

FRAMEWORK
2.0

Space Needs Assessment Summary

Existing Conditions Analysis

What's changed since 2010:

- University Discovery Themes
- Enrollment growth & projections
- Faculty/staff growth & projections
- Concession agreement(s)
- Opening of the new James Cancer Hospital (1 million GSF)
- Clinical expansion
- Neighborhood and partnership development
- Swing space challenges



Space Needs Assessment – Goals

Goals

- Use space metrics to determine the amount of space needed today by unit
 - Colleges
 - Support Units
 - Student Life
 - Athletics
- Evaluate utilization of existing space; look for efficiencies
- Project space needs for the future
- Recommend opportunities and strategies for collaboration and shared space
- Help the University prioritize needs



Space Needs Assessment – Process

Process

- Starting point = University Data
- Apply space metrics and best practices to achieve baseline assessment of space
- Validate and review with PARE and Space Committee
- Project space needs for the future
- Incorporate planned capital projects

Organized by: Space Type



Organized by: Primary Unit



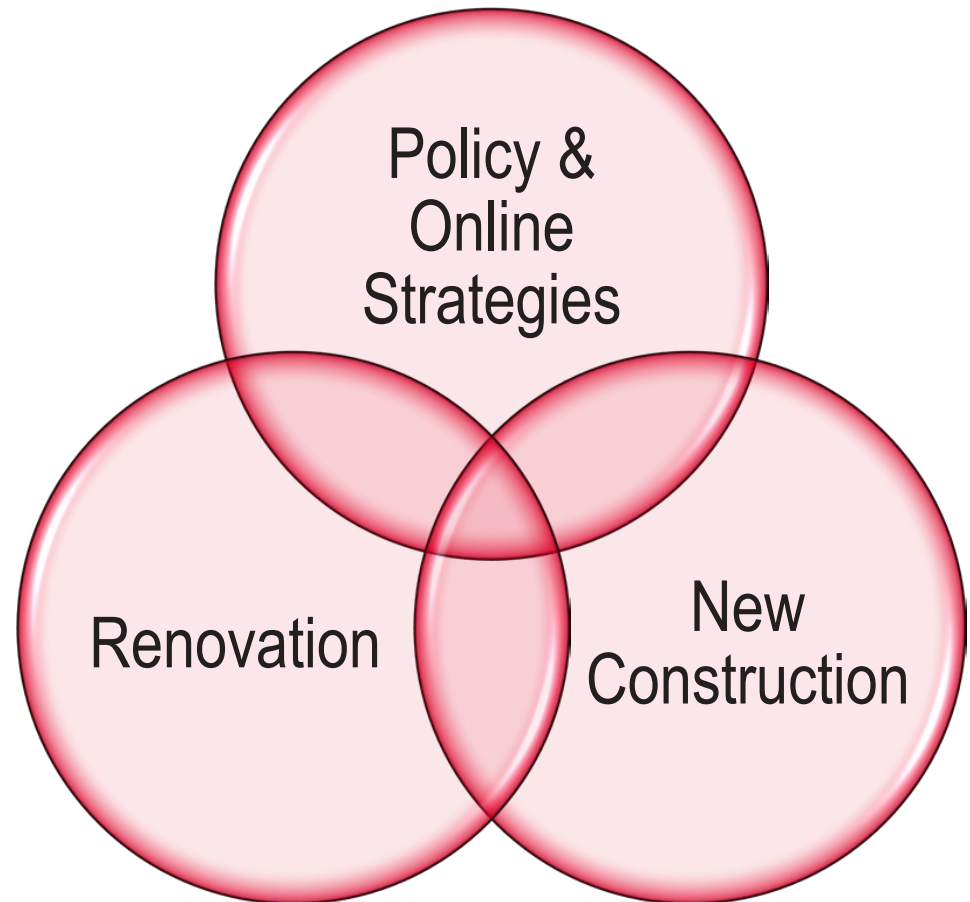
Space Needs Assessment – Process

Space metrics and needs are determined by the following:

- Ideal space metrics which focus on new construction
- National trends and best practices
- Scale, setting, and mission of OSU
- Strategic initiatives, policy, and online strategies which often have a major impact on space

How can the needs be met?

- Renovations
- New Construction
- Policy
- Online Strategies



Existing Space Analysis – Process

Interview and Tours

■ 15 Colleges

- Arts and Sciences
- Business
- Education and Human Ecology
- Engineering
- Food, Agriculture, and Environmental Sciences
- Law
- Public Affairs
- Social Work
- Health Sciences (7)



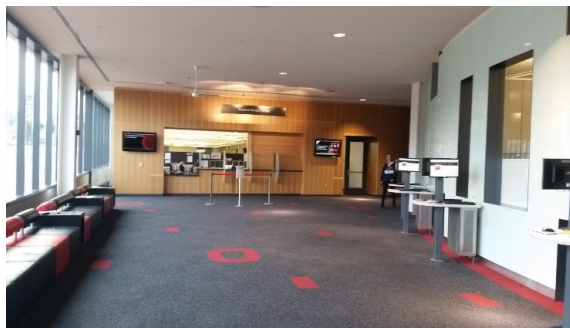
■ Support Units

- Administration and Planning
- Business and Finance
- Classroom Readiness
- Communications and Advancement
- Human Resources
- Legal Affairs
- Libraries
- Office of Administrative Affairs
- Research and Sponsored Programs
- Strategic Enrollment



■ Student Life

- Recreation
- Housing
- Student Life



■ Athletics

Space Needs Assessment

Columbus Campus =

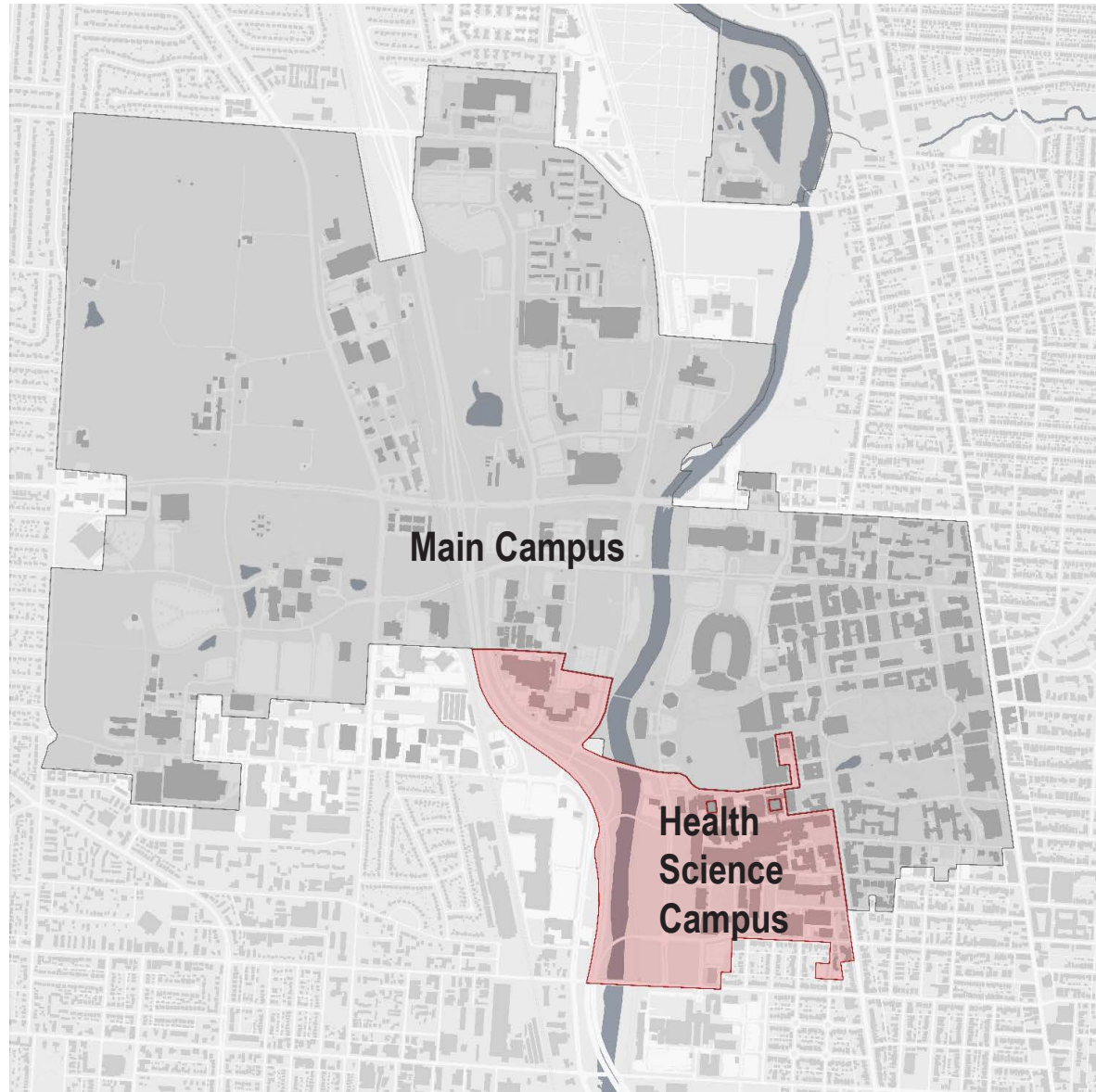
Main Campus

+

Health Science Campus

Space assessment does not include the following:

- WMC Hospital
- Veterinary Hospital
- Student housing
- Parking garages or bus shelters
- Regional campuses or farms
- Airport
- Inactive or alteration space (Smith Laboratory, Graves Hall)
- Inactive space for decommissioning (Evans Laboratory, Cryogenic Laboratory)
- Non-Institutional Agency space* (Metro High School, Gateway A-D - campus partners)



*Non-Institutional Agency Space may only include a portion of the building

Space Needs Assessment

Main Campus Academic

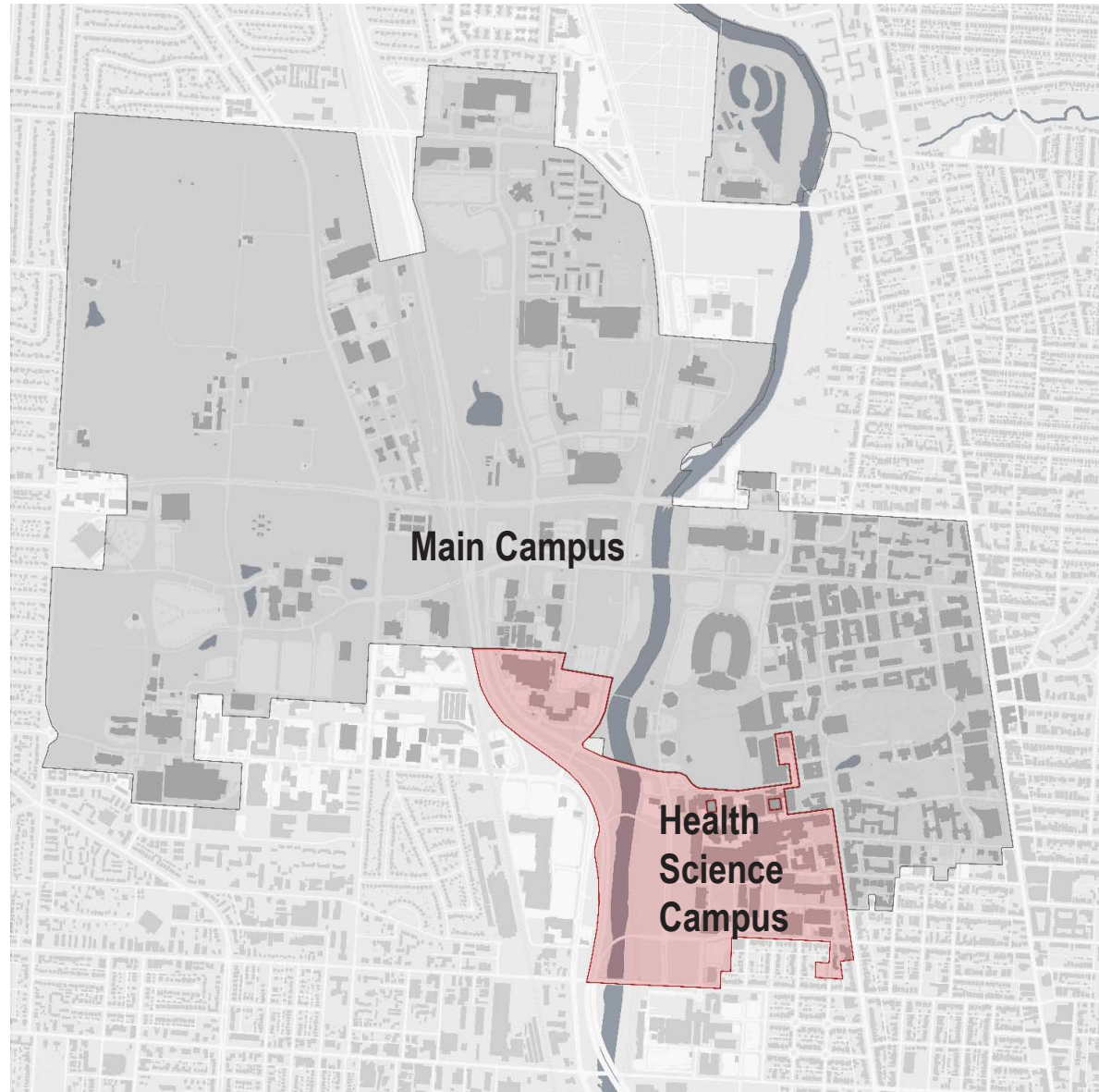
- Arts and Sciences
- Business
- Education and Human Ecology
- Engineering
- FAES
- Law
- Public Affairs
- Social Work
- University Libraries
- Academic Affairs
- Classrooms and Classroom Pool

Health Science Campus Academic

- Dentistry
- Medicine
- Nursing
- Optometry
- Pharmacy
- Public Health
- Veterinary Medicine
- Health Sciences Cores, Centers, and Institutes
- Classrooms

Support Units

- President
- Administration and Planning
- Advancement
- Athletics
- Business and Finance
- Business Advancement
- Government Relations
- Legal Affairs
- Talent, Culture, HR
- Student Life
- Board of Trustees



Space Needs Assessment - Outcomes

Additional Space Needed to Support:

- Modern teaching and learning pedagogies
- Over-utilization of instructional labs
- Enrollment growth since 2010 Framework Plan
- Stronger student profile of incoming classes
- Evolving student needs and success of OSU programs
- University goals for research and Discovery Themes
- Outdated and poor conditioned space

Space Assessment – Key Findings

More space is needed to support the research mission

- OSU is striving to become a top 10 research institution. Near-term research goals are reflected in the Discovery Theme projections – an additional 190,000 NASF of research lab space is needed to meet this goal.
- Research lab needs are based on a modern-day 320 NASF flexible module (10'8" x 30') with a percentage added for service space. Dry research labs other than office space are included.
- Dry research labs that are offices were generated under the Academic and Research Office Space category using the employee data file.
- There's a current need for about 44,000 NASF in Research Core space.



Research lab trends that can help meet the need include:

- developing efficiencies through core facilities;
- creating flexible research modules;
- designing team collaboration areas outside but near research laboratories;
- developing interdisciplinary synergies where researchers may be working primarily outside their home departments.

Space Assessment – Key Findings

More space is needed within each classroom to accommodate modern pedagogies

- By switching to semesters and using spaces equally on all 5 days, the classroom space capacity grew by 20%. Therefore, no additional classrooms are needed but there is room for increased utilization.
- The profile of incoming classes is stronger. Students expect smaller class sizes, interaction, and application in the classroom compared to large intro lecture halls. These rooms require more space per student.
- Renovation of existing classrooms: more space per student in each space = less seats per room to accommodate problem based learning.
- New construction: design classrooms using appropriate square foot per student for room type.
- An increase in on-line Learning could help reduce the need for instructional space.



Space Assessment – Key Findings

Shortage of instructional labs and studio space

- Existing lab usage is very high for some disciplines:
 - Greater than 22-24 hours of use per week
 - 90%+ seat fill rates (*80% goal*)
 - Compounded by low NASF per student seat (*NASF per seat goal varies greatly between disciplines – about 40 NASF for computer labs to 250+ NASF for engineering labs, includes service space*)
- More labs and studios are needed to meet scheduling demands as well as instructional needs during and after scheduled class time.
- Space per student needs to increase in some areas to accommodate technology and combined lecture/lab pedagogies (physics studios).
- Some disciplines like Art and Engineering need to be able to leave labs/studios open for student project work – usage of over 20 hours per week doesn't allow for the self-directed time.



Space Assessment – Key Findings

Shortage of study space throughout campus

- Spaces range from independent, quiet study areas to group study spaces.
- Additional study space is needed within the libraries. Building the Library Depository would free up stack space that could be converted to study space for students.
- Study space is also needed outside the libraries. Study space should be provided throughout academic buildings in the form of collaboration spaces.
- Group study areas should be augmented with media, both inside and outside the libraries.
- On the Health Science Campus, more study space is needed within the library and where instruction occurs.
- Maker spaces should be included in the libraries, including the Health Sciences library.



Space Assessment – Key Findings

Shortage of assembly and exhibit space throughout campus

- Spaces include: fine and performing arts centers, museums, herbariums, special collections, galleries, and observatories.
- Existing and proposed space is distributed throughout the Arts, Sciences, Consumer Sciences, Agriculture, Architecture, and University Libraries
- 15th and High projects begin to address this need
- Need determined by CEFPI Guideline:
 - 22,450 NASF for Core Space + 5,000 NASF for Institutions with an active Music program + 6 NASF per Student FTE over 5,000 Students
 - 4 NASF was used instead of 6 NASF per Student FTE over 5,000 = one-third reduction due to scale of institution



Space Assessment – Key Findings

Opportunities & Challenges **space**

- Most Common Space Metric = 10 NASF per Student
- Scale of Institution created a reduction to 6 NASF per Student – a 40% reduction in space per student
- The Health Sciences Campus in particular has a strong need for student centered space whether centralized or decentralized
- Includes:
 - Lounges
 - Dining and Food Services
 - Student Government + Organization Space
 - Student Newspaper, Radio and Television
 - Bookstore
 - Recreation such as billiards, ping pong, gaming rooms, bowling alleys (not physical fitness)
 - Student theatre and meeting rooms (where students have first priority)



Space Assessment – Key Findings

Shortage of academic and research office space

- The need for academic and research office space is driven by the Health Sciences Campus
- Office space for clinical faculty is a large driver for the Health Sciences Campus
- Conference rooms are also in short supply at the Health Sciences Campus
- Policy change in office space standards (reduction in square foot per office) would begin to address need.



Space Needs Assessment – Next Steps

- Collaboration is essential for problem solving and integrated research and teaching.
- Partnerships are critical for advancing and leveraging research and funding.
- Successful implementation of distance and on-line learning will enhance the profile of the University and expand the outreach potential.
- Not all space is equal; some existing buildings cannot meet the demands of today's use.
- Improvements to space and facility condition are needed to support the mission and goals of the university. Spaces should be flexible.
- Specialized facilities should be highly utilized; consider hubs of activity and maker spaces.
- Building design decisions should be based on flexibility and function not ownership.