

Hi. This is David Dodson, University Land Use Planner with Oregon State University. OSU is currently in the process of creating a ten-year OSU District Plan to replace the current "Campus Master Plan" that will be expiring at the end of 2015.

In October 2014, OSU hosted two public open house events to share the progress of the District Plan development with the community and to provide the opportunity for the Corvallis community – including OSU faculty, staff and students to share their ideas and opinions with our planning staff. This video provides a virtual tour of these open house events for those who were unable to attend. At the end of this video, contact information will be provided for anyone who would like to share comments, questions, or concerns.



Open House Station Layout	
Station 1	Welcome
Station 2	OSU and District Plan
Station 3	Access for All
Station 4	Vibrant, Walkable Campus
Station 5	Living Campus
Station 6	Community Partnerships
Station 7	Ongoing Planning
Station 8	Open Comment

The first Open House was held Oct. 21 at LaSells Stewart Center – on campus and
 The second on Oct. 23 at Chintimini Senior and Community Center – in the neighborhood north of campus

To prepare for these events, OSU representatives, including university land use planning staff and subject matter experts, compiled data to create information boards for each of the 8 Open House stations, including progress updates regarding the development of the OSU District Plan, such as past planning assumptions and outcomes, current statistics and trends, and goals for the next 10 years.

Four of the stations focus on the OSU District Plan Goals, those include

- Station 3 - Providing access for all
- Station 4 – Developing a vibrant and walkable campus
- Station 5 – Sustaining the living campus, and
- Station 6 – Evolving community partnerships



Open House Station Layout

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The Open House format was chosen to provide participants an opportunity to come and go as they wished – spending additional time learning and discussing the information on the topics that most interested them. Each station had comment boards where participants could list their concerns, comments and suggestions for achieving various goals of the Plan.

The results of the feedback we received will be summarized and shared at the next public outreach meetings that will be held on December 4th.



Station 1 served as the **Welcome point** for the Open House.

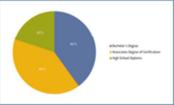
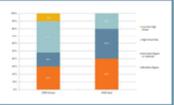
Participants were asked to sign in, receive a name tag and handout, and identify the general area of where they were from by placing a sticker on a map. Participants were also provided the opportunity to share what issues were of most concern regarding the development of the OSU District Plan

Oregon's 40-40-20 Plan and OSU District Plan

40-40-20 Goal for Oregon

Oregon intends to become one of the best educated citizenries in the world. In 2011, the Oregon Legislature has set an ambitious goal to ensure that by 2025:

- 40 percent of adult Oregonians have earned a bachelor's degree or higher;
- 40 percent of adult Oregonians have earned an associate's degree or Post secondary credential as their highest level of educational attainment, and
- 20 percent of all adult Oregonians have earned at least a high school diploma, an extended or modified high school diploma, or the equivalent of a high school diploma as their highest level of educational attainment.

District Plan Goals

This District Plan is a practical guiding document that will help to shape and organize the university's progress over the next ten years, working in tandem with internal and external OSU stakeholders. The overarching District Plan Goals are built on the foundation of the Guiding Principles and provide a framework for development that will further Oregon State University's progress in achieving its Strategic Goals.

Provide Access for All
The District Plan must enact Oregon State University's mandate to provide access to an ever-changing population of students, staff, researchers, educators, visitors, business representatives, and community members. To do this, OSU needs to be strategic about its physical, social, and virtual structure to enable access without compromising other values and priorities.

Develop a Vibrant, Walkable Campus
To truly be a steward of the land and other resources, Oregon State University must evolve its campus to be a compact, efficient, vibrant, and walkable campus that takes advantage of existing assets and features, cultivates adjacencies to enable walking and biking, and provides universal access.

Sustain the Living Campus
The District Plan must guide OSU to sustain, reuse, maintain and adapt valued structures and spaces. The Living Campus, a place that continually evolves and changes, in harmony with its historic character, natural features, and green infrastructure, to reflect the needs of its community.

Evolve in Partnership with the Community
The District Plan must enable OSU to exemplify its distinctive qualities and expand its realm of influence, while evolving in tandem with the community. Its physical neighbors in the city of Corvallis and surrounding jurisdictions that benefit from OSU as an economic driver and local cultural resource and that support the success of the university. Its community of learners at all levels from within and beyond Oregon that benefit from OSU's rich depth of academic studies, cultural resources, and practical innovations and that directly contribute to expanding each of those facets; and, Its larger global community of institutions, organizations, businesses, and people near and far that benefit from the research, innovation, and creativity of OSU's academy and that inspire the mission of the university.



Oregon State University

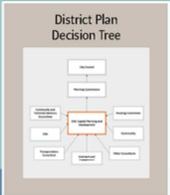
OSU Vision
To best serve the people of Oregon, Oregon State University will be among the Top 10 land grant institutions in America.

OSU Mission
As a land grant institution committed to teaching, research, and outreach and engagement, Oregon State University promotes economic, social, cultural, and environmental progress for the people of Oregon, the nation, and the world. This mission is achieved by producing graduates competitive in the global economy, supporting a continuous search for new knowledge and solutions, and maintaining a rigorous focus on academic excellence, particularly in the three Signature Areas: Advancing the Science of Sustainable Earth Ecosystems; Improving Human Health and Wellness; and Promoting Economic Prosperity and Social Progress. OSU's historic character, natural features, and green infrastructure, to reflect the needs of its community.

Strategic Goals and Signature Areas of Distinction
Oregon State University's Strategic Plan lays out overarching goals to enable OSU to achieve its mission, and identifies three interdisciplinary signature areas of distinction that provide OSU a competitive edge, a stronger assertion of institutional identity nationally and internationally, and the greatest possible opportunity to have a positive impact.



District Plan Decision Tree



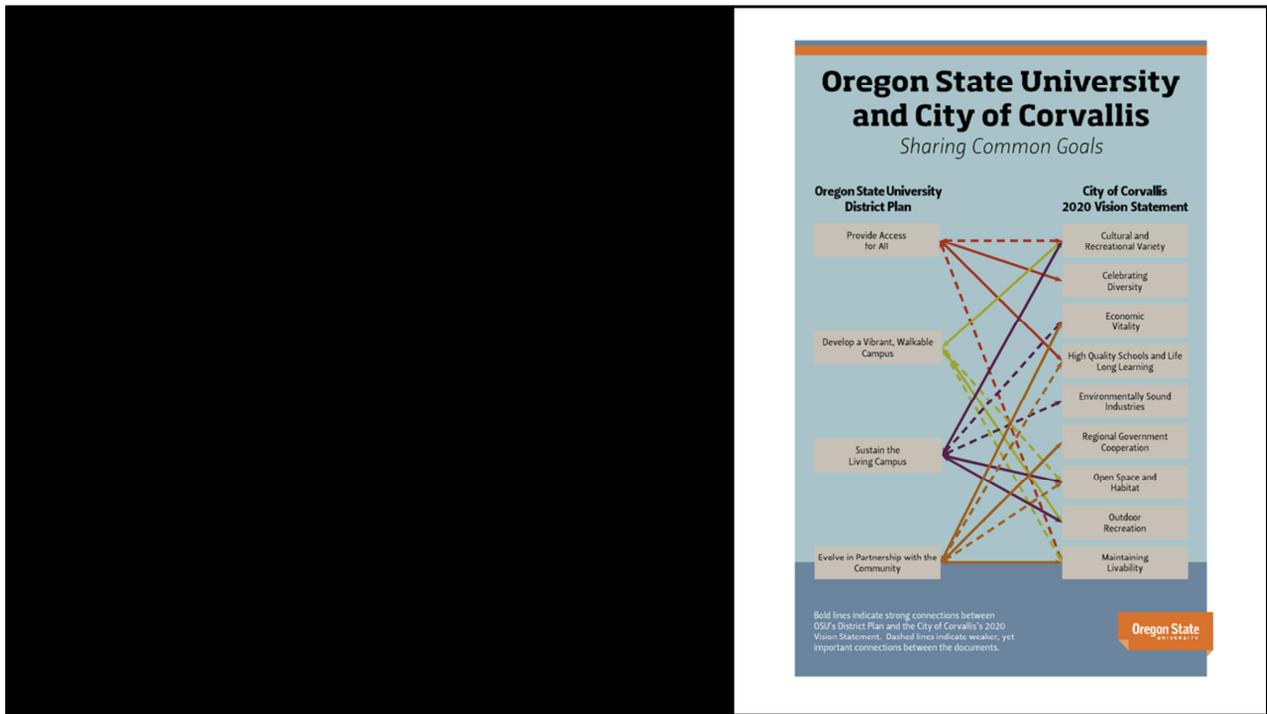
Station 2 provided attendees with background information on **OSU and the District Plan**, including, what the OSU District Plan is, what the goals are, and how the plan will support the OSU vision, mission and Strategic Plan 3.0, the Governor's 40-40-20 plan, and Corvallis 2020 Vision.

The OSU District Plan is a guiding document that will help to shape and organize the university's progress over the next ten years, working in tandem with internal and external OSU stakeholders. The overarching District Plan goals are built on the foundation of the Guiding Principles and provide a framework for development that will further Oregon State University's progress in achieving its Strategic Goals.

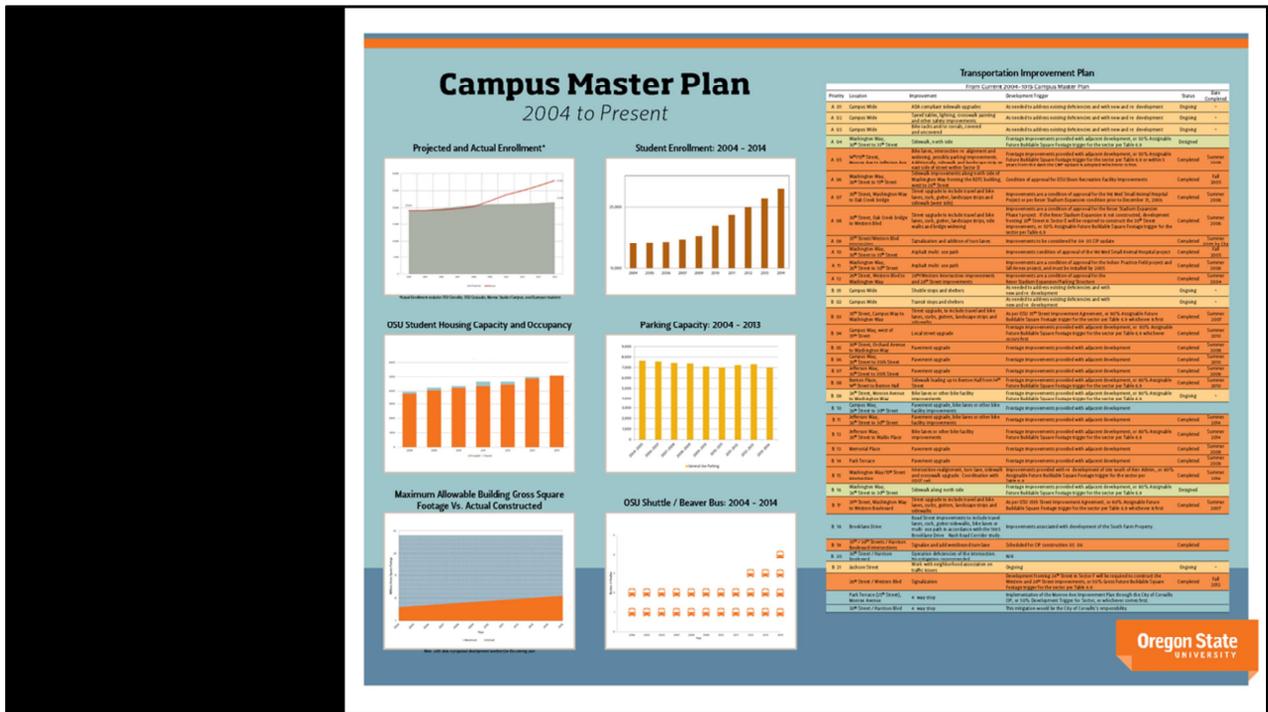
- **The first goal is To Provide Access for All** -The District Plan will enact Oregon State University's mandate to provide access to an ever-changing population of students, staff, researchers, educators, visitors, business representatives, and community members.
- **The second goal is To Develop a Vibrant, Walkable Campus** – The District Plan will support OSU's effort to be a steward of the land and other resources, helping OSU evolve its campus to be a compact, efficient, vibrant, and walkable campus that provides universal access.
- **The third goal is To Sustain the Living Campus** – The District Plan will guide OSU to sustain the Living Campus, a place that continually evolves and changes, in harmony with its historic character, natural features, and green infrastructure, to reflect the needs of its community.
- **The fourth goal is To Evolve in Partnership with the Community** – The District Plan will enable OSU to exemplify its distinctive qualities and expand its realm of influence, while evolving in tandem with the community.

As the state's Land Grant University, The OSU District Plan must incorporate strategies for meeting the Governor's 40/40/20 vision, that Oregon will become one of the best educated citizenries in the world, and that by 2025,

- 40% of adult Oregonians will have earned a bachelor's degree or higher,
- 40% of adult Oregonians will have earned an associate's degree or post-secondary credential, and
- 20% of all adult Oregonians will have earned at least a high school diploma, an extended or modified high school diploma, or the equivalent of a high school diploma.



Many of the District Plan goals are in alignment with the community's aspirations, which are found in the City's 2020 vision statement.



Station 2 also provided a comparison of assumptions and projections between the current Campus Master Plan and what actually transpired over the past nine years, regarding:

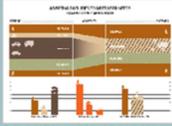
- Projected and actual enrollment numbers
- Student housing capacity and occupancy
- Parking capacity
- Maximum allowable building gross square footage and actual construction
- OSU shuttle and Beaver Bus use

How Do We Provide Access for All?

OSU is thinking about ways we can continue to evolve to provide access for students, employees, and campus visitors. Because there is limited space on campus, we're thinking about how much space it takes for people to move around via each mode.



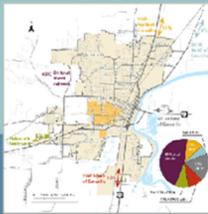
Most people traveling on campus in the core of campus are either on foot or driving. These modes are very time-consuming, take longer periods, when it will reach the destination.



Measuring available space to serve service users and priority modes.

We're also thinking about how people are most likely to get to campus, depending on where they live, and how many different transportation options they have. Since driving alone is the option that takes up the most space, giving people other options will enable us to Provide Access to All.

Estimated Employee Travel Routes to/from Campus



Modes of Travel in the Area

Pedestrian Facilities



Bicycle Facilities



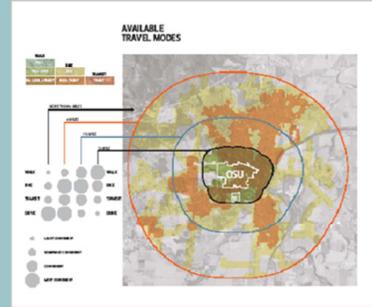
Transit Service



Streets and Highways



Which Modes are Available and Convenient to Access OSU?



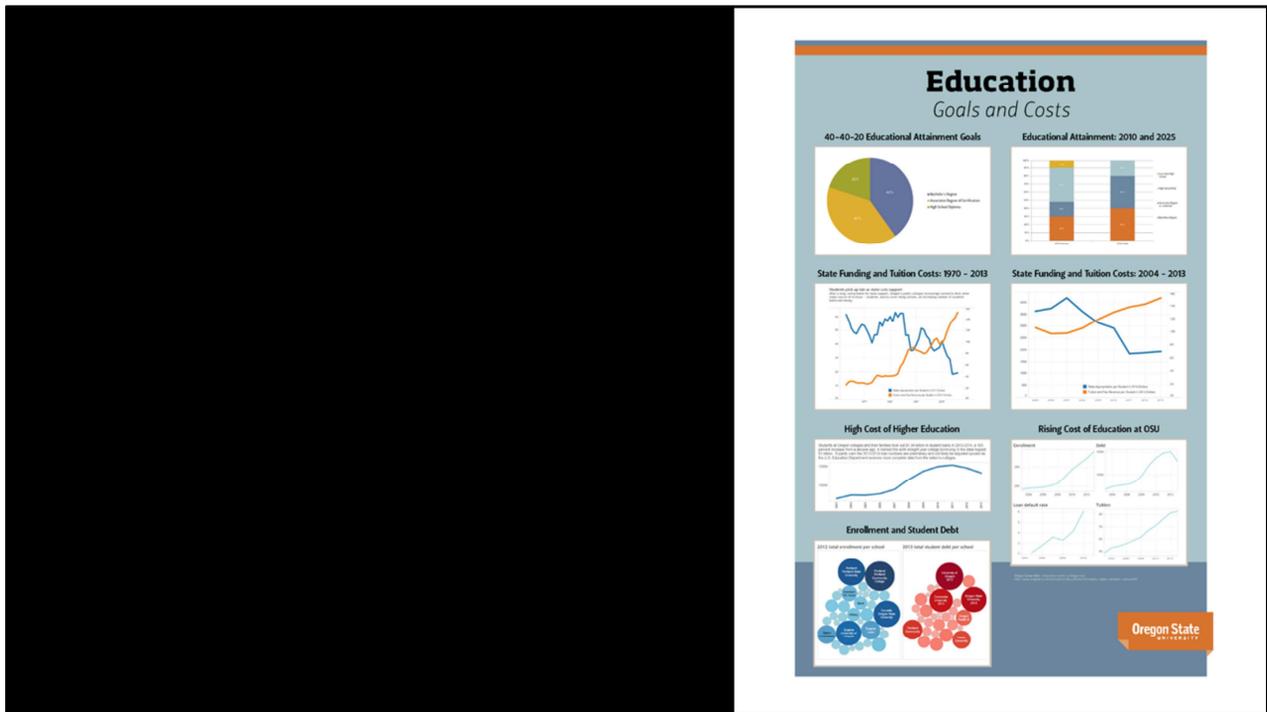
1. What ideas do you have for providing access for all?
2. What can we do to improve, while balancing our needs for space for buildings, open space, and dorms?

Please place comments on the sheet next to this display.

Oregon State UNIVERSITY

Station 3 provided information related to the OSU District Plan goal of **Providing Access for All**, with an emphasis on *Affordability of Education, Transportation and Universal Access*.

More detailed information on the Governor's 40-40-20 plan, educational attainment goals, higher education funding, and trends in student loan debt was provided. Also included, were maps depicting how employees and students arrive to campus and facility gaps for various travel modes, along with a streaming video showing congestion in the core of campus.



Detailed data on the costs of education was provided to help put the transportation data into context, to better consider the answer to the questions:

- How do people get to and around campus? – and
- what can we do to make that access easy, convenient AND affordable?

Make-up of Campus

We want the OSU campus to be vibrant and walkable – An accessible place that is safe, easy, and enjoyable to get around on foot. Maintaining and enhancing our “walkability” is a key goal, as our campus evolves. This display provides an understanding of how space on campus is used today and where new buildings may be located in the future.

Distribution Diagram 1

In this option, OSU places a high value on campus character, open space and walkability. All new academic and residential buildings are placed on existing surface parking as close to the core of campus as possible, increasing the walkability of campus by placing destinations closer together. This parking could be replaced elsewhere on the campus. In this option, campus users are still able to fairly easily move between buildings in the 10 minute class change period.

Distribution Diagram 2

In this option, OSU builds new academic and residential buildings on a mix of existing land uses, including some surface parking, existing open space, and recreational fields. One building replaces a parking lot in the campus core, but the majority of buildings are outside the core 10 minute walk area. Some buildings are over 20 minutes from the core of campus and more immediately adjacent to Corvallis neighborhoods. The placement of new buildings has reduced the walkability of campus, consumed open space, and preserved parking in much of its current locations.

Distribution Diagram 3

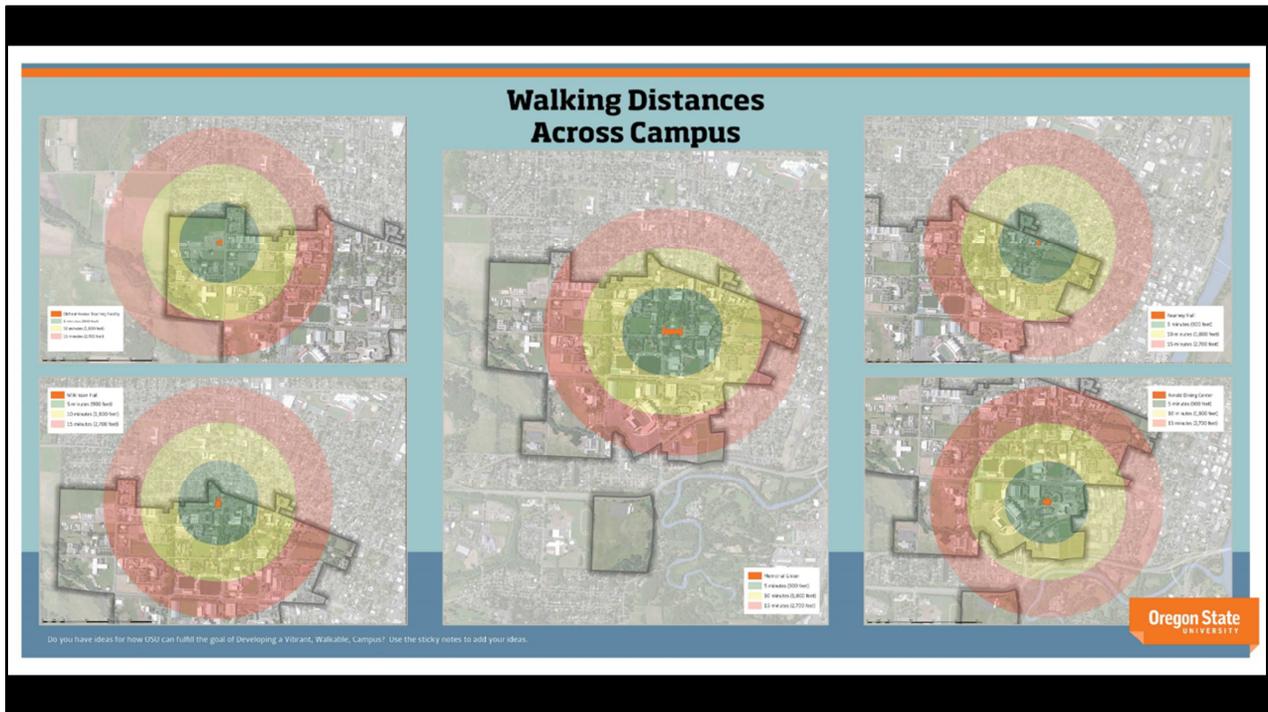
In this option, OSU places a high value on maintaining the existing surface parking on campus, in its current locations. None of the buildings are located on existing parking. OSU is able to preserve the open space in the very core of campus, but builds on most of the unprotected open space outside the core of campus. Campus aesthetics are modified by the amount of open space that is used. Parking lots at the core of campus and other close-in areas remain attractors of auto traffic and barriers to achieving maximum walkability.

- Which of these examples creates a more walkable campus? Why?
- What are the trade-offs that are made to create a walkable campus?
- What trade-offs are unacceptable?
- What other ideas do you have for creating a walkable, vibrant campus?

Station 4 provided information related to the OSU District Plan goal of **Developing a vibrant, walkable campus**.

Information included diagrams depicting the portion of land currently consumed by parking, buildings, streets, sidewalks, protected open space and athletic and recreation fields and their distance from the campus core.

With the goal of maintaining and enhancing campus “walkability”, 3 schematic examples of different development patterns were discussed along with the trade-offs.



Information also included a map showing 5-, 10-, and 15-minute walking distances across campus from different starting points.

A Sustainable Campus

Protected Natural Features

Protected Area	Acres	Percent of Campus
Wetlands and CRP	40.3	1%
Floodplains	66.5	10%
Riparian Vegetation	11.5	2%
LEED Properties	3	1%

35th Street Solar: Local Renewable Energy

A 1.4 MW megawatt array is located adjacent to the Campus Way bus parking area at OSU's Farm Services Building. Sheep and goats graze this pasture, which also serves as a site for producing electricity and grain. This installation produces enough electricity to power 100 homes for a year and offset CO₂ emissions from 130,000 gallons of gasoline per year.

This array is one of the largest ground-mounted solar arrays in Oregon. It is located on agricultural lands owned by Oregon State University as part of "Solar on Oregon," a program originally coordinated by the Oregon University System. The two other arrays are all over the state and a further down the Campus Way bus path toward 35th Street, another is near the Traylor Trail golf course east of the Williamson Farm, and in Astoria, Oregon, and one in Hermiston, Oregon.

Kearney: Green Renovation

Originally built in 1984, Kearney Hall became the first engineering building on campus with the establishment of the Department of Civil Engineering in 1992. Kearney was renovated and renamed Kearney Hall in 2008 to provide the Civil Engineering and Construction Engineering Management programs with space of their own classrooms, offices, and a 120-seat auditorium. The project received a Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Gold rating by the US Green Building Council.

The remodel will include the building of familiar granite and limestone counter-top while completely remodeling the interior.

Special green features include:

- aggressive natural insulation
- energy-efficient lighting
- Simplified finishes on flooring, ceilings and walls
- recycled ceiling and "natural" in walls
- allowing students to view structural, mechanical, and electrical building elements.

Dixon Recreation Center: Green Technology

OSU's student recreation center has digital viewers that are connected to new weather technology that harnesses power harness generated during the process. Open installation in Feb. 2009, the state's largest commercial structure is one of the largest of its kind in the world at that time. With funding from OSU students and the Energy Trust of Oregon, the installation encourages changes in relationships with a new machine, and educates users about the value of energy conservation at home, school, or work. Dixon Recreation Center also uses green building materials and practices including recycled rubber flooring, natural lighting, low-VOC materials, heat recovery ventilation, sustainable harvested wood products, and other green practices like reusing gift items, avoiding single-use plastics, minimal water usage, and the use of super-concentrated chemicals for shipping and storing an item.

Energy Center

The LEED platinum-rated Energy Center provides steam to heat campus and about 30% of campus electrical consumption with efficient cogeneration technology. It is the only facility of its kind to receive a Platinum rating.

Generating electricity produces heat. By making electricity on campus, "waste" heat can be utilized in campus buildings. Also, because of the inherent nature of electrical transmission lines, additional efficiency is realized by locating electrical generators close to electrical consumers.

In addition to improved efficiency plant systems are capable of burning renewable biomass biomass and methane gas. The plant includes various green building technologies like biomass harvesting, efficient lighting, and low impact landscaping.

Repair Fair

OSU Move-Out Donation Drive

Repair Fair

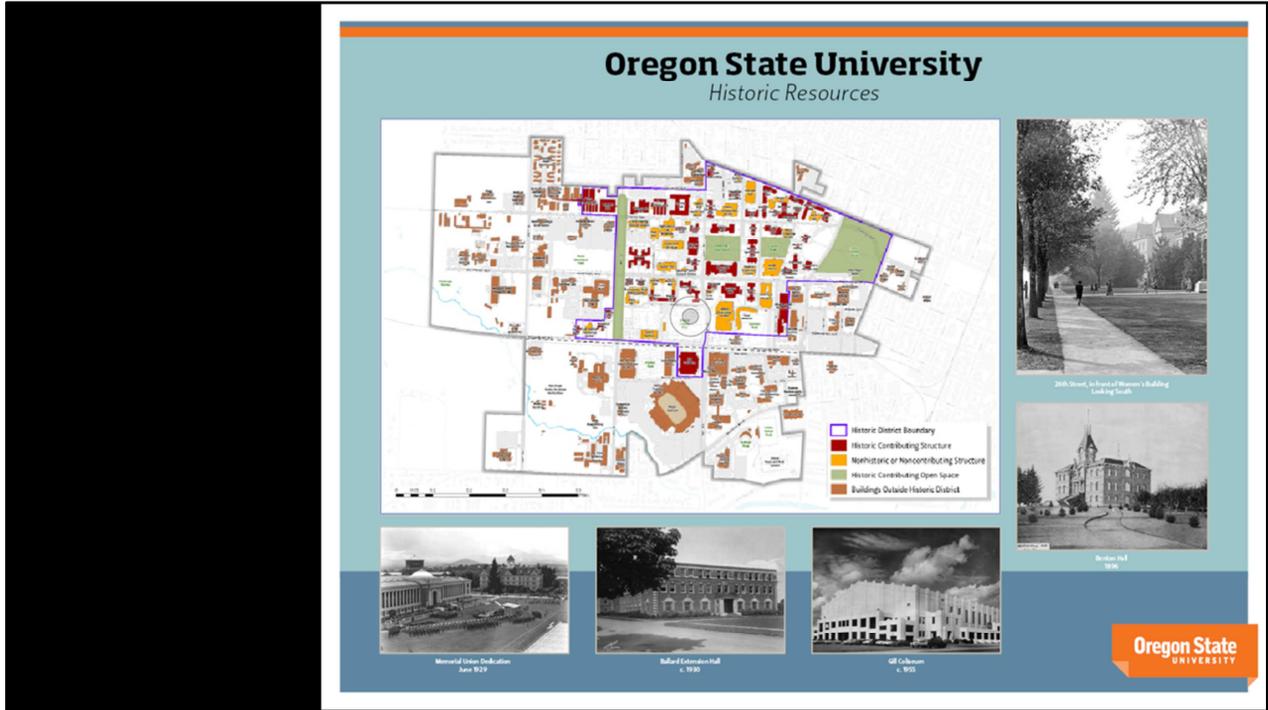
OSU Comprehensive Greenhouse Gas Gross Emissions

Year	Transportation	Buildings	Manufacturing and construction	Electricity and heat	International aviation and shipping	Total
2005	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000
2006	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000
2007	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000
2008	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000
2009	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000
2010	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000

Station 5 provided information related to the OSU District Plan goal of **Sustaining the Living Campus**, including *Environment, Natural Features, Sustainability information*.

The idea behind this station was to provide information on those elements of campus that contribute to quality of life on campus, connect us to the university's history, the natural history of the area, and the environment in which we are located.

This station also provided information on the sustainability projects and efforts at OSU, to illustrate what we have done and continue to do into the future to be good stewards of these resources.



Information included maps and statistics on the campus wetlands and habitats that are protected, open space that is preserved, campus recycling trends, and energy savings and carbon sequestration.

OSU & the Corvallis Community

A Relationship Evolving

OSU and the Corvallis community have changed much since the establishment of the university. Throughout the evolution of the university and the community they have always remained interconnected. The ties between OSU and the Corvallis community are not simply physical proximities. OSU and Corvallis also share cultural and economic connections.

Built Environment

OSU and the city of Corvallis have grown over the last century in both physical size and the number of people they serve. While the university historically was located on the west edge of Corvallis, it is now an integral part of the city's urban fabric, creating both exciting opportunities and challenges.

Right: From top left OSU campus 1952, Monroe Ave. near campus 1952, OSU campus from 9th and Monroe c. 1950. Below: There have been several periods of rapid growth since OSU's establishment.



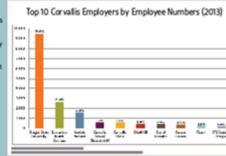
Cultural Events & Community Activities

OSU hosts a variety of cultural events, community activities, entertainment, and learning opportunities for the OSU and greater Corvallis community. Some of these events include cultural events sponsored by OSU's cultural center, OSU Symphony Children's Concert, the annual Holiday Marketplace held in the ML, and lectures sponsored by a variety of departments and clubs on campus. Additionally, OSU's Extension Service connects citizens of Oregon with "research-based knowledge in a way that is useful for people to improve their lives, their homes, and their communities." The extension service offers a variety of learning opportunities and activities to Oregonians across the state.

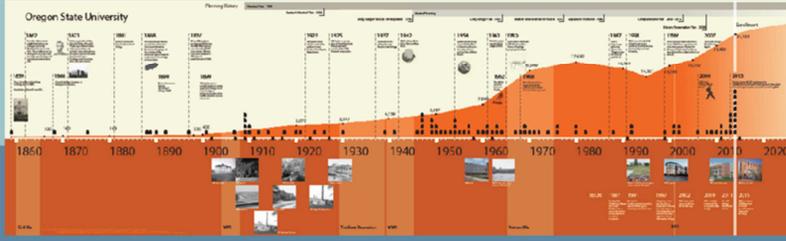
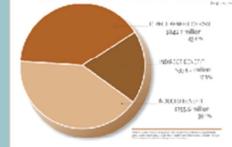


Economic

OSU's presence in Corvallis contributes economically to the city of Corvallis, the region, and the state. A 2015 study performed by ECONorthwest showed the OSU's statewide economic impact was nearly \$2 billion. Below: OSU is Corvallis's largest employer. Right: OSU also contributes annually to Corvallis Transit Service. Bottom:



OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY'S STATEWIDE ECONOMIC IMPACT



OSU's Annual Contribution to Corvallis Transit Service



Station 6 provided information related to the OSU District Plan goal of **Evolving in Partnership with the community**, emphasizing parking and housing considerations.

Information included a history of the development of campus overtime and OSU's contributions to Corvallis through jobs, community service, extension, lectures, and cultural events.

Evolving Parking Issues



Discussion questions:

- If Wenger Hall is your destination, where would you park?
- Where would you park if:
 - o Reser parking lot was free?
 - o There were more free lots along 35th Street?
 - o All nearby neighborhood parking was limited to 2 hours?
 - o There was parking available in the campus core at a cost of \$15/day? \$20? \$30?



Parking Strategies

There are a number of different strategies that OSU could implement in order to try to address neighborhood parking concerns. In general, they fall into two categories: (1) manage parking in partnership with the City, or (2) construct additional parking where possible around the edges of campus.

	Construct Additional On-Campus Parking (where possible) Around the Edges of Campus	Coordinate the Management of On-Campus and On-Street Parking to Ensure Proper Use
Auto Traffic	More auto traffic travels to and from the OSU campus.	Same or lower auto traffic due to limited parking supply and effective pricing and management.
Changes to Local Streets	Widen some intersections and streets, while unrestricted on-street parking remains in effect.	On-street parking is managed to meet the appropriate needs of users.
Mode Split and Carbon Emissions	OSU's auto use goes up, increasing carbon emissions from commuting.	OSU's auto use and carbon emissions are the same or lower from commuting.
Impacts on Tuition Costs	Higher costs to OSU potentially result in higher cost of education (tuition increases).	Same or lower costs to OSU allows flexibility to dedicate resources to providing transportation options and/or keeping tuition down.
Impacts on Neighborhood Parking Infriction	Parking inhibition is likely if access to on-street parking remains uncontrolled while fees are charged to park on campus.	Managing the appropriate use of on-street parking minimizes the potential of parking inhibition. Fees for on-campus parking promote the use of other options, when available.

OSU's parking garage cost roughly \$17 million in 2005 (about \$20 million in 2014 dollars). For that same amount, OSU can build on-campus housing for around 200 students or a 40,000 square foot academic building.

	Above-grade Parking Garage	Surface Parking	Bicycle Rack
Land Consumed	-90-110 sq ft of land area / vehicle (6-story garage)	-420-460 sq ft of land area / vehicle	-15-20 sq ft of land area / bike
	-210-250 sq ft of land area / vehicle (3-story garage)		
Cost per Space	-\$17,500-\$35,000 per space	-\$3,000-\$5,000 per space	-\$100-\$300 per space



As parking is an issue that impacts our surrounding Corvallis community, parking strategies were presented along with the trade-offs of constructing additional parking on campus or managing parking in partnership with the City.

Scenario 1

A Walkable Academic Core Surrounded by Campus Housing

Outcomes
Please place an **orange sticker** next to the **most important** outcomes to you and a **blue sticker** next to the **least desirable** outcomes to you.

- Among the lowest rates of auto trips to campus due to additional campus housing
- Lower levels of auto traffic in areas where parking is removed
- Auto traffic shifts to areas where parking is consolidated
- Greater reliance on shuttle for cross-campus movements
- Academic core is preserved and enhanced
- Residential campus community is expanded
- Outer areas of open space are consumed

Transportation Investment Strategy

- Improve and expand walking and biking facilities on campus and to new campus housing areas
- Provide shuttle services from new campus housing to campus core
- Consolidate parking facilities outside the campus core
- Heavily promote car/van pool use and car/ride share

Land Use Investment Strategy

- Locate new buildings on some surface parking lots in the campus core
- Locate new academic uses in and near the campus core
- Don't provide parking next to new academic buildings
- Provide the greatest amount of new campus housing, located outside the campus core

Station 7 provided information on OSU's **Ongoing Planning Process**.

Four development scenarios were presented to give participants an opportunity to consider the associated trade-offs and outcomes regarding parking/housing and the campus core. For each scenario, participants were asked to weigh the outcomes and the tradeoffs and to provide feedback on what they saw as the most important outcomes for their preferred development scenario.

Scenario 1 included a walkable academic core surrounded by campus housing. In this scenario, parking is located on the periphery of campus to create a walkable campus with academic buildings in the core of campus.

Scenario 2

Making Better Use of Walking and Biking

Write in your favorite scenario, place an orange sticker next to the

Outcomes
Please place an orange sticker next to the **most important** outcomes to you and a blue sticker next to the **least desirable** outcomes to you.

- Higher rates of walking and biking to, from, and on the campus
- Auto traffic shifts to areas where parking is consolidated
- Lower levels of auto traffic in areas where parking is removed
- Modest increase in ratio of campus housing to undergraduate population
- Academic core is preserved and enhanced
- Lower rates of trips to campus due to additional campus housing
- Less open spaced consumed

Transportation Investment Strategy

- Improve and expand walking & biking facilities (on and near campus)
- Consolidate parking facilities outside the campus core
- Provide shuttle services from new parking facilities to the campus core

Land Use Investment Strategy

- Locate new buildings on some surface parking lots in the campus core
- Build in and near the campus core
- Provide a modest increase to the ratio of on campus housing to total undergraduates
- Don't provide new parking next to new buildings

Scenario 2 presented the concept of making better use of walking and biking. In this scenario, the parking is further out, and shuttles or bicycle use is emphasized to create an even tighter campus core.

Scenario 3 Making Better Use of Transit

Write in your favorite scenario, place an orange sticker in this box.

Outcomes
Please place an orange sticker next to the **most important** outcomes to you and a blue sticker next to the **least desirable** outcomes to you.

- Increased rates of transit ridership to campus
- Enhanced walking and biking on major campus routes
- Lower levels of auto traffic in areas where parking is removed
- Substantial increase to total campus housing supply
- Among the lowest rates of auto trips to campus due to additional campus housing
- Much less open spaced consumed

Transportation Investment Strategy

- Promote greater use and productivity of transit
- Partner to access off-campus park-n-ride facilities near transit routes
- Expand shuttle service to reach park-n-ride sites
- Improve major on-campus walking and biking routes

Land Use Investment Strategy

- Locate new buildings on some surface parking lots in the campus core
- Locate new academic uses in and near the campus core
- Don't provide new parking next to new buildings
- Provide a considerable amount of new campus housing

Scenario 3 presented the idea of making better use of transit. This scenario includes the use of off-campus parking with students living a little further out, and transit was more utilized to get people to the campus core.

Scenario 4 Adding Parking Capacity

When in your favorite scenario, place an orange sticker next to the most important outcomes to you and a blue sticker next to the least desirable outcomes to you.

Transportation Investment Strategy

- Significantly increase parking capacity
- Build parking next to new buildings
- Increase street and intersection capacity for autos

Land Use Investment Strategy

- Preserve existing parking facilities
- Select larger, vacant sites for development
- Build in existing open spaces outside of campus core
- Provide a limited amount of new on-campus housing

Outcomes

Please place an orange sticker next to the most important outcomes to you and a blue sticker next to the least desirable outcomes to you.

- Greater amount of on-campus parking available for use
- Higher levels of auto traffic within and surrounding campus
- More pedestrian and bicycle conflicts with autos
- Campus less walkable and more congested
- Some open space consumed by parking facilities and new buildings
- No change to on-campus housing ratio (beds to total students)
- Greater dependence on shuttle & biking

Scenario 4 presented the option of adding parking capacity within the campus. In this scenario, parking is provided adjacent to the buildings on campus, creating a more spread-out campus that may not be as walkable and where there might be trouble getting around.



We want to hear from you

David Dodson

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Join email list serve:

<http://cpd.oregonstate.edu/district-plan/development>

Thank you for taking the time to learn about the OSU District Plan.

If you have any questions about this video or about the OSU District Plan, please contact me, using the information on the screen. You may also join the District Plan Listserve to receive updates on public meetings and information.