Administration Building
- Continue the use of campus standards for paving, site furniture, lighting, etc.

Access, Vehicular Circulation and Parking

The access to Bowie State University is from Maryland Route 197. The divided entry road intersects with Jericho Park Road, at a rather large four way stop, where directional signage and roadway improvements are needed. The “front door” to the campus is Henry Circle, fronted by academic and administrative buildings. The Loop Road provides access to all parking areas, and interior vehicular / service circulation. Parking driveways are generally limited along the Loop Road with the exception of the lots on the south western edges near the MARC parking. The eastern and northern portions of the Loop Road have a park-like feel, passing through wooded and wetland areas. This character should be maintained as the campus develops. While there is sufficient parking based on the requirements, the distribution is not balanced with the demand, in particular near the academic and residential areas.

Key improvements proposed for access, vehicular circulation and parking include:

- Traffic circles at the main campus entrance and at Jericho Park Road and Loop Road to slow and direct traffic.
- Provide additional parking on the southeast portion of the campus to better balance parking location with destinations
- Provide additional parking for future growth, including additional residential parking.
- Provide a vehicular connection to the Community Center at the proposed underpass
- All existing parking lots should be improved with shade tree planting and pedestrian accommodations. All future parking lots should also include bio-retention facilities.

Open space and landscaping

The BSU campus has a generous amount of open space ranging from the pastoral campus core to the significant park areas to the north, to the grand scale of Henry Circle. The open feel of the campus is a character defining element that should be celebrated and reinforced. The Site Development Plan locates new buildings with concern for convenience and relation to other buildings, but also for their proximity to existing open space and to define new outdoor places.

Key proposals in the Site Development Plan include:

- Provide a greater variety of outdoor spaces such as plazas and courtyards defined by new buildings, large scale plazas for gathering and programmed activities, lawn spaces for student recreation, and natural park like settings featuring bio-retention, rain gardens, etc.
- Create a residential “quad” that allows for student activity and gathering.
- Create an important open space between the new Student Union and the Library that serves as the terminus to the East Promenade and allows for outdoor dining and activities that spill out from the Student Union.
- Provide additional site furniture and seating “nooks”.
- Maintain existing woodlands on campus where possible, especially the woodlands on the eastern edge.
- Take advantage of the significant public parkland around the campus through trail connections.
- Develop a palette of plant materials to be used consistently throughout the campus, emphasizing native and drought tolerant species.
- Emphasize large shade tree planting campus wide using native and adapted species.
- Use consistent ornamental tree planting at campus entrances and pedestrian gateways in a recognizable pattern.
- Replace declining shade trees along the promenades with more consistent varieties.
- Adopt green landscaping practices including composting, organic fertilizers, etc.

TRANSPORTATION

Relocation and expansion of the MARC Bowie Station, as an integral part of the Bowie State MARC Sector Plan, is expected to increase visibility and ridership by commuters from beyond the BSU campus. Along the way, visibility and accessibility by BSU students, faculty, staff, and visitors should increase as well. Parking for the station will be expanded, particularly in the new town center. While the MARC train does not run on weekends, it is hoped that the station improvements will facilitate access to the campus by rapid transit and corresponding increase in ridership. The University should maintain a dialogue with MARC to ensure that discounted student rates remain in effect. The MetroBus routes stopping at the University should be maintained, and the University should engage MetroBus officials in discussions to extend service from BSU to Laurel, supplementing connections to Bowie and to Washington. This is also addressed in the MARC Sector Plan. Given the relative isolation of the BSU campus and the relative proximity of amenities in Bowie and Laurel, there appears to be a potential market for a campus shuttle. Need seems to be during weekdays and especially evenings and weekends. This could be initiated as a pilot project and promoted and managed to help ensure the potential for use and corresponding success of such a program.



SUSTAINABILITY

The Facilities Master Plan fully supports the University's sustainability commitment. All projects envisioned in the master plan are expected to embrace the University's sustainability goals. Sustainable strategies which have been incorporated into the master plan include:

- Providing for enlightened storm water management consistent with new State of Maryland regulations
- Improving intra-campus pedestrian connections, discouraging use of vehicles for intra-campus transportation
- Clarifying way-finding to reduce unnecessary driving
- Retaining natural wooded areas to maximum extent
- Fully respecting the extensive, natural woodlands leading to the Patuxent National Wildlife Research Refuge
- Safeguarding natural wetlands and environmentally sensitive areas
- Develop the campus in relatively high density, avoiding unnecessary extensions of infrastructure
- Re-using existing buildings where possible; renovating buildings in lieu of new construction, providing the existing buildings do not present in-feasible renovation possibilities
- Building on previously developed areas
- Encouraging multi-story buildings, minimizing building footprints
- Retaining and improving the existing athletic fields rather than re-configure them
- Recommending development of shuttle services
- Supporting the commitment to LEED Silver level construction for future new construction and renovation projects

- Supporting the proposed town center envisioned in the Bowie State University MARC Station Sector Plan
- Establishing and facilitating strong linkage to the town center
- Enhancing connections to the proposed MARC Station relocation as envisioned in the MARC Station Sector Plan, encouraging increased use of the rapid transit line

CAPITAL PROJECTS SINCE 2002

Since the time of the previous 2002-2012 Facilities Master Plan, dated June 2004, the University has undertaken several capital projects, several of which were identified in that plan. Those projects include the following:

State-Funded Projects

- Site Development Phase I: development of the primary quadrangles, open spaces, walkways, exterior way-finding and street lighting
- Site Development Phase I: upgraded water service, increasing size, rate and flow
- New Computer Science Building
- Site Development Phase II: construction of parking lot E, 325 cars
- Site Development Phase II: completion of loop road west of Center for Business & Graduate Studies
- New Center for Business & Graduate Studies
- Replacement of campus main electrical switchgear
- Installation of new turf on stadium field
- Campus-wide storm water management plan and facilities, currently under construction
- Fine and Performing Arts Center, currently under construction
- Campus Wide Electrical Upgrades , to begin in 2011
- Overall campus site improvements "Phases 1 and 2" including roadway, walkway, landscaping, site amenities, and utilities upgrades



Non-State-Funded Projects

- Goodloe House restoration
- Christa McAullife Residential Community
- Resident halls life safety upgrades
- Resident halls bathrooms modernization

Facilities Renewal

- Classroom technology upgrades
- Energy-efficient interior lights upgrades
- Security system expansion including cameras
- Swimming pool renovation
- Campus-wide technology upgrades

- Campus-wide fire alarm monitoring station and mass notification, currently in bidding phase
- Elevators modernization
- Re-roofing of campus buildings
- Chillers replacement

Acknowledging these accomplishments, the physical plant needs of the University have nonetheless continued to grow, as has its enrollment, requiring continued capital investment in buildings, site, and infrastructure.

PROPOSED CAPITAL PROJECTS AND CAMPUS DEVELOPMENT

Buildings

The University's needs for renovation and new construction are significant, both current and for the 10-year planning horizon. Major space deficits occur in the following space types: (order by magnitude) study, physical education, research labs and undergraduate labs, classrooms, and lounge space. The total 2019 space deficit is approximately 112,600 nasf / 210,000 gsf. For non-residential and non-parking facilities, the 2020 plan provides approximately 502,000 gsf of new space, addressing the deficits in the above space types. The loss of approximately 292,000 gsf through demolition results in a net gain of 210,000 gsf. Through 2030, total projected non-residential facilities includes approximately 364,000 renovation gsf and 674,000 gsf of new construction; proposed new residential buildings amount to 270,000 gsf for 900 students.

Site

Site improvements related to building projects such as utility work, storm water management, sediment & erosion control, grading, sidewalks, landscaping, and convenience parking and driveways, should be included in the scope of work for each project. Larger project and those which affect several buildings or are campus-wide, are expected to be undertaken as stand-alone capital projects. These include:

- Storm water management currently under construction
- Campus-wide electrical upgrades
- Campus-wide site improvements 1 and 2
- Surface parking for new residence halls
- Athletic fields
- Surface parking and loop road reconfiguration at southwest corner of campus*
- Continued upgrades to telecommunications network

*Note: this will require land transfer from Maryland DOT back to BSU.



Proposed Student Union Concept Site Plan – WTW + Grimm & Parker Architects

Proposed Capital Projects: Summary	
Project	Description
Fine and Performing Arts Center	New, 123,475 sf arts center replacing many functions currently housed in MLK, including a 350-seat theater
Storm Water Management	Continuation of storm water mitigation projects campus-wide
Campus-Wide Electrical Upgrades	Continuation of replacement of electrical feeders and equipment
Campus-Wide Site Improvements	Upgrades to pedestrian ways, roadways, parking, signage, and related infrastructure
Student Union	New 85,000 sf student center, including food service, bookstore, student offices, recreation areas, meeting spaces; replaces Wiseman Center
Steam Plant Renovation	Renovation of previous steam plant for public safety offices. Adds an internal second floor totaling 5,940 sf. Parking is adjacent; immediate access to loop road. Eliminates temporary storage facility.
McKeldin Gym Renovation	Renovation of 21,142 sf existing gym currently used for temporary public safety and physical education / practice gym.
Science Building	New 148,308 sf building to house sciences facilities, including biology, physics, chemistry, related lab sciences, classrooms, and offices
300-Bed Student Housing	New student housing, 90,000 sf over 6 floors, suite or apartment style units. 1 st of 3 new residence halls.
Surface Parking	300-car parking lot to serve residential units
Goodloe Apartments Renovation	Renovation of existing 24-unit 5,946 sf apartment building.
Temporary Offices	Temporary pre-fabricated mobile units to house faculty offices to be displaced upon demolition of MLK. 10,000 sf for 40-50 persons.
Humanities Building	New 60,000 sf academic building to be constructed after MLK demolition.
Thurgood Marshall Library Renovation	Comprehensive renovation of existing 166,869 sf library building for library/learning center and related support functions
Facilities Maintenance Building	New 35,000 sf facility to replace aging maintenance building which will be demolished to make way for new student housing. Pre-engineered building to include shops, storage, offices.
300-Bed Student Housing	New student housing, 90,000 sf over 6 floors, suite or apartment style units. 2 nd of 3 new residence halls.
Stadium Complex	New bleachers, lockers, training, offices, concessions, restrooms, and gateway control/ticketing facility, to serve football program. Allowance 40,000 sf.
Athletic Fields Improvements	Upgrades to track, soccer, practice fields, softball field, tennis courts, outdoor basketball courts; new practice field.
University Center West	New 100,000 sf facility for joint use by community and BSU, including competition basketball arena, lockers, training, fitness, assembly / meeting / convocation space, conference facilities, offices, classrooms, café/concessions
James Complex Renovation & Expansion	Comprehensive renovation to the existing 102,135 sf facility, for physical education / intramural / practice for basketball, volleyball, swimming, wrestling and other indoor activities, offices, weights, training, lockers, classrooms, ROTC facilities.
New Academic Building	New 70,000 sf academic building to house instructional space for academic programs, offices, and child care center.
CLT Building Partial Renovation	Estimated 30,000 sf renovation after space is vacated by education department
Robinson Hall Renovation	Comprehensive renovation to the existing 31,534 sf building, to house admissions, human resources, other offices, and classrooms
300-Bed Student Housing	New student housing, 90,000 sf over 6 floors, suite or apartment style units. 3 rd of 3 new residence halls.
Parking / Loop Road – SW Perimeter	Reconfigured loop road and parking after construction of new MARC station; provides for parking internal to the loop road.
Athletics Field House	New, 72,000 sf pre-engineered building to provide space for various indoor sports, including track, tennis, basketball, volleyball, soccer lockers, offices, fitness.

Alternative Site Concepts

Three alternative concepts were developed showing new building locations, open space and pedestrian circulation, vehicular circulation, parking distribution and parking structures. Concepts considered included:

- Locating new academic buildings on the west side of campus to create a strong connection to the proposed Village Center
- Locating new academic buildings on the southeast side of campus to create higher density around the future Student Union and the Fine and Performing Arts Center
- Replace Charlotte Robinson Hall with two “signature” buildings at the entrance to campus
- Alternative locations for parking structures to provide more convenient parking, or to allow removal of parking from the interior of campus
- Alternative configurations and density of new residential buildings
- Remove Crawford Science Building to create an open space relating to the new Student Union
- Remove and replace Crawford Science Building to maintain building frontage along the eastern promenade
- Alternative locations for a new practice field large enough to accommodate soccer
- Building addition to James PE Complex
- New building to accommodate “field house activities including indoor tennis

The alternative concepts were reviewed, and the preferred aspects of each scheme consolidated into the proposed Site Development Plan.

Proposed Campus Development Plan

The existing organization of the campus, generally in three zones – athletics (north), academic and administrative buildings (south) and residential (in between) will be embraced and reinforced in the proposed plan. The existing academic core of the campus should be made stronger, and future buildings should be convenient to each other, to parking, and to the future MARC station. Some of this will be made possible by the demolition of existing buildings, including Wiseman, MLK, and Crawford. The proposed science building will be located on the existing Wiseman site; the Student Union is being designed in expectation that Crawford will be demolished; and the planned Humanities and Banneker Education buildings will be located on the current MLK site. The only exception, Maintenance, will be more appropriately located outside the loop road, in the northwest quadrant of campus. The proposed Site Development Plan illustrated on the following page creates the framework for phased implementation over a 10-20 year period.



Bowie State University: Site Development Plan

IMPLEMENTATION

The order and proposed schedule for the Proposed Capital Building Projects is deliberate, sequential, generally providing sufficient space to minimize the need for temporary facilities, and dependent on available funding. The proposed building projects will require corresponding increases in site infrastructure and, in some cases, renovation of vacated space. A detailed chart showing proposed building and non-building projects, with projected construction costs and timelines, is shown on the next page. The *schedule* indicated in this chart is secondary to consideration of the *sequence*; funding may or may not be in place in each fiscal year indicated. The University's *Capital Improvement Plan* will establish the capital projects schedule.

0-5 Years

This period is actually longer than 5 years because it includes the Fine and Performing Arts Center (FPAC), now under construction. Completion of that project will be followed by the new Student Union. Campus-wide improvements, storm water management, and electrical upgrades will address infrastructure needs for existing and new facilities. After the new Student Union is built, the Wiseman University Center can be razed, making room for a future building. Smaller projects include renovations of the Steam Plant for the office of public safety and McKeldin Gym for a student fitness center.

A new Natural Sciences Building will provide much-needed science lab and instructional space; this will include additional space to make up for the limited-function space in the Crawford Science Building. After completion of the Natural Sciences Building, Crawford can be demolished. A new, 300-bed student residence hall will provide space for expected residential growth, and additional parking should be part of this project. Renovation of Goodloe Apartments will provide a much-needed upgrade to that building. With completion of the FPAC, Student Union, Natural Science Building, and temporary offices for displaced MLK faculty, the MLK Communication Arts Center can be demolished, clearing the way for the proposed new Humanities Building.

5-10 Years

The Thurgood Marshall Library, in need of a comprehensive renovation, is shown as the next major capital project, immediately followed by a new Facilities and Maintenance Building, then allowing demolition of the existing maintenance building. A second, new, 300-bed student residence hall will provide space for additional residential growth. Completing the 5-10 year projects on campus are 1) the Stadium Complex, including a new football stadium (bleachers, lockers, training, concessions, restrooms, and a gateway building at the entrance to the athletics zone, and 2) new and renovated athletics fields, running track, tennis courts, and basketball courts. The proposed University Center West, a shared community facility to be constructed as part of the Bowie State Marc Sector Plan, is shown to be completed by the end of this phase.

10-20 Years

The final period, 10-20 years, begins with demolition of the Towers residence hall, making way for the James PE Complex renovation/expansion project. The new academic building will complete the perimeter buildings facing the pond and entrance circle. Robinson Hall, an interim solution to swing space during other short-term renovations, needs a complete renovation; Admissions will be relocated to Robinson as part of the renovation. The third of three residence halls, at 300 beds, is shown in this period, as is the proposed parking / loop road project near the existing MARC station. This should not be undertaken until additional MARC parking can be provided in the new proposed town center. Finally, the Athletics Field House, for indoor track, tennis courts, basketball, and other indoor sports should be constructed during this period.

Proposed Capital Projects 2011-2030																		
					GSF Reno- vation	GSF New	Budget Construction Cost - note 1	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021-2030
Projects Under Construction																		
1	Fine and Performing Arts	62,645				123,475	\$ 54,964,400											
2	Storm Water Management						\$ 835,000											
Total - Projects Under Construction		62,645	-			123,475	\$ 55,799,400											
Projects in Design																		
1	Campus-wide electrical upgrades						\$ 2,600,000											
2	Campus-wide Site Improvements 1						\$ 1,343,600											
3	Campus-wide Site Improvements 2						\$ 1,519,500											
4	New Student Union	49,000				85,000	\$ 28,000,000											
5	Demolish Wiseman Center - Allow .					(65,666)	\$ 300,000											
Total - Projects in Design		49,000	-			85,000	\$ 33,763,100											
Proposed Projects: 0-5 Years 2011-2015																		
1	Steam Plant Renovation - Public Safety	3,000	5,940				\$ 1,485,000											
2	McKeldin Gym Renovation - Fitness Ctr	14,800	21,142				\$ 4,756,950											
3	Science Building - incl. Crawford Repl.	85,243				148,308	\$ 59,323,200											
4	Demolish Crawford Science Bldg - Allow .					(47,008)	\$ 200,000											
5	New 300-Bed Student Housing					90,000	\$ 22,500,000											
6	Surface Parking - Residential - 300 cars						\$ 900,000											
7	Goodloe Apartments Renovation		5,946				\$ 1,486,500											
8	Erect Temporary Offices					10,000	\$ 200,000											
9	Demolish MLK Comm Arts Ctr - Allow .					(149,374)	\$ 800,000											
10	Humanities Building	39,000				60,000	\$ 18,000,000											
Total Non-Residential 2011-2015		142,043	27,082			218,308	\$ 84,765,150											
Total Residential 2011-2015			5,946			90,000	\$ 24,886,500											
Total: 2011-2015		142,043	33,028			308,308	109,651,650											
Proposed Projects: 5-10 Years 2016-2020																		
1	Thurgood Marshall Library Renovation	106,838	166,869				\$ 37,545,525											
2	Facilities & Maintenance Building	25,000				35,000	\$ 10,500,000											
3	Demolish Exist Maintenance Bldg - Allow .					(29,613)	\$ 150,000											
4	New 300-Bed Student Housing					90,000	\$ 22,500,000											
5	Stadium Complex - note 2					40,000	\$ 12,000,000											
6	Athletic Fields Improvements - Allow .						\$ 3,000,000											
7	University Center West - note 3																	
Total Non-Residential 2016-2020		131,838	166,869			75,000	\$ 63,195,525											
Total Residential 2016-2020						90,000	\$ 22,500,000											
Total: 2016-2020		131,838	166,869			165,000	85,695,525											
Proposed Projects: 10-20 Years 2021-2030																		
	Demolish Towers - Allowance					(40,828)	\$ 200,000											
	James Complex Renovation & Expansion	62,937	102,135			30,000	\$ 31,980,375											
	New Academic Building	45,000				70,000	\$ 21,000,000											
	CLT Building Part. Renovation - Allow .	20,000	30,000				\$ 3,000,000											
	Robinson Hall Renovation	23,632	31,534				\$ 7,095,150											
	New 300-Bed Student Housing					90,000	\$ 22,500,000											
	Parking /Loop Rd - SW Perimeter - Allow .						\$ 2,000,000											
	Athletics Field House	50400				72,000	\$ 18,000,000											
Total Non-Residential 2021-2030		201,969	163,669			172,000	\$ 83,275,525											
Total Residential 2021-2030						90,000	\$ 22,500,000											
Total: 2021-2030		201,969	163,669			262,000	\$105,775,525											
Total Non-Residential		587,495	363,566			673,783	\$390,685,200											
Total Residential						270,000	\$ 45,000,000											
TOTAL						943,783	\$435,685,200											
Total Non-Residential New Buildings 2009-2020						501,783												
Deduct for Demolition - Wiseman, Crawford, MLK, Maint						(291,661)												
Net Gain - GSF 2009-2020						210,122	Corresponds to 112,578 projected nasf deficit in 2019, table 3-2											
Note 1: Construction Cost: 2010 dollars. Other Project Costs (fees, FFE, inspection, etc) not included.													 = construction					
Note 2: Stadium Complex includes: Bleachers, Lockers, Training, Concessions, Restrooms, Gateway																		
Note 3: University Center West in new Town Center. 100,000 gsf, \$30,000,000. Community Facility																		

Chapter 2

Overview of the University

Introduction

History and Character

Mission, Vision, Core Values

Institutional Goals

Academic Programs

Governance and Organization

Faculty and Staff

Enrollment

OVERVIEW

Bowie State University (BSU or Bowie) is a nationally accredited four-year Master's (Comprehensive) University (MA I) by Carnegie classification. Established in 1865, BSU is the oldest of the four Historically Black Institutions (HBIs) of higher education in the State of Maryland and the fifth oldest in the nation. Offering 20 bachelor's degree programs, 20 master's degree programs, and two doctoral degree programs, BSU is one of 11 degree-granting institutions in the University System of Maryland (USM). USM comprises 12 institutions, two regional higher education centers, various institutes, and a system office.

Having evolved from an elementary school to a normal school and grown into a comprehensive university, Bowie State University currently serves a diverse student population, providing educational opportunities that will enable students to function in a highly technological and interdependent world. The university continues to honor its heritage of providing access to higher education for under-represented populations, with a continuing commitment to African-Americans.

Bowie State University is also a leader in the infusion of technology into the curriculum while maintaining its role as an institution grounded in the liberal arts, and produces graduates who are leaders among their peers in a global community, who think critically, who value diversity, and who are committed to high moral standards. Bowie remains a leader in the graduation of African Americans in teacher education and technological fields.

Bowie State University is in a rural setting centrally located on a scenic and serene wooded tract next to the City of Bowie, between the metropolitan areas of Baltimore (25 miles), Washington D.C. (17 miles), and Annapolis (15 miles). The campus is about five miles east of Greenbelt and Lanham, and seven miles north of the Capital Beltway (95) at the New Carrollton exit at Route 450. The Baltimore-Washington Parkway is less than five miles west of the university if using either the Greenbelt Route 193 exit or the Laurel Route 197 exit. Route 197 brings motorists within 200 yards of the campus.

Figure 2-1: Bowie State University Vicinity Map



The Baltimore-Washington-Annapolis triangle serves as a center of international, national, and regional business, government and technology. Located within close proximity to each of these urban hubs, the BSU has on-campus access to the MARC train and Metrobus making it easily accessible.

HISTORY AND CHARACTER

Bowie State University is an outgrowth of the first school opened in Baltimore, Maryland, on January 9, 1865, by the Baltimore Association for the Moral and Educational Improvement of Colored People, which was organized on November 28, 1864, to engage in its self appointed mission on a statewide basis.

The first classes organized by the Baltimore Association were really elementary and the school was designated School #1. In the same building as School #1, the first normal school classes were held. In 1866 the normal school moved to its permanent home, a renovated building of the Friends Meeting House at the corner of Saratoga N.W. and Courtland Streets. The first normal school classes sponsored by the Baltimore Association were held in the African Baptist Church, located on the corner of Calvert and Saratoga Streets for the relocation of its normal school to train Negro teachers.

The Baltimore Normal School had received occasional financial support from the city of Baltimore since 1870 and from the State since 1872. In 1871, it received a legacy from the Nelson Wells Fund. This fund, established before Wells' death in February 1843, provided for the education of freed Negro children in the State of Maryland. On April 8, 1908, at the request of the Baltimore Normal School, which desired permanent status and funding as an institution for the education of Negro teachers, the State Legislature authorized its board of Education to assume control of the school. The same law re-designated the institution as Normal School No.3.

Subsequently, the institution was physically relocated to a 187-acre tract in Prince George's County. By 1914, it had become known as the Maryland Normal and Industrial School at Bowie. A two-year professional curriculum in Teacher Education, which started in 1925 with the approval of the State Board of Education, was expanded to train teachers for junior high schools. Ten years later, permission was granted to implement a more comprehensive teach-training program for secondary education. In 1963, a liberal arts program was established and the name of the institution was changed to Bowie State College.

In 1970, Bowie State College was authorized to grant the Master of Education which was its first graduate degree. A significant milestone in the development of Graduate Studies at Bowie State College was achieved with the Board of Trustees' approval of the establishment of the Adler-Dreikurs Institute of Human Relations in 1975. Currently, the university offers 20 undergraduate, 20 graduate, and two doctoral degree programs including the Bachelors in Technology, Master of Arts in Teaching, Master's of Arts in English, Master of Business Administration (MBA), and the Doctoral degree in Educational Leadership.

On July 1, 1988, Bowie State College officially became Bowie State University, a change reflecting significant growth in the Institution's programs, enrollment, and service to the area. On that same day, the university also became one of 11 constituent institution of the newly formed University System of Maryland.

In fall 1992, Bowie State University took a distinctive step into the international market by becoming the first Historically Black University in the nation to expand its satellite and continuing education programs overseas. In partnership with the University of Maryland University College, Bowie State now offers graduate programs in Management Information Systems and Administrative management to military personnel stationed in Europe and Asia.

In spring 1994, The Maryland Higher Education Commission approved a new mission for Bowie State University, reaffirming its heritage and special commitment to the African American community and identifying a special focus on computer and technology applications, as well as an enhanced role as a teaching institution. Bowie State University now serves a student population of approximately 5,600 which is technologically sophisticated, culturally diverse, and internationally sensitive.

Bowie State University, in 1995, was awarded an 11-year, \$27 million grant from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration/National Science Foundation. This grant made Bowie State one of only six national Model Institutions for Excellence in Science, Engineering, and Mathematics. This award significantly strengthened the institution's academic infrastructure and enhanced an already excellent computer science and technology program. Currently, the Computer Science program ranks first, in the nation, in graduating African American students with master's degrees in Computer Science.

The year 1996 was a stellar year for the university as it established its *Institute for Diversity and Multicultural Affairs* (IDMA) and the schools of Education and Professional Studies, Arts and Sciences, and Graduate Studies and Research. In 1998 the IDMA launched a new initiative, supported by a \$1.9M award from the Kellogg Foundation, which is an important effort to facilitate access to higher education for an increasingly diverse population across South-Central Maryland, especially in Anne Arundel, Montgomery, and Prince George's counties. In 1998, Bowie State also successfully earned reaffirmation of its National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education (NCATE) accreditation.

In the new millennium, the university continued to achieve major milestones. During the years 2001-2004 a new state-of-the art Center for Learning and Technology, a \$21 million high-tech facility, was completed. In addition, ground was broken for a new science building, and The Christa McAuliffe Residential Community, were completed. The university earned reaffirmation of its Middle States Association accreditation. A new entrance to the campus was completed. Bowie was awarded a \$1.6 million grant by the U. S. Department of Labor for technology training. The University System of Maryland Board of Regents and Maryland Higher Education Commission approved revision to BSU's mission statement and authorized the university to offer an applied Doctorate in Educational Leadership and to explore the granting of an applied doctorate in information technology and computer science.

One of the nation's fastest college supercomputers was built by university faculty and students and placed in service. Also in 2005, Bowie State University graduated its first class of candidates who earned a Doctorate of Education in education leadership (EdD) and its first class of four-year nursing students from the School of Professional Studies. The Doctoral Degree in Computer Science was approved and classed began in fall 2006.

During fiscal year 2008, the institution further solidified its administrative structure by hiring new deans for each of its four schools: School of Professional Studies (July 2007), School of Business (December 2007), School of Arts and Sciences (June 2008), and School of Education (June 2008). This new leadership brings renewed focus on the academic programs.

In spring, 2008 the institution launched a new bachelor's degree in sport management with nine concentrations: public relations, print journalism, broadcast journalism, general business management, marketing, media management, telecommunications, and economics. Programmatic enhancements have been made to improve the Doctorate of Education in educational leadership degree program. The nursing curriculum was revised.

During spring 2008, the University System of Maryland officially designated Bowie as a "growth institution," confirming the expectation that Bowie will absorb more students over the next decade. The institution continues aggressive marketing and outreach as part of an ongoing enrollment initiative.

In fall 2009 there was a ground breaking ceremony for a new \$79 million Fine and Performing Arts Center. This 123,000 square foot facility includes a 400-seat main theater, a 200-seat black box theater, a 200-seat recital hall, an art gallery, classrooms, class laboratories and offices.

Bowie State University has positioned itself for the challenges of the 21st Century by continuing to build systems of academic and institutional excellence.

MISSION

Bowie State University, through the effective and efficient management of its resources, provides high-quality and affordable educational opportunities at the bachelor's, master's, and doctoral levels for a diverse student population of Maryland citizens and the global community.

The educational programs are designed to broaden the knowledge base and skill set of students across disciplines and to enable students to think critically, value diversity, become effective leaders, function competently in a highly technical world, and pursue advanced graduate study.

The university is committed to increasing the number of students from under-represented minorities who earn advanced degrees in computer science, mathematics, information technology, and education.

Constituent needs, market demands, and emerging challenges confronting socioeconomic cultures serve as important bases in the university's efforts to develop educational programs and improve student access to instruction.

VISION

Bowie State University is a principal center of learning in the State in computer science and information technology, mathematics, education, business, communications, arts, and health and human services; delivering quality instruction regionally, nationally, and internationally to a diverse population of students with a course of study that ensures a broad scope of knowledge and understanding that is deeply rooted in expanded research activities. The university excels in teacher education, and will become the premier teacher of teachers. Through the integration of internal business processes, technology and the teamwork of administration, faculty, and staff, the university will be recognized statewide as a model of excellence in higher education for the effective and efficient use of human, financial, and physical resources.

CORE VALUES

President Mickey L. Burnim captures the essence of Bowie State University when he states that, *"Everything we do as a university will be directed towards enhancing our quality and value to students, alumni, and the community. As the university progresses, we will continue to promote student academic success, public service, and scholarship while incorporating our core values."*

Serving as the foundation for fostering a collegiate community spirit, ethical behavior, strong standards, and academic excellence, these core values, which are in keeping with the university's mission and vision, are:

Excellence

Promote a love for learning, discovery, and integration across a wide range of disciplines and interests.

Civility

Foster an environment in which each individual is valued, can live safely, and can express himself or herself without fear of reprisal.

Integrity

Promote a sense of justice, trust, consistency, and fair play.

Diversity

Promote an awareness of and sensitivity toward differences of race, gender, ethnicity, national origin, culture, sexual orientation, religion, age, and disability.

Accountability

Provide effective and efficient service all university constituents.

INSTITUTIONAL GOALS

Bowie State University's *Strategic Plan 2007-2012* further reinforces its commitment to the core values by incorporating them into the following institutional goals and sub-goals that are also in keeping with the *2009 Maryland State Plan for Postsecondary Education*:

Goal 1: Provide high-quality and affordable academic programs and support services for all students

- A. Improve academic programs
- B. Enhance Teacher Education Programs
- C. Develop and implement a specific plan and timeline for faculty and staff growth that aligns Bowie State with its peers and with the requirements of external accrediting bodies
- D. Enhance support services throughout the university
- E. Maintain a robust, state-of-the art, highly available and secure information technology infrastructure to support mission-critical operations
- F. Provide students, faculty, and staff with convenient access to information and online library resources at any time and from anywhere

Goal 2: Support growth by enhancing recruitment, access, and retention efforts university-wide

- A. Develop, implement, and fully fund a new marketing and recruitment plan
- B. Improve access to funding sources for students
- C. Improve access for prospective students to academic programs
- D. Enhance university-wide retention efforts
- E. Enhance technology to maximize enrollment/retention services
- F. Improve university graduation rates

Goal 3: Promote regional economic and workforce development

- A. Increase university initiatives and expand the role of the Schools of Business, Graduate Studies, and Continuing Education
- B. Increase the numbers of new professional and master's prepared nurses, including advanced practice nurses, to support local, national, and global health care markets
- C. Revitalize a graduate school to champion advanced manpower development and research for local, state, national, and international markets
- D. Increase the role of the Office of External Relations in proactively positioning the university

Goal 4: Increase the university's external funding

- A. Educate the public about the mission of Bowie State University and the resources required to fulfill this mission
- B. Increase contributions from individuals, corporations, foundations, and community-based organizations

Goal 5: Promote effective and efficient use of institutional resources

- A. Implement a process to reengineer university business systems to ensure efficiency and effectiveness in order to support strategic decision-making
- B. Foster an environment that will encourage BSU employees to maximize their potential to enhance their performance
- C. Maximize the opportunity for potential growth in revenues through community awareness via BSU programs

Goal 6: Enhance the university's image

- A. Identify and articulate the core values and ensure that they serve as the foundation for fostering a collegiate community spirit, ethical behavior, strong standards, and academic excellence
- B. Improve image of the university through a comprehensive marketing plan that highlights its strengths and capabilities

ACADEMIC PROGRAMS

Academic programs are designed to prepare students for immediate employment or graduate studies. The institution's state-of-the-art information infrastructure, facilities, research laboratories, and technology-enabled interactive classrooms provide businesses and government with excellent opportunities for new partnerships and collaborative projects of mutual benefits.

In partnership with the University of Maryland University College, Bowie State University became the first historically black university to include overseas studies. It was also the first university in the nation to offer a bachelor's degree in pedagogy. Programs include a rare doctoral degree in education leadership, a program for education administrators.

Bowie State University is nationally, regionally, and state accredited or certified by the following accrediting bodies:

National Accreditation

Association of Collegiate Business Schools and Programs
Computing Science Accreditation Board
National Council for the Accreditation of Teacher Education
National Council on Social Work Education
National League for Nursing

Regional Accreditation

Maryland State Board of Nursing
Maryland State Department of Education
Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools

The institution is continuously positioning itself to address critical needs in the immediate Prince George's County community, the state of Maryland, the nation and the world. Those critical needs encompass but are not limited to the educational, economic, cultural, and social needs.

Bowie State University offers 20 undergraduate majors, 20 master's programs, 2 doctoral programs, 10 graduate certificates, and 2 certificates of advanced study through academic programs of instruction

currently administered in four schools which are now designated colleges: College of Arts and Sciences, College of Business, College of Education, and College of Professional Studies.

College of Arts and Sciences

The College of Arts and Sciences provides the liberal arts and sciences foundation for all undergraduate programs. Taught by a community of scholars, students learn to examine their world, appreciate their culture, better understand themselves, and prepare for graduate and professional school and the workforce.

The College of Arts and Sciences is currently the academic home to eight departments. Those departments are Communications, Computer Sciences, English and Modern Languages, Fine and Performing Arts, History and Government, Mathematics, Military Science, and Natural Sciences. In addition, the college provides core courses and programs that support the institution-wide general education program. Computer Science programs are accredited by the Computer Science Accreditation Commission of the Computing Sciences Accreditation Board (CSAB).

College of Business

The College of Business supports the goals and priorities of Bowie State University by providing traditional and non-traditional students in under-served communities within the county, state and nation, the skills required to strengthen the individual competencies in the different areas of specialization in business and public administration through curriculums of their chosen areas of concentration in an increasingly global market place which provides online education and "real world" experience. The college emphasizes academic excellence through technological innovation, integrity in teaching, professional development, outreach, applied and instructional research

The College of Business is accredited by the Association of Collegiate Business School and Programs (ACBSP). Having one of the largest undergraduate enrollments at the university, the college is comprised of the Department of Accounting, Finance, and Economics; the Department of Management Information Systems; and the Department of Management, Marketing, and Public Administration. The following areas of concentration are within the College of Business: Accounting, Business Information Systems, Banking and Finance, Economics, Management, Marketing and General Business.

College of Education

The College of Education prepares instructional leaders of all races who are competent in their content specialty, grounded in the knowledge bases of their discipline, and sensitive to the ethnicity of the students they serve for positions in public and private schools in Maryland and school systems in other states. The college's teacher education program model rests upon a legacy of the best practices in the field of education and upon what research tells us about teaching and learning.

Established in September 2000, the College of Education has adopted the following theme for its academic programs: *"Preparing Competent and Caring Educators for a Diverse World."* The college strives through its programs to develop candidates who become academic scholars, skillful instructional leaders, and reflective practitioners in the schools and communities in which they work. It focuses on productivity and accountability of faculty, professional development, and specific development within its three academic departments: the Department of Counseling; the Department of Educational Leadership; and the Department of Teaching, Learning, and Professional Development.

The College of Education which recently celebrated fifty years of continuous National Council for the Accreditation of Teacher Education (NCATE) accreditation continues to develop additional partnerships with local school systems in order to increase the pool of certified teachers. Moreover, with strong support of public officials, the U.S. Department of Education provided funds to address the shortage of certified minority male teachers in Prince George's County. The College of Education is working aggressively in order to expand those efforts. The college's programs are approved by the Maryland State Department of Education.

College of Professional Studies

The College of Professional Studies, formerly a part of the School of Education and Professional Studies, provides an array of service-oriented educational programs that are guided by standards of excellence as set forth by professional associations and accrediting organizations. The academic programs empower students to become leaders by providing the foundations of essential theory and practice that prepare them for beginning roles in various service-oriented professions. Through interdisciplinary collaboration students learn to value diversity, think critically, and integrate technology into their preparation for study at the graduate level and for life-long work.

The College of Professional Studies is the academic home of four departments. Those departments are Behavioral Sciences and Human Services, Nursing, Psychology, and Social Work. The Social Work program is accredited by the National Council on Social Work Education. Additionally, Nursing programs are accredited by the Maryland Boards of Nursing and the National League of Nursing Accrediting Commission.

BSU is one of only six institutions in the nation designated by NASA and the National Science Foundation as Model Institutions for Excellence, mandated to provide high quality education and research in science, engineering and mathematics. The Bowie State Satellite Control Center is sponsored jointly by NASA and Honeywell Corporation and serves as a live laboratory for education, training, and research in satellite operations and student controlled NASA-related missions. Bowie State was the first HBI and among the first predominantly undergraduate institutions to house a NASA satellite control center.

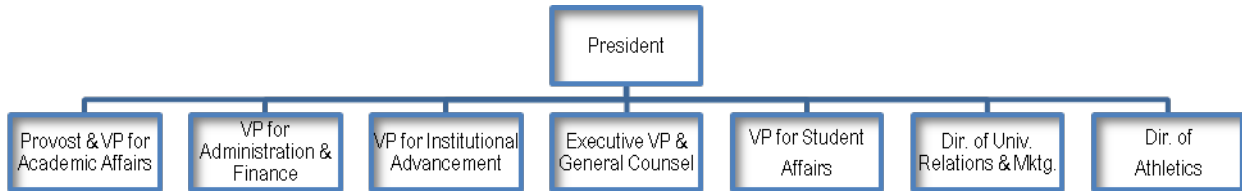
Bowie State University has continued to work persistently to maintain strong academic programs. All planning efforts are geared to maintaining that posture. Bowie is increasing its efforts to attract additional resources to ensure that adequate resources exist to continue our historical, present and future role in providing access and success to individuals with limited fiscal means.

GOVERNANCE AND ORGANIZATION

The University System of Maryland's 17-member Board of Regents is the governing authority for Bowie State University. Appointed by the governor, the board has oversight over USM's institutions, centers, and institutes and is responsible for setting policy for the institutions within the system as well as for selecting their presidents. Each president, along with their designees, is responsible for the institution's day-to-day governance and operation. Thus, the president has overall operational authority and responsibility for Bowie State University and as such, exercises general supervision of all departments.

As shown in the figure below, the president shares administrative responsibility with four vice-presidents and an executive vice-president who also serves as general counsel; each with a broad range of responsibilities. Rounding out the President's Cabinet is a director of university relations and marketing, and a director of athletics. Students, faculty, and staff also participate in the governance of the university through standing and ad hoc committees.

Figure 2-2: President's Cabinet



FACULTY AND STAFF

During the academic year 2009-2010, Bowie State University employs 230 full-time faculty and 342 full-time staff. In addition, the university employs 176 part-time faculty and 35 part-time staff. The following table illustrates the distribution of personnel who are critical to implementation of the learning experience at Bowie State.

Table 2-1: Faculty and Staff-Fall 2009

Category	2009 (Actual)		
	FT	PT	Total
Faculty (Credit)	230	176	406
Sub-Total Faculty	230	176	406
Executive / Admin / Mgmt	89	1	90
Professional	101	18	119
Clerical / Secretarial	89	13	102
Technical / Paraprofessional	32	3	35
Skilled Crafts	12	0	12
Service / Maintenance	19	0	19
Sub-Total Staff	342	35	377
Total Faculty and Staff	572	211	783

Source: Bowie State University Office of Planning, Analysis and Accountability

CURRENT ENROLLMENT

Fall 2009 enrollment at Bowie State University is 5,617 students. A total of 67,472 credit hours are generated by 4,628 full-time equivalent students (FTES).

Table 2-2: Enrollment Summary-Fall 2009

	Full-Time Headcount	Part-Time Headcount	Total Headcount	Credit Hours	FTES
Undergraduate	3,710	690	4,400	59,695	3,980
Graduate	401	816	1,217	7,777	648
Totals	4,111	1,506	5,617	67,472	4,628

Source: Bowie State University Office of Planning, Analysis and Accountability

A distribution of FTES is presented in the following table. The data is organized by Day before 5:00 p.m. and Evening after 5:00 p.m.

The majority (84%) of Bowie's enrollment is concentrated on campus during the day. Of the FTE students taking courses on campus, 88% do so during the class hours before 5:00 p.m. while 12% take evening courses. The remaining 231 FTE students earn credits online, via telecasts, or face-to-face at off campus sites.

Table 2-3: FTES Distribution-Fall 2009

	Fall 2009 FTES			
	Undergraduate	Graduate	Total	Percentage
Bowie Campus (Day)	3,463	413	3,876	84%
Bowie Campus (Evening)	322	198	521	11%
Sub-Totals On Campus	3,785	612	4,397	95%
Off Campus (Distributed Sites)	17	25	42	1%
Distance (Online & Telecourses)	177	11	188	4%
Sub-Totals Off Campus	194	37	231	5%
Totals Bowie State University	3,980	648	4,628	100%

Source: Bowie State University Office of Planning, Analysis and Accountability

CAMPUS FACILITIES

The Bowie campus facilities inventory includes 22 buildings that contain approximately 1,275,000 gross square feet (GSF) of space. An additional 123,431 square foot Fine and Performing Arts Center (FPAC) is currently under construction and due to be completed in 2011. The university classifies these buildings into two categories: state-supported and non-state supported (auxiliary).

Table 2-4: Campus Buildings

State-Supported Buildings	Built	GSF	NASF	Primary Use
Central Heating Plant	1952	2,970	2,373	Storage
Center for Business and Graduate Studies	2007	66,000	37,944	Academic/Faculty Offices, Instruction
Center for Learning and Technology	2000	101,193	58,241	Instruction, Faculty Offices
Computer Science	2002	47,000	27,641	Instruction/Research, Faculty Offices
Crawford Science	1967	47,008	27,753	Instruction/Research, Faculty Offices
Field House	1992	3,194	1,097	Athletics
Goodloe House	1916	3,815	2,652	Alumni House
Henry Administration	1976	37,396	15,021	Administrative Offices
James Physical Education	1973	102,135	61,193	Physical Education, Athletics
McKeldin Gymnasium	1957	21,142	15,469	Recreation, Intramurals
Maintenance Building	1967	29,613	20,432	Shops, Storage
Marshall Library	1977	166,869	105,336	Study (Library)
Martin Luther King Fine Arts Communication Center	1973	149,374	77,082	Instruction, Assembly, Faculty Offices
Robinson Hall	1960	31,534	18,192	Administrative Offices, Central Services
Totals State-Supported Buildings		809,243	470,426	

Auxiliary Enterprise Buildings	Built	GSF	NASF	Primary Use
Alex Haley Residential Complex	1994	90,855	54,929	Residential
Christa McAuliffe Residential Community	2004	185,240	124,305	Residential, Health Center
Goodloe Apartments	1954	5,946	5,001	Residential (Graduate)
Harriet Tubman Hall	1921	33,282	19,374	Residential
Holmes Hall	1951	21,779	15,114	Residential
Kennard Residence Hall	1957	22,646	14,267	Residential
Towers Residence Hall	1973	40,828	23,518	Residential
Wiseman Center	1981	65,666	40,863	Student Union
Totals: Auxiliary Enterprise Buildings		466,242	297,371	

Totals Bowie State University		1,275,485	767,797	
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Chapter 3

Space Needs

Introduction

Summary of Key Findings

Existing Space

Demand Against Existing Space

Quantitative Indicators of Space Need

Qualitative Indicators of Space Need

SPACE NEEDS ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of space needs analysis is to assess, on a macro level, the extent to which the current total amount of academic and other space is adequate for use in support of future enrollments. Specifically, space needs analysis incorporates the concept of supply and demand. It is the process of estimating the needed supply of learning, support and resource space given a projected demand of academic programs, faculty and staff, and student enrollments.

Projected space needs are the results of demand, in terms of anticipated programs, enrollments and staffing, on buildings and space at a future date. The ultimate outcome of this assessment is to provide estimates of the supply of types and amounts of space likely to be needed to accommodate Bowie State University's (BSU) projected fall 2019 demand in terms of academic programs and their ensuing enrollments and staffing levels.

Planning Assumptions

The base year for this analysis is fall 2009. Student headcount of 5,617 reflects the total number of students taking credit courses at Bowie State. Full-time day equivalent students (FTDES) are calculated from credit hours earned reflected in BSU course data files. Data on faculty and staff are provided by the university. Library Volumes are physical bound volume equivalents calculated from base collections data provided by the university.

Table 3-1: Planning Assumptions

	Fall 2009 (Actual)	Fall 2019 (Projected)	Percent Change	Average Annual Chg.
Total Student Headcount	5,617	7,321	30.3%	2.7%
Undergraduate	4,400	5,712	29.8%	2.6%
Graduate	1,217	1,609	32.2%	2.8%
Total Student FTDE	3,876	5,062	30.6%	2.7%
Undergraduate	3,463	4,516	30.4%	2.7%
Graduate	413	546	32.2%	2.8%
Total Faculty	406	530	30.5%	2.7%
Full-Time	230	300	30.4%	2.7%
Part-Time	176	230	30.7%	2.7%
Total Staff	377	434	15.1%	1.4%
Full-Time	342	394	15.2%	1.4%
Part-Time	35	40	14.3%	1.3%
Library Volumes	385,808	523,550	35.7%	3.1%

Source: Bowie State University Office of Planning, Analysis and Accountability (Fall 2009 Data)

For convenience, a glossary containing definitions of generic terms related to educational facilities planning is provided at the end of this section.

Methodology

The university provided a room-by-room facility space inventory for each building, their Space Guideline Application Program (SGAP) for fall 2009, section-level fall 2009 course enrollment data, staffing data for fiscal year 2010, and library collection data for fall 2008 (fall 2009 library data is not available at this time). These sets of data formed the basis for quantitative analysis of Bowie State University's space needs

The consultant team then applied elements of the data to the Maryland Higher Education Commission's *Space Guidelines for Four Year Public Institutions* to provide quantitative indicators of current and future space needs. Definitions and room use codes are those provided by the Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS) taxonomy found in the *Postsecondary Education Facilities Inventory and Classification Manual* published in 2006 by the U.S. Department of Education in cooperation with the National Center for Education Statistics. Basic methodology for quantitative analysis can be expressed using the following demand vs. supply formula:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Total Space Need (Demand)} \\ & \text{-- Facilities Space Inventory (Supply)} \\ & = \text{Net Space Need (Minimum Need)} \end{aligned}$$

Need Determinants

The need for space via new or renovated facilities is typically calculated with respect to hours of instruction and the number of students, employees, and library volumes to be accommodated. Projections of total space need are based on anticipated student enrollments, faculty and staff, and library volumes for fall semester 2019 as mutually determined by Bowie State University and the University System of Maryland.

Space Use Categories	Need Determinants
Instructional Spaces	Weekly Student Contact Hours (WSCH)
Research Spaces	Faculty Headcount
Assembly Spaces	Academic Programs
Lounge and Physical Plant Spaces	Combination of All Determinants
Library and Study Spaces	Library Volumes and Student FTDE
All Other Spaces	Student FTDE/FTE
Residential Spaces	Residential Student Headcount

These space projections should be viewed as a listing of the amounts of space the university is allowed and does not necessarily relate to needs for a particular program. The space planning guidelines application suggests only a computed state allowance for each category of space and does not suggest what sort of projects should be undertaken. Space deficits and surpluses are identified based on the application of Maryland guidelines to inventories of various categories of space and projected student enrollments. However, guidelines are not to be used as the only determining factor when making decisions about facilities needs. A variety of qualitative or non-statistical indicators of space need offer augmentation to any statistical calculations.

Qualitative indicators of current conditions and future space needs/desires are a culmination of observations by the consultants and of views expressed by university personnel and students during interviews, focus group sessions, and written statements. Interviews and focus groups were the primary methods of eliciting the opinions of the various members of the university community. Much of what was learned via these methods is non-specific and cannot be summarized except to say that it contributed to an overall view of the university. These indicators were taken to heart by the consultant team and were, in various ways, both directly and indirectly, incorporated into the recommendations found later in this document.

Glossary of Terms

This glossary contains brief definitions of generic terms related to educational facilities planning and explanations of the acronyms and abbreviations referred to in this Space Needs Analysis.

Class Laboratory	Spaces that are used primarily for formally or regularly scheduled classes that require special purpose equipment for a specific room configuration for student participation, experimentation, observation, or practice in an academic discipline
Classroom	Spaces that are not tied to as specific subject or discipline by equipment or room configuration
Core Space	Space necessary because of existence of the institution or program without regard to other factors
Credit Hour	A numerical value awarded a student for successfully completing a course
Facilities Inventory	Room-by-room and building-by-building listing of assignable spaces, their primary use, their size and their capacity
Full-Time Equivalent Faculty (FTEF)	A base factor statistic equal to a full-time faculty plus 25% of all part-time faculty <u>Note:</u> This statistic is used in this document for facilities planning purposes only, and the calculation may differ from the FTEF computed for budgetary or other reporting purposes.
Full-Time Equivalent Student (FTE or FTES)	The total number of on-campus credit hours taught during a given semester, divided by 15 for undergraduate and by 12 for graduate students. <u>Note:</u> This statistic is used in this document for facilities planning purposes only, and the calculation may differ from the FTE computed for budgetary or other reporting purposes.
Full-Time Day Equivalent Student (FTDE or FTDES)	The total number of on-campus credit hours taught before 5:00 p.m. during a given semester, divided by 15 for undergraduate and by 12 for graduate students. <u>Note:</u> This statistic is used in this document for facilities planning purposes only, and the calculation may differ from the FTDE computed for budgetary or other reporting purposes.
Gross Square Feet (GSF)	The sum of square feet of space in a building included within the outside faces of exterior walls for all stories or areas that have floor surface Included are all structural, mechanical, service and circulation areas.
Net Assignable Square Feet (NASF)	The sum of all areas on all floors of a building assigned to, or available for assignment to an occupant for specific use Excluded are spaces defined as structural, mechanical, service and circulation areas.
On-Campus	Refers to BSU's main campus only
Physical Bound Volume Equivalent (PBVE)	The physical space required to accommodate a variety of library materials in amounts equal to one single typical book
Student Contact Hour	A measure of time of scheduled interface between students and teacher that is usually expressed in terms of Weekly Student Contact Hour (WSCH), which is the number of hours per week of required interface <u>Note:</u> This statistic is used in this document for facilities planning purposes only, and the calculation may differ from the WSCH computed for budgetary or other reporting purposes.

SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS

Space deficits in all major HEGIS room use category are suggested when Maryland space planning guidelines formulae are applied to Bowie State University's projected (2019) space inventory.

Anticipated student population increases and completion of the new Fine and Performing Arts Center will have a significant impact on institutional space needs at Bowie State University. BSU currently has an overall space deficit of approximately 40,000 net assignable square feet (NASF) when Maryland guidelines are applied to existing space. By the year 2019, Bowie's campus is projected to have a space deficit of approximately 112,600 NASF.

A comprehensive summary of computed space needs is presented in the table at the end of this section. This table is organized into four broad categories of space: Academic Space, Academic Support Space, Other Classified or Ad-Hoc Space, and Unclassified Space.

Academic Space

Academic Space includes the space categories of Classroom, Class Laboratory, Open Laboratory, Research Laboratory, and Physical Education. These categories also include the service spaces that directly support the core spaces.

Guideline application to academic space inventories suggests a current deficit of 39,843 NASF. The new Fine and Performing Arts Center, is currently under construction. This new building, when complete, will add approximately 26,300 NASF of academic space to the current inventory. Even with the additional academic space in this new building, guideline application suggests a projected deficit of 72,431 NASF in 2019.

This anticipated increased space deficit is attributed primarily to a projected 31% increase in enrollment with only a 14% increase in academic space.

The university currently owns 85% of the space allowance in this classification. The data suggests that by 2019, the university will own 75% of its computed space allowance.

Academic Support Space

Academic Support Spaces includes the core and support space in the categories of Office, Study, Media Production, Assembly, Exhibition, Lounge (Non-Auxiliary), Central Computer/Telecommunications, Physical Plant, and Health Care.

Guideline application to academic support space inventories suggests a current deficit of 6,915 NASF. The new Fine and Performing Arts Center will add approximately 36,000 NASF of academic support space to the current inventory. Guideline application suggests a projected deficit of 40,147 NASF of Academic Support Space in 2019.

The university currently owns 98% of the space allowance in this classification. The data suggests that by 2019, the university will own 89% of its computed space allowance.

Other Classified Space (Ad-Hoc)

Other Classified or Ad-Hoc Space, comprising 300,467 NASF and representing 39% of BSU's existing inventory, are not addressed by Maryland's space planning guidelines. These are either specialized spaces

for which need is based entirely on programmatic requirements which vary by institution or auxiliary enterprises which are not state-funded. For these ad-hoc categories of spaces, existing space is the guideline.

These categories, which are shown but excluded from this analysis, are:

- Office (Student Organizations)
- Armory
- Spectator Seating
- Clinic
- Demonstration
- Field Building
- Animal Quarters
- Greenhouse
- Food Facilities
- Day Care
- Lounge (Auxiliary)
- Merchandising
- Recreation
- Meeting Room
- Residential Facilities

Unclassified Space

Unclassified Space reflects categories that are either available for assignment, but unassigned at the time of the inventory or spaces that are being occupied by entities other than the university and are not available for university use. Bowie State University assigns one space category to this group: 3,000 NASF that is being used by other organizations. Unclassified Space is also excluded from this analysis.

Table 3-2: Summary of Computed Space Allowances

Space Use Category	HEGIS Code	Base Year (Fall 2009)			2010-2019 Additions ^a	Projected Year (Fall 2019)		
		Inventory NASF	Guideline NASF	Surplus / (Deficit)		Inventory NASF	Guideline NASF	Surplus / (Deficit)
Academic Space								
Classroom	110	49,358	51,873	-2,515	1,750	51,108	67,763	-16,655
Class Laboratory	210	56,292	60,550	-4,258	21,113	77,405	79,002	-1,597
Open Laboratory	220	11,048	16,279	-5,231	3,435	14,483	21,260	-6,777
Research Laboratory	250	5,478	15,250	-9,772	0	5,478	30,600	-25,122
Physical Education	520	65,249	76,600	-11,351	0	65,249	87,529	-22,280
Sub-Total: Academic Space		187,425	220,552	-33,127	26,298	213,723	286,154	-72,431
Academic Support Space								
Office	300	133,357	108,292	25,065	5,020	138,377	133,813	4,564
Study	400	59,869	80,656	-20,787	797	60,666	107,147	-46,481
Media Production	530	8,024	7,752	272	0	8,024	10,124	-2,100
Assembly	610	24,523	29,752	-5,229	24,537	49,060	32,124	16,936
Exhibition	620	1,587	3,876	-2,289	2,776	4,363	5,062	-699
Lounge (Non-Auxiliary)	650	4,713	15,249	-10,536	1,485	6,198	17,123	-10,925
Central Computer/Telecommunications	710	4,607	2,500	2,107	362	4,969	3,497	1,472
Physical Plant	720-760	38,625	34,180	4,445	1,029	39,654	42,249	-2,595
Health Care	800	1,600	1,563	37	0	1,600	1,919	-319
Sub-Total: Academic Support Space		276,905	283,820	-6,915	36,006	312,911	353,058	-40,147
Other Classified Space (Ad-Hoc)^b								
Office (Student Organizations)	310	1,314	1,314	0	0	1,314	1,314	0
Armory	510	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spectator Seating	523	3,920	3,920	0	0	3,920	3,920	0
Clinic	550	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Demonstration	550	1,444	1,444	0	0	1,444	1,444	0
Field Building	560	118	118	0	0	118	118	0
Animal Quarters	570	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greenhouse	580	1,330	1,330	0	0	1,330	1,330	0
Food Facility	630	19,097	19,097	0	161	19,258	19,258	0
Day Care	640	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lounge (Auxiliary)	650	2,240	2,240	0	0	2,240	2,240	0
Merchandising	660	4,563	4,563	0	0	4,563	4,563	0
Recreation	670	5,557	5,557	0	0	5,557	5,557	0
Meeting Room	680	5,976	5,976	0	0	5,976	5,976	0
Residential Facilities	900	254,908	254,908	0	0	254,908	254,908	0
Sub-Total: Other Classified Space (Ad-Hoc)		300,467	300,467	0	161	300,628	300,628	0
Unclassified Space								
Other Organizations	090	3,000	3,000	0	0	3,000	3,000	0
Sub-Total: Unclassified Space		3,000	3,000	0	0	3,000	3,000	0
Bowie State University Campus Totals		767,797	807,839	-40,042	62,465	830,262	942,840	-112,578

^a2010-2019 Additions: These represent projected NASF in the new Fine and Performing Arts Center.

^bMaryland space planning guidelines do not include these space categories.

EXISTING SPACE

Facilities Inventory

A room-by-room inventory of assignable space in each building was prepared by the university and given to the consultant team. This inventory of existing spaces serves as the baseline data against which computed space needs are compared.

The inventory utilizes the Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS) space taxonomy found in the *2006 Postsecondary Education Facilities Inventory and Classification Manual* published by the U.S. Department of Education in cooperation with the National Center for Education Statistics. For the most part, HEGIS categories referenced in this analysis refer to the primary activity space plus support space that directly services the primary activity. Furthermore, the space inventory data in this chapter is presented in such a way as to satisfy the requirements of the Maryland Higher Education Commission's *Space Guidelines for Four Year Public Institutions*. More detailed attention is devoted to each of the university's building structures in Chapter 4.

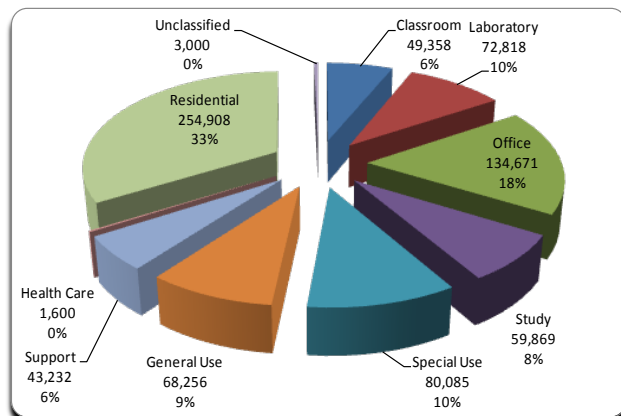
In determining the base inventory to be used in calculating permanent space needs, inventoried net assignable square footage (NASF) is designated as either "state-supported" or "auxiliary enterprise." Although a comprehensive overview of the university's space inventory is provided in this section, only "state-supported" space is used to determine space needs. Space contained in temporary structures and space in facilities at locations other than a main campus or in leased facilities is not included in these base calculations.

As depicted in the following graphic, residential space constitutes the largest single classification in Bowie's 767,797 net assignable square feet (NASF) of space inventory. Student residential facilities occupy approximately 255,000 NASF or 33% of the total campus inventory. Sixteen (16) percent of assignable campus space is classified as classroom and laboratory/studio instruction (classroom 6%, laboratory 10%), 18% as office, 8% as study (library), and the remaining 25% is a combination of special use, general use, and support. There is 3,000 net assignable square feet of "unclassified" space in the Marshall Library being used by outside organizations at the time of the inventory.

Table 3-3: Distribution of Existing Space by Room Use Classification

HEGIS	Room Use	NASF
100	Classroom	49,358
200	Laboratory	72,818
300	Office	134,671
400	Study	59,869
500	Special Use	80,085
600	General Use	68,256
700	Support	43,232
800	Health Care	1,600
900	Residential	254,908
000	Unclassified	3,000
	Total	767,797

Figure 3-1: Distribution of Existing Space by Room Use Classification

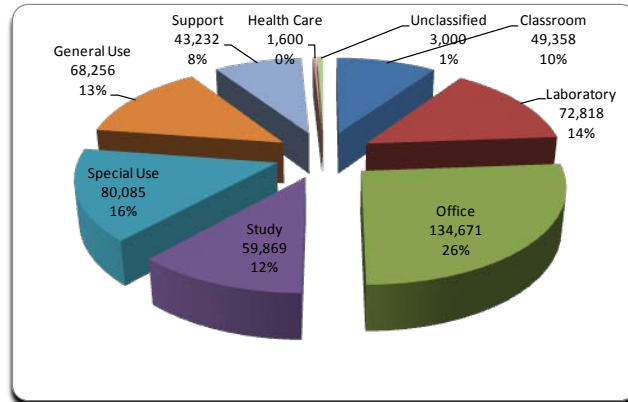


Removing residential space from the inventory mix allows a more useful analysis for planning purposes. As depicted in the following table and graphic, 24% of the university's assignable space is classified as classroom and laboratory. Office space occupies 26% of the inventory while library accounts for 12%.

Table 3-4: Distribution of Existing Space (Less Residential)

HEGIS	Room Use	NASF
100	Classroom	49,358
200	Laboratory	72,818
300	Office	134,671
400	Study	59,869
500	Special Use	80,085
600	General Use	68,256
700	Support	43,232
800	Health Care	1,600
000	Unclassified	3,000
	Total	512,889

Figure 3-2: Distribution of Existing Space (Less Residential)



DEMAND AGAINST EXISTING SPACE

Enrollment

Headcount enrollments and full-time equivalent student (FTE or FTES) enrollments are the primary measures of student population. Although the headcount is most commonly used when referring to enrollments, this measure is generally not used for facility planning purposes. The most generally accepted method of counting students for the purposes of assessing facilities needs is the FTE. However, it is useful to analyze trends in headcount enrollments with particular attention given to the mix of full-time versus part-time students. Because full-time students have more needs for space than do part-time students, a sizeable shift in the ratio of full-time to part-time could have a significant impact on FTE generation, and consequently, on overall space needs.

Space needs analysis primarily focuses upon academic activities that occur during the prime hours before 5:00 p.m. (Day), and will be engaged by full-time and part-time students, faculty and staff. Students enrolled during these hours are referred to as full-time day equivalent students (FTDES).

While presenting various measures of FTES is important, of prime significance is establishing a stable foundation of planning tools upon which the effectiveness and quality of instructional environments necessary for learning can be predicted. For those purposes, projections of weekly student contact hours (WSCH) are also presented.

The university estimates that the total daytime on-campus undergraduate WSCH will reach 65,936 by fall 2019. Of this total, approximately 52,960 WSCH (80%) will be generated by lecture segments and approximately 12,976 WSCH (20%) are expected to occur in laboratory segments for courses offered before 5:00 p.m. Graduate WSCH is anticipated to reach 8,663 by fall 2019. This total represents 8,088 WSCH (93%) of lecture segments and 575 (7%) in laboratory settings.

Determination of program and course content ten years out is difficult at best. However, given an anticipated number of students to be enrolled, projections of weekly student contact hours generated, as well as the number of classroom and laboratory sections, general estimations of space need can be calculated. These projections of weekly student contact hours form the basis for planning for future instructional spaces.

Projections of enrollments for fall 2009 through fall 2019 represent the recommendations developed by Bowie State University and the University System of Maryland in keeping with the pursuit of BSU's mission through the year 2019. Projections are presented in such a manner as to satisfy the requirements of the Maryland Higher Education Commission and the State of Maryland.

The following table presents an overall distribution of projected credit/contact hours for the fall semesters of 2014 and 2019 in comparison with fall 2009 enrollments. The tables isolate those on-campus credit hours, FTDES and weekly student contact hours expected to be generated on campus during the day before 5:00 p.m.

Table 3-5: Current and Projected Enrollments by Headcount, Credit Hours, FTES, FTDES and WSCH-Fall 2019

Undergraduate Enrollments

	UNIVERSITY TOTALS					ON-CAMPUS DAY ONLY (Before 5:00 pm)			
	Full-Time Headcount	Part-Time Headcount	Total Headcount	Credit Hours	Credit FTES	Credit Hours	Credit FTDES	WSCH Lecture	WSCH Laboratory
Fall 2009	3,710	690	4,400	59,695	3,980	51,945	3,463	40,614	9,951
Fall 2014	4,055	754	4,809	66,276	4,418	57,531	3,835	44,982	11,021
Fall 2019	4,738	974	5,712	77,842	5,189	67,736	4,516	52,960	12,976
% Change 2009-2019	27.7%	41.2%	29.8%	30.4%	30.4%	30.4%	30.4%	30.4%	30.4%
Annual Average Growth Rate	2.5%	3.5%	2.6%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%

Graduate Enrollments

	UNIVERSITY TOTALS					ON-CAMPUS DAY ONLY (Before 5:00 pm)			
	Full-Time Headcount	Part-Time Headcount	Total Headcount	Credit Hours	Credit FTES	Credit Hours	Credit FTDES	WSCH Lecture	WSCH Laboratory
Fall 2009	401	816	1,217	7,777	648	4,960	413	6,118	435
Fall 2014	429	892	1,321	8,442	704	5,381	448	6,638	470
Fall 2019	503	1,106	1,609	10,279	857	6,557	546	8,088	575
% Change 2009-2019	25.4%	35.5%	32.2%	32.2%	32.2%	32.2%	32.2%	32.2%	32.2%
Annual Average Growth Rate	2.3%	3.1%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%

Total Enrollments

	UNIVERSITY TOTALS					ON-CAMPUS DAY ONLY (Before 5:00 pm)			
	Full-Time Headcount	Part-Time Headcount	Total Headcount	Credit Hours	Credit FTES	Credit Hours	Credit FTDES	WSCH Lecture	WSCH Laboratory
Fall 2009	4,111	1,506	5,617	67,472	4,628	56,905	3,876	46,732	10,386
Fall 2014	4,484	1,646	6,130	74,718	5,122	62,912	4,284	51,620	11,491
Fall 2019	5,241	2,080	7,321	88,121	6,046	74,293	5,062	61,048	13,551
% Change 2009-2019	27.5%	38.1%	30.3%	30.6%	30.6%	30.6%	30.6%	30.6%	30.5%
Annual Average Growth Rate	2.5%	3.3%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%

Source: Bowie State University Office of Planning, Analysis and Accountability (Fall 2009 Data)

Source: University System of Maryland Enrollment Projections Fall 2010 through Fall 2019 (Fall 2014 and Fall 2019 Data)

Faculty and Staff

The university expects to maintain its current student/faculty ratios for the year 2019. For master planning purposes, a conservative annual increase of 1.4% is projected for staff. Added demand against existing space is generated by the number of full-time faculty researchers in certain specific academic disciplines that offer doctoral or master's degree programs. This is addressed in greater detail later in the analysis.

Table 3-6: Current and Projected Faculty and Staff

	Faculty				Staff		
	Full-Time	Part-Time	Total	FTE	Full-Time	Part-Time	Total
Fall 2009	230	176	406	274	342	35	377
Fall 2014	255	195	449	303	360	37	397
Fall 2019	300	230	530	358	394	40	434
% Change							
2009-2019	30.6%	30.6%	30.6%	30.6%	15.3%	14.3%	15.2%
Annual Average							
Growth Rate	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	1.4%	1.3%	1.4%

Source: Bowie State University Office of Planning, Analysis and Accountability

Library Volumes

Table 3-7: Library Collection and Physical Bound Volume Equivalents (PBVE)

Items	2009		2019		Conversion Factor
	Collection	PBVE	Collection	PBVE	
Books	273,805	273,805	362,382	362,382	1.000
Bound Periodicals	32,255	32,255	42,690	42,690	1.000
Documents/Pamphlets	4,517	565	6,776	847	8.000
Microfilm Reels	16,157	5,386	53,768	17,923	3.000
Records	1,029	206	1,029	206	5.000
Maps	1,529	191	1,529	191	8.000
Maps in Cases	0	0	0	0	1.000
Microform (non-reel)	470,419	5,880	470,419	5,880	80.000
Newspapers Unbound	33	589	63	1,125	0.056
Newspapers Bound	41	569	62	861	0.072
Reference Books	19,356	56,929	26,556	78,106	0.340
Slides	2,609	130	5,219	261	20.000
Periodicals Unbound	760	3,040	1,440	5,760	0.250
Video Disks	0	0	0	0	3.000
Audio Tapes	597	119	1,197	239	5.000
Computer Diskettes	0	0	0	0	5.000
Compact Disks	117	23	237	47	5.000
Videotapes	7,241	6,034	8,335	6,946	1.200
Films (Reel-to-Reel)	341	85	341	85	4.000
Total Physical Bound Volume Equivalent		385,808		523,550	

Source: 2010SGAP Report May 24, 2010

QUANTITATIVE INDICATORS OF SPACE NEED

Space Guidelines Applications

Total need for space is based primarily on the projected program of instruction and the number of weekly student contact hours (WSCH) that it generates. Determinations of current and projected space surpluses and/or deficits are driven by current space inventory and anticipated changes, current enrollment and projected enrollments, and current and anticipated staffing levels.

The consultant team applied these data elements to the Maryland Higher Education Commission's *Space Guidelines for Four Year Public Institutions* to provide quantitative indicators of current and future space needs. Definitions and room use codes are those provided by the Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS) taxonomy found in the *Postsecondary Education Facilities Inventory and Classification Manual* published in 2006 by the U.S. Department of Education in cooperation with the National Center for Education Statistics.

By applying information about the type of space required to teach the various courses to the current and projected enrollments previously presented, it is possible to determine the approximate state allowance for campus-wide space using the guidelines. Then by applying current space inventory data, it is possible to determine a current and projected space surplus or deficit.

The assumptions made for the application of the formulae-driven space computations for BSU are shown in the following table and applied to the current campus space inventory.

Table 3-8: Space Planning Guidelines Input Data-Fall 2009 (Actual) and Fall 2019 (Projected)

Input Item	Fall 2009	Fall 2019
1. Student Data (On-Campus Before 5 p.m.)		
a. Residence Hall Capacity	1,367	2,928
b. Total FTDE	3,876	5,062
c. Undergraduate FTDE	3,463	4,516
d. Graduate FTDE	413	546
2. Credit Hour Data		
a. Total Undergraduate Credit Hours	59,695	77,842
b. Undergraduate Credit Hours Before 5 p.m.	51,945	67,736
c. Total Graduate Credit Hours	7,777	10,297
d. Graduate Credit Hours Before 5 p.m.	4,960	6,557
3. Contact Hour Data (On-Campus Before 5 p.m.)		
a. Weekly Student Contact Hours (WSCH) Classroom	46,732	61,048
b. Weekly Student Contact Hours (WSCH) Laboratory	10,386	13,551
4. Faculty & Staff Requiring Office Space		
a. Full-Time Faculty	230	300
b. Part-Time Faculty	176	230
c. Full-Time Staff	342	394
d. Part Time Staff	35	40
e. FTE Faculty	274	358
f. FTE Staff	351	404
5. Library Information Factor		
a. Physical Bound Volume Equivalents (PBVE)	385,808	523,550
6. Research Laboratory Factors		
a. Module "A" Programs (1,000 NASF)		
FT Faculty, Doctoral Programs (1.0)	1	5
FT Faculty, Masters Programs (0.5)	0	17
FT Faculty, Undergraduate Programs (0.1)	32	28
b. Module "B" Programs (650 NASF)		
FT Faculty, Doctoral Programs (1.0)	0	0
FT Faculty, Masters Programs (0.5)	34	44
FT Faculty, Undergraduate Programs (0.1)	0	0

These assumptions, along with the space inventory, provide a snapshot of the fall 2009 semester which is the most recent data available at the time of this analysis. The 2009 data reflect the actual situation while the data projected to 2019 are statistically based and are, for the most part, assumptions made by Bowie State University and the University System of Maryland (USM). Summary explanations of the data assumptions for the input items are as follows:

- **Student Data (FTDE)** are calculated from course credit hours. Credit Hour Data and Contact Hour Data are derived from current enrollment course data provided by Bowie State University Office of Planning, Analysis and Accountability; and projections were then calculated based on enrollment projections developed by the university and USM.
- **Faculty and Staff Data** are provided by BSU administration. Information about the projected number of faculty is obtained by maintaining the current student/faculty ratio. Information about the projected number of staff is based on an anticipated average annual growth rate of 1.4% over the next ten years.
- **Library Information**, in terms of Physical Bound Volume Equivalent (PBVE), is based on an anticipated 3.1% average annual increase of basic collection over the next ten-year period. (Note. This submission consists of 2008 base library data provided by the university in its July 2009 SGAP submission.)
- **Research Laboratory Data** is based on the number of researchers in disciplines specified by Maryland's space planning guidelines.

Given this input data, it is possible to estimate the amount of campus-wide space needed to support future enrollments at Bowie State University. This state allowance is derived by analyses within the parameters of the guideline algorithm contained in Maryland's space guidelines. The amounts of allowable net assignable square feet are calculated for each type of space in the U.S. Department of Education's Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS) space classification system for both 2009 and 2019.

Surpluses and deficits for each room use category are determined by subtracting the guideline allowance from the on-campus space inventory.

These space allocation calculations are used only as an aid to analyze campus-wide amounts of space needs by room use category. Quality of spaces is not considered when using these guidelines, and these guidelines are not used in individual project programming.

Space Guideline Analysis

Student enrollments, faculty and staff are expected to increase, over the next ten years at the Bowie campus, and so are the spatial requirements. By the year 2019, BSU is expected to have an on-campus enrollment of 5,062 FTDE and a spatial shortage of nearly 113,000 net assignable square feet. This shortage assumes a 2019 inventory consisting of the current (2009) inventory plus the addition of the new Fine and Performing Arts Center which is currently under construction.

Application of the Maryland guidelines formulae for computing space allowances to Bowie's inventory results in current and projected space deficits in all but one of the eight major HEGIS room use categories; the exception being Office (HEGIS 300). A comprehensive summary of computed space needs was presented in the "Summary of Key Findings" section starting on page 3-4.

As previously noted, HEGIS categories referenced in this analysis refer to the primary activity area plus support space that directly services the primary activity. For example, references to classroom HEGIS 110 include the primary activity space (110) and the service space (115). Notable exceptions are HEGIS 410 and 420 (study and library stack) and HEGIS 523 (spectator seating) which have no direct service support designation.

With respect to current and projected space deficits as the result of guidelines application, review of the individual data elements reveals the following:

Academic Space

This group includes the types of spaces most typically used for instruction and research activities.

Table 3-9: Academic Space

Space Use Category	HEGIS Code	Base Year (Fall 2009)			2010-2019 Additions ^a	Projected Year (Fall 2019)		
		Inventory NASF	Guideline NASF	Surplus / (Deficit)		Inventory NASF	Guideline NASF	Surplus / (Deficit)
Academic Space								
Classroom	110	49,358	51,873	-2,515	1,750	51,108	67,763	-16,655
Class Laboratory	210	56,292	60,550	-4,258	21,113	77,405	79,002	-1,597
Open Laboratory	220	11,048	16,279	-5,231	3,435	14,483	21,260	-6,777
Research Laboratory	250	5,478	15,250	-9,772	0	5,478	30,600	-25,122
Physical Education	520	65,249	76,600	-11,351	0	65,249	87,529	-22,280
Total: Academic Space		187,425	220,552	-33,127	26,298	213,723	286,154	-72,431

^a2010-2019 Additions: These represent projected NASF in the new Fine and Performing Arts Center.

Classroom (HEGIS 110): A room or space used primarily for instruction classes and that is not tied to a specific subject or discipline by equipment in the room or the configuration of the space. This category includes general purpose classrooms, lecture halls, seminar rooms, and support rooms that directly service classroom activity.

Guideline allowance assumes 30 hours per week target room utilization, 60% seat occupancy rate, and 20 NASF per student station. Classroom space needs are determined by a formula that multiplies the target room utilization rate by the seat occupancy rate, and divides the result into the average student station size. This calculation results in a guideline of 1.11 NASF per weekly student contact hour (WSCH).

$$\text{NASF/Student Station} \div (\text{Room Hours/Week} \times \text{Seat Occupancy Rate}) \\ 20 \div (30 \times .6) = 1.11$$

The total number of weekly student contact hours for a lecture section is derived by multiplying the number of students enrolled by the number of meeting hours in a week. For example, a theoretical lecture section with 30 students enrolled that meets 3 times a week for one hour generates 90 weekly student contact hours.

Given the current inventory of classroom space, application of the classroom guideline to the university's weekly student contact hour data suggests a current deficit of 2,515 NASF. The new Fine and Performing Arts Center is currently under construction. This new building, when complete, will add approximately 1,750 NASF of classroom space to the current inventory. Even with the additional classroom space in this new building, projected inventory and weekly student contact hours applied to the guideline suggests a projected deficit of 16,655 NASF in 2019. This anticipated increased space deficit is attributed primarily to a projected 31% increase in enrollment with only a 4% increase in classroom space.

The university currently owns 95% of the space allowance in this classification. The data suggests that by 2019, the university will own 75% of its computed space allowance.

Class Laboratory (HEGIS 210): A space used primarily for formally or regularly scheduled instruction (including associated mandatory, but non-credit-earning laboratories) that requires special purpose equipment or a specific space configuration for student participation, experimentation, observation, or practice in an academic discipline. Included in this category are spaces generally called teaching laboratories, instructional shops, computer laboratories, drafting rooms, band rooms and similar specially designed or equipped rooms, and support rooms that directly service class laboratory activity.

Guideline allowance assumes 18 hours per week target room utilization, 80% seat occupancy rate, and 84 NASF per student station. Class Laboratory space needs are determined by a formula that multiplies the target room utilization rate by the seat occupancy rate, and divides the result into the average student station size. This calculation results in a guideline of 5.83 NASF per weekly student contact hour (WSCH).

$$\text{NASF/Student Station} \div (\text{Room Hours/Week} \times \text{Seat Occupancy Rate}) \\ 84 \div (18 \times .8) = 5.83$$

As with lecture contact hours, the total number of weekly student contact hours for a laboratory section is derived by multiplying the number of students enrolled by the number of meeting hours in a week.

Given the current inventory of class laboratory space, application of the class laboratory guideline to the university's weekly student contact hour data suggests a current deficit of 4,258 NASF. The new Fine and Performing Arts Center will add approximately 21,100 NASF of class laboratory space to the current

inventory. Even with the additional space in this new building, projected inventory and weekly student contact hours applied to the guideline suggests a projected class laboratory space deficit of 1,597 NASF in 2019.

The university currently owns 93% of the space allowance in this classification. The data suggests that by 2019, the university will own 98% of its computed space allowance.

Open Laboratory (HEGIS 220): A laboratory used primarily for individual or group instruction that is informally scheduled, unscheduled, or open. An open laboratory is designed for or furnished with equipment that serves the needs of a particular discipline or discipline group for individual or group instruction. Included in this category are spaces generally called music practice rooms, language laboratories used for individualized instruction, studios for individualized instruction, special laboratories or learning laboratories if discipline restricted, individual laboratories, and computer laboratories involving specialized restrictive software or where access is limited to specific categories of students.

Guideline allowance assumes 4.2 NASF per FTDE.

Given the current inventory of open laboratory space, application of the open laboratory guideline to the university's FTDE data suggests a current deficit of 5,231 NASF. The new Fine and Performing Arts Center will add approximately 3,400 NASF of open laboratory space to the current inventory. Even with the additional space in this new building, projected inventory and FTDE applied to the guideline suggests a projected class laboratory space deficit of 6,777 NASF in 2019.

The university currently owns 68% of the space allowance in this classification. The data suggests that by 2019, the university will still own 68% of its computed space allowance.

Research Laboratory (HEGIS 250): A space used for laboratory experimentation, research, or training in research methods; professional research and observation; or structured creative activity within a specific program or for sponsored research (whether sponsored with federal, state, private, or institutional funds). This category is also referred to as non-class laboratory.

Although Bowie State University is not classified as a research university, faculty and student research is a vital part of BSU's learning experience.

Maryland's guideline allows for non-class research space based on the number of full-time faculty and the highest degree offered in the following disciplines:

- Agriculture
- Engineering
- Home Economics
- Environmental Design
- Fine Arts
- Physical Sciences
- Biological Sciences
- Health Professions
- Psychology

Table 3-10: Research Space Guideline Application

Fall 2009			Doctorate (1 Mod)		Master's (.5 Mod)		Bachelor's (.1 Mod)		Total NASF
Academic Discipline	HEGIS	Module NASF	FT Faculty	Guideline NASF	FT Faculty	Guideline NASF	FT Faculty	Guideline NASF	
Biology/Bioinformatics	400	1,000	1	1,000			19	1,900	2,900
Fine Arts/Theater Arts	1000	1,000					13	1,300	1,300
Nursing	1200	650			7	2,275			2,275
Psychology	2000	650			7	2,275			2,275
Counseling	2000	650			10	3,250			3,250
Human Resource	2000	650			10	3,250			3,250
Totals				1,000		11,050		3,200	15,250

Fall 2019			Doctorate (1 Mod)		Master's (.5 Mod)		Bachelor's (.1 Mod)		Total NASF
Academic Discipline	HEGIS	Module NASF	FT Faculty	Guideline NASF	FT Faculty	Guideline NASF	FT Faculty	Guideline NASF	
Biology/Bioinformatics	400	1,000	5	5,000			28	2,800	7,800
Fine Arts/Theater Arts	1000	1,000			17	8,500		0	8,500
Nursing	1200	650			9	2,925			2,925
Psychology	2000	650			9	2,925			2,925
Counseling	2000	650			13	4,225			4,225
Human Resource	2000	650			13	4,225			4,225
Totals				5,000		22,800		2,800	30,600

Although the guideline assumes that need for research space is driven by faculty requirements, allowance is intended to also accommodate student participants in research activities.

Given the current inventory of research laboratory space, application of the research laboratory guideline to the university's full-time faculty data suggests a current deficit of 9,772 NASF. The new Fine and Performing Arts Center will include no research laboratory. Projected full-time faculty applied to the guideline suggests a research laboratory space deficit of 25,122 NASF in 2019.

The university currently owns 36% of the space allowance in this classification. The data suggests that by 2019, the university will own 18% of its computed space allowance.

Physical Education (HEGIS 520): A room or area used by students, staff, or the public for athletic or physical education activities. Physical Education space includes gymnasias, basketball courts, handball courts, squash courts, wrestling rooms, weight or exercise rooms, racquetball courts, indoor swimming pools, indoor putting areas, indoor ice rinks, indoor tracks, indoor stadium fields, and field houses. This category includes spaces used for dancing and bowling.

Guideline allowance is for 30 NASF per undergraduate FTDE for the first 1600 plus 10 NASF for each additional FTDE, 3 NASF/graduate FTDE, and an additional 5,800 NASF for institutions with intercollegiate athletic programs. Maryland guideline is exclusive of indoor spectator seating and stadium seating.

Given the current inventory of physical education space, application of the guideline to the university's FTDE data suggests a current deficit of 11,351 NASF. The new Fine and Performing Arts Center will include no physical education space. Projected inventory and FTDE applied to the guideline suggests a projected physical education space deficit of 22,280 NASF in 2019.

The university currently owns 85% of the space allowance in this classification. The data suggests that by 2019, the university will own 75% of its computed space allowance.

Academic Support Space

These spaces provide environments that directly support the institution's instruction and research activities.

Table 3-11: Academic Support Space

Space Use Category	HEGIS Code	Base Year (Fall 2009)			2010-2019 Additions ^a	Projected Year (Fall 2019)		
		Inventory NASF	Guideline NASF	Surplus / (Deficit)		Inventory NASF	Guideline NASF	Surplus / (Deficit)
Academic Support Space								
Office	300	133,357	108,292	25,065	5,020	138,377	133,813	4,564
Study	400	59,869	80,656	-20,787	797	60,666	107,147	-46,481
Media Production	530	8,024	7,752	272	0	8,024	10,124	-2,100
Assembly	610	24,523	29,752	-5,229	24,537	49,060	32,124	16,936
Exhibition	620	1,587	3,876	-2,289	2,776	4,363	5,062	-699
Lounge (Non-Auxiliary)	650	4,713	15,249	-10,536	1,485	6,198	17,123	-10,925
Central Computer/Telecommunications	710	4,607	2,500	2,107	362	4,969	3,497	1,472
Physical Plant	720-760	38,625	34,180	4,445	1,029	39,654	42,249	-2,595
Health Care	800	1,600	1,563	37	0	1,600	1,919	-319
Sub-Total: Academic Support Space		276,905	283,820	-6,915	36,006	312,911	353,058	-40,147

^a2010-2019 Additions: These represent projected NASF in the new Fine and Performing Arts Center.

Office (HEGIS 300): Office facilities are individual, multi-person, or workstation spaces specifically assigned to faculty, staff, or students in academic, administrative, and service functions of a college or university. This category also includes conference rooms, file rooms, break rooms, kitchenettes, copy rooms, and testing/tutoring space.

The guideline allows 166 NASF per FTE faculty and staff requiring office space, plus an additional 30 NASF per full-time faculty member in disciplines not included in research laboratory (HEGIS 250) that award doctoral or master's degrees.

Given the current inventory of office space, application of the guideline to the university's faculty and staff data suggests a current surplus of 25,065 NASF. The new Fine and Performing Arts Center will add approximately 5,000 NASF of office space to the current inventory. Projected faculty and staff applied to the guideline suggest an office space surplus of 4,564 NASF in 2019.

The university currently owns 123% of the space allowance in this classification. The data suggests that by 2019, the university will own 103% of its computed space allowance.

Study (HEGIS 400): In this analysis, study space refers to, individually or collectively, three space categories:

- **Study (HEGIS 410):** A room or area used by individuals to study at their convenience and not restricted to a particular subject or discipline by contained equipment. It includes rooms or areas located in the library or other buildings. Study spaces are primarily used by students or staff for learning at their convenience.
- **Stack (HEGIS 420):** A space used to house arranged collections of educational materials for use as a study resource.
- **Processing/Service (HEGIS 440):** A room or area devoted to processes and operations in support of library functions. Included are card and microfiche areas, reference desk and circulation desk areas, bookbinding rooms, multimedia materials processing areas, interlibrary loan processing areas, and other areas with a specific process or operation in support of library functions.

Current guidelines used by Maryland allow the total of the following:

- 35 NASF per FTDE for 20% of the FTDE for study facilities
- .10 NASF per physical bound volume equivalent (PBVE) for stack facilities
- 20% of study and stack space with a minimum of 3,000 NASF

Library collections and physical bound volume data were presented earlier in this chapter.

Given the current inventory of study space, application of the guideline to the university's FTDE and PBVE data suggests a current deficit of 20,787 NASF. The new Fine and Performing Arts Center will add approximately 800 NASF of study space to the current inventory. Projected FTDE and PBVE applied to the guideline suggests a study space deficit of 46,481 NASF in 2019.

The university currently owns 74% of the space allowance in this classification. The data suggests that by 2019, the university will own 57% of its computed space allowance.

Media Production (HEGIS 530): A space used for the production or distribution of multimedia materials or signals. Includes spaces generally called TV studios, radio studios, sound studios, photo studios, video or audio cassette and software production or distribution rooms, and media centers.

Guideline allowance assumes 2 NASF per FTDE.

Given the current inventory of media production space, application of the guideline to the university's FTDE data suggests a current surplus of 272 NASF. The new Fine and Performing Arts Center will include no media production space. Projected inventory and FTDE applied to the guideline suggests a projected media production space deficit of 2,100 NASF in 2019.

The university currently owns 104% of the space allowance in this classification. The data suggests that by 2019, the university will own 79% of its computed space allowance.

Assembly (HEGIS 610): A space designed and equipped for the assembly of many persons for such events as dramatic, musical, devotional, livestock judging, or commencement activities. Includes theaters, auditoria, concert halls, arenas, and chapels that are used primarily for general presentations (speakers), performances (dramatic, musical, dance), and devotional services.

The guideline allows a base of 12,000 NASF per institution, plus 10,000 NASF if the institution offers a degree program in Theater, plus 5,000 NASF if the institution offers a degree program in Music, plus 2 NASF per FTDE.

Given the current inventory of assembly space, application of the guideline to the university's academic program and FTDE data suggests a current deficit of 5,229 NASF. The new Fine and Performing Arts Center will add approximately 24,500 NASF of assembly space to the current inventory. Projected academic program and FTDE data applied to the guideline suggests an assembly space surplus of 16,936 NASF in 2019.

The university currently owns 82% of the space allowance in this classification. The data suggests that by 2019, the university will own 153% of its computed space allowance.

Exhibition (HEGIS 620): A room or area used for exhibition of materials, works of art, artifacts, etc.,

and intended for general use by faculty, students, staff, and the public. Includes both departmental and institution-wide museums, galleries, and similar exhibition areas that are used to display materials and items for viewing by the institutional population and the public.

The guideline allows 1 NASF per FTDE.

Given the current inventory of exhibition space, application of the guideline to the FTDE data suggests a current deficit of 2,289 NASF. The new Fine and Performing Arts Center will add approximately 2,776 NASF of exhibition space to the current inventory. Projected FTDE data applied to the guideline suggests an exhibition space deficit of 699 NASF in 2019.

The university currently owns 41% of the space allowance in this classification. The data suggests that by 2019, the university will own 86% of its computed space allowance.

Lounge (Non-Auxiliary) (HEGIS 650): A space used for rest and relaxation that is not restricted to a specific group of people, unit, or area. This category (non-auxiliary) excludes student services spaces in a student union building and lounges located in residence halls.

The guideline allowance is 3% of total NASF in HEGIS categories 100 through 765.

Given the current inventory of non-auxiliary lounge space, application of the guideline suggests a current deficit of 10,536 NASF. The new Fine and Performing Arts Center will add approximately 1,500 NASF of lounge space to the current inventory. Projected inventory data applied to the guideline suggests a non-auxiliary lounge space deficit of 10,925 NASF in 2019.

The university currently owns 31% of the space allowance in this classification. The data suggests that by 2019, the university will own 36% of its computed space allowance.

Central Computer/Telecommunications (HEGIS 710): A space used as a data or telecommunications center with applications that are broad enough to serve the overall administrative or academic primary equipment needs of a central group of users, department, college, school, or entire institution.

The guideline allows a base of 2,500 NASF for the first 4,000 FTDE, plus 0.75 NASF per FTDE beyond 4,000.

Given the current inventory of central computer/telecommunications space, application of the guideline to the university's FTDE data suggests a current surplus of 2,107 NASF. The new Fine and Performing Arts Center will add approximately 360 NASF of computer/telecommunications space to the current inventory. Projected FTDE data applied to the guideline suggests a computer/telecommunications space surplus of 1,472 NASF in 2019.

The university currently owns 184% of the space allowance in this classification. The data suggests that by 2019, the university will own 142% of its computed space allowance.

Physical Plant (HEGIS 720-760): For this analysis, the following three space use categories are combined and defined as physical plant space: maintenance shops, central or general storage, and vehicle storage; central services; and centralized hazardous materials storage.

For maintenance shops / central or general storage / vehicle storage, Maryland guideline allows 4% of the institution's total NASF excluding HEGIS categories 720 through 740.

For central services the guideline allows a base of 4,000 NASF for the first 4,000 FTDE, plus 1 NASF per FTDE beyond 4,000, plus 1.5 NASF per FTDE beyond 15,000.

For centralized hazardous materials storage the guideline allows 3% of existing inventory in HEGIS category 250, plus 2% of existing inventory in HEGIS categories 720 through 740.

Given the current inventory of physical plant space, application of the guideline to the university's FTDE and specific inventory data suggests a current surplus of 4,445 NASF. The new Fine and Performing Arts Center will add approximately 1,000 NASF of physical plant space to the current inventory. Projected FTDE and specific inventory data applied to the guideline suggests a physical plant space deficit of 2,595 NASF in 2019.

Table 3-12: Physical Plant Space

Space Use Category	HEGIS Code	Base Year (Fall 2009)			2010-2019 Additions ^a	Projected Year (Fall 2019)		
		Inventory NASF	Guideline NASF	Surplus / (Deficit)		Inventory NASF	Guideline NASF	Surplus / (Deficit)
Physical Plant Space								
Shop, Central Stor., and Vehicle Stor.	720-740	34,799	29,572	5,227	388	35,187	36,572	-1,385
Central Service	750	3,826	4,000	-174	469	4,295	5,062	-767
Hazardous Materials Stor.	760	0	608	-608	172	172	615	-443
Sub-Total: Physical Plant Space		38,625	34,180	4,445	1,029	39,654	42,249	-2,595

^a2010-2019 Additions: These represent projected NASF in the new Fine and Performing Arts Center.

The university currently owns 113% of the space allowance in this classification. The data suggests that by 2019, the university will own 94% of its computed space allowance.

Health Care (HEGIS 800): Space used for patient care areas that are located in separately organized and budgeted health care facilities: student infirmaries and centers, teaching hospitals, stand-alone clinics run by these hospitals, and veterinary and medical schools.

The guideline allows a base of 1,000 NASF for the first 2,000 FTDE, plus 0.3 NASF per FTDE beyond 2,000 for institutions with at least 300 residential students, or 0.5 NASF per FTDE beyond 2,000 for institutions with fewer than 300 residential students.

Given the current inventory of health care space, application of the guideline to the university's FTDE and residential student data suggests a current surplus of 37 NASF. The new Fine and Performing Arts Center will include no health care space. Projected FTDE data residential student data applied to the guideline suggests a health care space deficit of 319 NASF in 2019.

The university's health care facilities occupy 1,600 square feet of space in the Henry Wise Wellness Center located in the Christa McAuliffe Residential Community.

Other Classified Space (Ad-Hoc)

This grouping represents spaces that are not addressed by Maryland's space planning guidelines. These are either specialized spaces for which need is based entirely on programmatic requirements which vary by institution or auxiliary enterprises which are not state-funded. Examples of space needs based on programmatic requirements are armory, spectator seating, clinic, demonstration, field building, and

greenhouse. Auxiliary enterprise categories include day care, residential facilities, and space for student service functions typically housed in a student union building. Examples of student union spaces are food facilities, lounge, merchandising, recreation, and meeting rooms. For these ad-hoc categories of spaces, existing and projected space is the guideline.

Table 3-13: Other Classified Space (Ad-Hoc)

Space Use Category	HEGIS Code	Base Year (Fall 2009)			2010-2019 Additions ^a	Projected Year (Fall 2019)		
		Inventory NASF	Guideline NASF	Surplus / (Deficit)		Inventory NASF	Guideline NASF	Surplus / (Deficit)
Other Classified Space (Ad-Hoc) ^b								
Office (Student Organizations)	310	1,314	1,314	0	0	1,314	1,314	0
Armory	510	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spectator Seating	523	3,920	3,920	0	0	3,920	3,920	0
Clinic	550	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Demonstration	550	1,444	1,444	0	0	1,444	1,444	0
Field Building	560	118	118	0	0	118	118	0
Animal Quarters	570	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greenhouse	580	1,330	1,330	0	0	1,330	1,330	0
Food Facilities	630	19,097	19,097	0	161	19,258	19,258	0
Day Care	640	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lounge (Auxiliary)	650	2,240	2,240	0	0	2,240	2,240	0
Merchandising	660	4,563	4,563	0	0	4,563	4,563	0
Recreation	670	5,557	5,557	0	0	5,557	5,557	0
Meeting Room	680	5,976	5,976	0	0	5,976	5,976	0
Residential Facilities	900	254,908	254,908	0	0	254,908	254,908	0
Total: Other Classified Space (Ad-Hoc)		300,467	300,467	0	161	300,628	300,628	0

^a2010-2019 Additions: These represent projected NASF in the new Fine and Performing Arts Center.

^bMaryland space planning guidelines do not include these space categories.

Unclassified Space

These spaces are assignable areas that are inactive or unassigned; in the process of being altered, renovated, or converted; or in an unfinished state at the time of the inventory. They include inactive areas, alteration or conversion areas and unfinished areas. Inactive areas are spaces that are available for assignment to an organizational unit or activity.

Another area of unclassified space in the BSU inventory is "other organizations." These are spaces that are being occupied by entities other than the university and are not available for university use and are listed as ad-hoc.

Table 3-14: Unclassified Space

Space Use Category	HEGIS Code	Base Year (Fall 2009)			2010-2019 Additions ^a	Projected Year (Fall 2019)		
		Inventory	Guideline	Surplus /		Inventory	Guideline	Surplus /
		NASF	NASF	(Deficit)		NASF	NASF	(Deficit)
Unclassified Space								
Other Organizations	090	3,000	3,000	0	0	3,000	3,000	0
Sub-Total: Unclassified Space		3,000	3,000	0	0	3,000	3,000	0

^a2010-2019 Additions: These represent projected NASF in the new Fine and Performing Arts Center.

Conclusions

Space deficits in all major HEGIS room use categories except Office, Assembly, and Central Computer/Telecommunications are suggested when Maryland space planning guidelines formulae are applied to Bowie State University's projected (2019) space inventory. In total, approximately 113,000 net assignable square feet of new space is suggested by applying space planning guideline to target year inventories. This equates to approximately 192,000 gross square feet. These totals are exclusive of auxiliary enterprise or other types of facilities that are not state-supported.

QUALITATIVE INDICATORS OF SPACE NEED

A variety of qualitative or non-statistical environmental characteristics impact the space needs of Bowie State University. Unlike quantitative analysis, qualitative analysis is very subjective, most often reflecting observations by the consultants and of views expressed by university personnel and students. These global space needs are summarized here by the following functions:

- Instructional Functions
- Instructional Support Functions
- Student Services Functions
- Institutional Support Functions
- Outdoor Functions

Instructional Functions

- There are insufficient numbers of classrooms and special purpose laboratories on campus.
- Several instructional areas are not accessible to students with disabilities.
- Many classrooms and laboratories are too small and lack contemporary technology and flexibility. Some classrooms include raised concrete tiers that limit accessibility in addition to flexibility.
- ROTC facilities, housed in James Physical Education Complex are inappropriate for their functions. There is no dedicated indoor drill space.
- Classrooms in the Center for Business and Graduate Studies are too small for many classes.
- There is no learning lab and inadequate interview, observation, and child development spaces for education students.
- Nursing labs lack the flexibility found in contemporary laboratory environments. There are insufficient numbers of simulation labs.

Instructional Support Functions

- Marshall Library is outdated and dysfunctional due, primarily, to insufficient and inappropriate spaces for reading/study, processing operations, offices, archives, instructional resource functions, and general storage.
- Both the retail/merchandising and backroom storage areas of the bookstore are very limited in terms of capacity.
- Students expressed need for academic support services spaces.
- Faculty offices in Martin Luther King Building are "tiny."

Student Services Functions

- There are limited informal social spaces in the Center for Learning and Technology. A large space, originally designed as a student lounge, is not occupied by computer facilities.
- There are no concessions to support major events held at the Field House.

- There are no fitness rooms for students other than athletes.
- James Physical Education complex has insufficient locker rooms in support of athletic teams. Soccer players and cheerleaders use empty classrooms to change.
- There is food service area seating for approximately 300 although there are over 1,400 students on the BSU meal plan.
- There are insufficient numbers of places for students to hang out, socialize and relax.
- There are too few lounges for student use.
- There are insufficient resource rooms and/or activity spaces in the physical education buildings.
- There is a lack of conference/meeting spaces for Student Government Association activities.

Institutional Support Functions

- Sufficient storage space is a campus-wide problem. This results in inappropriate storage of records, furniture and equipment, books, academic and administrative supplies, and custodial/maintenance supplies and equipment.
- Trade shops in the Maintenance Building are inappropriately sized for their intended functions.
- There is no space on campus for large gatherings/assemblies, events, and theatrical performances other than Martin Luther King's 999-seat auditorium forcing graduations to be held on the football field.
- The swimming pool does not accommodate students with disabilities.
- There are examples of storage spaces being converted into offices.

Outdoor Functions

- There are relatively few open leisure and activity spaces for students and other users of the campus.
- With the exception of the fraternity and sorority spaces, there are very few outdoor seating and gathering spaces.
- Faculty parking lots are often full and there is difficulty for commuters to find parking. There is insufficient parking for students around the residence halls.
- There is no baseball field on campus.

This listing is by no means all-inclusive as qualitative indicators of space need are referenced throughout the document. Future facility programming for individual new or renovated facilities at Bowie State will require, in each instance, a thorough review and analysis of each of the subject function's component activities to determine specific justification and rationale for new or reconfigured spaces.

Chapter 4

Facilities Assessment

Site: Infrastructure

Site Analysis

Buildings

Transportation

MARC Sector Plan

SITE: INFRASTRUCTURE

ASSESSMENT OVERVIEW

The BSU Campus is located at 14000 Jericho Park Road just north and west of the City of Bowie, in the northeastern most portion of Prince George's County. It is bounded by Maryland Route 197 (Laurel Bowie Road) and Bowie Race Track Road to the south, residential neighborhood to the east, MARC train station and track alignment to the west and the Patuxent River Natural Resource Management Area to the north. The state-owned campus is zoned by Prince George's County as R-O-S, Reserved Open Space.

A visual review and planning-level assessment of the Bowie State University campus site infrastructure was completed during the winter 2009 and spring 2010 by Carroll Engineering (CEI). Several campus visits were made, observing existing conditions and active construction. In addition, public and private utilities and suppliers, including Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission (WSSC), Baltimore Gas & Electric (BGE), Washington Gas Company, Comcast and Verizon were researched. The campus is served by public water, sanitary sewer and storm water, and gas and electric.

CAMPUS PROPERTY

The campus area is shaped like an inverted arrow head with its point at the intersection of Route 197 and Bowie Race Track Road pointing in the southeast direction. According to current Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation records, the campus consists of four land parcels identified as:

Map 22, Parcel 28 (227.67-acres) Account #1646090
Map 22, Parcel 54 (50.50-acres) Account #1682905
Map 22, Parcel 50 (26.56-acres) Account #1615558
Map 29, Parcel 259 (37.80-acres) Account #1682913

These four parcels represent a total campus area of 342.53 acres of land and do not include the proposed MARC Sector tract west of the campus.

Upon reviewing the BSU Property Boundary Survey plat prepared by Whitney Bailey Cox Magnani (WBCM) and dated 05/20/04, CEI noticed some differences in what exactly represents the campus-owned areas. The boundary survey plat contains individual metes and bounds as field measured by a professional land surveyor. The plat also references a Title Report by Talon Group file number MD 03-00115 dated March 2004. The property boundary survey plat identifies the MARC train parking easements, Maryland State Highway Administration (SHA) ownership of the front entrance to Jericho Park Road, Prince George's County right-of-ways along county roads and a Parcel 1 containing 0.12-acres existing within Parcel 50. These areas have not been included in the parcel area sizes. WBCM summarizes the actual areas of each parcel comprising BSU campus as 298.78-acres broken down as follows:

Map 22, Parcel 28 (184.468 $\pm$ acres)
Map 22, Parcel 54 (50.5 $\pm$ acres)
Map 22, Parcel 50 (26.36 $\pm$ acres)
Map 29, Parcel 259 (37.447 $\pm$ acres)

WBCM also summarizes actual deed areas for two of the above parcels:

Map 22, Parcel 28 (187 $\pm$ acres)
Map 29, Parcel 259 (37.8 $\pm$ acres)

Therefore, BSU is faced with three different campus areas from the tax maps (342.53 acres), deed (301.86 acres)

and property boundary survey (298.78 acres). The “actual” campus area is probably closer to the 300-acre number since it appears that the tax map areas include items listed above – MARC parking, Jericho Park Road, etc. Also, the tax maps do not show a Parcel 1 inside Parcel 50, and there are several other small discrepancies between tax maps, deeds and property survey. Accordingly, more detailed study this matter is recommended to reconcile the total campus acreage.

TOPOGRAPHY & SOILS

The BSU campus topography is a gentle rolling slope throughout the campus from a high “ridge line” along Jericho Park Road. From this ridge line the campus slopes downward in a southern direction toward Maryland Route 197 and in a northern direction toward the Patuxent River Natural Management Resource Area across the Campus Loop Road. The campus cross-slope in the east – west direction tends to be uniform.

The campus’ highest elevation of 168’ exists along Jericho Park Road in front of Charlotte Robinson Hall; its lowest elevation of 80’ exists across the Campus Loop Road from the stadium area. This high to low elevation difference reflects a relatively consistent average grade drop of 2.6% over the entire campus.

According to USGS Soil Maps the BSU campus consists of predominantly (over 90%) Elsinboro-Urban Land Complex (central campus) and Elsinboro Sandy Loam (southeast wooded area) Type B soils and two Type C soils (west and east areas) and one Type D soil (south campus/entrance).

An engineering Master Site Plan and a Master Utility Plan for the campus are based on information obtained from BSU, Maryland SHA GIS information, 2004 campus planimetric information, record utility drawings and some visual observations. Plans will appear at the end of this chapter.

INFRASTRUCTURE COMPONENTS

Overall, the surface improvements of the site infrastructure which could be observed were found to vary from poor to good condition. While specific areas of deferred maintenance existed, such as settled sections of sidewalk and areas of failed (alligatored) pavement, we observed the campus core area to be well maintained with planning efforts instituted to maintain the good conditioned components such as east and west promenade walkways, site furnishings, landscaped areas and sculptures. Several core areas which contained an attractive mix of landscape elements, pedestrian walkways and sculptures were truly outstanding like the obelisk/walkways/garden area north of the Administration Building.

However, around the campus core area, the site infrastructure has deteriorated to several poor areas that need immediate attention; such as failed bituminous pavement areas, non-compliant handicapped parking and accessibility, settled walkways, lack of properly maintained recreation and practice fields, and aging utility services.

Adequate funds need to be allocated annually to maintain and improve the existing conditions. Recently installed pedestrian paved walkways are in excellent condition; however, the underground utility piping and conduit systems will need continuous attention because of their age; several systems are beyond their useful life. For example, on-campus water and sanitary lines that serve several of the older buildings are over 40 years old.

Any major capital improvement project will require improved existing and new storm water management systems for the storm drainage system downstream of the project. Any additional storm water run-off that the project generates will need to be retained and treated as per the Maryland Department of the Environment’s most recent storm water management guidelines. The magnitude of run-off is greatly dependent on the soil types of the project site. storm water management system design will be based on the Environmental Site Design (ESD) techniques specified in the new MDE SWM Manual which favors local/micro water quality devices such as swales, bio-retention areas, rain gardens, roof leader disconnects, etc. The new regulations frown on structural devices such as water quality vaults, sand filters and ponds. However for any large amount of storm water run-off, it may prove difficult or even impossible

to satisfy the water run-off velocity or quantity treatment requirements through the use of only micro devices such as grass buffers in between the building and parking pavement, bio-retention/swale devices, pavement without curbing to allow run-off into grassy area, swales, rain gardens, roof leader water quality pits, etc. If the run-off velocity or quantity requires a storm water management macro-device, then a separate on-site pond or an under parking pavement vault could be designed. Storm water will be eventually directed to the existing eastern or western regional ponds which exist outside the Campus Loop Road to the north of the campus. Note that MDE has approved a waiver for all future construction that discharges runoff into the Eastern Stormwater Management Facility and will be eligible for a waiver of Storm water Management Quantitative and Qualitative control requirements according to the Stormwater Management Report dated December 2007 as written by Gannett Fleming.

Sanitary Sewer

Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission (WSSC) accepts the sanitary sewerage discharge from the campus. Basically each BSU building discharges sanitary to a series of 6" and 8" underground pipes that flow by gravity into the WSSC 18" sanitary sewer interceptor. This interceptor runs along the north portion of the campus outside the Campus Loop Road, then discharges into the Horsepen Pumping Station, which in turn discharges into the Western Branch Basin. WSSC maintains a 30 foot wide easement along the interceptor's alignment for maintenance access. BSU Facilities Management & Planning did not report to us any sanitary back-ups to the existing campus system.

According to the WSSC Planning Group, the wastewater conveyance capacity under significant wet flow conditions is currently adequate in the Horsepen Basin, downstream of Bowie State University. The basin is served by the 4.3-mgd capacity Horsepen Wastewater Pumping Station. WSSC also indicated that the wastewater conveyance capacity is currently adequate in the Western Branch Basin and the Collington Branch Trunk Sewer, which receives the pumped flow from the Horsepen WWPS and force main.

Water System

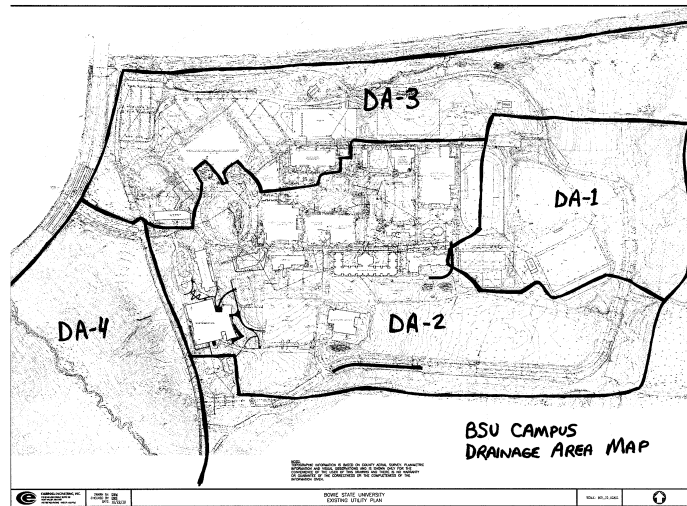
WSSC supplies water service to the campus through a 20 inch main running along Maryland Route 197 in the 350E Pressure Zone. The water main originates from the Patuxent Filtration Plant and supplies water to the entire northeast region of Prince George's County. WSSC has installed a 16 inch water meter and vault near the front entrance at Maryland Route 197.

We recommend that with each major facility design, the design team must perform fire flow tests at the existing fire hydrants around the Campus Loop Road. It is our understanding that the last 3 major new facilities have had fire flow test results showing adequate pressures and flows hence no building fire pump was required.

According to the WSSC Planning Group, their water model indicates that there is sufficient capacity in the area to supply the existing domestic demand and the 1,500 gpm fireflow. BSU needs to keep WSSC informed of future improvements that require additional water services.

Storm Drains & Storm Water Management

The BSU campus contains four distinct drainage areas. Two significant drainage areas DA-1 and DA-2 exist at the campus core area where most buildings are located. DA-1 and DA-2 include approximately 190-acres of land which drain into the storm water management ponds along the east portion of the campus. The ponds eventually discharge into the Eastern Regional Stormwater Management Facility that exists outside the Loop Road on the northeast corner of the campus property.



The southern portion of DA-2 drains into the storm water management pond located within Henry Circle. This pond eventually flows via an underground storm drain piping network into the Eastern Regional Stormwater Management Facility mentioned above. The western portion of the campus represents DA-3 which mainly storm flows off parking lots A, B, C, D, E, and O into a bio-retention area adjacent to lots D and E then flows across Campus Loop Road to a small regional pond and finally discharges into the Patuxent National Resource Area. DA-4 represents the woodlands south of the entrance road and in between Route 197 and Jericho Park Road. DA-4 drains into an existing stream in a southeast direction and flows off of campus land.

A Stormwater Management Report prepared by Gannett Fleming and dated December 2007 has been approved by Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE). This report serves as an amendment to the storm water management report titled Stormwater Management Report, Eastern Stormwater Management Facility, Bowie State University, dated September 1998, revised April 2000, prepared by WBCM. This amendment was necessary to address quantity and quality management requirements for any development, proposed and future, within drainage areas 1 and 2. Quantity management was designed for maximum development build-out of the campus within DA-1 & 2 which amounts to 11.2 acres of new impervious surfaces.

According to the Prince George's Flood Insurance Rate Map representing the BSU campus area, the campus is located outside the Zone A6 and B flood plain. Note that previous localized projects in the northern portion of the campus have infringed on identified wetlands. The campus is not within the Chesapeake Bay Critical Area.

Private Utilities and Suppliers

Several private utility companies supply services to the campus including Washington Gas Company (gas) Baltimore Gas & Electric (electric), Verizon (telephone) and Comcast (cable television). Washington Gas supplies natural gas to the campus through an 8 inch main from Jericho Park Road. Washington Gas maintains the underground pipe network throughout the campus to each existing building gas meter location. We have no report of insufficient service.

The Central Steam Plant across Campus Loop Road has been abandoned along with the central steam/condensate underground piping and manholes. All campus buildings are currently generating heat, hot water and chilled water to fulfill their needs. BGE supplies electricity through an overhead line, which enters the campus from Maryland Route 197 and runs along the MARC railroad tracks to the campus substation, which in turn distributes 13.2kv and 5 kv primary service throughout the campus. An older substation exists adjacent to the current substation. Comcast and Verizon serve the campus through overhead lines off Maryland Route 197. The campus fire alarm and energy management system is largely copper wires in conduit, which run throughout the campus.

ROADS & PAVEMENT

The main campus entrance exists at the Maryland Route 197 & Jericho Park Road intersection, which contains a traffic signal. Jericho Park Road then bears toward the east and the Campus Loop Road bears toward the west. The loop road continues around the campus perimeter and intersects Jericho Park Road again at the southeast corner of the campus. Campus parking is distributed over fifteen existing parking lots; however Lot M is currently not in service due to construction of the Fine Performing Arts Center. Other small parking areas exist adjacent to the Stadium, around Henry Circle and at Facilities Management. A total of 1,545 spaces were counted during our field visits. All roadways and parking lots surfaces are bituminous pavement. A majority of surface pavement is beyond its useful life and exhibits cracking, settlement, failed "alligatored" sections. The roadway concrete curb and gutter has also deteriorated.

According to the WBCM Facility Program Campus Wide Improvements report dated April 26, 2010, there are eight basic components of the proposed campus pavement infrastructure improvements: 1) pedestrian connection to the MARC Station, 2) pedestrian connection from FPAC to Henry Circle, 3) campus entrances, 4) pedestrian plaza on east side of Thurgood Marshall Library, 5) Henry Circle, 6) east & west promenade, 7) residence halls quad along east promenade and 8) roads and parking lots.

HANDICAPPED ACCESSIBILITY

A majority of the building entrances are on-grade. Several handicapped-accessible ramps exist at the remaining above of below grade building entrances. Major pedestrian walkways throughout the campus appear to be within the accessible route maximum running slope of 5 percent and maximum cross slope of 2 percent. BSU currently contains 55 handicapped parking spaces, while 62 are required per the latest ADA regulations.

RECREATIONAL FIELDS

A football stadium, softball field, 8-lane running track, basketball courts and tennis courts exist along with a series of practice areas on campus. This large "athletic" area comprises most of the northern section of the campus. It is our understanding that the football field was resurfaced with artificial turf during the summer of 2010. All recreational fields appear to drain properly; however there appears to be a large ponding area to the west of the stadium entrance road where a storm water swale discharges under Loop Road toward Pond 1..

MECHANICAL SYSTEMS AND ENERGY MANAGEMENT

Since the Central Steam Plant was shut down in 1995, there is no central heating or chilled water distribution system serving campus buildings; each building is served by independent fuel supply, chillers, cooling towers, and boilers. HVAC controls for campus buildings are varied; two major suppliers for the campus are Siemens and Automatic Logic.

ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS OVERVIEW

Bowie State University Main Switchgear is rated for 600A continuous service, which corresponds to 13.7 MVA at 13.2kv. This is served from two Baltimore Gas & Electric Company feeders, #8465 from Priest Bridge Substation and #7470 from Glenn Dale Station.

Existing Electrical Load

The most recent maximum demand load of 4.7MVA occurred in July 2008, as recorded by BGE at the Main Switchgear. Since BSU does not have sub-metering on the three campus feeders, it is necessary to estimate the proportion of this max demand load carried by each feeder. Based on these estimates, the existing West Feeder is currently loaded to approximately 93% capacity, with the South and East Feeders at 59% and 56% respectively. This means that the distribution system via the three existing feeders will likely not be able to pick up the entire campus load if any one of the three feeders is out of service. Loss of a campus feeder under these conditions, especially the West Feeder source, would require significant load shedding to maintain partial electric service on campus.

The Fine & Performing Arts Center (FPAC) is scheduled for completion in July 2011, and will be the largest electric load addition to the BSU electrical distribution system. Based on the worst-case demand load projections for the FPAC, as calculated by its design engineer, the existing BSU electric distribution system does not have adequate feeder capacity to supply the FPAC building electric load. None of the existing campus feeders (south, east, and west) have enough spare capacity to supply the FPAC in addition to existing loads. Therefore, upgrades to the BSU feeder capacity and configuration are required to provide reliable electric service to the FPAC building. The university has instituted a capital project to upgrade the campus electrical system and is anticipated for completion by July 2011 to coincide with the completion of the FPAC building.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Telephone service for the campus is routed through the Verizon equipment room in the basement of Robinson Hall. From that point, telephone cable is routed to two PBX systems, one in the Marshall Library, the other in Kennard Hall. From these points, the voice cable is directed to the other campus buildings.

Data service is also provided by Verizon via T-1 lines to a server room in the Marshall Library and to the “super computer” in the Center for Teaching and Learning. Fiber optic cable extends from each of these centers to all campus buildings except the Central Heating Plant and Field House and is used for all data transmissions.

CABLE TELEVISION

CATV is provided by Comcast via co-axial cables. Service is limited to MLK, residence halls, police station, Wiseman, and McKeldin.

FIRE ALARM AND SECURITY

Individual fire alarm systems within buildings are networked via copper cable. Security systems vary among buildings; Simplex is found in more buildings than other systems but all of the buildings are not integrated together. Campus security operates 16 exterior cameras around the 300-acre campus. Camera images are displayed at security stations.

MISCELLANEOUS SITE INFRASTRUCTURE

Retaining walls exist throughout the campus to access into sub-grade levels and to provide raised landscaping areas – planters, raised beds adjacent to building walls, etc. Screen walls have been installed around a majority of exterior mechanical equipment. Retaining and screens walls are constructed of concrete, brick masonry and wood.

Four separate front entrance campus signs exist adjacent to the Maryland Route 197 and Jericho Park Road intersection. At least three older campus signs (non-electric) exist near the Campus Loop and Jericho Park Road intersection. Campus directories exist throughout the campus.



SITE ANALYSIS

COMMUNITY CONTEXT

Located in northeastern Prince Georges County, Bowie State University is situated in the heart of the Baltimore / Washington / Annapolis metropolitan area. The campus is easily accessible to the region's transportation network, with direct access to Maryland Route 197, an arterial road, a commuter rail line and METRO bus transportation. The City of Bowie and Old Town Bowie are in close proximity to BSU. Despite its metropolitan location, the area has retained a rural character, with significant areas of permanent environmental open space to the north and west, including the Patuxent National Wildlife Research Refuge, the Fran Uhler Natural Area and the Patuxent River Park. Surrounding residential neighborhoods are typically low density single family homes. This rural, picturesque setting has informed the character of the Bowie State University campus.





EXISTING CAMPUS

CAMPUS ORGANIZATION AND LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

The overall character and physical setting of the BSU campus is an important asset to be preserved. Significant wooded open spaces surround and create a backdrop for campus development. Within campus, landscaped open spaces contribute to the comfortable pedestrian scale. The site is gently rolling to the north, with an overall elevation change of over 80 feet.

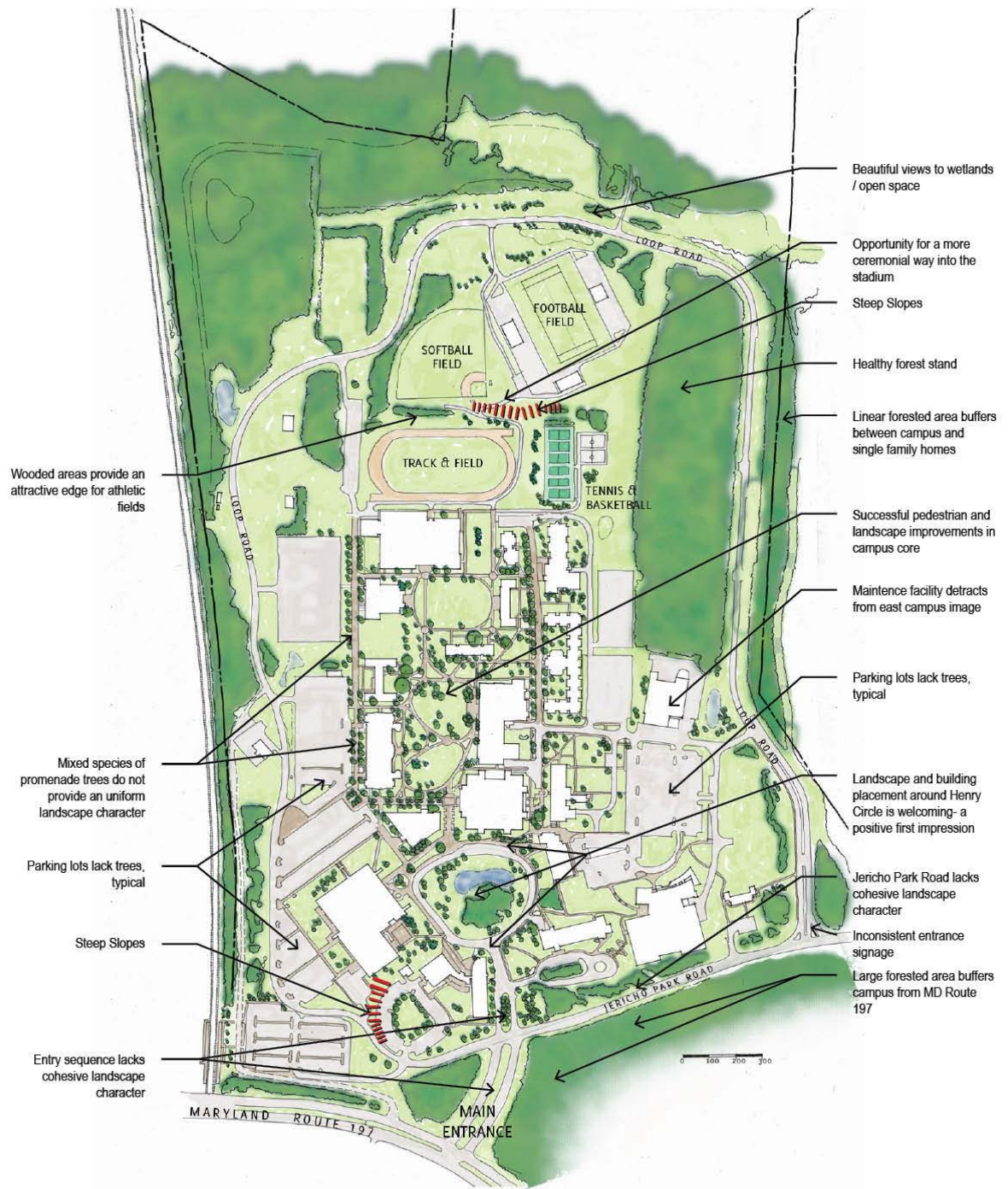
The almost 300 acre BSU campus is comprised of three distinct areas. To the north is a parcel of wetlands, floodplain and forest adjacent to the Patuxent River. This permanent open space borders the loop road, creating a wooded edge with dramatic views. To the southeast of Jericho Park Road is a wooded parcel with a steeply sloping stream valley. Portions of both of these parcels are dedicated Forest Conservation Areas, created to meet the requirements of the State of Maryland forestation requirements.

The third area is the main campus, also organized into generally distinct zones – the academic, administrative and residential campus core, the athletic facilities, and circulation and parking. The Loop Road and Jericho Park Road generally form the perimeter of the campus development. Parking is generally accessed from the Loop Road and is well separated from the pedestrian oriented campus core.

The “front door” to the campus core is Henry Circle, a one way drive circling an attractive open space and pond, fronted by academic and administrative buildings. Well landscaped spaces between the Center for Learning and Technology (CLT), Henry Administration Building and the Thurgood Marshall Library are comfortable and welcoming gateways to the pedestrian realm of the campus.

The “heart” of the campus is the pedestrian quadrangle / courtyard formed by the Center for Learning and Technology, the Henry Administration Building, the Library, Wiseman Student Center and two Residence Halls. The gently sloping courtyard features curvilinear paver walks, small gathering spaces, sculpture, and mature and newly planted shade trees. This newly renovated space will set the standards for future site amenity improvements.

Holmes Plaza, an open lawn framed by Holmes and Kennard Residence Halls and James Physical Education Complex and the McKeldin Gym continues the pedestrian realm. The broad lawn is used for intramural and informal field sports. Additional shade trees are needed to reinforce the formal arrangement of this quad.



Bowie State University: LANDSCAPE CHARACTER and CAMPUS IMAGE

Photographs



Sculpture and landscaping near the CLT



Pond and open space at Henry Circle



View of Henry Circle and open space



Pedestrian promenade near Library



Greek plot near Kennard Hall



Grove of shade trees near Crawford Science Bldg

Photographs



Gathering space near Wiseman Student Center



Walk to James PE Complex showing campus pavers



Character defining lawn and shade trees



Entrance to Harriet Tubman Residence Hall



Landscaping near Henry Admin. Building



Landscaped pedestrian promenade near Henry Bldg

PEDESTRIAN CIRCULATION

The pedestrian system is primarily organized by the East and the West Promenades, wide walkways lined with shade trees. The West Promenade is intended to collect pedestrians from adjacent parking lots. Opportunities exist to create pedestrian gateways and stronger connections to the interior of campus along this promenade. Pedestrian accommodations are typically lacking in the large parking areas.

The East Promenade is flanked by Residence Halls and is an important gathering and meeting space for students. Pedestrian spaces occurring at building entrances offer opportunities for improved site amenities including furniture and landscaping. The Promenade is interrupted by the service drive serving Wiseman Center and the Library. The pedestrian space between the Library and the Science Building offers an opportunity to be redeveloped as an important physical and visual terminus to the East Promenade.

The northern ends of the promenades are positioned to allow future connections to the athletic facilities. Generally, east-west circulation needs to be enhanced and reinforced. Clear and comfortable pedestrian ways between the new Fine and Performing Arts and the center of campus will be important.

Improved pedestrian accommodations are needed between the MARC Station and the center of campus, including additional walkways. The Metrobus stop is found on Henry Circle near the Communication Arts Center.

VEHICULAR CIRCULATION

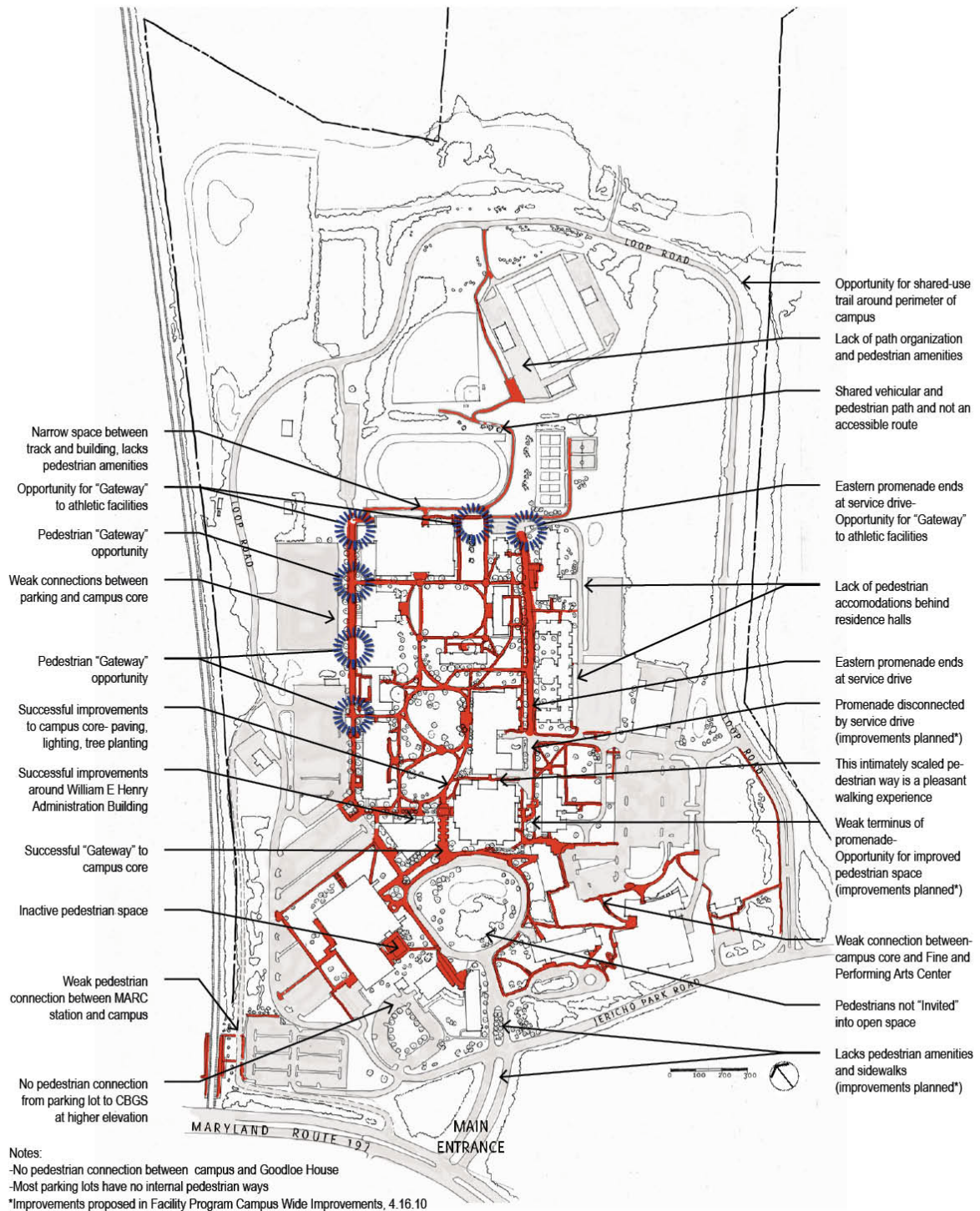
The entrance to Bowie State University is from Maryland Route 197. The entrance is marked by large brick monument walls framing a divided road which intersects with Jericho Park Road. The arrival and orientation experience is disjointed from this point. Roadway improvements and signage are needed at this wide intersection to direct drivers to the Loop Road and parking areas.

From Jericho Park Road, the Loop Road is initially a divided boulevard, and then transitions to a two lane drive. The entrance to the eastern portion of campus, Campus Drive, has the feel of a service drive as it passes the Maintenance Building and parking lots. It provides service access to Wiseman Center and the Library.

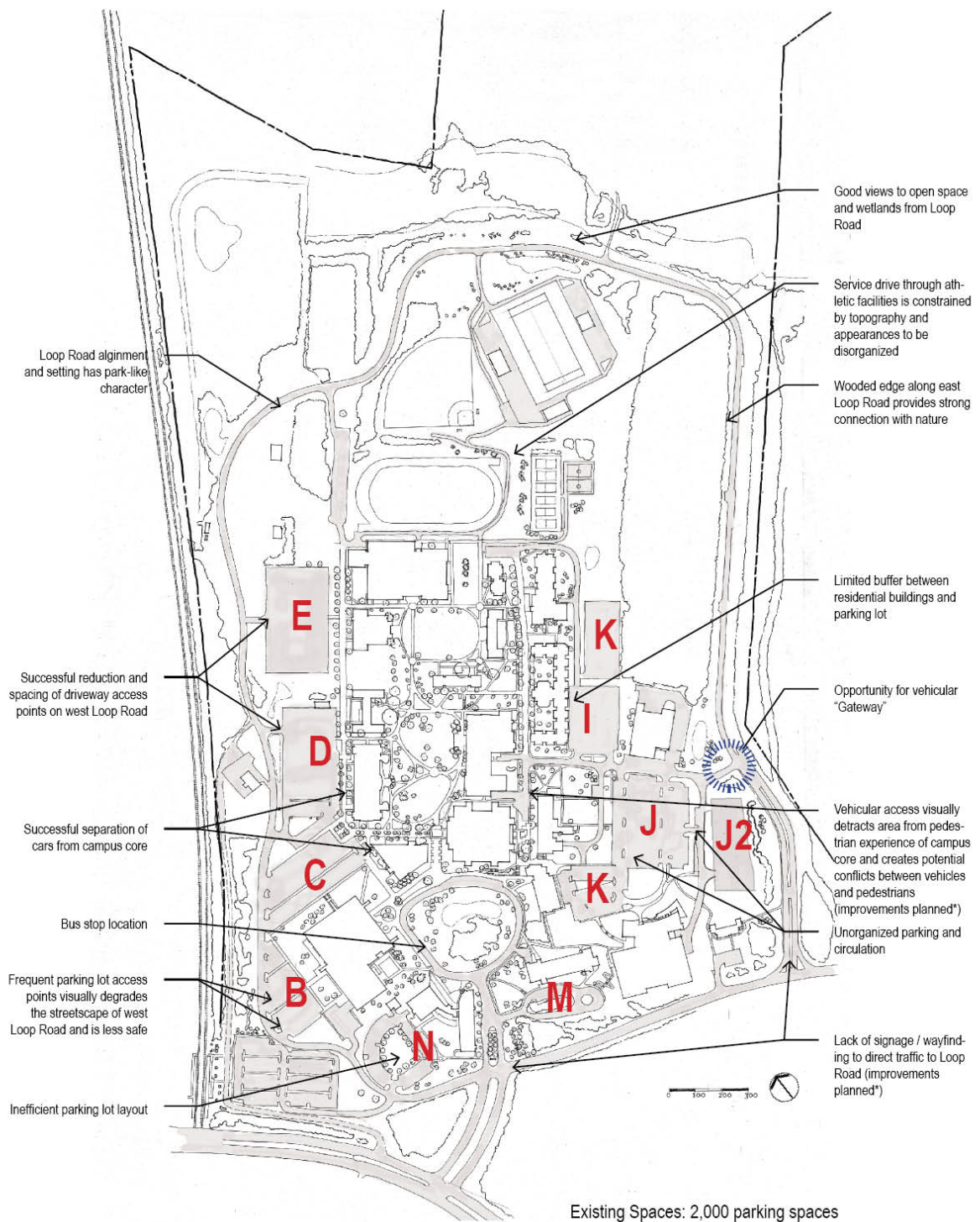
Access to the athletic fields is from the northern Loop Road. Vehicular improvements are limited to a narrow service lane which winds through the athletic fields to the James Physical Education Building. Grass parking for stadium events is allowed. No handicapped parking accommodations are evident.

The Loop Road is well separated from parking, except for the lots west of the Communication Arts Center. The vehicular circulation and parking at this southwest corner of campus, including the MARC lot, feels congested, departing from the successful character of the Loop Road.

Generally, the parking lots lack landscaping and pedestrian amenities. While there are sufficient parking spaces based on requirements, the distribution is not balanced with the demand, in particular near the academic and residential areas.



Bowie State University: PEDESTRIAN CIRCULATION



Bowie State University: VEHICULAR CIRCULATION

Photographs



Near entrance to Wiseman Student Center



Entrance to Towers Residence Hall



East-West walkway near Kennard Residence Hall



Walkway to Charlotte Robinson Hall



Walkway with campus paving standard



West Promenade near Wiseman Student Center

Photographs



Parking near the Ctr. for Business and Grad Studies



MetroBus stop near MLK Center



Parking near the MLK Center



Typical storm water mgt near west parking lots

ATHLETIC AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

The indoor and outdoor athletic facilities are located on the northern portion of the campus and include a track and field, six tennis and two basketball courts, a softball field and the football stadium. The track is located adjacent to the James Physical Education Building. The site slopes significantly, with the courts and softball and football fields at a much lower elevation.

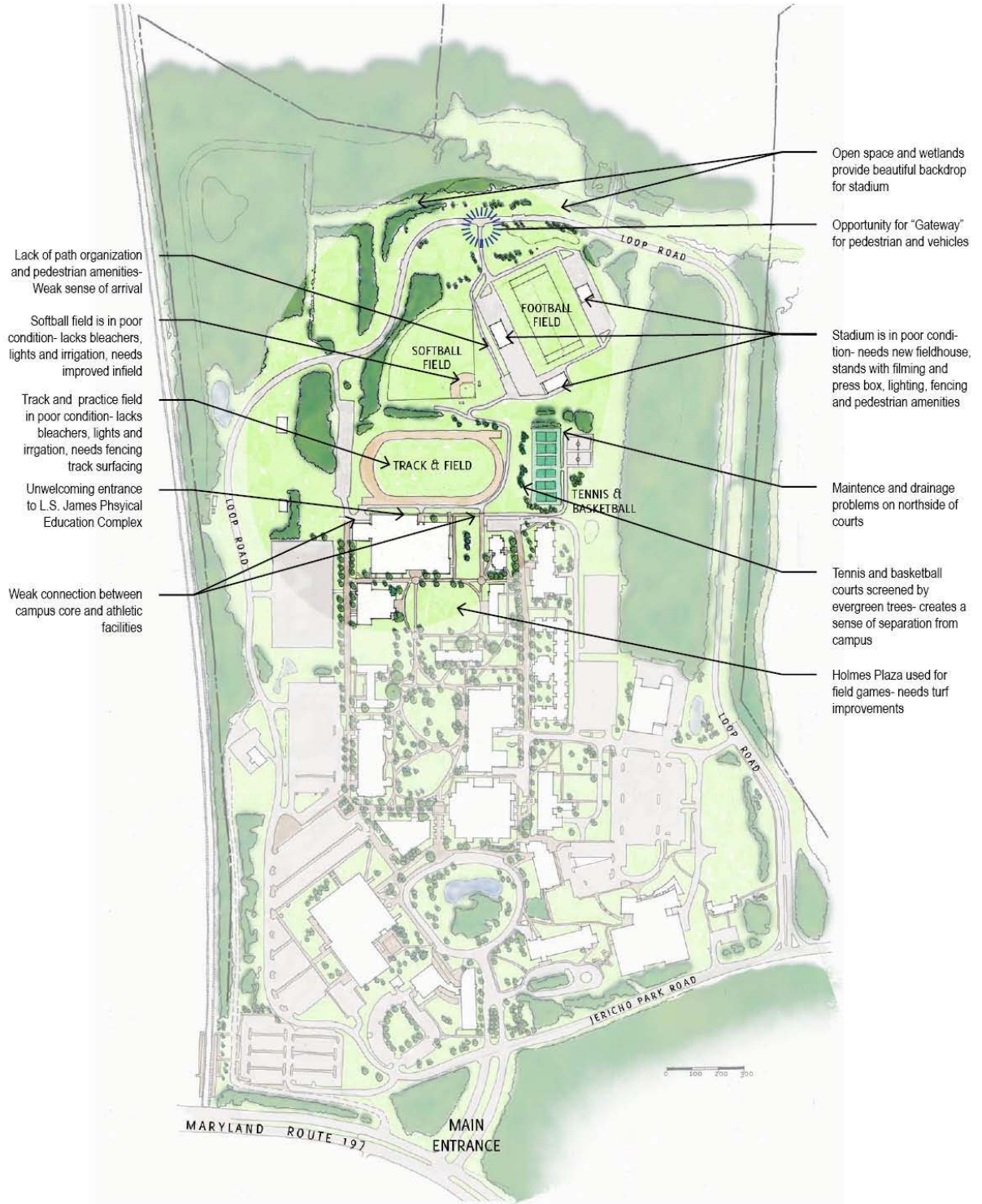
While located in an attractive setting, the athletic area lacks organization and pedestrian amenities. The facilities are in need of significant improvements such as new surfacing and turf, fencing, lighting, irrigation and bleachers.

While the football stadium has received a new artificial turf, it lacks a sense of arrival, or ceremonial entrance, has vast areas of asphalt paving and tall chain link fencing. The softball field does not feel welcoming to spectators, lacking bleachers and an arrival point.

The tennis and basketball courts are the only lighted facilities. Maintenance and drainage problems are evident, and new surfacing is needed. Fencing is in acceptable condition. Screen planting limits visibility to the courts.

The eight lane track is in poor condition. New surfacing, new infield turf with irrigation, new fencing, bleachers, lighting and amenities such as concessions are needed. The space between the track and James PE Building is narrow, but could be improved to become a comfortable pedestrian area.

There are opportunities for stronger pedestrian connections to the campus core, in particular at the East and West Promenades. With improvements to the athletic facilities, and cohesive pedestrian amenities and landscaping, the area has the potential to be an inviting "athletic complex".



Bowie State University: ATHLETIC FACILITIES

Photographs



Bulldog Stadium



Walkway / service drive to softball field



Tennis courts



Track and practice field



Entrance to stadium



Softball field

BUILDINGS

Academic, Administration and Auxiliary Buildings

1. Center for Learning and Technology
2. Wiseman Student Center
3. Thurgood Marshall Library
4. William E. Henry Administration Building
5. Martin Luther King Jr. Communication Arts Center
6. Center for Business and Graduate Studies
7. Charlotte Robinson Hall
8. Computer Science Building
9. George Crawford Science Building
10. Maintenance Building
11. Fine & Performing Arts Center (under construction)
12. Central Steam Plant
13. Goodloe House
14. Leonidas S. James Physical Education Complex
15. Field House
16. Theodore McKeldin Gymnasium

Residential Buildings

17. Towers Residence Hall
18. Alex Haley Residence Hall
19. Dwight Holmes Residence Hall
20. Christa McAuliffe Residential Community
21. Lucretia Kennard Residence Hall
22. Harriet Tubman Residence Hall
23. Goodloe Apartments

Existing Buildings - Space Summary						
				NASF	GSF	Number of Beds
Academic, Administration, and Auxiliary Buildings						
1	Center for Learning and Technology			58,241	101,193	
2	Wiseman University Center			40,863	65,666	
3	Thurgood Marshall Library			105,336	166,869	
4	Henry Administration Building			15,021	37,396	
5	Martin Luther King Jr Communication Arts Center			77,082	149,374	
6	Center for Business and Graduate Studies			37,944	66,000	
7	Charlotte Robinson Hall			18,192	31,534	
8	Computer Science Building			27,641	47,000	
9	Crawford Science Building			27,753	47,008	
10	Maintenance Building			20,432	29,613	
11	Fine & Performing Arts Center (under construction)			62,465	123,431	
12	Central Steam Plant			2,373	2,970	
13	Goodloe House			2,652	3,815	
14	James Physical Education Complex			61,193	102,135	
15	Field House			1,097	3,194	
16	McKeldin Gymnasium			15,469	21,142	
	Subtotal - not including F&PAC			511,289	874,909	
	Subtotal - including F&PAC			573,754	998,340	
Residential Buildings						
17	Towers Residence Hall				40,828	194
18	Alex Haley Residence Hall				90,855	326
19	Dwight Holmes Residence Hall				21,779	126
20	Christa McAuliffe Residential Community				185,240	460
21	Lucretia Kennard Residence Hall				22,646	82
22	Harriet Tubman Residence Hall				33,282	159
23	Goodloe Apartments (4 units)				5,946	20
	Subtotal				400,576	1367
	TOTAL - not including F&PAC			511,289	1,275,485	
	TOTAL - including F&PAC			573,754	1,398,916	

Center for Learning and Technology

Building Description

Building Designation	1. Center for Learning and Technology
Number of Floors	3
Net Assignable Square Feet	58,241
Gross Building Area - GSF	101,193
Net-to-Gross Efficiency	57.6%
Year Constructed	2000
Renovations	No major renovations
Additions	None
Contains	Instructional spaces, faculty offices, major server
General Condition	good
Adequacy of Space	Generally adequate for functions housed in the building
Sprinkler System	Fully sprinklered

As one of the two largest buildings providing instructional space on campus, the CLT is essential to meeting the academic space needs of the University, particularly for education and nursing programs. Classrooms are appropriately sized and the lecture hall helps to serve a campus-wide need for large instructional space. Relatively new and with reasonably up-to-date learning technology, the building has most of the infrastructure necessary for comprehensive instructional delivery. Notably absent is a building-wide wireless system. Opportunities exist for improved outfitting of informal social spaces with furnishings, technology, and power systems. Long corridors on the upper floors provide little relief and no places for students and others to gather near the classrooms and offices. Toilet rooms are curiously remote from each other on each floor, as are the two elevators, both of which are distant from the main entrance. The large "super computer" serving the campus is located in a former lounge space on the first floor. Window treatment could mitigate additional heating loads in this space as well as screen the equipment from exterior views.

Photographs - CLT



View from Quad



Lecture Hall



Computer Classroom



Student Lounge

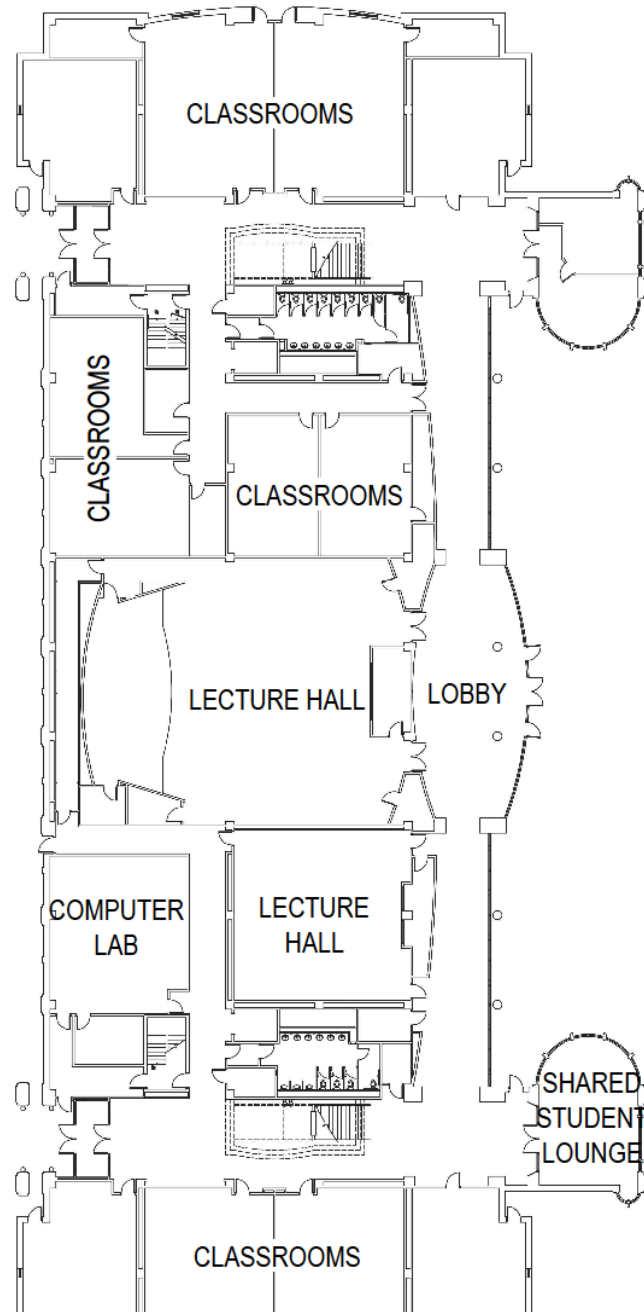


Conference Room

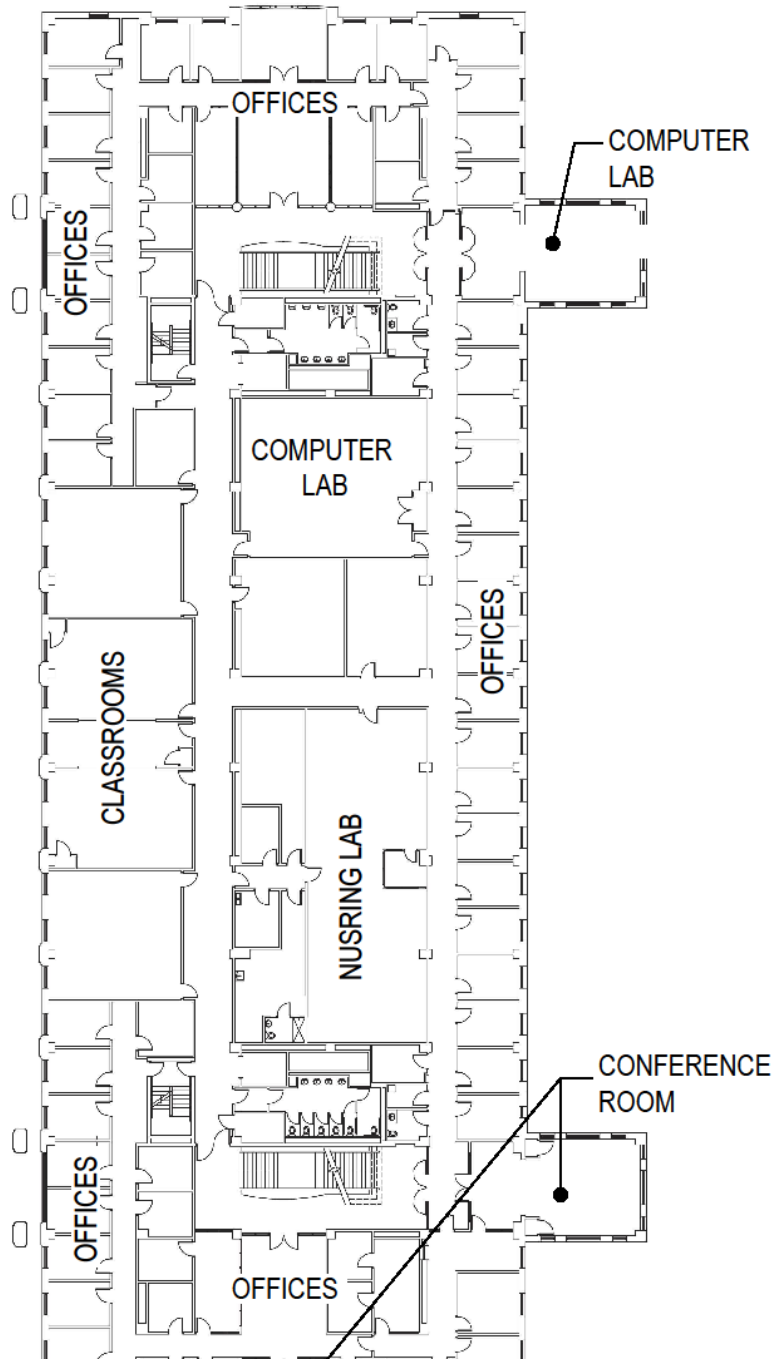


Group Study Room

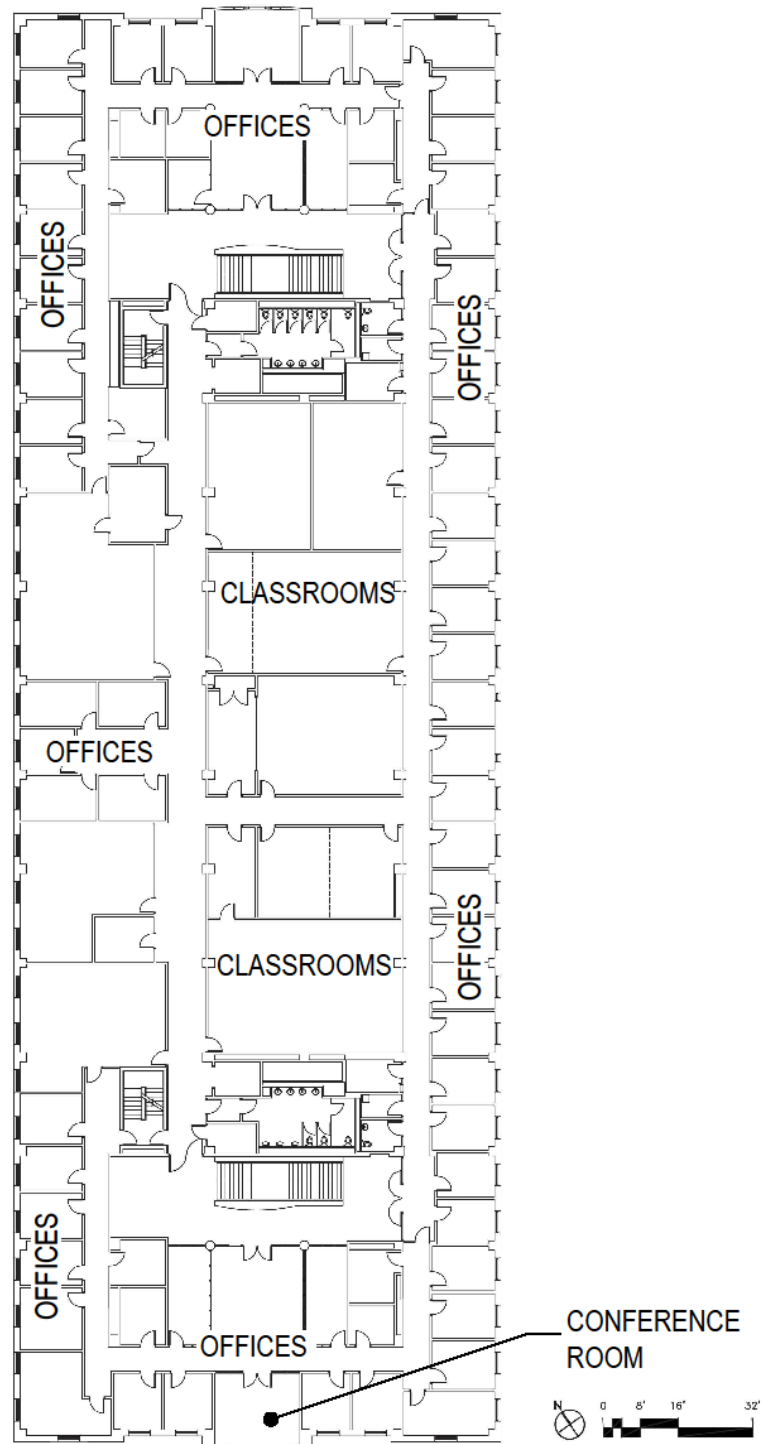
Floor Plans - CLT



First Floor



Second Floor - CLT



Third Floor - CLT

Wiseman Student Center

Building Description

Building Designation	2. Wiseman Student Center
Number of Floors	1
Net Assignable Square Feet	40,863
Gross Building Area - GSF	65,666
Net-to-Gross Efficiency	62.2%
Year Constructed	1981 (Major addition linking two older buildings)
Renovations	None
Additions	None since 1981
Contains	Food service, bookstore, meeting rooms, student offices, minor recreation
General Condition	Poor
Adequacy of Space	Inadequate for the functions housed in the building
Sprinkler System	Fully sprinklered

The Wiseman Center, a composite of two original building joined together, has outgrown its original size and scope, is worn and dated, and will be demolished as soon as the new student center, now under design, is complete.

Photographs - Wiseman



View from Quad



Main Corridor



Food Service Entry



Dining Room

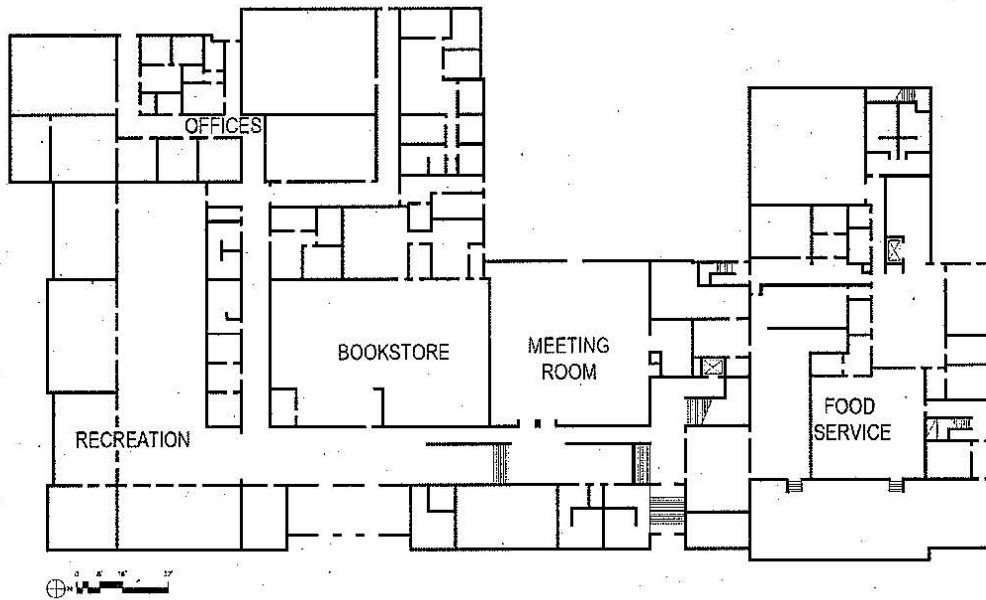


Recreation Room

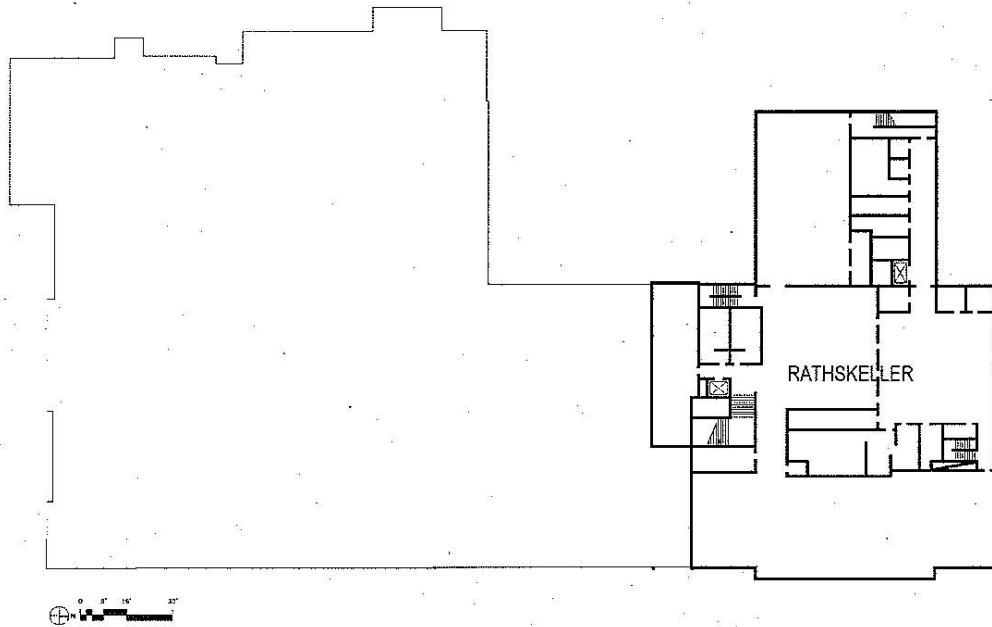


Bookstore

Floor Plans - Wiseman



First Floor



Second Floor

Thurgood Marshall Library

Building Description

Building Designation	3. Thurgood Marshall Library
Number of Floors	3 plus basement level
Net Assignable Square Feet	105,336
Gross Building Area - GSF	166,869
Net-to-Gross Efficiency	63.1%
Year Constructed	1977
Renovations	1996 – ground floor
Additions	None
Contains	Library and related spaces; computer services; classrooms; staff offices; offices serving student organizations
General Condition	Fair
Adequacy of Space	Adequate for library functions
Sprinkler System	Partially sprinklered

The largest building on campus, the library is one of several major buildings constructed for the Bowie campus in the mid-1970's. While the building underwent a renovation in 1996 to fit up ground floor spaces for classrooms, many of the essential library spaces remain unchanged, and its learning facilities have not been updated to keep pace with new technologies. Similar to other peer institutions, large expanses of stacks offer print media to library users. Several large areas of study carrels are little used, a marked difference from technology-rich furnished areas where students tend to congregate. Many small study rooms ring the second floor perimeter, but are too small for groups of more than two students. University offices not related to library functions are scattered throughout the ground and second floors. One of two primary computer server centers is located on the ground floor. Adequate floor-to-floor heights (13'-6" ground-to-first floor, 16'-8" first-to-second floor) will accommodate most renovation schemes. As a very outdated facility and as the academic heart of the campus, comprehensive renovations to the library should be a major priority.

Photographs – Library



View from Entrance Circle



Main Stack Area



Lower Level Classroom



Study Carrels

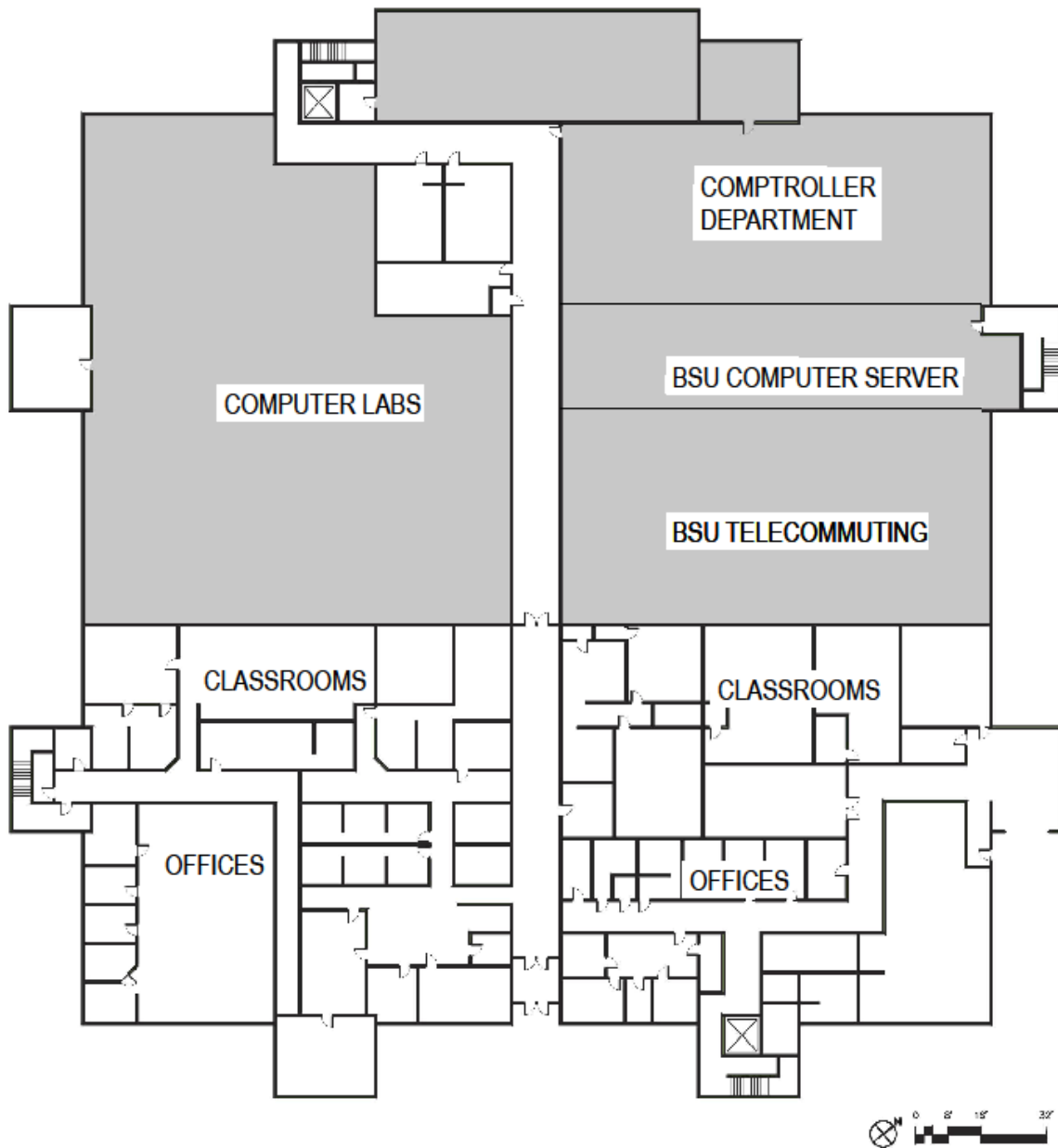


Children's Literature Area



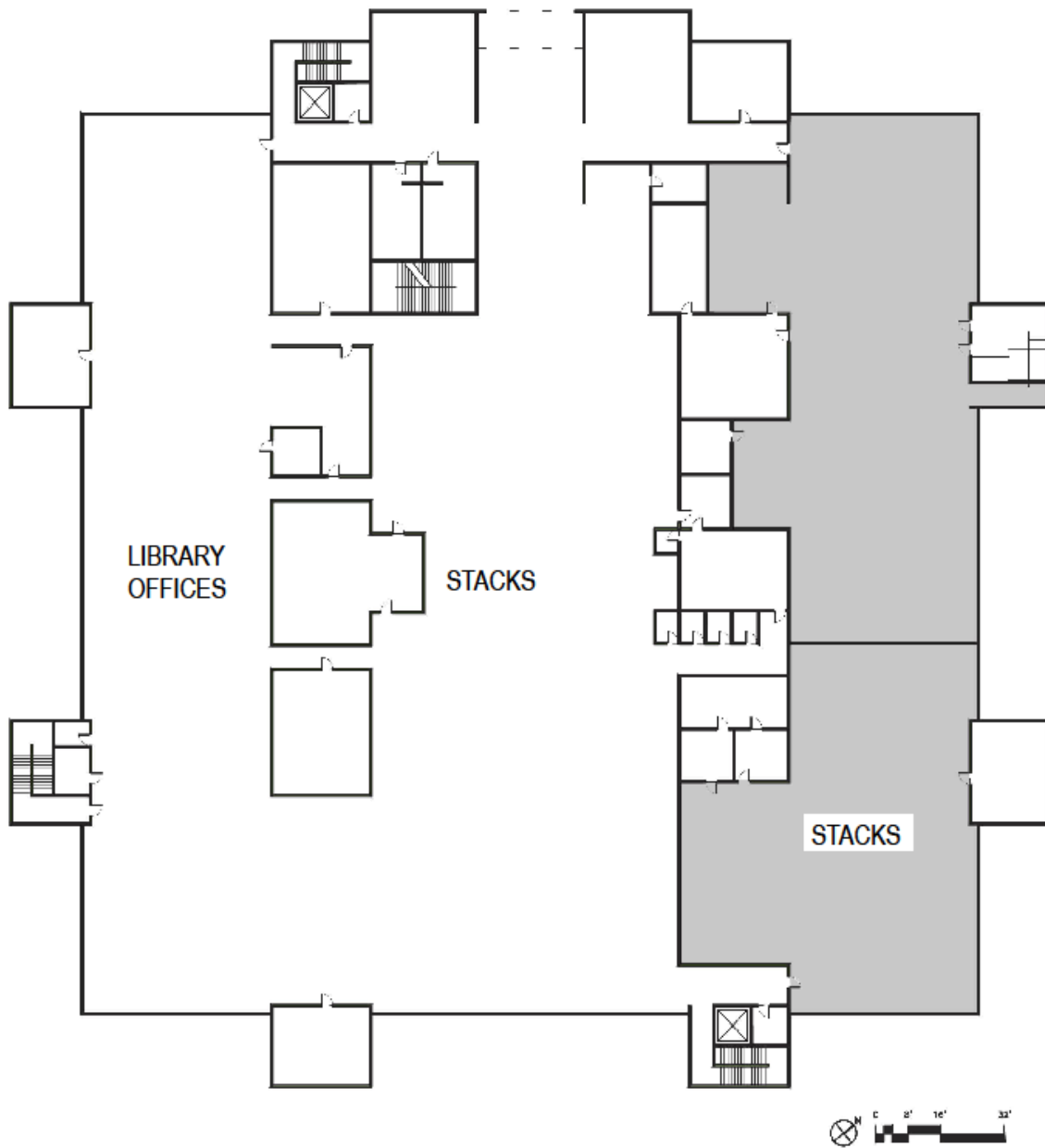
Open Offices – Comptroller Suite

Floor Plans - Library



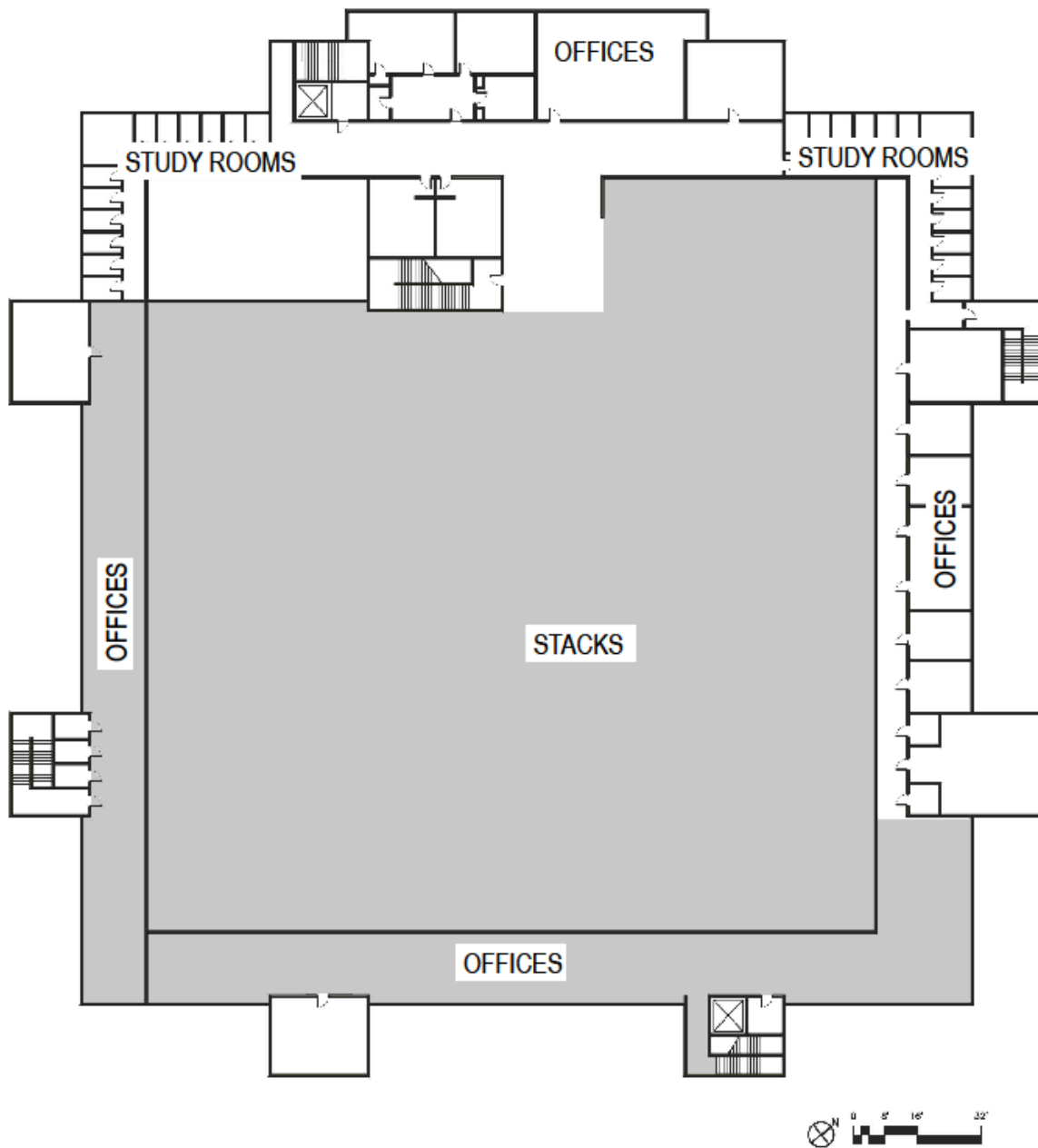
Ground Floor

Floor plan information
unavailable for this area.



First Floor - Library

Floor plan information
unavailable for this area.



Second Floor - Library

Floor plan information
unavailable for this area.

William Henry Administration Building

Building Description

Building Designation	4. William E. Henry Administration Building
Number of Floors	2
Net Assignable Square Feet	15,021
Gross Building Area - GSF	37,396
Net-to-Gross Efficiency	40.2%
Year Constructed	1976
Renovations	2003
Additions	None
Contains	Administration offices; student services offices and facilities
General Condition	Good
Adequacy of Space	Adequate in certain areas; inadequate in other areas
Sprinkler System	Fully sprinklered
Other	Needs re-roofing

The Henry Administration Building provides space for most of the administrative and student services functions of the University. Structurally sound and renovated relatively recently, the building can continue to function for the foreseeable future with limited change. The interior open space presents an opportunity for improvement: kiosk-type functions as well as additional seating areas can enliven the first floor area; cross-connections on the second floor are circuitous and could be improved by enlarging and connecting the open corridors; and the opaque stair and second floor handrail systems could be replaced with more transparent systems, facilitating a more connected appearance. A more sophisticated interior would better reflect the surroundings of the president's office.

Photographs – Henry Administration



North Elevation Facing Quad



Open Space / Open Stair

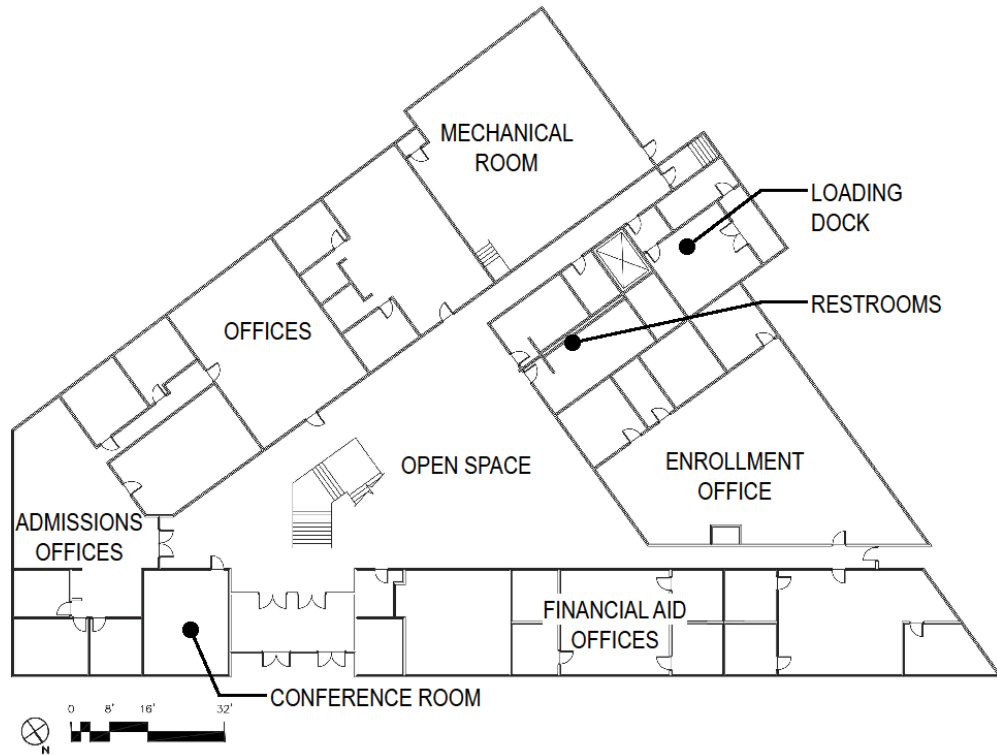


Registrar's Office

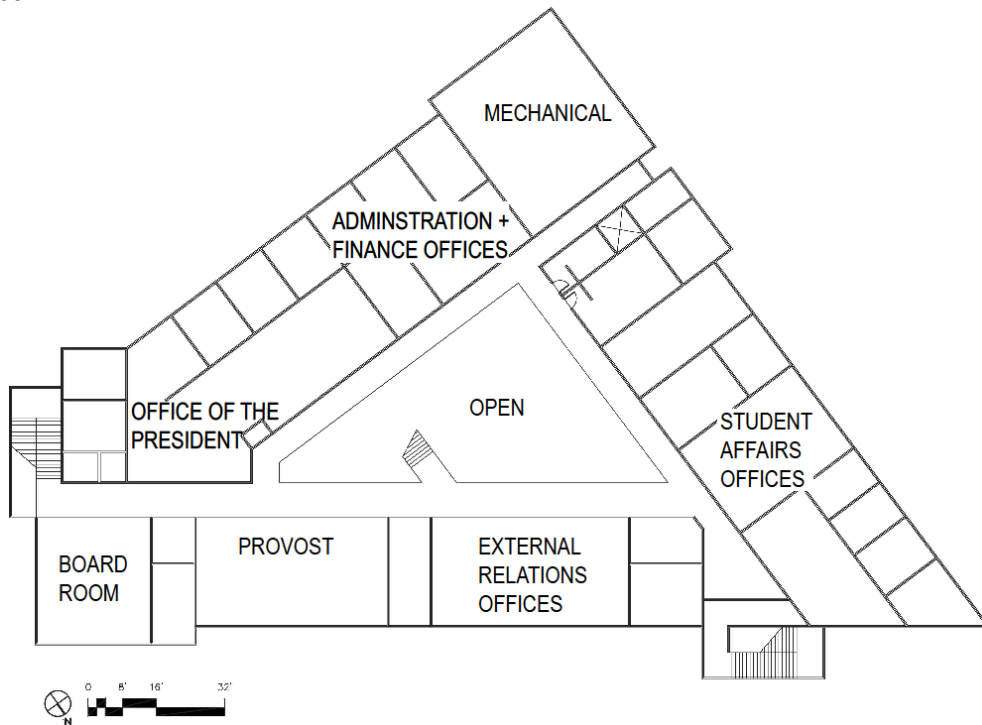


Executive Office Suite

Floor Plans – Henry Administration



First Floor



Second Floor

Martin Luther King Jr. Communication Arts Center

Building Description

Building Designation	5. Martin Luther King Jr. Communication Arts Center
Number of Floors	3 plus lower auditorium level
Net Assignable Square Feet	77,082
Gross Building Area - GSF	149,374
Net-to-Gross Efficiency	51.6%
Year Constructed	1973
Renovations	No major renovations
Additions	None
Contains	Classrooms, studios, offices, theater, faculty offices
General Condition	Poor
Adequacy of Space	Inadequate for the functions housed in the building
Sprinkler System	Fully sprinklered
Other	Needs re-roofing

Another of the several major buildings built in the mid-70's, this building, known as "MLK", is the second largest building on campus. The extent of classrooms, labs, lecture halls, studios and special use spaces serve to position MLK as a facility critical to the delivery of instruction on campus. The years and constant use have taken their toll, and the building is, simply, wearing out. The building structure is post-tensioned concrete, which would present major challenges in any renovation. Several locations of the structure have deteriorated and will likely continue to occur at other locations. Floor-to-floor height of nearly 15 feet on the first floor is adequate, but the 10 foot floor-to-structure height at the second level is severely limiting for any above-ceiling systems. In addition to being extremely small, several classrooms were built with cast-in-place concrete risers, severely limiting access (for able and disabled persons alike) and flexibility. The third floor corridors are very narrow, and one does not meet ADA standards. Mechanical and electrical systems regularly break down, requiring repair and replacement. Several large outdoor spaces under the second floor are dark, not used, and uninviting. Similarly, the central open space feels unalive. Because its functions are so extensive and so important to the mission of the University, taking it off-line by demolition, is problematic, and so, replacement facilities must be put in place first. While the new performing arts facility now under construction will provide a theater, it will be much smaller (capacity 350) than the current 999-seat theater/auditorium in MLK. Previous studies recommended demolition of this building, a conclusion supported by this report.

Photographs – MLK



View from North



Open Space – First Floor



Ceramics Studio



Classroom

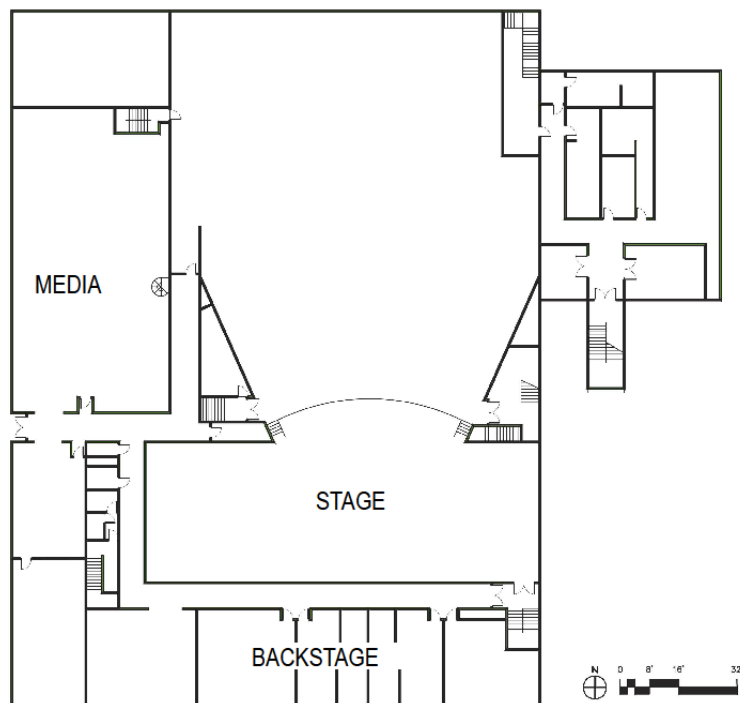


Music Studio

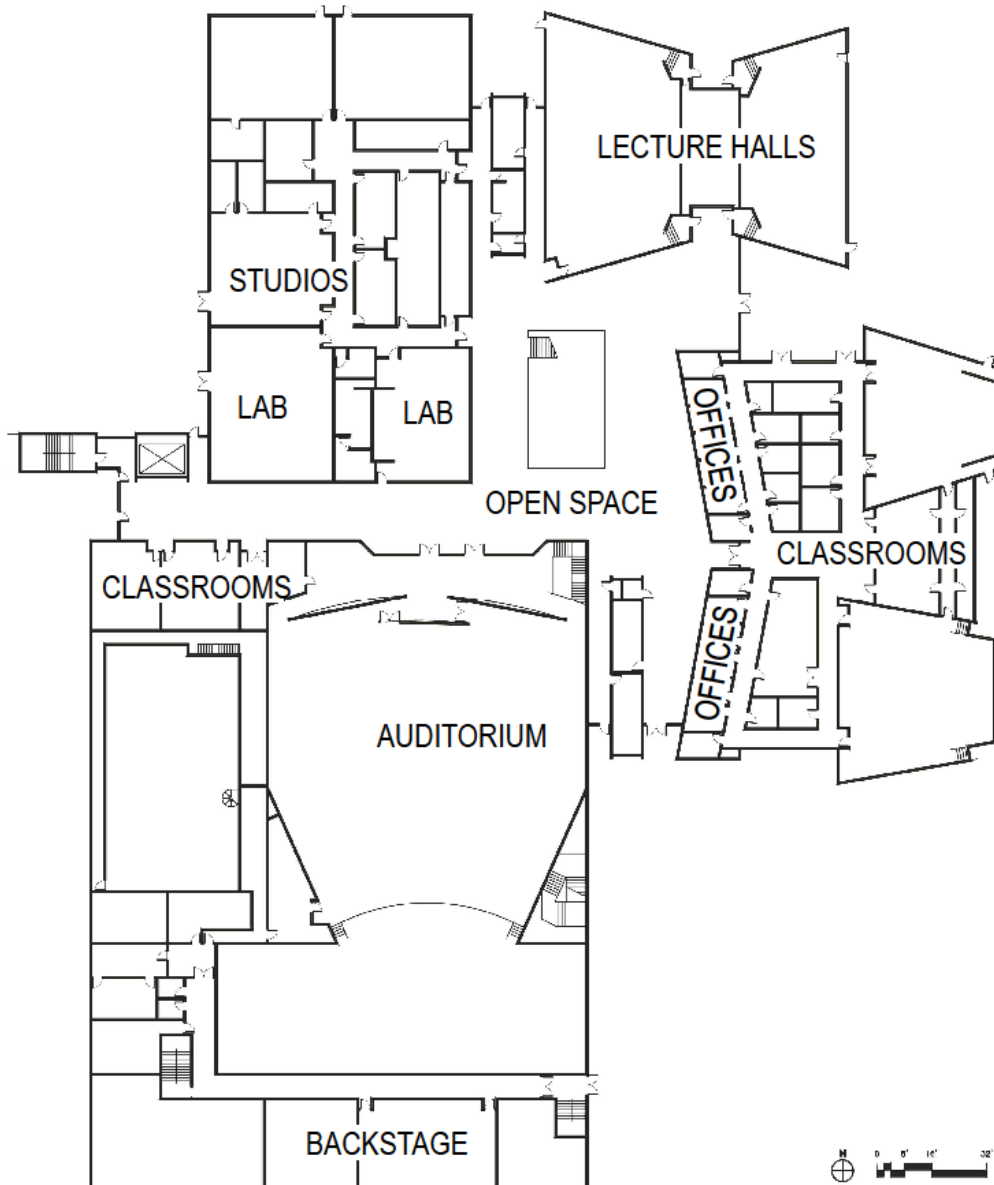


Tiered Classroom

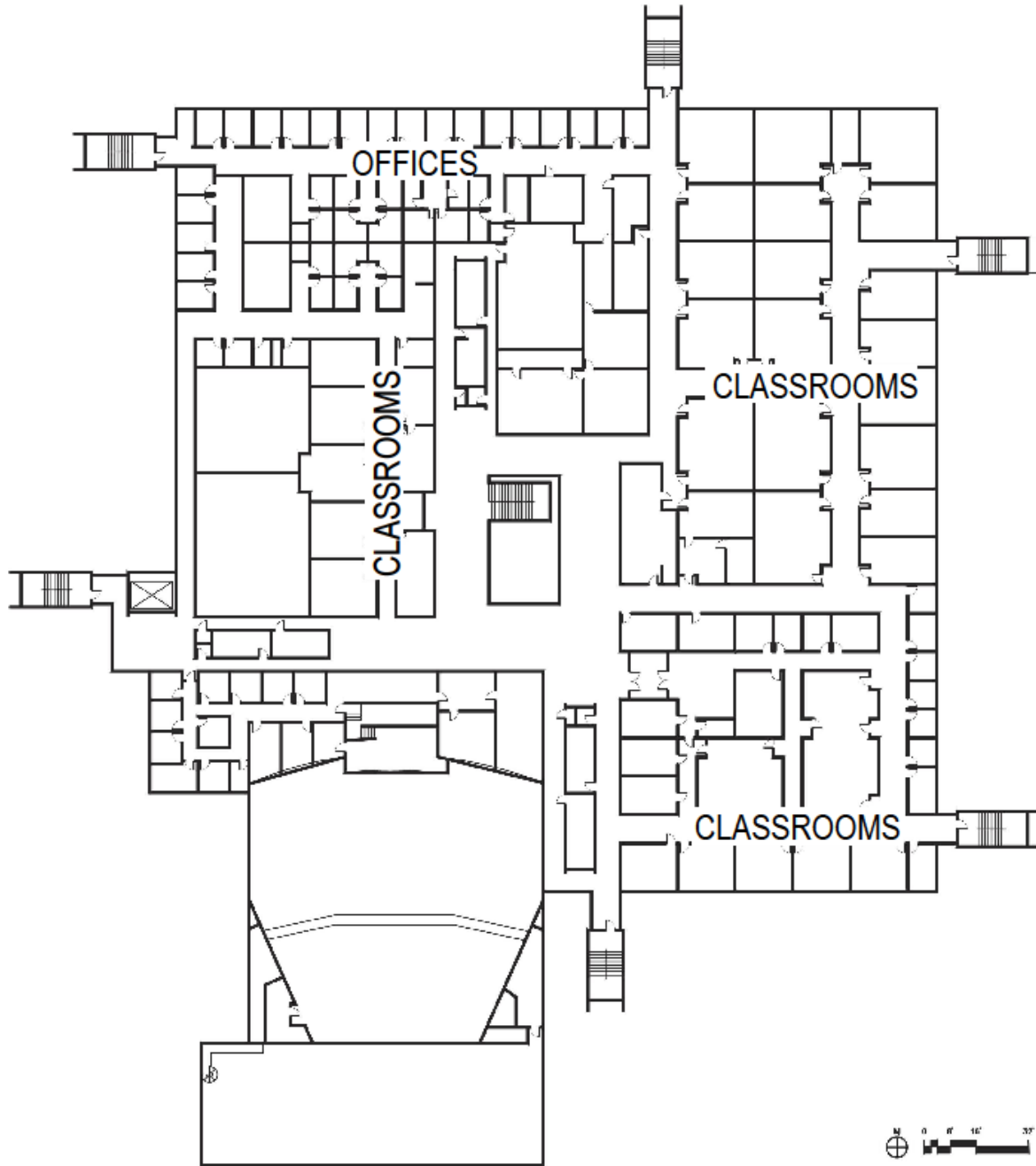
Floor Plans - MLK



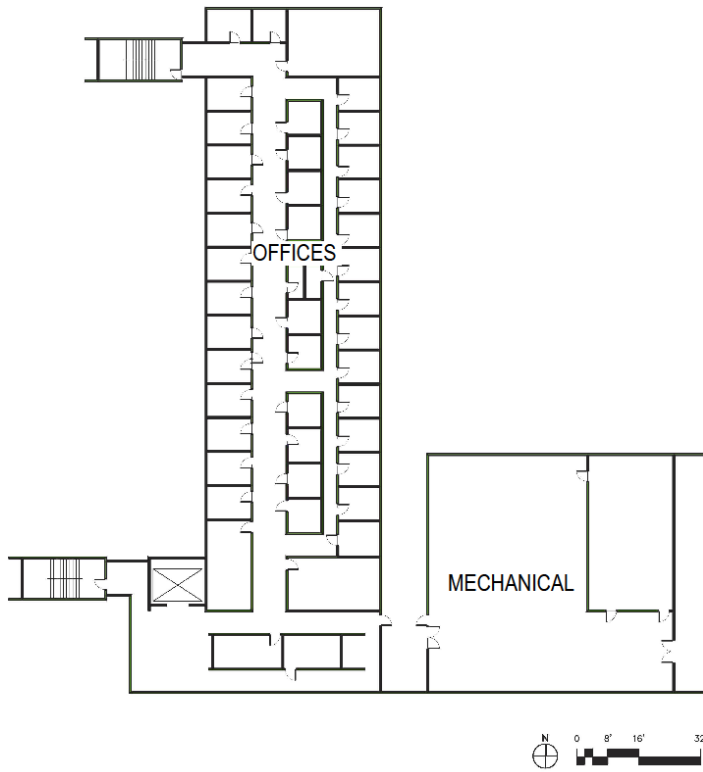
Lower Level – Auditorium



First Floor - MLK



Second Floor - MLK



Third Floor - MLK

Center for Business and Graduate Studies

Building Description

Building Designation	6. Center for Business and Graduate Studies
Number of Floors	3
Net Assignable Square Feet	37,944
Gross Building Area - GSF	66,000
Net-to-Gross Efficiency	57.5%
Year Constructed	2007
Renovations	None
Additions	None
Contains	Classrooms, faculty offices
General Condition	Excellent
Adequacy of Space	Adequate for the functions housed in the building
Sprinkler System	Fully sprinklered

The newest existing building on campus, the CBGS primarily serves the business programs, also providing classroom and study spaces for other classes. Public spaces are appropriately provided but can be better furnished. A first floor study lounge and third floor study/conference room are utilized frequently by students studying singularly. A part-time café provides refreshments on the ground floor. All of the faculty offices are in a wing connected to the classroom wing by a corridor. Faculty noted that classrooms are too small for many classes.

Photographs - CBGS



View from Pond Area



Tiered Classroom



Study Lounge



Classroom

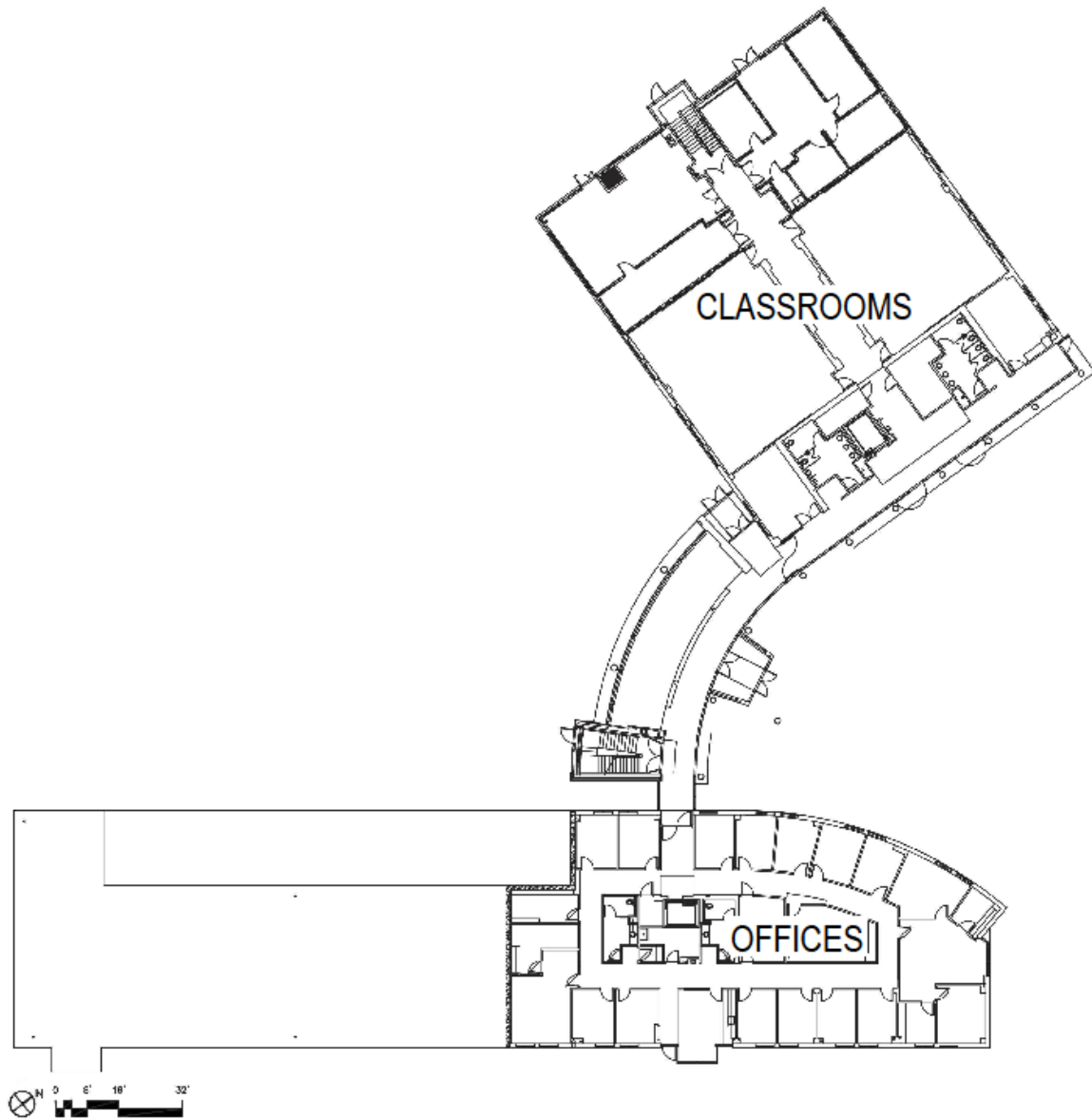


Café

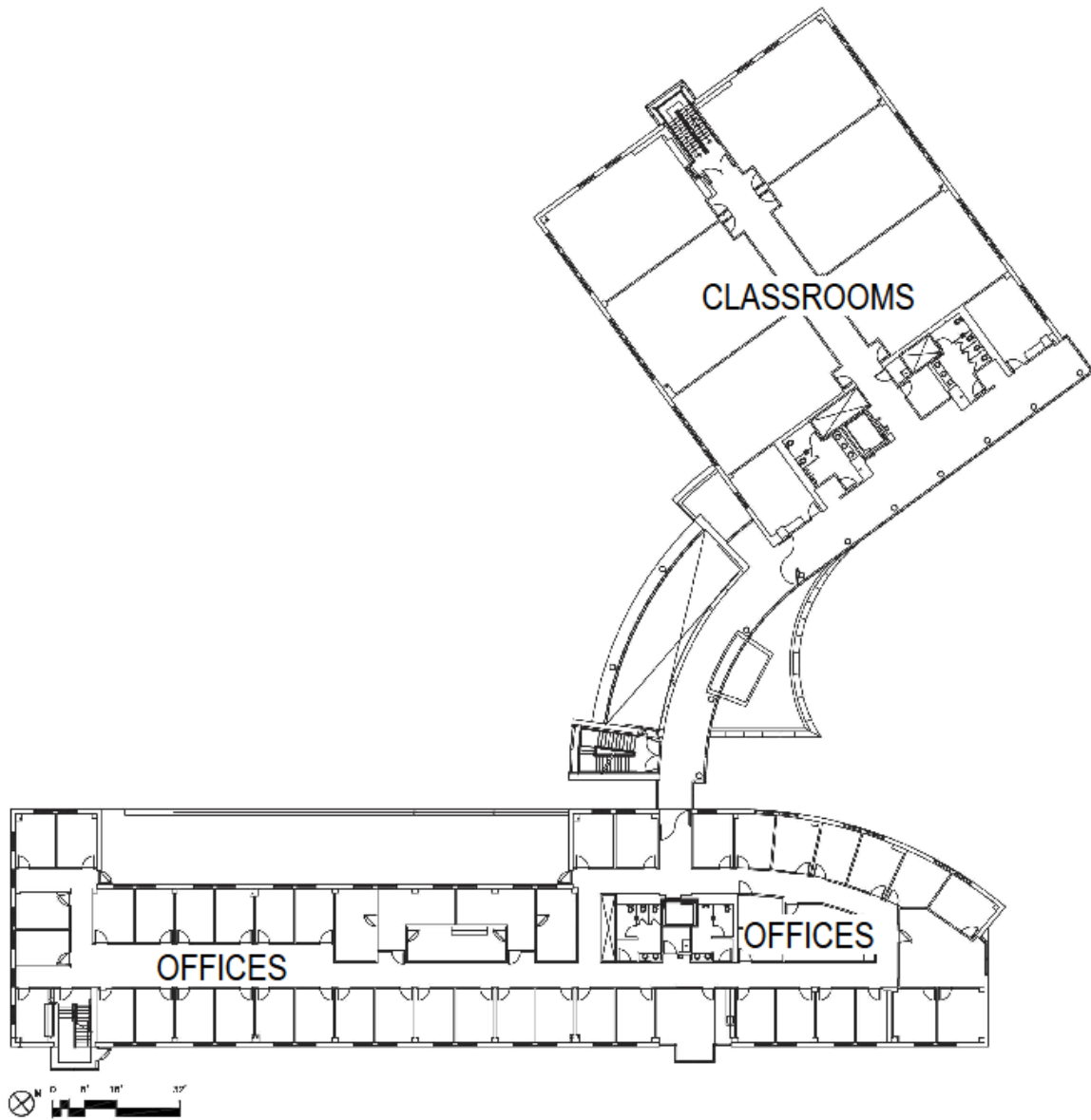


Ground Floor Corridor

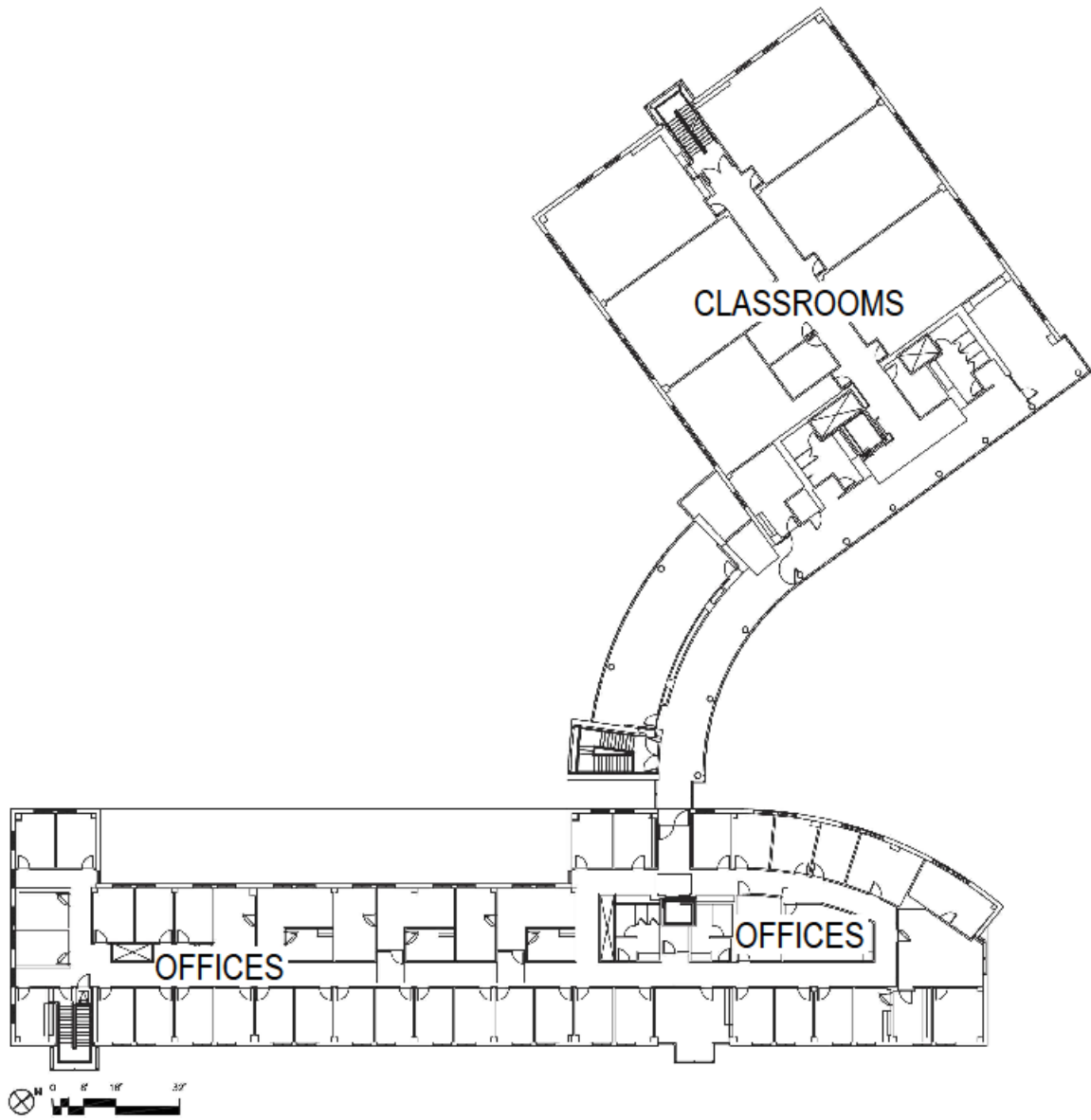
Floor Plans - CBGS



First Floor



Second Floor - CBGS



Third Floor - CBGS

Charlotte Robinson Hall

Building Description

Building Designation	7. Charlotte Robinson Hall
Number of Floors	2
Net Assignable Square Feet	18,192
Gross Building Area - GSF	31,534
Net-to-Gross Efficiency	57.7%
Year Constructed	1960
Renovations	2010 – lower level classrooms
Additions	None
Contains	Human resources, custodial offices, storage
General Condition	Fair
Adequacy of Space	Adequate for functions housed in the building
Sprinkler System	Not sprinklered
Other	Needs re-roofing

Originally built as the elementary laboratory school serving Bowie State College, Charlotte Robinson Hall has served numerous uses over the past 50 years. Much of the building is vacant or used for storage, awaiting transfer of functions next year, including the return of Public Safety offices and utilization of newly-renovated classrooms now furnished with modern tables and chairs for desk-top computers. Current occupants include Human Resources and custodial offices. While the building does not project a collegiate character, its infrastructure – the building shell and structure in particular – provides a platform for renovations to serve the University with needed office and/or academic space. Central telephone equipment serving the entire campus is located on the lower level. The roof is in need of replacement, and the building envelope is very energy inefficient; ideally, upgrades to the envelope would be accomplished as part of an overall, comprehensive renovation. If this is not feasible relative to available resources, systemic upgrades to building systems should be undertaken. The building will need modernization, including an “image makeover” when a portion is renovated for the Admissions Office.

Photographs - Robinson



Front (South) Façade



Human Resources Office



Conference Room



Storage (Former Printing Office)

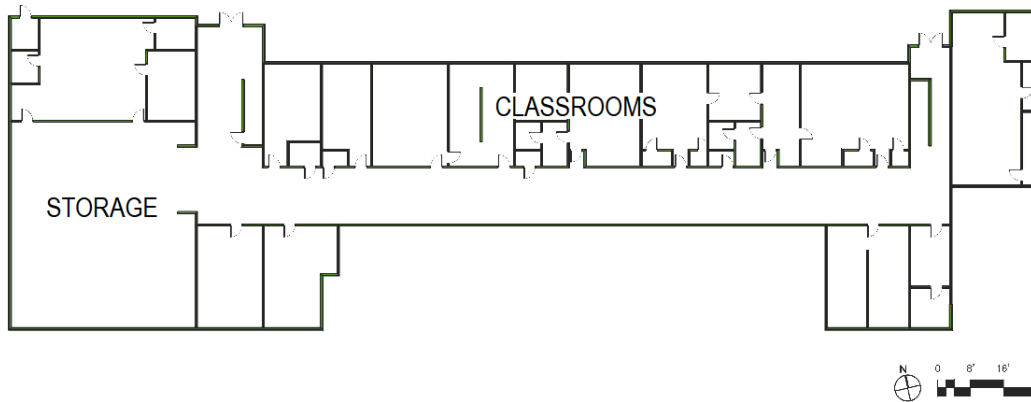


Classroom

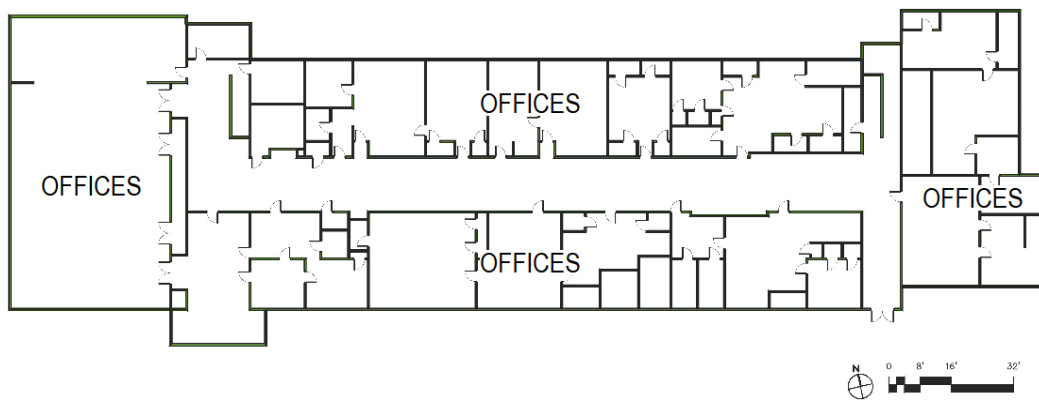


Telecommunications Room

Floor Plans - Robinson



Ground Floor



First Floor

Computer Science Building

Building Description

Building Designation	8. Computer Science Building
Number of Floors	3
Net Assignable Square Feet	27,641
Gross Building Area - GSF	47,000
Net-to-Gross Efficiency	58.8%
Year Constructed	2002
Renovations	None
Additions	None
Contains	Computer science classrooms and labs; satellite operations control center
General Condition	Excellent
Adequacy of Space	Adequate for functions housed in the building
Sprinkler System	Fully sprinklered

Befitting its namesake, this building provides more computer-equipped classrooms and computer labs than any other building on campus. Classroom and lab sizes are appropriately sized for the classes and functions they were built to serve. Generally, faculty offices are located close to the classrooms and labs, facilitating interface between faculty and students. Student lounge spaces are located at the north end of the upper floors but are not furnished or used.

Photographs – Computer Science



View from Southwest



Classroom



Open Office Suite



Satellite Operations Control Center

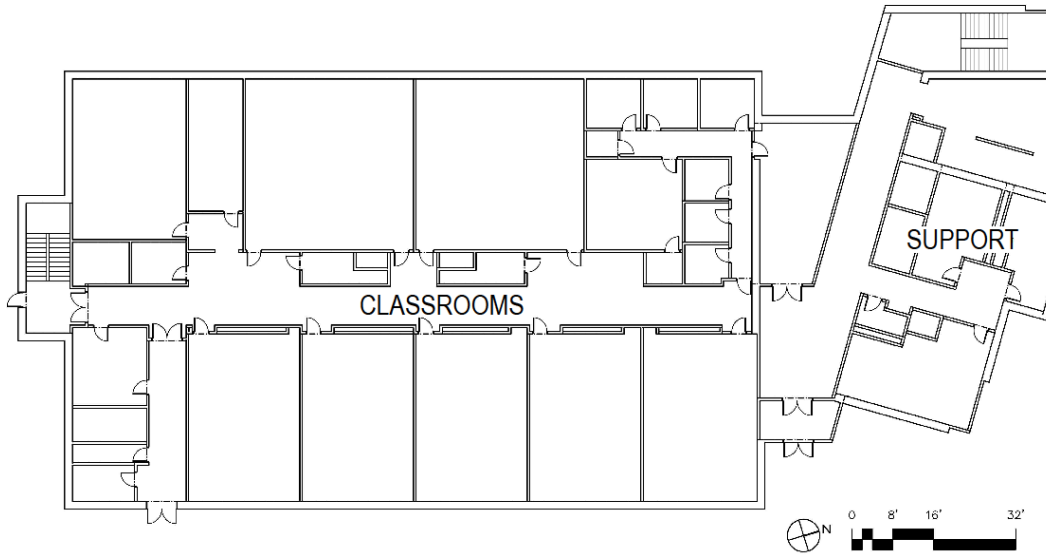


Classroom

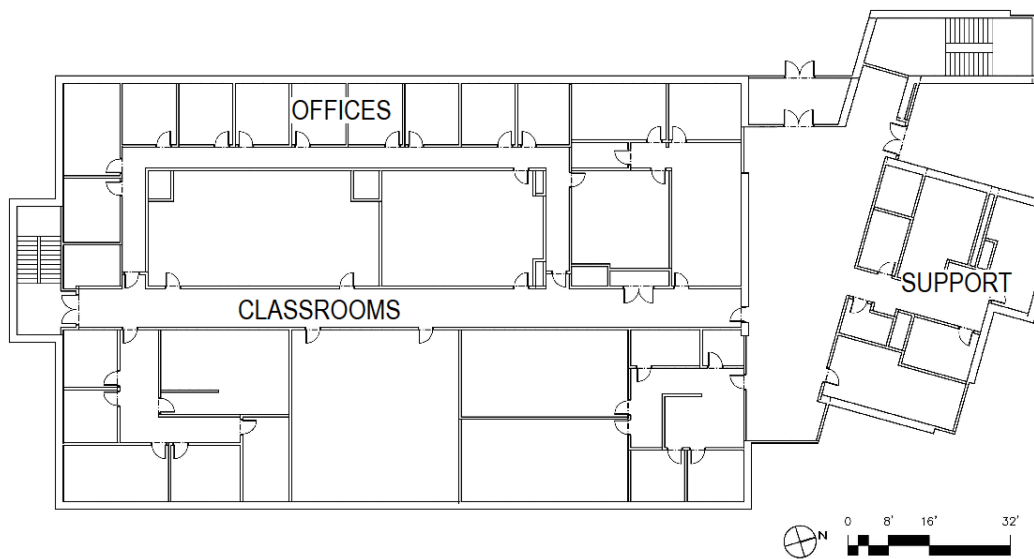


Faculty Workroom

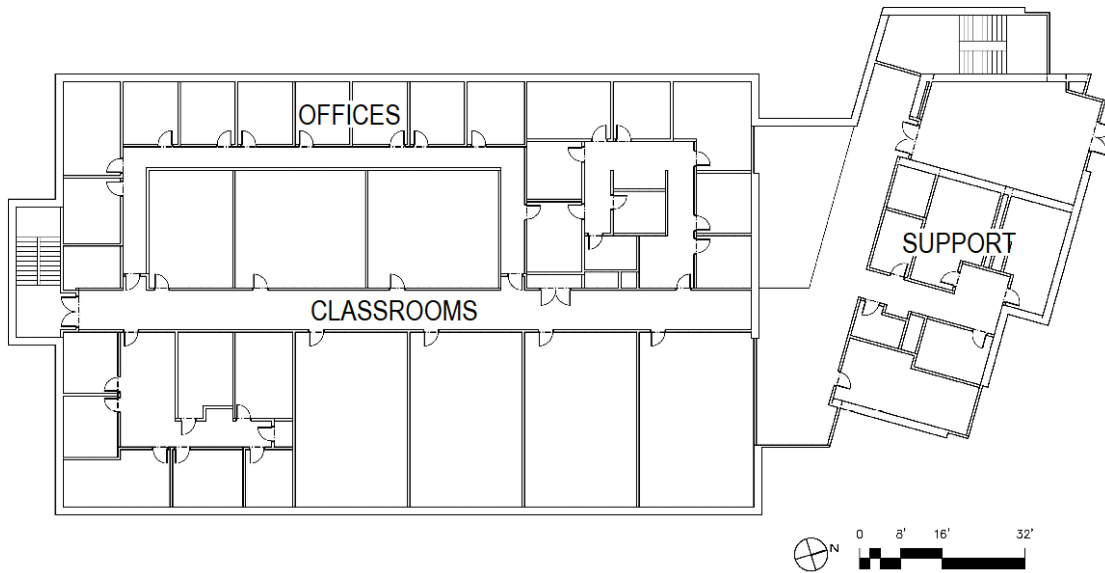
Floor Plans – Computer Science



Ground Floor



First Floor



Second Floor – Computer Science

George Crawford Science Building

Building Description

Building Designation	9. George Crawford Science Building
Number of Floors	2 plus basement level
Net Assignable Square Feet	27,753
Gross Building Area - GSF	47,008
Net-to-Gross Efficiency	59.0%
Year Constructed	1967
Renovations	1991
Additions	None
Contains	Laboratories, classrooms and faculty offices for Science programs
General Condition	Poor
Adequacy of Space	Inadequate for the functions housed in the building
Sprinkler System	Occupied areas are sprinklered

As a 43 year-old building, Crawford has outlived its useful expected life without any major renovation. While the building may have been adequate for the student population that it served in 1967, it is grossly inadequate for the needs of a 21st century university learning facility. Major problems include small spaces, old building systems and equipment, and no study or lounge space within the building. More importantly, and more problematic is the construction of the building. Narrow corridors (8ft wide) and narrow corridor-to-exterior wall dimension (32ft) separated by bearing masonry corridor walls limit flexibility in re-envisioning, re-purposing or renovating the building. Worse and even more limiting is the short floor-to-floor height (11'-6"). A new college academic building built today typically will be designed with 14ft +/- floor-to-floor heights; science buildings are normally 16ft floor-to-floor. Today's building, mechanical, and energy codes dictate larger, more sophisticated mechanical systems and ductwork distribution, along with all the other essential systems serving academic facilities such as sprinklers, electrical, lighting, data, and other special systems. Upgrades to fire resistance construction, toilet facilities, and handicapped accessibility, including elevator(s) all require more space than are found in the building today. The building envelope is energy-inefficient and also needs upgrading (windows, doors, walls). While most of these issues can be addressed in a renovation, the layout and floor height present challenges that would result in a much-compromised design. Renovation would be extremely costly and problematic, and it is doubtful that the building can support modern systems that would meet code requirements while maintaining reasonable ceiling heights. Demolition is strongly recommended, accordingly.

Photographs - Crawford



View from Northeast



Small Science Lab



Science Lab



Chemistry Lab

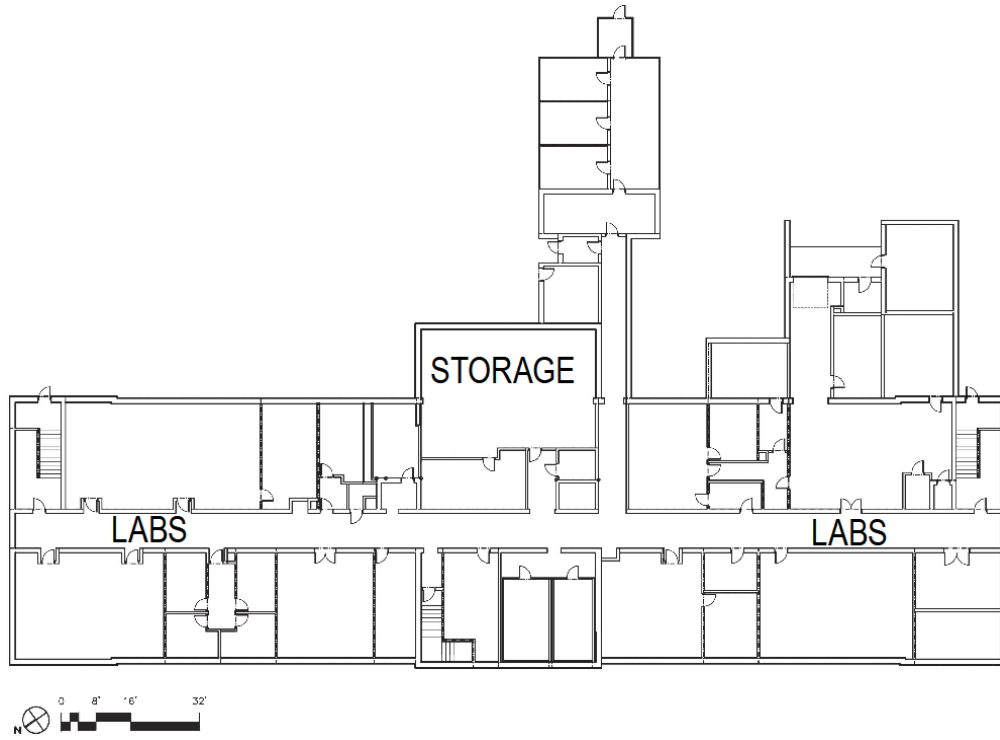


Corridor

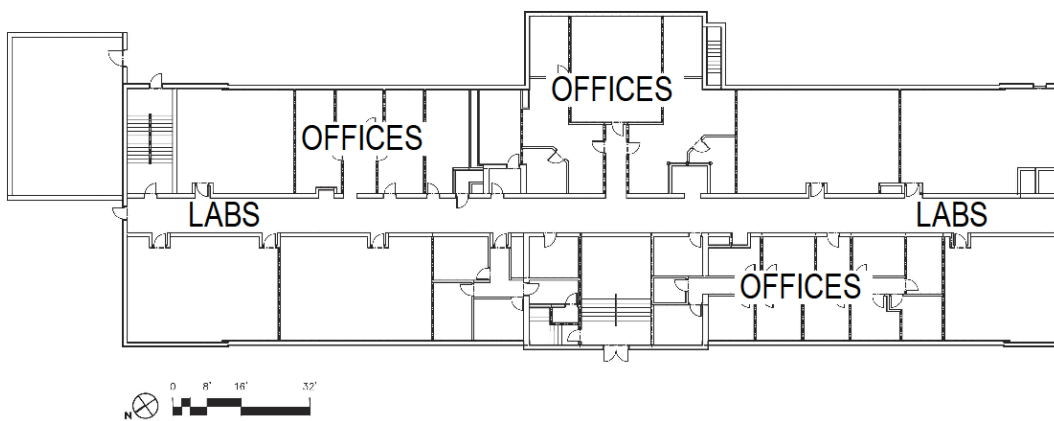


Testing Classroom

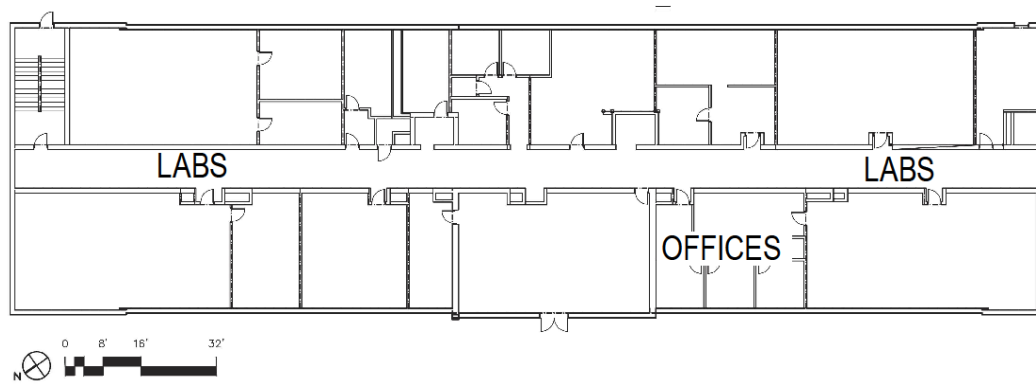
Floor Plans - Crawford



Ground Floor



First Floor



Second Floor - Crawford



Roof Plan

Maintenance Building

Building Description

Building Designation	10. Maintenance Building
Number of Floors	1 at various levels
Net Assignable Square Feet	20,432
Gross Building Area - GSF	29,613
Net-to-Gross Efficiency	69.0%
Year Constructed	1967
Renovations	1973
Additions	1973
Contains	Offices; maintenance shops; storage
General Condition	Fair
Adequacy of Space	Inadequate for some areas such as shops
Sprinkler System	Not sprinklered

While the maintenance building provides generally adequate space for maintenance operations, the space is ineffectively laid out; it is difficult to walk from certain parts of the building to others without going outside or using circuitous internal routes. Multiple levels complicate this condition. The building occupies a prime site on the east side of the campus, near existing student housing. As residence halls are constructed in the future, pressure will increase to relocate this facility. It is shown to be demolished in the campus development plan, to be replaced by a new facility in the northwest area of the campus outside the loop road.

Photographs – Maintenance



View from Southwest



Storage / Shop

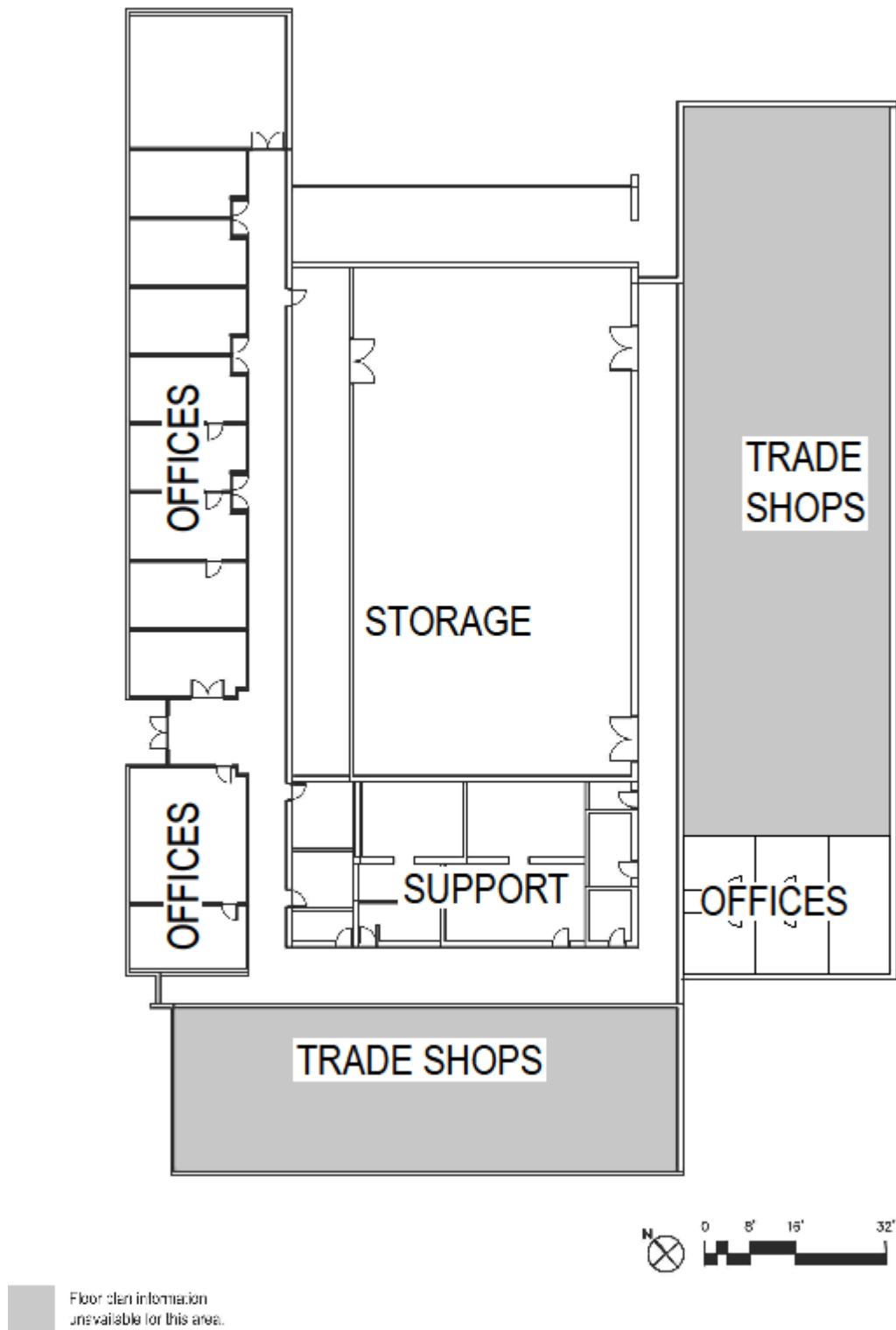


Break Room



Corridor

Floor Plan – Maintenance

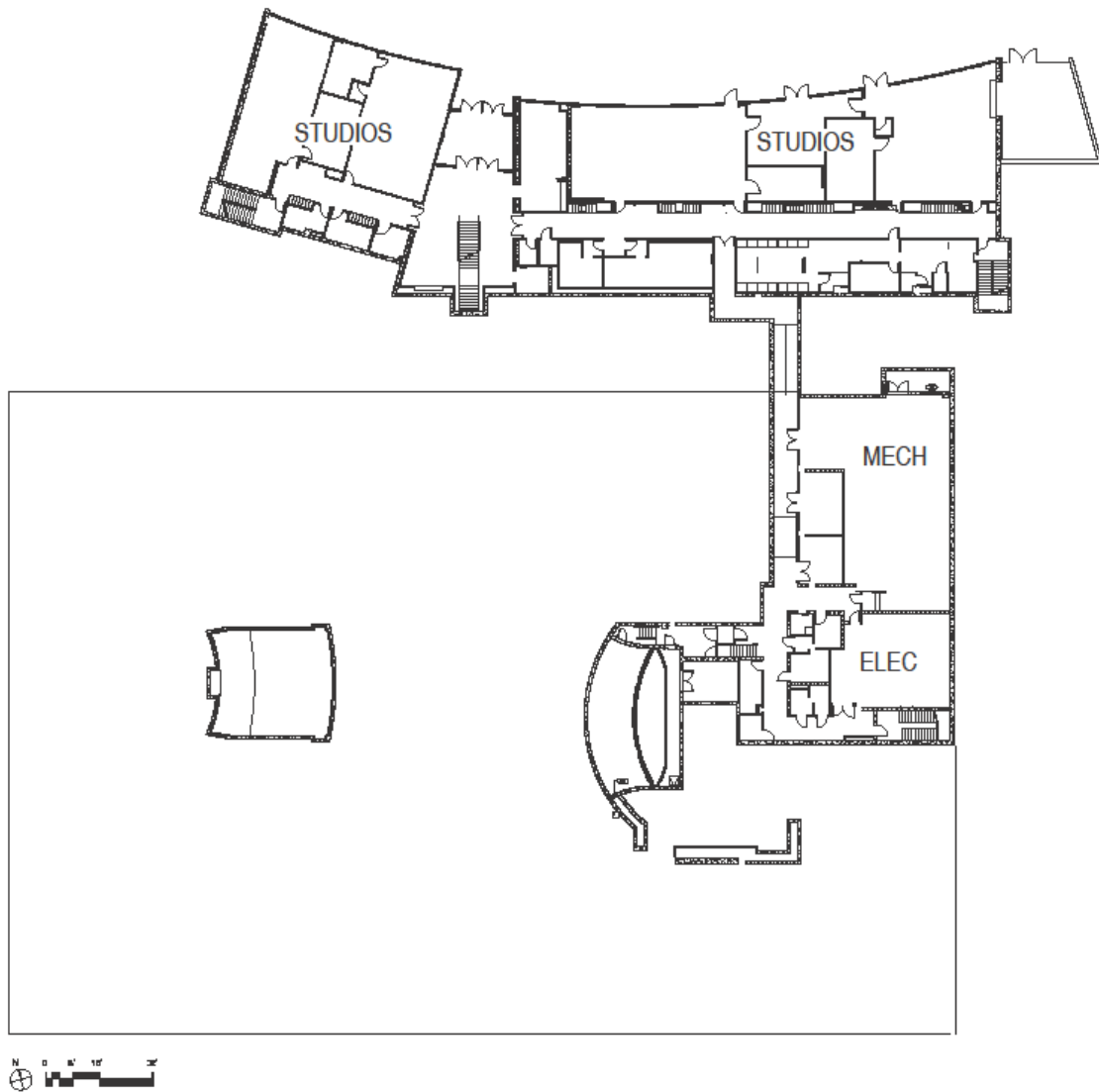


Fine and Performing Arts Center Under Construction

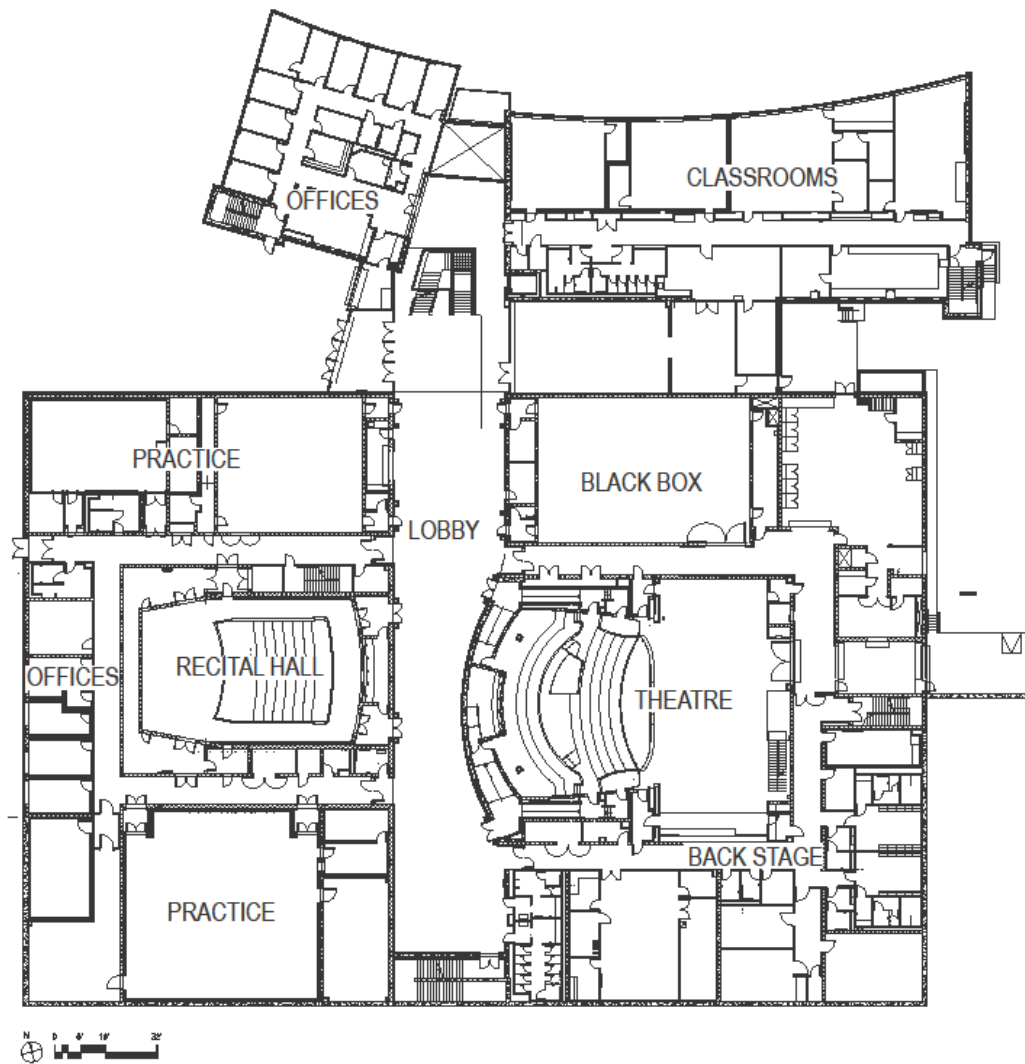
Building Designation	11. Fine & Performing Arts Center (FPAC)
Number of Floors	3
Net Assignable Square Feet	62,465
Gross Building Area - GSF	123,431
Net-to-Gross Efficiency	80%
Year Constructed	2011 (under construction)
Renovations	N/A
Additions	N/A
Contains	Theater, recital hall, practice rooms, classrooms, offices
General Condition	N/A
Adequacy of Space	This project will provide new space for the arts programs
Sprinkler System	Fully Sprinklered



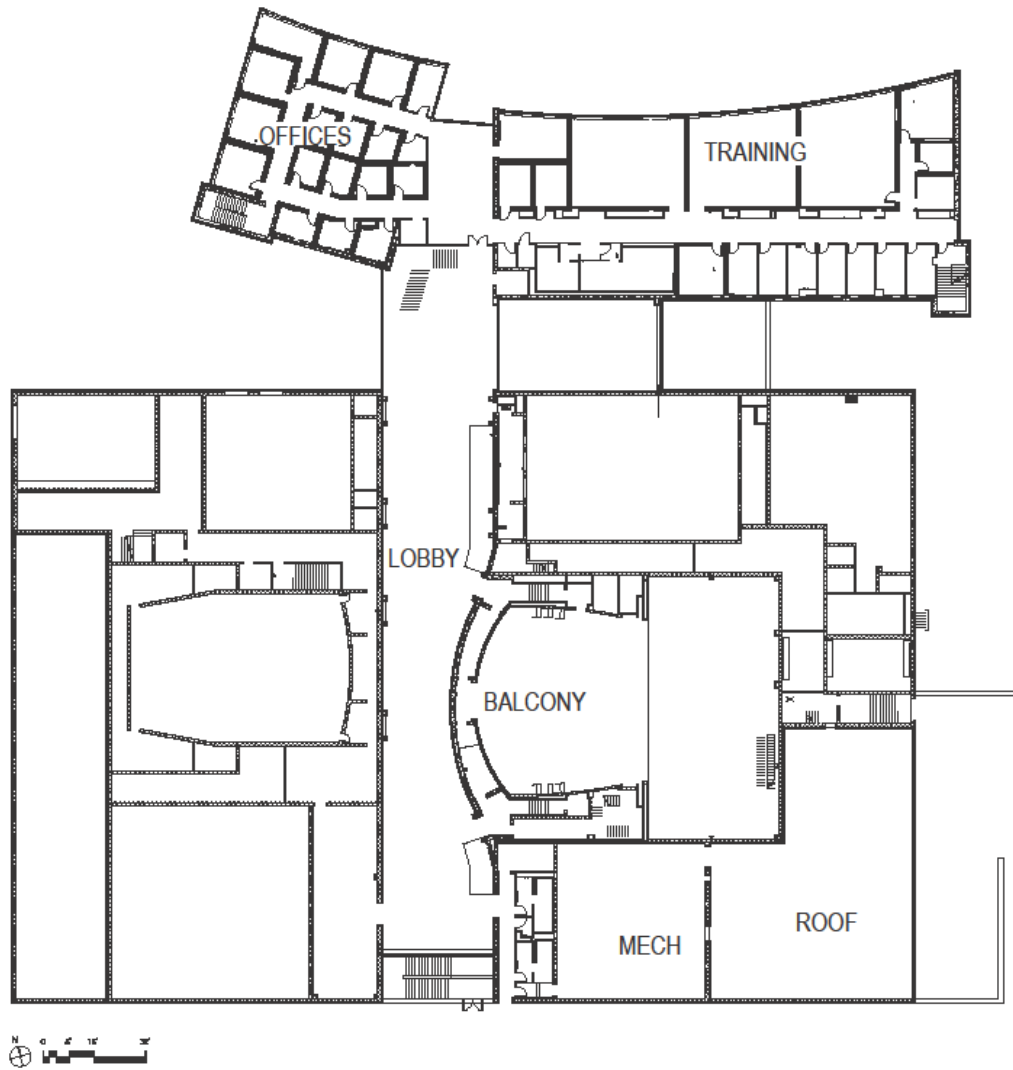
Floor Plans – Fine & Performing Arts



Ground Floor



First Floor – Fine & Performing Arts



Second Floor – Fine & Performing Arts

Central Steam Plant

Building Description

Building Designation	12. Central Steam Plant
Number of Floors	1
Net Assignable Square Feet	2,373
Gross Building Area - GSF	2,970
Net-to-Gross Efficiency	80%
Year Constructed	1948
Renovations	None
Additions	None
Contains	Storage
General Condition	Poor
Adequacy of Space	N/A
Sprinkler System	None

Originally providing steam heat for most of the buildings on campus, this function was discontinued in favor of independent heating and cooling for each building. It is currently used for storage and could be more efficiently used by adding additional space on a second level.

Photographs – Steam Plant

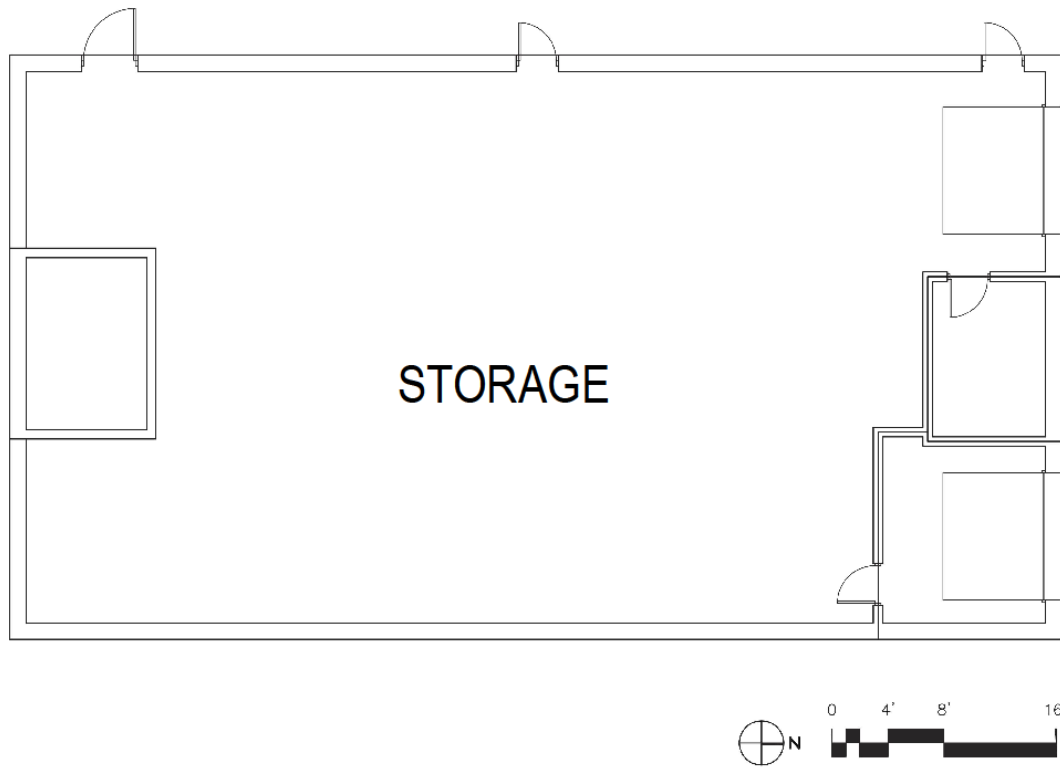


View from Loop Road



Open Space used for Storage

Floor Plan – Steam Plant



Goodloe House

Building Description

Building Designation	13. Goodloe House
Number of Floors	2 plus basement
Net Assignable Square Feet	2,652
Gross Building Area - GSF	3,815
Net-to-Gross Efficiency	69.5%
Year Constructed	1916
Renovations	2008
Additions	None
Contains	Alumni offices
General Condition	Good
Adequacy of Space	Adequate for the functions housed in the building
Sprinkler System	None

Goodloe house, the oldest facility serving Bowie State University – its alumni – is located remote from the main campus, not at all easily accessible by pedestrians or even bicycles. However, a sensitive renovation was completed two years ago, and the building seems to serve its current purpose adequately. Its remoteness from the campus does isolate the building occupants from the rest of campus life and activities.

Photographs – Goodloe House



Front View



Reception



Central Hall – First Floor



Second Floor Office

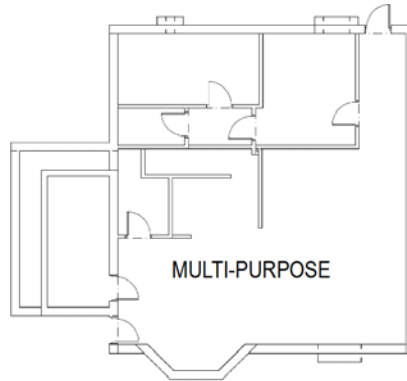


Multi-Purpose Room

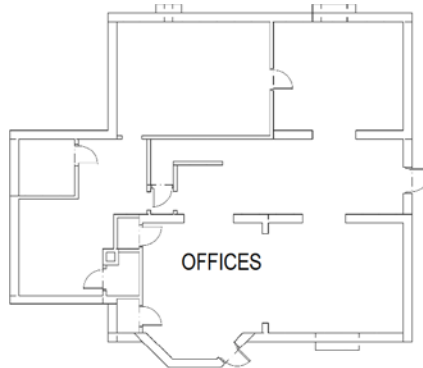


Kitchen

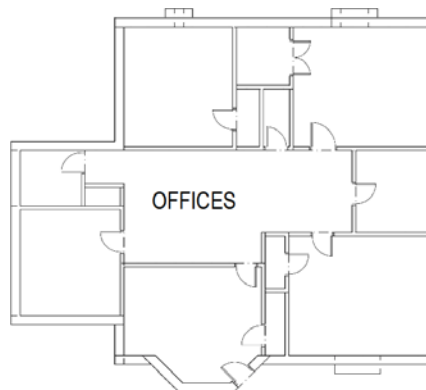
Floor Plans – Goodloe House



Basement



First Floor



Second Floor



Leonidas James Physical Education Complex (PEC)

Building Description

Building Designation	14 Leonidas S. James Physical Education Complex
Number of Floors	2 plus lower level serving handball courts
Net Assignable Square Feet	61,193
Gross Building Area - GSF	102,135
Net-to-Gross Efficiency	59.9%
Year Constructed	1973
Renovations	No major renovations Re-roof 2009 Pool renovation 2010
Additions	None
Contains	Spaces for athletics programs: gym, natatorium, multi-purpose room, handball courts, lockers, support spaces; ROTC offices
General Condition	Poor
Adequacy of Space	Inadequate for the functions housed in the building
Sprinkler System	Partial: some corridors

This mid-70's building has served BSU for 37 years without any major renovation. All major building systems, including architectural, mechanical, electrical, and special systems are in need of major repair or renovation. There are too few locker rooms, especially for visiting teams; the fitness room is mostly a room for free-weights used primarily by the athletic teams (no fitness room for students or others); the pool has been out of commission for two years (although a renovation will restore it for use in the fall of 2010), a large multi-purpose room on the upper level is remote, unkept, and unused, and the ROTC facilities are inadequate for their programs. Classrooms should be updated with appropriate technology. The 8 handball courts are mostly not used (one or two are used with any frequency) and should be re-purposed. A major, comprehensive renovation is needed.

Photographs – James PEC



View from Quad



Main Gym



Pool



Training Room

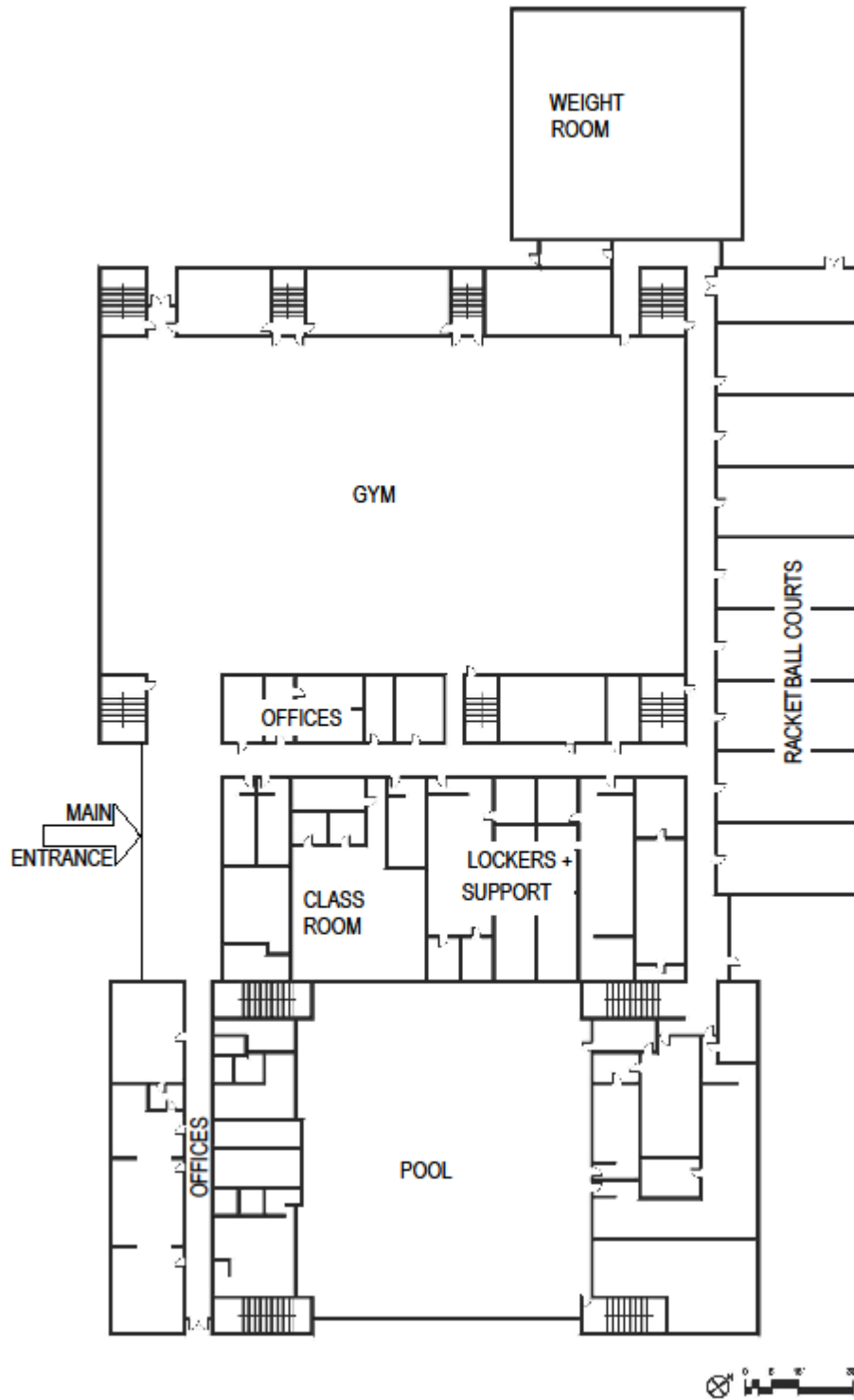


Classroom

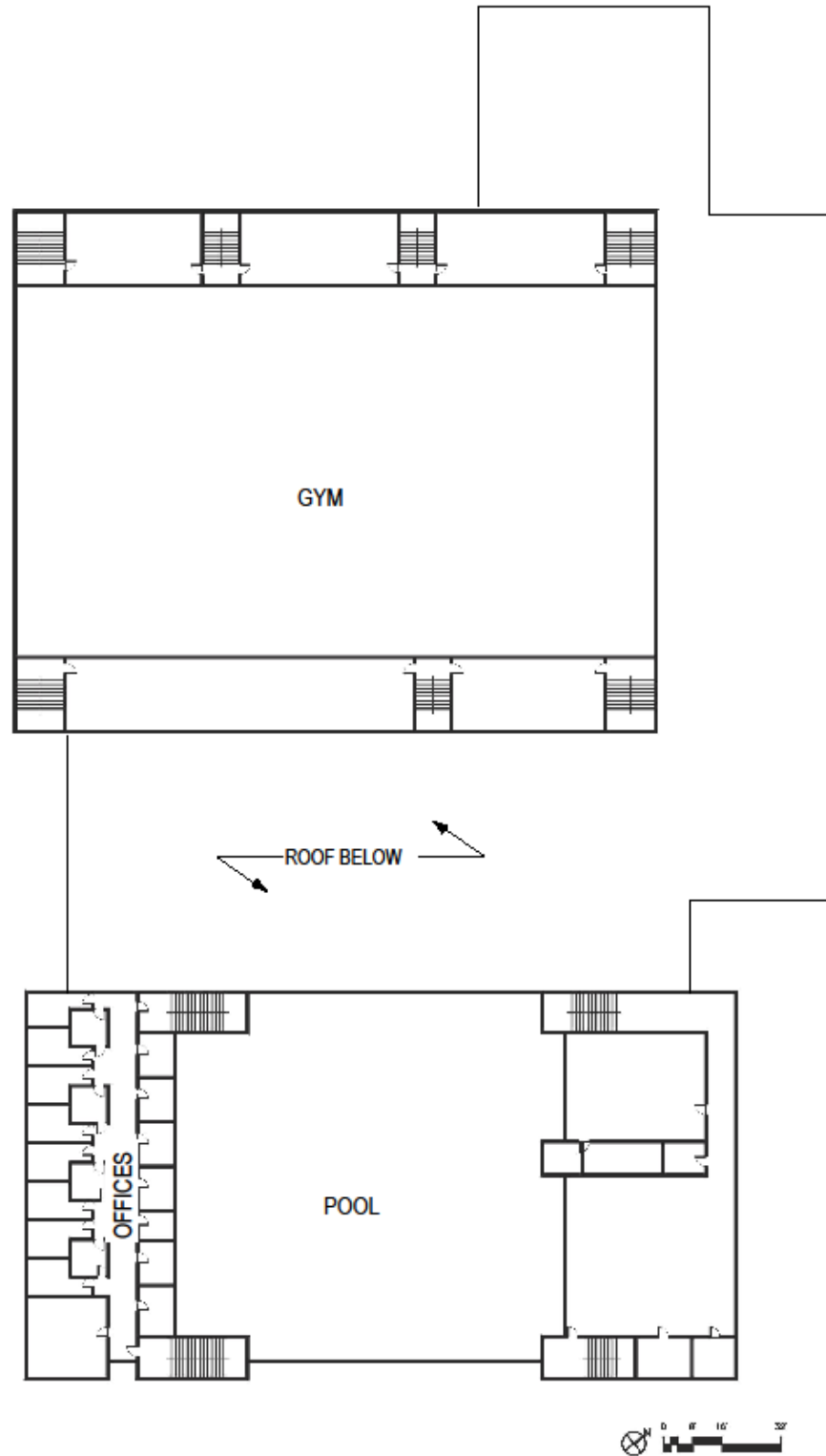


Multi-Purpose Room

Floor Plans – James PEC



First Floor



Second Floor – James PEC

Field House

Building Description

Building Designation	15. Field House
Number of Floors	1
Net Assignable Square Feet	1,097
Gross Building Area - GSF	3,194
Net-to-Gross Efficiency	34.3% (due to restrooms as predominant spaces)
Year Constructed	1992
Renovations	None
Additions	None
Contains	Restrooms, storage
General Condition	Good
Adequacy of Space	Inadequate for major athletic events
Sprinkler System	None

Built to serve events at the football stadium, this facility provides necessary restrooms for most events but is inadequate for major events like homecoming games. It is well maintained and, despite its remote location, has remained generally intact. It does not provide concessions, a much-needed function for athletic events.

Photographs – Field House



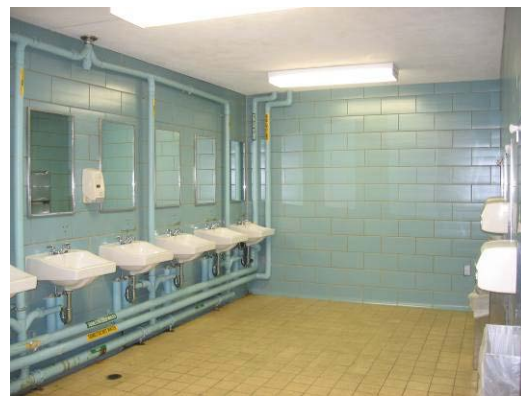
Exterior – West



Exterior - East

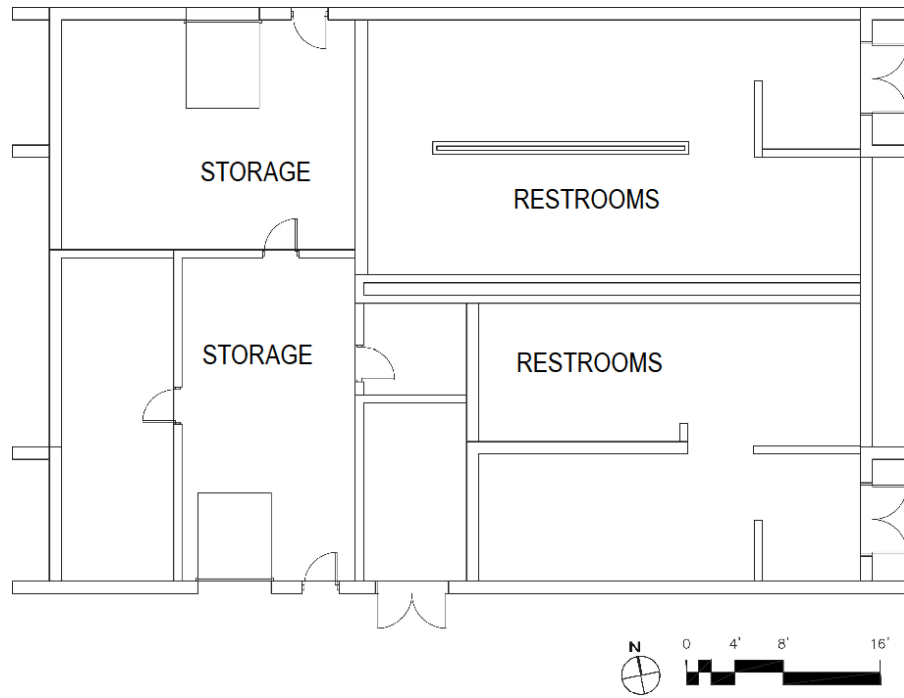


Storage



Restroom

Floor Plan – Field House



Theodore McKeldin Gymnasium

Building Description

Building Designation	16. Theodore McKeldin Gymnasium
Number of Floors	1
Net Assignable Square Feet	15,469
Gross Building Area - GSF	21,142
Net-to-Gross Efficiency	73.2%
Year Constructed	1957
Renovations	2001
Additions	None
Contains	Recreation, Public Safety
General Condition	Fair
Adequacy of Space	Adequate for the functions housed in the building
Sprinkler System	None
Other	Needs re-roofing

Considered one of the historic buildings of the campus, McKeldin was originally the only gym, also providing an auditorium and multi-purpose space. With the addition of the James PE building in 1973, its purpose became secondary. While Public Safety is currently the only tenant, and while the gym and one locker room are used for practice, recreation, and for visiting teams, the building is mostly an opportunity waiting to happen. Although the roof is scheduled for replacement, the shell and structure are generally intact. The high-bay gym offers multiple opportunities, while the lower rear portion can serve in a support role. Scheduled to accommodate a new fitness center, this building will require a major renovation.

Photographs - McKeldin



View from Quad

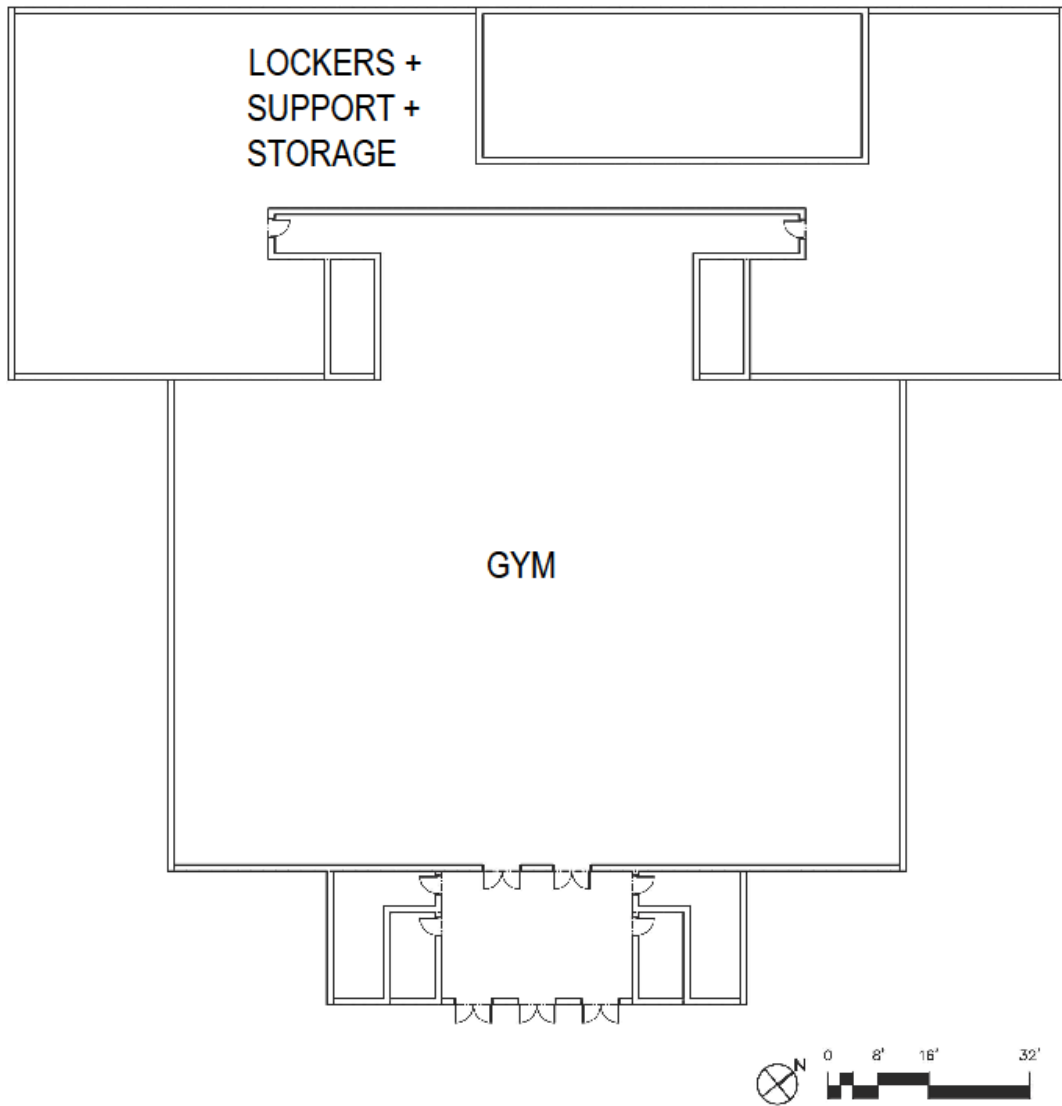


Practice Gym



Locker Room

Floor Plan - McKeldin



First Floor

RESIDENCE HALLS

Towers
Alex Haley
Dwight Holmes
Christa McAuliffe
Lucretia Kennard
Harriet Tubman
Goodloe Apartments

Summary Building Descriptions

Building Designation	17. Towers Residence Hall
Number of Floors	6
Number of Beds	194
Gross Building Area - GSF	40,828
Year Constructed	1973
Renovations	No major renovations
General Condition	Fair
Sprinkler System	Not Sprinklered

One of the aging buildings built in the 60's-70's era, Towers does not meet current building codes or ADA, does not provide adequate restroom or shower facilities, the rooms and corridors are small, and the HVAC systems regularly require repair. The buildings provide only a minimal quality of residential life experience. Demolition is recommended in this plan; a detailed study should be undertaken to confirm this conclusion.



Building Designation	18. Alex Haley Residence Hall
Number of Floors	6
Number of Beds	326
Gross Building Area - GSF	90,855
Year Constructed	1994
Renovations	None
General Condition	Good
Sprinkler System	Fully Sprinklered



Building Designation	19. Dwight Holmes Residence Hall
Number of Floors	3
Number of Beds	126
Gross Building Area - GSF	21,779
Year Constructed	1951
Renovations	2009
General Condition	Good
Sprinkler System	Fully Sprinklered



Building Designation	20. Christa McAuliffe Residential Community
Number of Floors	4
Number of Beds	460
Gross Building Area - GSF	143,000
Year Constructed	2003
Renovations	None
General Condition	Good
Sprinkler System	Fully Sprinklered



Building Designation	21. Lucretia Kennard Residence Hall
Number of Floors	2.5
Number of Beds	82
Gross Building Area - GSF	22,646
Year Constructed	1957
Renovations	1998
General Condition	Fair
Sprinkler System	Fully Sprinklered



Building Designation	22. Harriet Tubman Residence Hall
Number of Floors	2.5
Number of Beds	159
Gross Building Area - GSF	33,282
Year Constructed	1916
Renovations	1971 / detached from Banneker
General Condition	Fair
Sprinkler System	Fully Sprinklered



Building Designation	23. Goodloe Apartments
Number of Floors	2
Number of Beds	20
Gross Building Area - GSF	5,946
Year Constructed	1954
Renovations	No major renovations
General Condition	Fair
Sprinkler System	Not Sprinklered



Brief Description, Commentary: All Residence Halls

Seven buildings of various sizes and ages provide on-campus housing for 1367 students. Older buildings are University-owned and operated; the newest building, Christa McAuliffe (CMRC) is privately developed and managed. A 2008 study indicated a need for an additional 300 beds, but during the past year, demand dropped and approximately 30 beds were not occupied. Expansion of the student housing to help build a larger campus living community will help build a critical mass of residential students, a goal of the University, but will depend on the University providing other amenities in order to attract students. All the residence halls except Goodloe Apartments have undergone recent renovations to provide, among other improvements, automatic sprinkler systems. CMRC is the most popular.

One residence hall presents problematic infrastructure and physical challenges to long term continued use: Towers Residence Hall is cramped, underserved by gang bathroom facilities, dimly dark in the interior public spaces, and does not meet code requirements for the elevator or exit stairs. Floor-to-floor heights are short, a factor in possible renovations. Interior spaces are disorienting, possibly interfering with safe exiting during emergency events. Mechanical systems regularly break down. Above all, these units are unpopular among students and represent marketing limitations. It is recommended that this building be removed and replaced with more suitable student housing.

TRANSPORTATION

Mid-way between Baltimore and Washington in Prince Georges County, the University is conveniently located for much of the population living and working in the B-W corridor. By and large, students, staff, faculty and visitors commute to the campus by private vehicle. Other modes of transportation, including rapid transit/train and bus are also available but are far less popular. There is no University- or System-sponsored transportation. Virtually no one walks or bikes to the campus; it is relatively isolated from nearby residential neighborhoods. A similar profile to the commuters applies to the approximately 25% of the student population living on campus – for the most part, they get to and from campus by private vehicle. Many of these students go home for the weekends.

Vehicular – Automobiles

Maryland Route 197, which connects Laurel and Bowie and points beyond, is adjacent to and serves the campus. It is the only major public road near the campus, and nearly all traffic arriving on campus uses this roadway. Route 197 can be accessed by MD 198 in Laurel (in turn served by I-95 and US1), the B-W Parkway (MD295), and US 50 and US 301 in Bowie. Except for limited congestion on MD 197, the campus is served well by major and connector roadways. In spite of convenient and accessible roadways, the University is, as a matter of historical patterns, not well connected to Bowie – either old town Bowie or the larger Bowie population towards Route 50.

MARC Train

Maryland's commuter train system – MARC – includes a station immediately next to the University, served by the Penn Line connecting the Amtrak stations in Baltimore and Washington. Despite the affordable cost – \$5 round-trip for students coming from Baltimore or Washington – relatively few students use the MARC system. There is no MARC service on weekends.

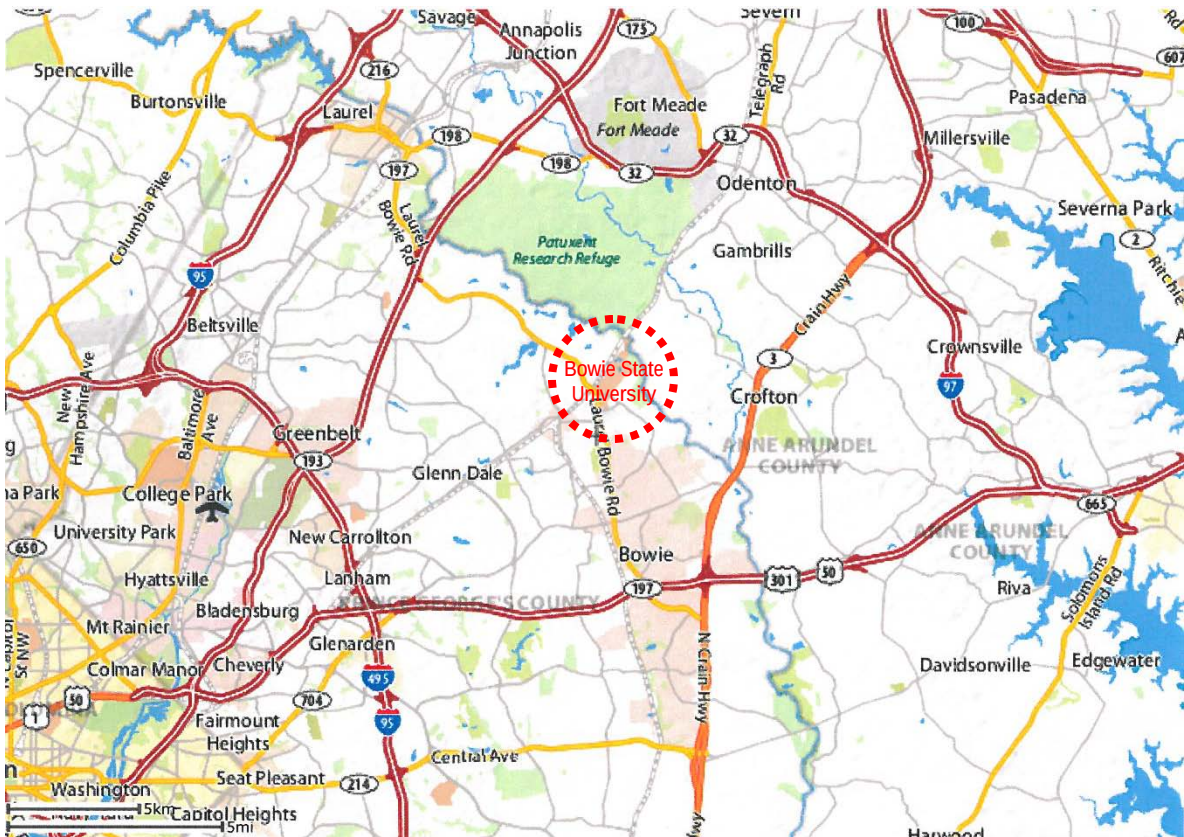
Bus

The Washington Area *Metro Bus* serves the Bowie campus, including a stop at Henry Circle. The bus routes include Bowie and beyond to Washington, but no buses stopping on the campus connect to Laurel to the northwest. Service extends from morning to evening and does not include Sundays. As with MARC, very few students ride the bus.

Getting to Amenities

In focus group sessions, several students made note of the need to get to shopping destinations, the closest of which are in the larger metro Bowie area. Currently, there is no shuttle serving the campus. An opportunity appears to exist to provide bus shuttle service to Bowie and specific destinations therein.





MARC SECTOR PLAN

In the "Preliminary Bowie State MARC Station Sector Plan and Proposed Sectional Map Amendment" (May 2009), the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission (M-NCPPC) describes its vision for the Bowie State MARC Station area. Envisioned is "a close-knit community consisting of many diverse residential neighborhoods, an expanded and improved world-class educational institution at Bowie State University, and high –quality office and research facilities, all oriented around a vibrant and active community centerwith pedestrian oriented streets and a small "college town" character at the heart of a broader picturesque, rural community."

Central to the plan is a transit oriented, mixed use development proposed on a county parcel to the northwest of Bowie State University (BSU). The community center is intended to serve four functions, all with significance to BSU.

- Provide neighborhood oriented shopping, housing alternatives, and public spaces within walking distance of BSU
- Promote alternative modes of transportation – the MARC transportation hub, interconnected trails and sidewalks
- Further the educational mission of BSU by providing an opportunity for campus expansion, new offices, classrooms, and public-private initiatives such as research, nursing and laboratory school facilities
- Retail and offices create economic opportunities

The community center is organized into three areas: The *Village Center*, the *North Village*, and the *Bowie State MARC Station Office and Research Center*. The *Village Center* will feature retail, multifamily housing, and BSU Campus uses such as a convocation center, student and community fitness center, academic or university offices, classroom and research facilities.

A key element of the sector plan is a "fully integrated and accessible multi-modal transit system" facilitated by the relocation and enhancement of the MARC station and commuter parking, as well as expanded local and regional bus service. A new vehicular and pedestrian underpass will connect BSU with the Community Center. The Master Plan identifies a location for the proposed underpass that makes a direct pedestrian connection to the campus core adjacent to the Henry Administration Building.

Bicycle circulation is improved by the addition of sidewalks, on-road bike lanes and trail linkages to adjacent neighborhoods and recreation areas. Existing multiuse trails are improved and expanded to include linkages to the MARC Station and BSU.

The *North Village* is primarily residential, with a variety of housing opportunities for faculty, staff, and graduate and married students.

The *Bowie State MARC Office and Research Campus* will "fulfill an objective of the sector plan to serve as a revenue generator for BSU and to provide superior educational opportunities for BSU students while enhancing the economic base of the county."

The "Preliminary Bowie State MARC Station Sector Plan" was prepared with a public participation program consisting of stakeholder meetings, surveys and charettes which included BSU administrative, academic and student representatives. The long range plan envisions many opportunities to enhance the academic mission and campus life of Bowie State University.



Chapter 5

Recommendations, Campus Development

Proposed Capital Projects

Site: Infrastructure

Campus Planning, Transportation

Sustainability; Climate Control Goals

Design Guidelines

Campus Development Plan

Implementation

PROPOSED CAPITAL PROJECTS

SINCE 2002

Since the time of the previous 2002-2012 Facilities Master Plan, dated June 2004, the University has undertaken several capital projects, several of which were identified in that plan. Those projects include the following:

State-Funded Projects

- Site Development Phase I: development of the primary quadrangles, open spaces, walkways, exterior wayfinding and street lighting
- Site Development Phase I: upgraded water service, increasing size, rate and flow
- New Computer Science Building
- Site Development Phase II: construction of parking lot E, 325 cars
- Site Development Phase II: completion of loop road west of Center for Business & Graduate Studies
- New Center for Business & Graduate Studies
- Replacement of campus main electrical switchgear
- Installation of new turf on stadium field
- Campus-wide storm water management plan and facilities, currently under construction
- Fine and Performing Arts Center, currently under construction
- Campus wide electrical upgrades currently in bidding phase
- Overall campus site improvements "Phases 1 and 2" including roadway, walkway, landscaping, site amenities, and utilities upgrades

Non-State-Funded Projects

- Goodloe House restoration
- Christa McAullife Residential Community
- Resident halls life safety upgrades
- Swimming pool renovation
- Resident halls bathrooms modernization
- Campus-wide technology upgrades

Facilities Renewal

- Classroom technology upgrades
- Energy Efficient interior lights upgrades
- Security system expansion including cameras
- Campus-wide fire alarm monitoring station and mass notification, currently in bidding phase
- Elevators modernization
- Re-roofing of campus buildings
- Chillers replacement

Acknowledging the aforesaid accomplishments over the past decade, the physical plant needs of the University have nonetheless continued to grow, as has its enrollment, requiring continued capital investment in buildings, site, and infrastructure, described below. More detailed descriptions of scope, schedule and cost will be developed in programs for each project.

BUILDINGS

The University's needs for renovation and new construction are significant, both current and for the 10-year planning horizon. Major space deficits occur in the following space types: (order by magnitude) study, physical education, research labs and undergraduate labs, classrooms, and lounge space. The total 2019 space deficit is approximately 113,600 nasf / 210,000 gsf. For non-residential and non-parking facilities, the 2020 plan provides approximately 502,000 gsf of new space, addressing the deficits in the above space types. The loss of approximately 292,000 gsf through demolition results in a net gain of 210,000 gsf. Through 2030, total projected non-residential / non-parking facilities include approximately 364,000 renovation gsf and 944,000 gsf of new construction; proposed new residential buildings amount to 270,000 gsf for 900 students.

SITE, INFRASTRUCTURE

Site improvements related to building projects such as utility work, storm water management, sediment & erosion control, grading, sidewalks, landscaping, and convenience parking and driveways, should be included in the scope of work for each project. Larger project and those which affect several buildings or are campus-wide, are expected to be undertaken as stand-alone capital projects. These include:

- Storm water management currently under construction
- Campus-wide electrical upgrades
- Campus-wide site improvements I and II
- Surface parking for new residence halls
- Athletic fields
- Surface parking and loop road reconfiguration at southwest corner of campus*
- Continued upgrades to telecommunications network

*Note: this will require land transfer from Maryland DOT back to BSU.

Recommended capital projects are shown on the *Proposed Capital Projects Summary* on the next page. A breakdown of projects to be implemented during the 0-5 year, 5-10 year, and 10-20 year planning periods with corresponding budget construction costs is included in Chapter 5, section G *Implementation*.

Proposed Capital Projects: Summary	
Project	Description
Fine and Performing Arts Center	New, 123,475 sf arts center replacing many functions currently housed in MLK, including a 350-seat theater
Storm Water Management	Continuation of storm water mitigation projects campus-wide
Campus-Wide Electrical Upgrades	Continuation of replacement of electrical feeders and equipment
Campus-Wide Site Improvements	Upgrades to pedestrian ways, roadways, parking, signage, and related infrastructure
Student Union	New 85,000 sf student center, including food service, bookstore, student offices, recreation areas, meeting spaces; replaces Wiseman Center
Steam Plant Renovation	Renovation of previous steam plant for public safety offices. Adds an internal second floor totaling 5,940 sf. Parking is adjacent; immediate access to loop road. Eliminates temporary storage facility.
McKeldin Gym Renovation	Renovation of 21,142 sf existing gym currently used for temporary public safety and physical education / practice gym.
Science Building	New 148,308 sf building to house sciences facilities, including biology, physics, chemistry, related lab sciences, classrooms, and offices
300-Bed Student Housing	New student housing, 90,000 sf over 6 floors, suite or apartment style units. 1 st of 3 new residence halls.
Surface Parking	300-car parking lot to serve residential units
Goodloe Apartments Renovation	Renovation of existing 24-unit 5,946 sf apartment building.
Temporary Offices	Temporary pre-fabricated mobile units to house faculty offices to be displaced upon demolition of MLK. 10,000 sf for 40-50 persons.
Humanities Building	New 60,000 sf academic building to be constructed after MLK demolition.
Thurgood Marshall Library Renovation	Comprehensive renovation of existing 166,869 sf library building for library/learning center and related support functions
Facilities Maintenance Building	New 35,000 sf facility to replace aging maintenance building which will be demolished to make way for new student housing. Pre-engineered building to include shops, storage, offices.
300-Bed Student Housing	New student housing, 90,000 sf over 6 floors, suite or apartment style units. 2 nd of 3 new residence halls.
Stadium Complex	New bleachers, lockers, training, offices, concessions, restrooms, and gateway control/ticketing facility, to serve football program. Allowance 40,000 sf.
Athletic Fields Improvements	Upgrades to track, soccer, practice fields, softball field, tennis courts, outdoor basketball courts; new practice field.
University Center West	New 100,000 sf facility for joint use by community and BSU, including competition basketball arena, lockers, training, fitness, assembly / meeting / convocation space, conference facilities, offices, classrooms, café/concessions
James Complex Renovation & Expansion	Comprehensive renovation to the existing 102,135 sf facility, for physical education / intramural / practice for basketball, volleyball, swimming, wrestling and other indoor activities, offices, weights, training, lockers, classrooms, ROTC facilities.
New Academic Building	New 70,000 sf academic building to house instructional space for academic programs, offices, and child care center.
CLT Building Partial Renovation	Estimated 30,000 sf renovation after space is vacated by education department
Robinson Hall Renovation	Comprehensive renovation to the existing 31,534 sf building, to house admissions, human resources, other offices, and classrooms
300-Bed Student Housing	New student housing, 90,000 sf over 6 floors, suite or apartment style units. 3 rd of 3 new residence halls.
Parking / Loop Road – SW Perimeter	Reconfigured loop road and parking after construction of new MARC station; provides for parking internal to the loop road.
Athletics Field House	New, 72,000 sf pre-engineered building to provide space for various indoor sports, including track, tennis, basketball, volleyball, soccer lockers, offices, fitness.

SITE: INFRASTRUCTURE

RECOMMENDATIONS

Proposed campus capital projects will require more capacity and extensions to the site infrastructure. Sanitary sewer and water service appear to have adequate capacity for the foreseeable future, according to the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission (WSSC). Since the campus contains many underground utility lines, each new building or addition will require some relocation of existing lines outside of the new footprint area. Improvements and upgrades to the storm water management system will also be required to support development. The site infrastructure in the academic core area is in a satisfactory overall condition; however, outside the central core, conditions vary from poor to satisfactory.

Any project disturbing more than 40,000 square feet may require the preparation of a Forest Conservation Master Plan for the entire campus prior to review Forest Stand Delineation and Conservation Plans for individual improvements. All plans for improvements must take into account the mature woodlands throughout this campus. Areas of dedicated trees to satisfy past projects that impacted the Maryland Tree Conservation Act projects exist on campus property.

Any proposed project with an area of disturbance of more than 5,000 square feet will require a storm water management system design based on the Environmental Site Design (ESD) techniques specified in the new Maryland Department of the Environment SWM Manual.

Site infrastructure recommendations by category follow:

Sanitary Sewer

Repair/replace/upgrade sections of underground pipe and fixtures since the oldest lines are over 50 years, approximately 20 years beyond its useful life based on BOMA (Building Owners and Managers Association) listed figures. Adequate funding for such maintenance projects should be presently allocated. Also, according to future campus growth projections, a number of pipe sections will need to be extended to future building locations.

Water System

Repair/replace/upgrade sections of underground pipe and fixtures, since the oldest lines have been in place over 50 years, approximately 20 years beyond expected useful life, based on BOMA guidelines. Adequate funding for such maintenance projects should be presently allocated. Also, in order to accommodate projected campus growth, a number of pipe sections will need to be extended to future building locations.

Storm Drains & Storm Water Management

Repair/replace/upgrade sections of underground pipe and fixtures since the oldest lines have been in place over 50 years, approximately at (concrete pipe) or 20 (metal/plastic pipe) years beyond its useful life based on BOMA guidelines. Improvements are needed at the existing regional ponds, bio-retention areas and outfalls so that they meet the current storm water management regulations. All future capital improvements which disturb more than 5,000 square feet of soil will require local, micro-retention devices at the project site; however, the discharge locations (ponds, retention areas and outfalls) must also be reviewed if they are suitable and meet current codes. Immediate attention should be given to the stream banks along the western campus property line where heavy erosion has occurred. BSU should amend the December 2007 Gannett Fleming Stormwater Management Report to MDE to include the other three campus drainage areas. This would document, and receive a possible water quantity and quality waiver approval for the eastern and southern storm water management system to assist in future site developments.

Electric Service

Current electric service to the campus is not completely reliable, as occasional power outages continue to affect some parts of the campus. Additional off-site BGE equipment is scheduled for upgrade which is expected to minimize these outages. It is estimated from a recent study prepared by RMF consultants the campus estimated demand load will grow by 3.5MVA, for a total peak demand load of 8.3MVA by year 2015.

This project will upgrade Bowie State University's (BSU) electrical system to support future campus load growth and provide better flexibility within the system. The existing electrical system is supplied from two 13.2kV feeders provided by Baltimore Gas & Electric (BGE). These feeders supply a main switchgear lineup owned by BSU. From this switchgear, three 13.2kV feeders serve the campus in loop configurations. The project will add a fourth feeder and modify the feeder configuration into dual radial feeders. Each building will receive two feeders. Primary selective switchgear at each building will allow BSU to choose from which feeder to serve each building. This will provide better load balancing among the four campus feeders, and among the two BGE feeders. Metering will be installed at the campus main switchgear to allow BSU to monitor the load on each of the four campus feeders. Upgrades to service entrance panel boards at McKeldin Gym, Maintenance Building, and street lighting panel board (near Goodloe Apartments) will also be made.

In a January, 2009 meeting between BSU, BGE, and RMF, BGE confirmed that a 1200 foot section of their overhead feeder #7470 will have to be replaced prior to the FPAC building coming on line. The feeder upgrade will allow BGE to supply the BSU peak demand load including the FPAC and proposed new residence hall projects scheduled for completion in mid 2011 and 2014/2015, respectively. BGE has advised that future campus load growth beyond the FPAC and residence halls load addition will involve a re-evaluation of the BGE supply capacity to determine if additional upgrades are needed.

Roads & Pavement

This report supports the April 2010 Whitney Bailey Cox Magnani (WBCM) Facility Program Campus Wide Improvements recommendations, which include: direct pedestrian connection from BSU to MARC Train Station with a more pedestrian-friendly crosswalk across Campus Loop Road; new pedestrian walkway from FPAC to Henry Circle walkway; campus entrance landscaping and informational/wayfinding signage; roadway pavement edges along Campus Loop Road to MARC parking entrance; new pedestrian plaza on east side of the Thurgood Marshall Library and between the George Crawford Science Building; repair/replacement of existing deteriorated roadway paving, curb & gutter and walkways around Henry Circle; reconfigurations and improvements to the East and West Promenade walkways to strengthen pedestrian corridor and eliminate vehicular/pedestrian conflicts; reconfigurations and improvements to existing walkways around the residence hall quad to improve circulation and eliminate areas with maintenance problems; repair/replacement of existing deteriorated roadway and parking lot paving and curb and gutter; and treatment measures to define the edge of the Campus Loop Road. Several large identified areas of pavement deterioration which would require a mill/overlay operation include Parking Lots C, D, H, I, J, K and N; Campus Drive entire length; Campus Loop Road from Lot O to Lot E entrance; and Campus Loop Road from Jericho Park Road to Campus Drive.

Handicapped Accessibility

Improvements to the reserved handicap parking spaces are needed since most lack compliant access aisles and proper signage. Campus walkway circulation routes require ADA compliant curb ramps, detectable warning surfaces and building entrance ramps. According to preliminary parking counts, the campus only contains 55 reserved handicap parking spaces when approximately 62 spaces are required according to current ADA regulations; re-configuration of existing and/or new parking areas would address this.

Recreational Fields

Replace and properly drain the running track surface. Practice field areas should be cleared, regarded and seeded with hearty grass mixture.

Mechanical Systems and Energy Management

A new Johnson Metasys energy management system is scheduled to be provided under a new energy performance contract.

Electrical Systems

Upgrade the existing three electrical feeder system capacity with four feeders to provide adequate service to the FPAC and for future campus growth. Connect both the campus fire alarm and energy management over the campus Ethernet.

Telecommunications

Extend fiber optic cable to the Field House.

Cable Television

Connect cable to classrooms and student centers.

Fire Alarm and Security

Install additional exterior CCTV cameras to adequately cover the campus.

Miscellaneous Site Infrastructure

Numerous spot damages and overall deterioration of the campus retaining and screen walls need to be addressed. It appears that snow clearing operations may be responsible for wall damaged areas. Campus information and way-finding signage through the campus should be expanded and coordinated, especially at the front entrance where there are at least four campus signs near the Jericho Park Road and Loop Road intersection.

CAMPUS PLANNING

COMMUNITY CONTEXT

While close to the city of Bowie, the BSU campus does not enjoy an active town-gown relationship that can be found on other campuses. The campus is relatively isolated, not accessible by pedestrians or vehicles. This will change with the development of the planned MARC Station Sector Plan community. Together with the BSU campus, the new community will connect to nearby towns and cities in more regular and frequent ways that are now very limited. Connections via hiking/walking and biking trails identified in the MARC Station Sector Plan are also engaged in the campus development plan illustrated in this report.

CAMPUS ORGANIZATION AND LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

The existing organization of the campus, generally in three zones – athletics (north), academic and administrative buildings (south) and residential (in between) will be embraced and reinforced in the proposed plan. The existing academic core of the campus should be made stronger, and future buildings should be convenient to each other, to parking, and to the future MARC station. Some of this will be made possible by the demolition of existing buildings, including Wiseman, MLK, and Crawford. The proposed science building will be located on the existing Wiseman site; the Student Union is being designed in expectation that Crawford will be demolished; and the planned Humanities and Banneker Education buildings will be located on the current MLK site. The only exception, Maintenance, will be more appropriately located outside the loop road, in the northwest quadrant of campus.

The strong and attractive organization of the large quad areas will be respected and preserved. Active quads / open spaces are shown in the residential zone. Some forested areas will be both used and preserved for limited new construction and buffers / wooded zones. Continued use of campus lighting standards is encouraged in all new projects, and other site amenities such as benches should continue as in recent installations. Sidewalks are recommended to extend the same brick paving found in the central quad.

PEDESTRIAN CIRCULATION

The existing pedestrian routes are generally well used. No major changes are envisioned, and new buildings as planned will be connected to existing building by generally extending existing sidewalk routes. The new plan attempts to facilitate ease of walking through campus by making the routes direct and pleasant.

VEHICULAR CIRCULATION

New entrances at Jericho Park Road are intended to direct traffic to the west and east sections of the Loop Road, avoiding the dead-ended inner loop around the pond. Very little change is envisioned or deemed necessary to the existing loop road, which minimizes vehicular-pedestrian conflicts. Internal circulation for emergency and campus maintenance vehicles will be by way of fire/pedestrian lanes similar to the East Promenade. New parking will be developed inside the loop road, outside the academic, residential, and athletic zones.

ATHLETIC AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

While it is possible to re-organize the athletic zone, the consultant team determined that the benefits were not worth the cost, considering that the existing facilities can be improved in-situ without major relocation or redevelopment. One new athletic field is recommended, and all existing athletic fields, the stadium, track, and tennis and basketball courts are shown to be upgraded. An addition to the gym, new football stadium complex buildings, and a future athletic field house are envisioned in the athletic zone.

TRANSPORTATION

MARC

Relocation and expansion of the MARC Bowie Station, as an integral part of the Bowie State MARC Sector Plan, is expected to increase visibility and ridership by commuters from beyond the BSU campus. Along the way, visibility and accessibility by BSU students, faculty, staff, and visitors should increase as well. Parking for the station will be expanded, particularly in the new town center. While the MARC train does not run on weekends, it is hoped that the station improvements will facilitate access to the campus by rapid transit. The University should maintain a cooperative relationship with MARC to ensure that discounted student rates remain in effect.

BUS

The MetroBus routes stopping at the University should be maintained, and the University should engage MetroBus officials in discussions to extend service from BSU to Laurel, supplementing connections to Bowie and to Washington. This has been addressed in the MARC Station Sector Plan, envisioning a bus hub at the proposed new MARC Station serving several more bus routes.

SHUTTLE

Given the relative isolation of the BSU campus and the relative proximity of amenities in Bowie and Laurel, there appears to be a potential market for a campus shuttle. Need seems to be during weekdays and especially evenings and weekends. This could be initiated as a pilot project and promoted and managed to help ensure the potential for use and corresponding success of such a program.

SUSTAINABILITY, CLIMATE CONTROL GOALS

The Bowie State University Commitment

The University completed and published its Climate Action Plan in October, 2009. In addition, President Burnim, on behalf of the University, is a signatory to the American College & University Presidents Climate Commitment. As written in the Climate Action Plan, "The University's aim is to be recognized as a leader in operations, teaching, and campus events related to sustainability". The University has also committed to sustainable practices in energy conservation and power sources in the following areas with corresponding goals:

- Electrical Energy Management and Conservation: goal: reduce overall electrical consumption 20% from 2006 levels by 2012
- Campus Heating: goal: reduce the annual consumption of fossil fuels for heating 20% from 2006 levels by 2012
- Sustainable Energy: goal: become less dependent on fossil fuel energy for electricity, heating, and cooling
- Fresh Water Consumption: goal: reduce overall water consumption levels by 30% from 2006 levels by 2012
- Storm Water Management: goal: reduce total suspended solids coming from the campus by 20% before 2010 and 40% before 2013 (2006 baseline)
- Construction and Renovation Projects: goal: meet or exceed LEED Silver level of sustainability
- Transportation: goal: reduce automobile trips to campus by 20%; possibly institute shuttle service to Washington Metro
- Purchasing: goal: develop and follow sustainability-focused purchasing policies in more than 50% of spending for campus materials and equipment by 2012
- Solid Waste Management: goal: reduce solid waste by 30% from 2006 levels by 2012; expand recycling.
- Greenhouse Gas Inventory and Reporting: goal: reduce greenhouse emissions campus-wide. Use Clean Air Cool Planet Carbon Calculator as baseline for measuring future emissions reductions
- Food Service: goal: minimize environmental and social impacts of operations; provide a variety of nutritious and sustainably-grown foods, possibly establishing campus community gardens
- Grounds Maintenance: goal: Increase biodiversity and usable green space while reducing dependence on fossil fuels, other extracted materials, chemical fertilizers and pesticides; advocate composting. Investigate alternate power sources for grounds maintenance equipment

Master Plan Recommendations

The Facilities Master Plan fully supports the University's sustainability commitment. All projects envisioned in the master plan are expected to embrace the University's sustainability goals. Sustainable strategies which have been incorporated into the master plan include:

- Providing for enlightened storm water management consistent with new State of Maryland regulations: to be incorporated in each new project.
- Improving intra-campus pedestrian connections, discouraging use of vehicles for intra-campus transportation.
- Clarifying way-finding to reduce unnecessary driving.
- Retaining natural wooded areas to maximum extent, limiting impervious development and maintaining natural habitat. Replacement of forested areas.
- Fully respecting the extensive, natural woodlands leading to the Patuxent National Wildlife Research Refuge, retaining and reinforcing natural habitat.
- Safeguarding natural wetlands and environmentally sensitive areas.
- Develop the campus in relatively high density, avoiding unnecessary extensions of infrastructure.
- Re-using existing buildings where possible; renovating buildings in lieu of new construction, provided the existing buildings do not present infeasible renovation possibilities
- Building on previously developed areas, limiting impervious development.
- Encouraging multi-story buildings, minimizing building footprints and corresponding additional unnecessary impervious area.
- Retaining and improving the existing athletic fields rather than re-configure them.
- Recommending development of shuttle services outside campus, discouraging use of private vehicles.
- Providing for alternative fuel vehicle priority parking and re-fueling.
- Supporting the commitment to LEED Silver level construction for future new construction and renovation projects. This will include adherence to LEED 3.0 requirements, including: Sustainable Sites, Water Efficiency, Energy & Atmosphere, Materials & Resources, Indoor Environmental Quality, and Design Innovation
- Supporting the proposed town center envisioned in the Bowie State University MARC Station Sector Plan. Consistent with the State's smart growth policies, reinforcing development of the new town center where significant infrastructure is already present or convenient, tying the planned development with campus expansion to a "west" addresses both expected campus expansion and regional development.
- Establishing and facilitating strong linkage to the town center, especially strengthening pedestrian and bicycle connections.
- Enhancing connections to the proposed MARC Station relocation as envisioned in the MARC Station Sector Plan, encouraging increased use of the rapid transit line.

DESIGN GUIDELINES

Campus Landscaping and Site Design

Objectives:

- Create a cohesive, uniform landscape character and sense of place on campus
- Create a comfortable pedestrian scale environment throughout the campus
- Preserve and enhance the existing woodland character of the campus perimeter
- Organize and define campus circulation and highlight important entrances, gateways and gathering spaces
- Enhance and maintain biodiversity and establish connectivity with the ecological context

Strategies

1. Use consistent tree species to define the main pedestrian corridors core to provide a uniform landscape character
2. Use groupings of ornamental tree plantings to highlight entrances, gateways and gathering spaces
3. Emphasize planting of major shade trees throughout campus
4. Provide tree planting in parking lots
5. Plant drought resistant plant types suitable to the soil conditions
6. Identify wildlife habitat and riparian corridors and protect habitat and natural systems on campus
7. Avoid the removal of mature trees and other alterations of sensitive topography and vegetation

Storm Water Management

In May 2009, the State of Maryland revised its Stormwater Management Regulations with the intent to "...rely less on single BMPs for all development projects and more on mimicking existing hydrology through total site design policies". This change will have a significant effect on how stormwater management is designed and implemented on campus resulting in smaller, less obtrusive facilities that are an integral part of site design and reflect the landscape character of the campus.

Objectives:

- Restore the hydrological process to its natural function
- Preserve and protect the existing wetlands and stream valleys which surround the campus
- Create visible water systems that can educate the campus community

Strategies

1. Retrofit existing and design new parking lots to incorporate vegetated swales, infiltration/flow-through planters, rain gardens and permeable paving
2. Disconnect building downspouts
3. Design campus landscapes to incorporate stormwater management facilities as features
4. Consider pervious paving options for hardscape applications
5. Consider green roofs for new building construction
6. Strategically open/enhance views into existing wetlands and stream valleys
7. Provide educational signage to describe the hydrological process and functions

Landscape Management

Objectives:

- Maintain healthy planting soils for optimal plant growth
- Develop low cost , non toxic maintenance practices
- Enhance and maintain biodiversity
- Minimize use of potable water for irrigation

Strategies:

1. Compost campus landscape material and apply compost to planting beds
2. Apply organic fertilizers and compost teas to maintain microbiological health of the soil
3. Cut back perennial plants in the spring to allow winter interest
4. Choose plant material that does not need to be trimmed & pruned

Buildings

Three zones are identified in the existing campus diagram in this facilities master plan:

1. Athletic, including athletic buildings and fields, at the north end of campus
2. Residential, including historic buildings in the central area of campus
3. Academic, administrative and support buildings, comprising the bulk and academic core of the campus, located in the south half +/- of campus

The character of these zones are not dissimilar, a bit eclectic, and include buildings ranging in age from 1921 (Harriet Tubman Residence Hall) to new (Performing Arts Center to be completed in 2011). The campus developed slowly until the 8-year period 1967-1976, when five new building / expansion projects totaling nearly 500,000 square feet were constructed, representing half of all occupied non-residential buildings on campus today. In chronological order of completion, these buildings included:

- Crawford Science Building
- James Physical Education Complex
- MLK Communication Arts Center
- Thurgood Marshall Library
- Henry Administration Building

The scale of these buildings varies from 32,000 square feet (Henry Administration) to 167,000 square feet (Marshall Library). Except for Crawford, the buildings are “modern” in design, and three in particular are very large (James, MLK, Marshall). These buildings came to dominate the campus aesthetic and still are a major factor in the perception of BSU's built environment. Two – MLK and Henry – are faced in concrete; the others are brick. Two – MLK and Crawford – are recommended to be demolished. This will mitigate the overall influence of these five buildings.

Newer buildings have since changed and continue to change the character of the campus, introducing a newer, articulated aesthetic and more modest scale. These buildings include:

- Center for Learning and Technology
- Computer Science Building
- Center for Business and Graduate Studies
- Performing Arts Center

These more recent buildings have tended to incorporate: red brick and punched openings, references to the more historic buildings on campus; banded masonry accents; and glazed curtain wall. All of these buildings have been constructed without significantly sloping roofs as are found on several of the residence halls.

In contrast to the variation in architectural styles of the buildings, the campus is generally unified, thanks in large part to the landscaping and site improvements that knit the buildings together. The buildings are like an extended family, with corresponding identities and common bonds. It is not the intent of this plan to discourage architectural statements in future buildings that are unique, as long as the rationale responds to programmatic requirements and the architecture respects the existing context.

Scale of the buildings varies, from the one-story McKeldin Gym, to the six-story Alex Haley and Christa McAuliffe and Towers residence halls. Towers is recommended for demolition. Most buildings in the academic core are 2-3 stories. A north-south longitudinal section through the campus would show medium height buildings to the north and south, punctuated by the taller residential facilities in between. This plan suggests keeping this low-high-low scale. Future academic buildings should generally be limited to 3 stories in height. If prescribed footprints and programs suggest a fourth floor, the additional story should present 3 floors to the main campus quadrangles, allowing the fourth floor to open to grade on the west for buildings on the west side of campus and on the east for buildings on the east side of campus. Massing of all buildings should be modulated to avoid large perceived bulk in any building. Sloped roofs are acceptable, as are roofs with only nominal slopes.

Face brick, generally red range similar to existing buildings, contrasting with other neutral masonry materials such as stone, cast stone, or manufactured stone should be considered for the opaque portions of the buildings. Other facing materials such as pre-finished metal panels may be considered but should not be a predominant material in any building. Windows may be designed as punched masonry openings and/or curtain wall. Use of aluminum or stainless steel for windows, doors and trim is encouraged: aluminum in clear anodized or fluoropolymer finishes.

All buildings shall accommodate disabled persons, allowing access through the same main entrances that able-bodied persons would use. And, all building projects shall conform to University System of Maryland standards, including LEED Silver sustainability designation.

The 1910 Goodloe House, 3,000 square feet of pleasantly scaled and proportioned 1916 domestic architecture, the oldest and most historic building owned by Bowie State University, is located off-campus, across Maryland Route 197, and is not considered contextual to the current and planned campus facilities.

CAMPUS DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The proposed Campus Master Plan provides the framework for future development of academic, administrative, residential and athletic facilities around pedestrian oriented open spaces, with conveniently located parking and public transportation access. The plan accommodates a logical, sequential phased development over a more than ten year period. The master plan strives to respect and build upon the successful aspects of the campus environment.

CAMPUS ORGANIZATION AND SITE DESIGN

The location of proposed buildings follows the existing organization of campus districts – academic and administrative, residential, and athletic.

- The future Humanities Building and Banneker School of Education replace the MLK Building, maintaining a building edge along Henry Circle.
- The future Natural Science Building replaces the Wiseman Center, with a connection to both the East Promenade and the central quad
- The new Student Union defines the edge of a significant open space courtyard at the southern terminus of the East Promenade.
- Robinson Hall is renovated to include, among other functions, the Admissions Office, allowing convenient access at the front of the campus, and a good location to begin a campus tour with prospective students and parents
- Three new Residence Halls are located to the east of Christa McAuliffe and Alex Haley Halls, forming a new residential quad with a landscaped courtyard.
- The James Phys Ed Complex will be expanded to the east, possible by the removal of the Towers Residence Hall.
- A future field house is located to the west of the existing track, providing additional indoor recreational and athletic facilities.
- McKeldin Gymnasium will be renovated to provide an on-campus fitness facility for residents, an important component of residential life.
- The track and field will be completely renovated in its current location, including new surfacing, fencing and turf.
- A new football stadium is proposed in its current location and features new stands, team locker and weight rooms. The proposed small “field house” will include public restrooms, concessions and ticketing. New fencing and additional site amenities will create an football venue appropriate for a collegiate team.
- A wide promenade will be adjacent to the new stands, with a welcoming plaza at the stadium entrance
- The softball field is reoriented to provide improved orientation and a more generous, comfortable setting.
- The Maintenance Facility and Offices are relocated to a site outside the Loop Road, on the northwest corner. This is a more suitable location for the maintenance operations and storage, rather than its current location at an important campus entrance.

VEHICULAR CIRCULATION AND PARKING

- The Master Plan illustrates two significant proposals to the major roadway system. To facilitate traffic movement, turning circles are proposed along Jericho Park Road at the intersection with the main entrance road and with the Loop Road.
- On the southwest portion of the campus, it is recommended that BSU reacquire the MARC parking lot in order to complete the Loop Road in a consistent fashion. All campus parking then remains inside the loop road, and can be configured efficiently with pedestrian considerations.
- Campus Drive is reconfigured as an important campus entrance, providing access to parking and a drop-off for the Fine and Performing Arts Center and the Student Union, where public functions will occur.
- A reconfigured parking lot and two level parking structure are proposed to provide parking for the eastern portion of campus.
- Residential parking is consolidated in a 350 car lot near the tennis courts. This lot can be used for weekend athletic events.
- New tree planting is recommended for both new and existing parking lots. Parking lot islands can be utilized for bio-retention as well as tree planting.
- The vehicular and pedestrian tunnel to connect to the proposed Village Center is shown to align with the successful pedestrian space between Henry Administration and the CLT.

PEDESTRIAN CIRCULATION AND CAMPUS OPEN SPACES

- The existing parking lot east of the Computer Science Building is proposed to be removed to create an important pedestrian connection between the Fine and Performing Arts and the center of campus.
- A significant green open space is proposed in the new residential quad, including a natural bio-retention park and a formal lawn.
- The West Promenade is extended to the north, fronting the Field House, and connecting to the practice field and Maintenance Facility.
- A new walkway connects the Field House to the softball and football fields.
- The pedestrian connection to the Village Center should be emphasized, with traffic calming features at the intersection with the Loop Road.

The proposed campus development plan is on the following page.



Bowie State University: Site Development Plan

IMPLEMENTATION

The order and proposed schedule for the Proposed Capital Building Projects is deliberate, sequential, generally providing sufficient space to minimize the need for temporary facilities, and dependent on available funding. The proposed building projects will require corresponding increases in site infrastructure and, in some cases, renovation of vacated space. A detailed chart showing proposed building and non-building projects, with projected costs and timelines, is shown on the next page. The schedule indicated in this chart is secondary to consideration of the sequence; funding may or may not be in place in each fiscal year indicated. The University's *Capital Improvement Plan* will establish the capital projects schedule.

0-5 Years

This period is actually longer than 5 years because it includes the Fine and Performing Arts Center (FPAC), now under construction. Completion of that project will be followed by the new Student Union. Campus-wide improvements, storm water management, and electrical upgrades will address infrastructure needs for existing and new facilities. After the new Student Union is built, the Wiseman University Center can be razed, making room for a future building. Smaller projects include renovations of the Steam Plant for the office of public safety and McKeldin Gym for a student fitness center.

A new Natural Sciences Building will provide much-needed science lab and instructional space; this will include additional space to make up for the limited-function space in the Crawford Science Building. After completion of the Natural Sciences Building, Crawford can be demolished. A new, 300-bed student residence hall will provide space for expected residential growth, and additional parking should be part of this project. Renovation of Goodloe Apartments will provide a much-needed upgrade to that building. With completion of the PFAC, Student Union, Natural Science Building, and temporary office for displaced MLK faculty, the MLK Communication Arts Center can be demolished, clearing the way for the proposed new Humanities Building.

5-10 Years

The Thurgood Marshall Library, in need of a comprehensive renovation, is shown as the next major capital project, immediately followed by a new Facilities and Maintenance Building, then allowing demolition of the existing maintenance building. A second, new, 300-bed student residence hall will provide space for additional residential growth. Completing the 5-10 year projects on campus are 1) the Stadium Complex, including a new football stadium (bleachers, lockers, training, concessions, restrooms, and a gateway building at the entrance to the athletics zone, and 2) new and renovated athletics fields, running track, tennis courts, and basketball courts. The proposed University Center West, a shared community facility to be constructed as part of the Bowie State Marc Sector Plan, is shown to be completed by the end of this phase.

10-20 Years

The final period, 10-20 years, begins with demolition of the Towers residence hall, making way for the James Gym renovation/expansion project. The Banneker School of Education will complete the perimeter buildings facing the pond and entrance circle. Once Banneker is built and the School of Education vacates its current space in the CLT, that CLT floor can be renovated for other academic uses. Robinson Hall, an interim solution to swing space during other renovations, needs a complete renovation. The third of three residence halls, at 300 beds, is shown in this period, as is the proposed parking / loop road project near the existing MARC station. This should not be undertaken until additional MARC parking can be provided in the new proposed town center. Finally, the Athletics Field House, for indoor track, tennis courts, basketball, and other indoor sports should be constructed during this period.

Proposed Capital Projects 2011-2030																	
				GSF Renovation	GSF New	Budget Construction Cost - note 1	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021-2030
Projects Under Construction																	
1	Fine and Performing Arts		62,645		123,475	\$ 54,964,400											
2	Storm Water Management					\$ 835,000											
Total - Projects Under Construction			62,645	-	123,475	\$ 55,799,400											
Projects in Design																	
1	Campus-wide electrical upgrades					\$ 2,600,000											
2	Campus-wide Site Improvements 1					\$ 1,343,600											
3	Campus-wide Site Improvements 2					\$ 1,519,500											
4	New Student Union	49,000			85,000	\$ 28,000,000											
5	Demolish Wiseman Center - Allow.				(65,666)	\$ 300,000											
Total - Projects in Design			49,000	-	85,000	\$ 33,763,100											
Proposed Projects: 0-5 Years 2011-2015																	
1	Steam Plant Renovation - Public Safety	3,000	5,940			\$ 1,485,000											
2	McKeldin Gym Renovation - Fitness Ctr	14,800	21,142			\$ 4,756,950											
3	Science Building - incl. Crawford Repl.	85,243			148,308	\$ 59,323,200											
4	Demolish Crawford Science Bldg - Allow.				(47,008)	\$ 200,000											
5	New 300-Bed Student Housing				90,000	\$ 22,500,000											
6	Surface Parking - Residential - 300 cars					\$ 900,000											
7	Goodloe Apartments Renovation		5,946			\$ 1,486,500											
8	Erect Temporary Offices				10,000	\$ 200,000											
9	Demolish MLK Comm Arts Ctr - Allow.				(149,374)	\$ 800,000											
10	Humanities Building	39,000			60,000	\$ 18,000,000											
Total Non-Residential 2011-2015			142,043	27,082	218,308	\$ 84,765,150											
Total Residential 2011-2015				5,946	90,000	\$ 24,886,500											
Total: 2011-2015			142,043	33,028	308,308	109,651,650											
Proposed Projects: 5-10 Years 2016-2020																	
1	Thurgood Marshall Library Renovation	106,838	166,869			\$ 37,545,525											
2	Facilities & Maintenance Building	25,000			35,000	\$ 10,500,000											
3	Demolish Exist Maintenance Bldg - Allow.				(29,613)	\$ 150,000											
4	New 300-Bed Student Housing				90,000	\$ 22,500,000											
5	Stadium Complex - note 2				40,000	\$ 12,000,000											
6	Athletic Fields Improvements - Allow.					\$ 3,000,000											
7	University Center West - note 3																
Total Non-Residential 2016-2020			131,838	166,869	75,000	\$ 63,195,525											
Total Residential 2016-2020					90,000	\$ 22,500,000											
Total: 2016-2020			131,838	166,869	165,000	85,695,525											
Proposed Projects: 10-20 Years 2021-2030																	
	Demolish Towers - Allowance				(40,828)	\$ 200,000											
	James Complex Renovation & Expansion	62,937	102,135		30,000	\$ 31,980,375											
	New Academic Building	45,000			70,000	\$ 21,000,000											
	CLT Building Part. Renovation - Allow.	20,000	30,000			\$ 3,000,000											
	Robinson Hall Renovation	23,632	31,534			\$ 7,095,150											
	New 300-Bed Student Housing				90,000	\$ 22,500,000											
	Parking /Loop Rd - SW Perimeter - Allow.					\$ 2,000,000											
	Athletics Field House	50400			72,000	\$ 18,000,000											
Total Non-Residential 2021-2030			201,969	163,669	172,000	\$ 83,275,525											
Total Residential 2021-2030					90,000	\$ 22,500,000											
Total: 2021-2030			201,969	163,669	262,000	\$105,775,525											
Total Non-Residential			587,495	363,566	673,783	\$390,685,200											
Total Residential					270,000	\$ 45,000,000											
TOTAL					943,783	\$435,685,200											
Total Non-Residential New Buildings 2009-2020					501,783												
Deduct for Demolition - Wiseman, Crawford, MLK, Maint					(291,661)												
Net Gain - GSF 2009-2020					210,122	Corresponds to 112,578 projected nasf deficit in 2019, table 3-2											
Note 1: Construction Cost 2010 dollars. Other Project Costs (fees, FFE, inspection, etc) not included.																	
Note 2: Stadium Complex includes: Bleachers, Lockers, Training, Concessions, Restrooms, Gateway																	
Note 3: University Center West in new Town Center. 100,000 gsf, \$30,000,000. Community Facility																	



Bowie State University: Site Development Plan 0-5 years





Bowie State University: Site Development Plan 10-20 years



Bowie State University: Campus Open Space

