



**2018  
Texas  
Capitol Complex  
Master Plan Update**



As mandated by Texas Government Code, Section 2166.105, the Texas Facilities Commission has produced the 2016 Texas Capitol Complex Master Plan, which addresses the strategic vision and long-term goals for the Capitol Complex and the extent to which Texas is able to satisfy its space needs through use of state-owned property in the Capitol Complex. The Texas Capitol Complex Master Plan provides detailed, site-specific proposals for use of the property to meet the space needs of state agencies and of other public sector purposes; recommendations for building design guidelines; recommendations for infrastructure needs; analysis and recommendations for financing options; time frames for implementation of the plan; alternative options for meeting state agency space needs outside the Capitol Complex; and other information relevant to the Capitol Complex.

Texas Government Code, Section 2166.105 requires that updates to the plan are issued no later than July 1 of each even-numbered year after 2016. This 2018 Texas Capitol Complex Master Plan Update is the first of these updates.

The Texas Facilities Commission acknowledges the participation and contributions of the Partnership Advisory Commission, Joint Oversight Committee on Government Facilities, Texas General Land Office, Texas State Preservation Board, Texas Historical Commission, and other interested parties, to ensure that the Texas Capitol Complex Master Plan comprehensively addresses the current and ongoing space needs of state government.

*Cover Image: Conceptual aerial rendering of the Texas Mall and Phase 1–3 development. Courtesy of Timothy Wells.  
Introductory Chapter Image: Conceptual diagram of potential future development in the Capitol Complex.*

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Conceptual rendering of the Texas Mall.

Courtesy of Timothy Wells

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# Introduction

# 1 Introduction

Texas Government Code Section 2166.105 directs the Texas Facilities Commission to biennially update the Texas Capitol Complex Master Plan in collaboration with the Partnership Advisory Commission, Texas State Preservation Board, Texas General Land Office, and Texas Historical Commission. The 2018 Texas Capitol Complex Master Plan Update continues this collaborative effort and updates the inaugural 2016 Texas Capitol Complex Master Plan. The document lays out a strategic vision, identifies long-term goals, and outlines an implementation strategy for the construction of new state-owned office buildings and grounds within the Capitol Complex, their continued efficient operation, and ultimate replacement. The 2018 update also includes the incorporation of guidelines for the placement of monuments outside of the Capitol grounds.

Since its inception as the Board of Control, the Texas Facilities Commission has been responsible for strategic facility planning in the Capitol Complex. A consistent theme in every planning report issued by the agency is a reflection of legislative mandates directing the acquisition of real property surrounding the twenty-five acres of the original Capitol grounds, to serve long-term needs of the state government. In 1941, the Texas Legislature passed a joint resolution stating that “meeting space needs for state government by constructing, renting or purchasing facilities in widely separated parts of Austin was tending to lower the efficiency of state government.” The legislature therefore created a “Capitol Planning Commission” to plan for the expansion of a complex from the historic Capitol building northward “between Colorado and Brazos” to what was then 19th Street.

In 1955, the Texas Legislature directed that a master plan be drafted and ordered the construction of two new state office buildings. These mid-twentieth century legislative actions served as the catalyst for the eventual dominance of state facilities in what is now defined by statute as the Capitol Complex, which consists of property owned by or under control of the state, bounded on the north by Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard, on the east by Trinity Street, on the south by 10th Street, and on the west by Lavaca Street. Outlying buildings include the William P. Clements Building located at 300 West 15th Street and the Ernest O. Thompson Building located at 920 Colorado Street.

In keeping with the foresight and planning that began in the 1940s, Texas Government Code Section 2167.002 requires that preference be given to locating state agencies in state-owned buildings rather than in leased commercial office space. However, all existing state-owned

buildings in Austin are now at or over capacity and, in many instances, the state has leased commercial office space for thirty years or more to meet the needs of state agencies. The state currently leases 1.2 million square feet of space in the Austin area that can be relocated to the Capitol Complex. Yet in the last decade, without state-owned space as an alternative, the state experienced a 250 percent increase in lease expenditures. With the ongoing demand for office space in the Austin real-estate market, these costs continue to increase.

To address the statutory mandate to give preference to locating agencies in state-owned buildings and to mitigate the impact of future cost increases, development of this master plan addresses a multi-phase program to construct new buildings in the Capitol Complex. Required elements of the plan include:

- An overview and summary of previous plans.
- A strategic vision and long-term goals.
- Analysis of state property and space needs.
- Site-specific proposals.
- Analysis of and recommendations for building design guidelines, infrastructure needs, and financing options.
- Time frames for implementation of plan components.

By pursuing a multi-phase plan, the state can eliminate extensive reliance on commercial lease space, consolidate widely dispersed state agencies, and create greater operational and fiscal efficiency in state government.



Conceptual diagram of Capitol Complex build-out (view from southwest)





# Executive Summary

# 2 Executive Summary

In conformance with Texas Government Code Section 2166.105, the Texas Facilities Commission (TFC) has completed its biennial effort to update the 2016 Texas Capitol Complex Master Plan (2016 master plan). The 2018 Texas Capitol Complex Master Plan Update (2018 master plan update) includes some modifications to the master plan, more detail in some subject areas, and new sections on wayfinding and monuments. For clarity and ease of reference, the 2018 master plan update is compiled into a single document that describes the modified elements of the 2016 master plan and contains new elements. Combined with the 2016 master plan, they comprise the Texas Capitol Complex Master Plan. In the following chapters of the 2018 master plan update, text in bold indicates a change or update to the 2016 master plan content.

## GUIDING GOALS AND DESIGN PRINCIPLES

The goals and design principles for the Capitol Complex remain the same:

- Provide state office space and support facilities to satisfy short-term and long-term needs
- Create a destination that celebrates the Texas State Capitol and is symbolic of the great State of Texas
- Create civic spaces, pedestrian friendly streets, and appropriately scaled environments that support human comfort
- Establish gateways to the Capitol Complex and improve connections with surrounding districts

## MEETING STATE OFFICE SPACE NEEDS

As authorized by the 84th Legislature, the Texas Capitol Complex Phase 1 project is being implemented consistently with the recommendations from the adopted 2016 Texas Capitol Complex Master Plan. Two new state office buildings fronting the Texas Mall and comprising over one million gross square feet of office space will support the goal of transitioning state agencies from leased office space into state-owned properties. Consistent with the phasing identified in the 2016 master plan, one office building will be located on the east side of Congress Avenue between 18th Street and Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard. The second office building will be located on the east side of Congress Avenue between 16th Street and 17th Street. A five-floor below-grade parking facility as well as parking within office buildings will provide parking at the core of the Capitol Complex for the relocated state employees and for visitors.

In support of the full build-out of the Capitol Complex, a master infrastructure plan has been completed. The existing central utility plant (CUP) at the Sam Houston Building will be expanded, and a new utility tunnel installed. The central utility plant annex (CUPX) and tunnel will provide district-wide chilled water cooling and establish an infrastructure framework for future construction phases.

The office space capacity identified in the 2016 master plan has remained relatively unchanged. The updated building condition report identified that significant improvements have been made in the Lyndon B. Johnson Building; thus, it will not be considered as a site for redevelopment in the 2018 master plan update. Adjustments to the urban design plan, including adding a building site at Lot 15, have allowed the full build-out capacity to be maintained.

## CREATING A DESTINATION THAT CELEBRATES THE TEXAS CAPITOL

The addition of a new cultural venue in the new Phase 1 building at the north end of the Texas Mall, a new civic plaza, and an amphitheater will also serve as a cultural gateway to the Capitol Complex. An event plaza and stage area are located on the Texas Mall at 17th Street. This space can host a variety of activities, and a sloping lawn panel between 16th Street and 17th Street can provide lawn seating.

Guidelines for future monuments in the Capitol Complex are included in the 2018 master plan update. The guidelines address placement, type, size, and other criteria for new monuments. The Capitol grounds themselves have reached capacity for new monuments; however, open space improvements throughout the Capitol Complex will create possible locations for new monuments important to the State of Texas.

Additional study of the Garden District has led to refined massing of adjacent Phase 2 and Phase 3 buildings to better reflect the scale of the historic buildings and gardens. The Garden District plan also identifies the opportunity for an outdoor café south of the historical gardens, along the Texas Mall. Guidelines for upgrading 16th Street to remain consistent with the scale and character of the district have also been established.

## CREATING A PEDESTRIAN-FRIENDLY ENVIRONMENT

Comprising four blocks of Congress Avenue north of the Capitol, between 15th Street and Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard, the Texas Mall continues to be the centerpiece of the Capitol Complex. Phase 1 design and additional programming will enhance the mall as a pedestrian-oriented civic event space. The 2018 master plan update has established guidelines that will further improve the state employee and visitor experience. To activate the mall as a civic space, guidelines call for the ground floors of buildings fronting the mall to incorporate public-oriented uses. In addition, new legislation allows vendors to sell goods from rented space during authorized events, increasing the types of events that might occur on the mall.

Through coordination with the City of Austin, updates and improvements to the pedestrian and bicycle networks have been proposed as a part of the 2018 master plan update. In addition, sustainability initiatives have been augmented with efficient building energy standards, green infrastructure, renewable energy opportunities, use of reclaimed water, and an approved list of low-water-use plants.

## ESTABLISHING GATEWAYS AND IMPROVING CONNECTIONS

Since 2016, significant changes have occurred around the Capitol Complex. The University of Texas at Austin (UT) has completed the first phase of the Speedway Mall just north of Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard; phase one of the UT Dell Medical School development has been completed; the Congress Avenue urban design study is underway; Waterloo Park improvements are nearing completion; and the Central Health Brackenridge property is being considered for a major mixed-use development. The 2018 master plan update identifies improved open space and mobility connections to respond to these developments.

A detailed wayfinding and signage audit of the Capitol Complex has illustrated significant issues and wayfinding challenges. The wayfinding and signage guidelines included in the 2018 master plan update provide a road map for improving wayfinding in the Capitol Complex. In addition to identifying gateway signage opportunities, the guidelines provide ways to enhance the identity of the Capitol Complex.



**Figure 2.1**  
Capitol Complex Plan - Proposed Phase 1-3 Buildings



**Figure 2.2**  
Capitol Complex Plan - Potential Future Buildings

-  Existing buildings
-  Proposed Phases 1-3 buildings
-  Potential future buildings
-  Capitol Complex study area



A large, white, stylized number '3' is positioned on the left side of a solid blue rectangular background. The number is bold and occupies a significant portion of the blue area.

## **Analysis and Program**

# 3 Program

## LEASE CONSOLIDATION

The detailed design process for the two Phase 1 buildings and parking garages approved for construction by the 84th Texas Legislature began in late-2016. These buildings are known as the 1601 Congress Avenue Building (previously “Congress Site”) and 1801 Congress Avenue Building (previously “MLK Site”). As approved by the 85th Texas Legislature, the 1801 Congress Avenue Building will formally be named after former Texas Representative and former U.S. President George H.W. Bush. This building is now named the George H.W. Bush State Office Building.

Consistent with the 2016 master plan, these two buildings will result in over one million gross square feet (GSF) of new office-building space in the Capitol Complex. The buildings will be capable of accommodating approximately 3,600 full-time equivalent employees (FTEs) and over 3,800 parking spaces, including the utilization of surplus spaces. Upon completion of these buildings in 2021, the state could retire up to eighteen leases with annual lease cost avoidance of approximately \$15.1 million.

The Phase 1–3 Proof of Concept Study confirmed the 2016 master plan target of more than one million GSF of additional building space. Phase 2 accommodates the full consolidation of candidate leases, and Phase 3 provides a placeholder for existing facilities that create a heavy burden on operations and maintenance budgets. These near-term phases also create 3,000 parking spaces within Phases 2 and 3. This yields a net increase of parking spaces over the number of spaces previously contained in the displaced parking lots and garages.

Phase	Office (GSF)	Parking Supply
<b>Lease Demand</b>	<b>1,200,000</b>	<b>4,800</b>
<b>Phase 1 Supply</b>	1,056,000	3,800
<b>Phase 2–3 Supply</b>	1,055,000	3,157
<b>Total Addition</b>	<b>2,111,000</b>	<b>6,957</b>

**Table 3.1**  
Lease Consolidation

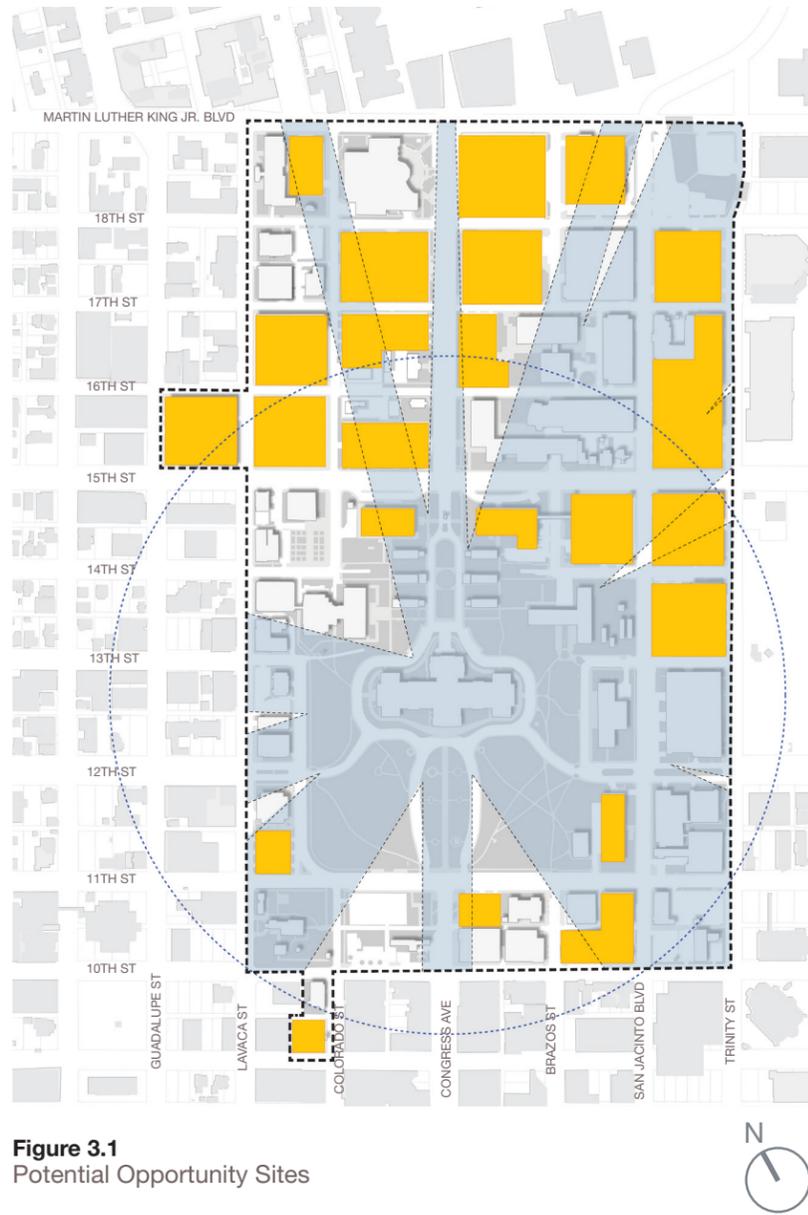
## OPPORTUNITY SITES

The opportunity sites presented in the 2016 master plan were reevaluated for their suitability as future building sites. The majority of sites remain unchanged, as roughly half of them are currently occupied by surface parking lots or parking garages nearing the end of their useful lifespan. The remaining sites contain office buildings that warrant consideration for medium- to long-range redevelopment. Figure 3.2 illustrates the maximum building height for opportunity sites. Using these heights as a guide in redevelopment will maximize the state’s development potential in Capitol Complex.

**There are two noteworthy modifications to the opportunity sites list. The first is the removal of the site of the Lyndon B. Johnson Building. Since 2016, significant investment has been made in deferred maintenance, renovations, and improvements for this building, extending its useful lifespan.**

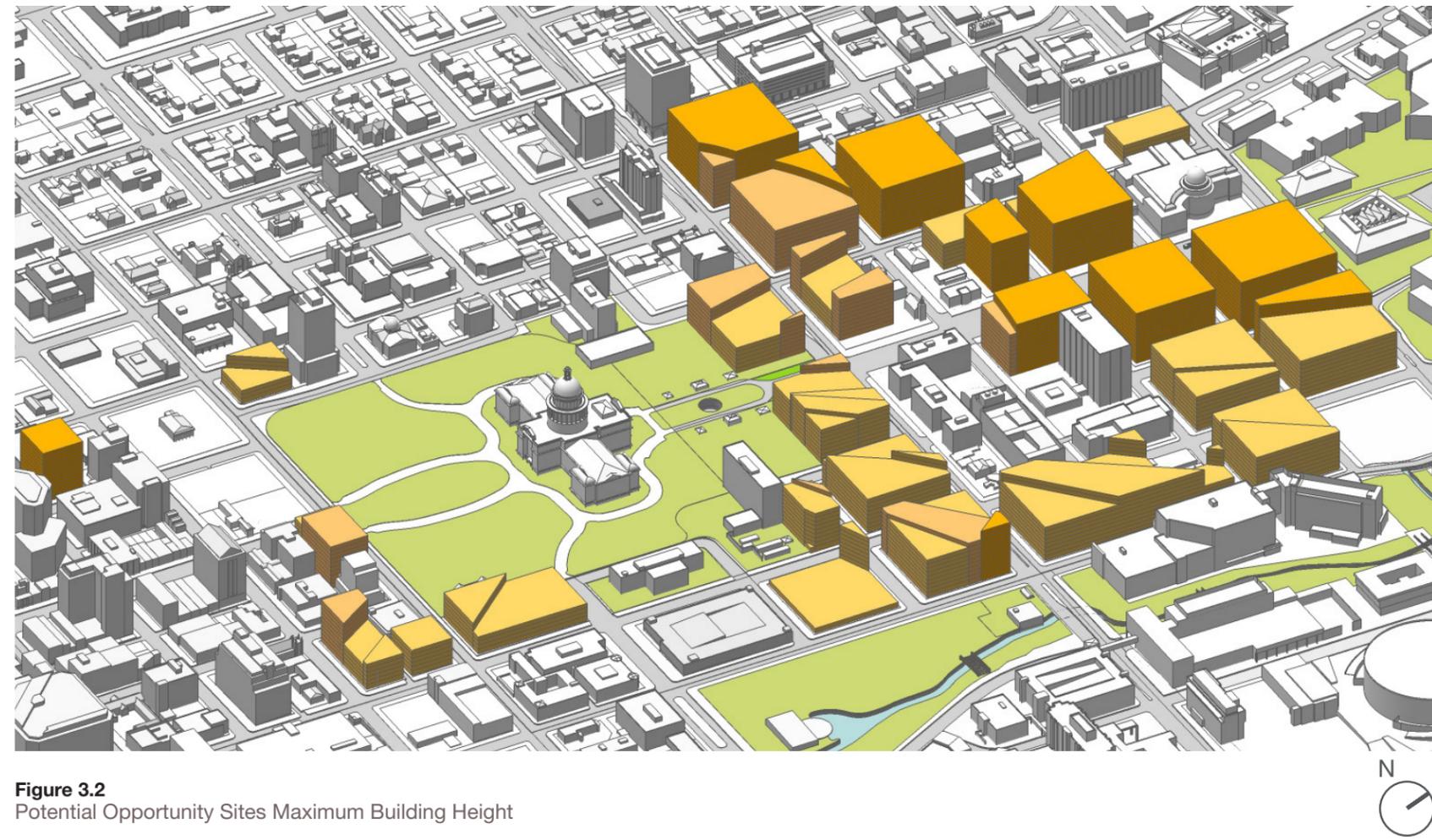
**The second adjustment is the addition of Parking Lot 15 on the south end of the Capitol Complex to the opportunity sites list. Parking Lot 15 is situated adjacent to the Ernest O. Thompson Building, at a location where infill can help to improve links between Austin’s Central Business District and the Capitol Complex. This site is also unencumbered by Capitol View Corridor or Capitol Dominance restrictions.**

Sites for Phases 1 through 3 in the north portion of the Capitol Complex retain the highest potential for redevelopment. Following these phases, other surface parking lots and aging parking structures provide the next best opportunity for the fulfillment of future needs.



**Figure 3.1**  
Potential Opportunity Sites

- Potential opportunity site
- Capitol View Corridor (CVC)
- Capitol Dominance (CD) zone



**Figure 3.2**  
Potential Opportunity Sites Maximum Building Height

- Areas with CVC height restrictions
- Areas with CD height restrictions
- Areas with no height restrictions



4

## Master Plan Update

# 4 Framework

Since the 2016 Texas Capitol Complex Master Plan was adopted, additional design and planning work has taken place for the Capitol Complex, notably the conceptual design for Phase 1. This work includes the George H.W. Bush State Office Building and the 1601 Congress Avenue building, as well as the Texas Mall, underground garage, and accompanying infrastructure. The surrounding context of downtown Austin has also evolved; these changes influence the recommendations of the 2018 Texas Capitol Complex Master Plan Update.

## DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

Some of the most significant development unfolding adjacent to the Capitol Complex is at the University of Texas at Austin (UT), which is primarily located to the north of the Capitol Complex with the UT Dell Medical School, as a part of the city's Innovation Zone, to the east.

The UT Speedway Mall renovation has converted Speedway Avenue into a pedestrian mall and public open space. This gesture extends the important north-south pedestrian spine created by the Texas Mall north of the Capitol Complex through the university campus.

The Dell Medical School anchors a burgeoning health district on the Capitol Complex's east side. This includes several new buildings and open spaces that engage Trinity Street as an active edge and provide a connection to the Capitol Complex through both 17th Street and 18th Street.

Central Health is currently planning for the redevelopment of its Brackenridge campus, just south of the Dell Medical School. This master plan envisions a high density mixed-use development that is organized around a central open space, which would create an important pedestrian and open space connection to the Capitol Complex along 14th Street, through Waterloo Park.

The Waller Creek corridor is also being re-envisioned as a connected civic and ecological resource through downtown Austin. Waterloo Park is an eleven-acre park adjacent to the Capitol Complex that anchors the Waller Creek corridor. Open space and pedestrian connections moving north and south through the corridor as well as into and out of the Capitol Complex are important considerations.

To the south of the Capitol Complex, the City of Austin has begun the Congress Avenue Urban Design Initiative to revitalize this important corridor in downtown Austin. The outcomes of this study will affect the southern gateway to the Capitol Complex



**Figure 4.1**  
Surrounding Development Context

## TEXAS MALL

Through conceptual design in Phase 1, the Texas Mall vision has remained largely the same, though with some design refinements. The mall will replace Congress Avenue with an iconic pedestrian-oriented open space that has an active, civic character.

**The primary update to the Texas Mall design is the creation of a cultural plaza that extends across the northernmost lawn panel between the Texas State History Museum and the new cultural venue at the George H.W. Bush State Office Building. Each building has a large entry plaza to frame this key gateway and views of the Capitol. These plazas also provide outdoor event space for the facilities. The central lawn panel will connect these two plazas with criss-crossing paths to celebrate the programmatic connections and create opportunities for shared events.**

Another benefit to creating the cultural plaza is to reinforce the connection with the UT Blanton Museum of Art, directly across Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard. The three cultural venues will front a dynamic connecting plaza, creating a unique northern terminus to the Texas Mall.



**Figure 4.2**  
Phase 1 Texas Mall Conceptual Design (from Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard, looking south)

# 4 Parking

To provide an updated analysis of the Capitol Complex parking utilization, three new parking data collections were taken. The dates of collection were selected to benchmark against the previous collection dates from the 2016 master plan, as anticipated peak demand for out-of-session and in-session collections. These dates were in October 2016 (out-of-session), and April and May 2017, during the legislative session.

The most significant difference in the Capitol Complex parking utilization analysis was observed during the out-of-session collection. A peak parking demand utilization of eighty percent was observed in October 2016. This was an increase from the sixty-five percent utilization observed in August 2014.

Observations for in-session parking utilization remained similar to previous collections taken. The observed parking demand utilization in April 2017 was eighty-six percent, as compared to eighty-five percent utilization observed in April 2015. The May 2017 collection reflected a utilization of eighty-one percent, up slightly from the utilization of seventy-nine percent observed in May 2015.

In the 2016 master plan, surplus parking from garages in the northeast area of the Capitol Complex was calculated to accommodate a portion of the supply for the 1601 Congress Building. The total calculated surplus was approximately 1,000 spaces. With the updated parking demand numbers, that surplus has reduced to approximately 830 spaces. This reduction still allows the 1601 Congress Building to meet its parking requirements.

Despite the increase in parking demand out of session, the analysis continues to reflect that existing parking facilities located further from the center of the Capitol Complex operate at a lower demand than those in central locations. In particular, parking garages along San Jacinto Boulevard and Trinity Street reflect the lowest rates of utilization. Phases 1 through 3 are proposed to place more convenient parking access in a central location for the Capitol Complex, further reducing the demand on the perimeter facilities. When redevelopment of a site is proposed, this plan recommends the incorporation of parking facilities below-grade where possible and otherwise incorporated into the building design.

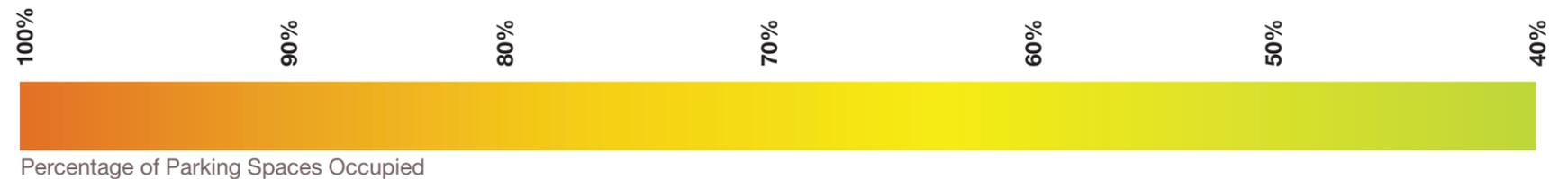
The complete Parking Study Update is available as an appendix to this report under separate cover.



**Figure 4.3**  
Parking Demand During State Legislative Session



**Figure 4.4**  
Parking Demand Between State Legislative Sessions



# Infrastructure

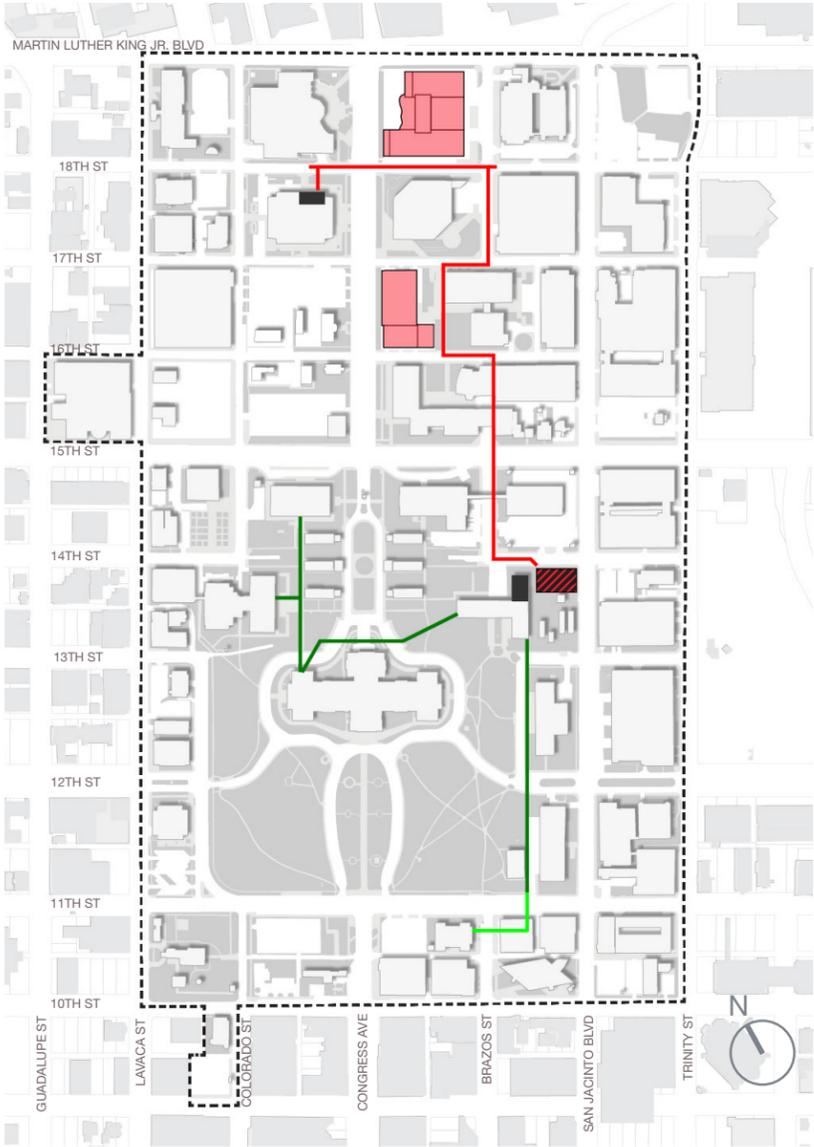
The Capitol Complex Thermal Utility Master Plan was commissioned to identify the utility infrastructure upgrades necessary to support the projected office building development growth in the Capitol Complex. The plan includes review of existing utility conditions, concepts for the future proposed utility distribution systems, and estimates of probable construction cost. This plan incorporates phasing for the future required infrastructure upgrades. The trigger points when additional central plant and distribution assets that are required are based on the projected construction sequence of building square footage.

The Sam Houston Building Central Utility Plant Annex (CUPX) being designed and constructed in Phase 1 will support the first 1.3 million square feet of new buildings. With the addition of chillers, cooling towers, pumps, and associated piping, the CUPX is sized for expansion to support Phase 2 and Phase 3 growth.

During the future Phase A (outlined in the Implementation chapter of this report), the construction of two additional chiller plants will be necessary. The proposed South Central Plant (SCP) is necessary to support the planned growth along 11th Street. The SCP will be relatively small at approximately 2,100 tons of cooling to handle over 700,000 square feet of office buildings. The plant will initially be installed with the required capacity to support concurrent projects with the ability to incrementally increase to the full capacity as buildings are developed.

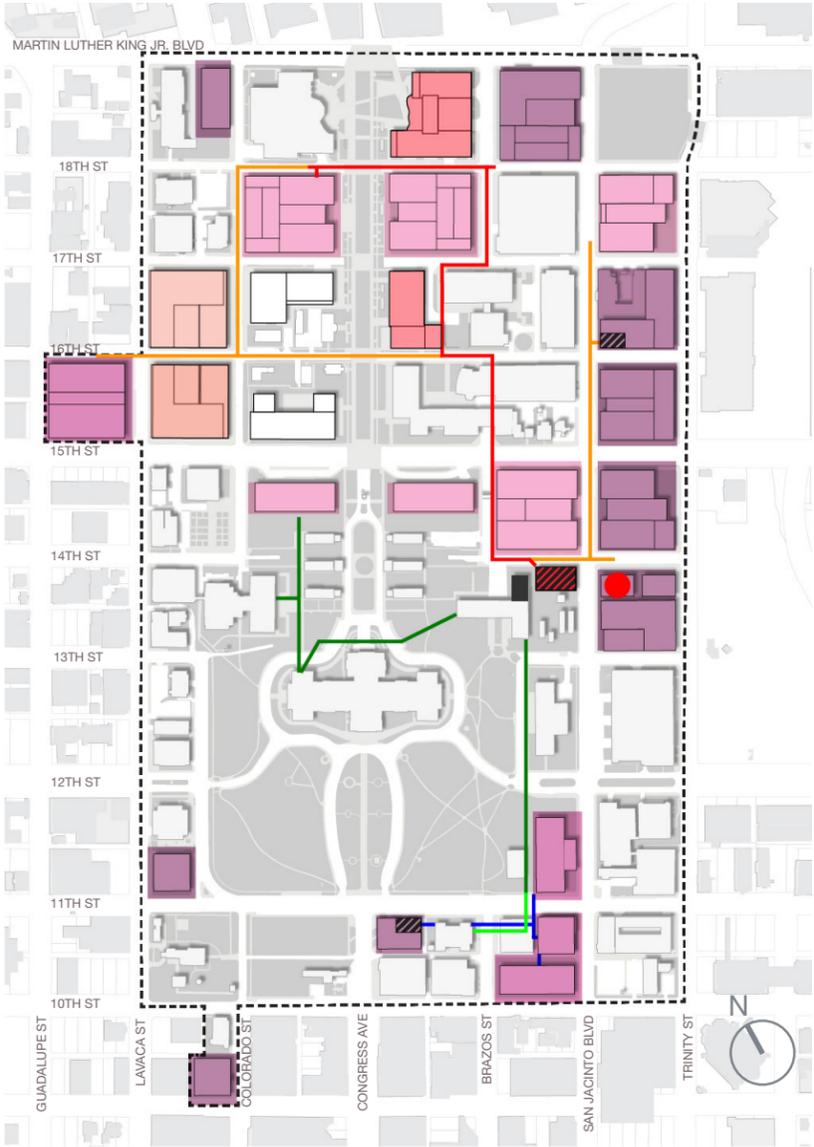
The second chiller plant that would be necessary during the future Phase A is the proposed North Central Plant (NCP). The NCP is necessary to support the planned building growth along San Jacinto Boulevard. The NCP will also be sized to support the lost chilled water capacity of the existing central plants at the Stephen F. Austin and William P. Clements buildings after they are demolished and replaced with new buildings. The NCP will be large at approximately 12,500 tons of cooling to handle over 3,700,000 square feet of office buildings. The NCP will connect to the existing distribution at the CUPX at 14th Street and San Jacinto Boulevard. The plant will initially be installed with the required capacity to support concurrent projects with the ability to incrementally increase to the full capacity as buildings are developed.

Full detail of the Capitol Complex Thermal Utility Master Plan is available as an appendix to this report under separate cover.



**Figure 4.5**  
Existing and Phase 1 Chilled Water Distribution

- Existing tunnel served by SHB Central Utility Plant (CUP)
- Existing direct buried pipe served by CUP
- Phase 1 tunnel served by Phase 1 CUPX
- Existing chiller plant
- Future chiller plant



**Figure 4.6**  
Full Build-out Chilled Water Distribution

- Existing tunnel served by SHB Central Utility Plant (CUP)
- Existing direct buried pipe served by CUP
- Phase 1 tunnel served by Phase 1 CUPX
- Future tunnel served by SFA plant, CUPX, and NCP
- Future tunnel served by CUP and SCP
- Existing chiller plant
- Future chiller plant
- Future thermal energy storage (TES) tank

# 4 Ground-Level Uses

As the Capitol Complex evolves and transforms with development, consideration of the current and future ground-level uses will become increasingly important. Ground-level uses complement and activate the pedestrian experience in the Capitol Complex.

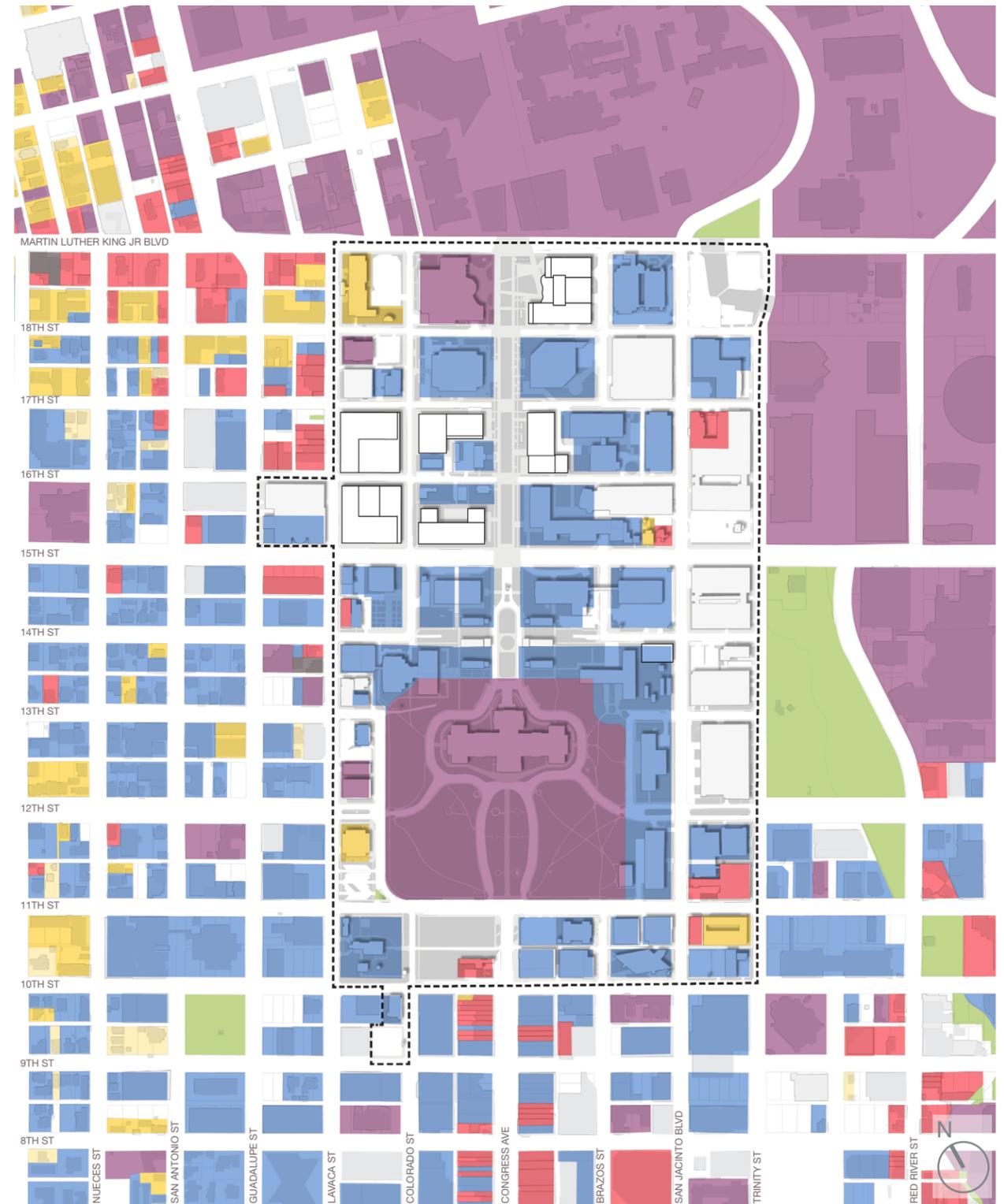
As shown in Figure 4.7 and Figure 4.8, the primary land and building uses within the Capitol Complex are civic, office, and parking. The numerous surface parking lots and parking garages are prime development sites as new parking is constructed underground to replace them. As sites are developed, the Capitol Complex will begin to have more diversity in uses with mixed-use opportunities. As shown in Figure 4.9, the Texas Facilities Commission and other state offices control the majority of the building sites in the Capitol Complex, so there is great opportunity to establish complementary ground-level uses to aid in placemaking and creating active corridors and nodes.

The Texas Mall in particular will be a unique and vibrant environment with opportunities for new types of events and festivals, bringing locally and regionally significant events to the heart of the Capitol Complex in downtown Austin.

At a minimum, ground-level food service and convenience retail will be required to support the needs of an increased population of employees and visitors in the Capitol Complex. However, to create a truly pedestrian-oriented environment with activity beyond normal business hours, strategically located cafés, food trucks, exhibits, and retail will all be necessary. A future development strategy requires thoughtful consideration of ground-level uses and policies to establish a place that invites visitors, in addition to state employees, to spend time in and near the Capitol Complex on evenings and weekends.

**Figure 4.7**  
Existing Land Use

- Civic / campus
- Office
- Commercial
- Multi-family residential
- Single family residential
- Open space
- Industrial





**Figure 4.8**  
Existing Building Use

- Civic / cultural
- Office
- Institutional
- Retail
- Food / bar
- Residential
- Hotel / conference
- Parking structure
- Phase 1-3 buildings



**Figure 4.9**  
State and TFC Controlled Buildings

- TFC building
- Phases 1-3 (Future TFC)
- State parking garage
- Other state building
- Non-state building

# 4

## FOOD SERVICE

Future employee and visitor growth in the Capitol Complex will require additional food service. For Phase 1, a dining study projected a need of almost 9,000 square feet of food service space for the two new buildings. Many future buildings will also require portions of their ground floors to be dedicated to food service. To keep up with employee growth and potentially cater to visitors as well, three to ten percent of new ground floor space may need to be designated as some sort of dining.

The Business Enterprises of Texas (BET) is a federally sponsored, state-administered program that helps Texans who are blind or visually impaired to set up a business managing cafeteria or food vending facilities. BET currently manages the majority of the state-run food venues within the Capitol Complex and is also able to contract with different types of outside vendors to bring greater diversity of food options as future facilities open.

Currently, none of the existing food service operated by the state regularly offer dinner, and few of them are easily accessible to the public. With growth and evolution in the character of the Capitol Complex, the types of food offerings may shift to more traditional cafés and restaurants rather than primarily food courts. More diverse food options would have broader appeal to the public as well as state employees and would serve people visiting the mall or exploring the Capitol Complex on evenings and weekends.

As shown in Figure 4.10, several locations throughout the Capitol Complex have been identified as potential options for future food service. Most of the proposed food service locations are located in buildings that will be constructed in Phases 1 through 3. The new food service will support the large transfer of state employees into the Capitol Complex, reinforce the public realm of the Texas Mall, and build onto the commercial corridor along Lavaca Street.

Locating some type of food service near the health district to the east will also draw people from the medical school and reinforce the public realm connection.

New development at the south end of the Capitol Complex is near the downtown Congress Avenue corridor, which is rich with commercial food options. Additionally, new development sites here are smaller than those on the north side of the Capitol Complex, generating only a modest increase in state employees. Therefore, additional food service need in this area is more limited. Only one additional food service location is likely to be needed south of 15th Street.



- Capitol Complex food service operated by BET**
- 1 Stephen F. Austin Café\* (3,878 SF)
  - 2 William B. Travis Café (3,934 SF)
  - 3 Clements Café (2,239 SF)
  - 4 James Rudder Snack Bar (1,092 SF)
- Capitol Complex food service not operated by BET**
- 5 Story of Texas Café
  - 6 Capitol Grill
- Commercial food vendors
- Proposed future food service locations
- Breakfast
  - Lunch
  - Dinner
  - Snacks
- \* Not open to the public

**Figure 4.10**  
Existing and Proposed Food Service Locations

## OPEN SPACE FRAMEWORK

Open space forms the heart of the Capitol Complex with ground-level uses responding to the primary structuring landscapes. For example, the 2018 master plan update guidelines recommend active uses such as food service and public lobbies to proliferate along major lawns, plazas, and pedestrian paths. Alternatively, these types of active uses are incompatible with existing and proposed parking and service landscapes. Therefore, locating ground-level building uses will require thoughtful study of how they interact with the nearby open spaces. Landscape types in this network are defined in Figure 4.11.

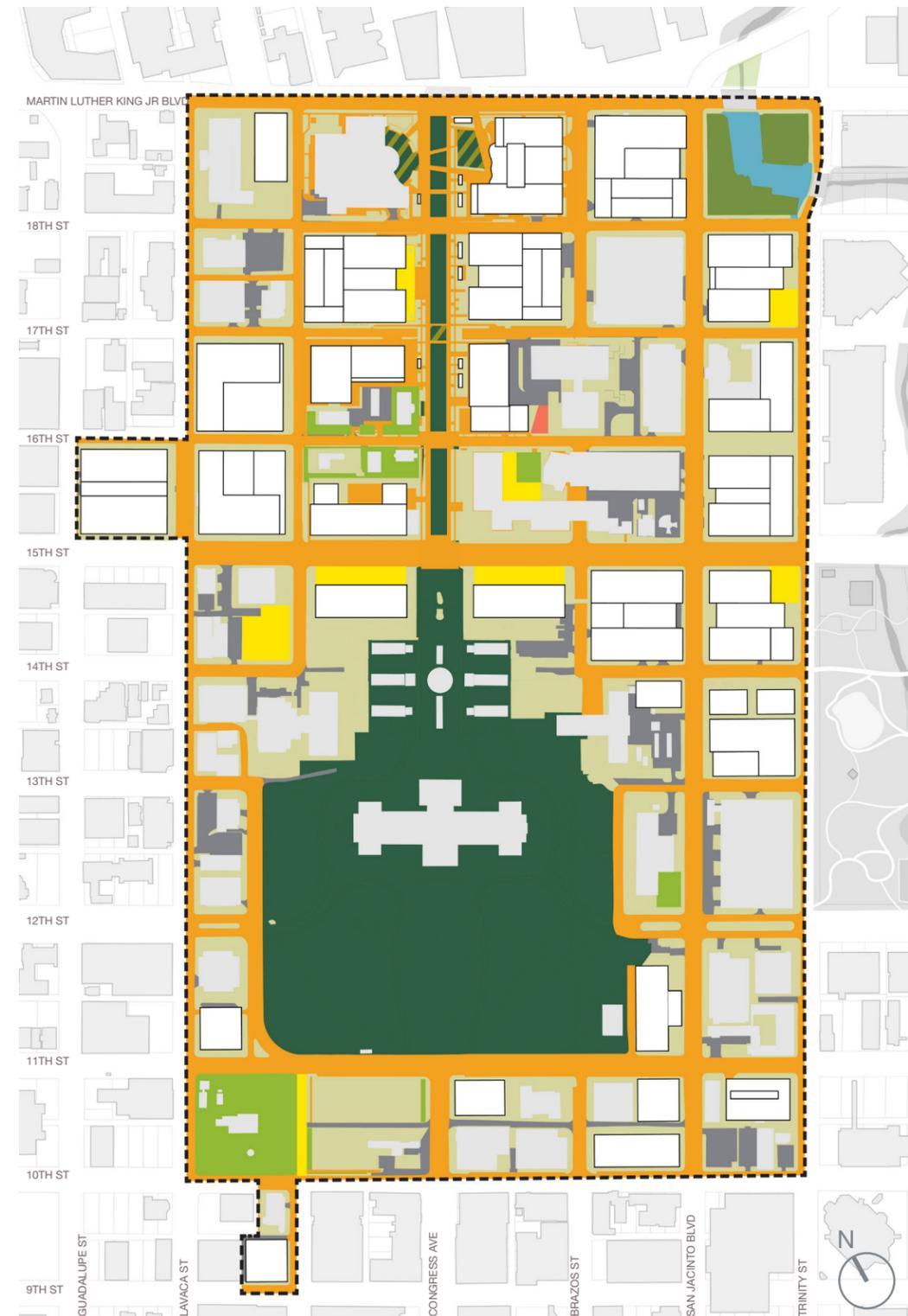
### Texas Mall

The Texas Mall will be a central event and activity space with pedestrian paths and iconic lawn panels stitching the Capitol Complex together. Future active ground-level uses such as public lobbies, exhibit spaces, cafés, and convenience retail located around the mall will help to reinforce and activate this key civic open space. As buildings along the mall are programmed and designed, ground-level uses at the mall edges should be configured to locate these active uses thoughtfully to connect them into the larger landscape network.

Specific guidelines for ground-level uses along the mall, and elsewhere in the Capitol Complex, are described in the Use Zone Guidelines section, in the Design Guidelines chapter.

**Figure 4.11**  
Open Space Framework

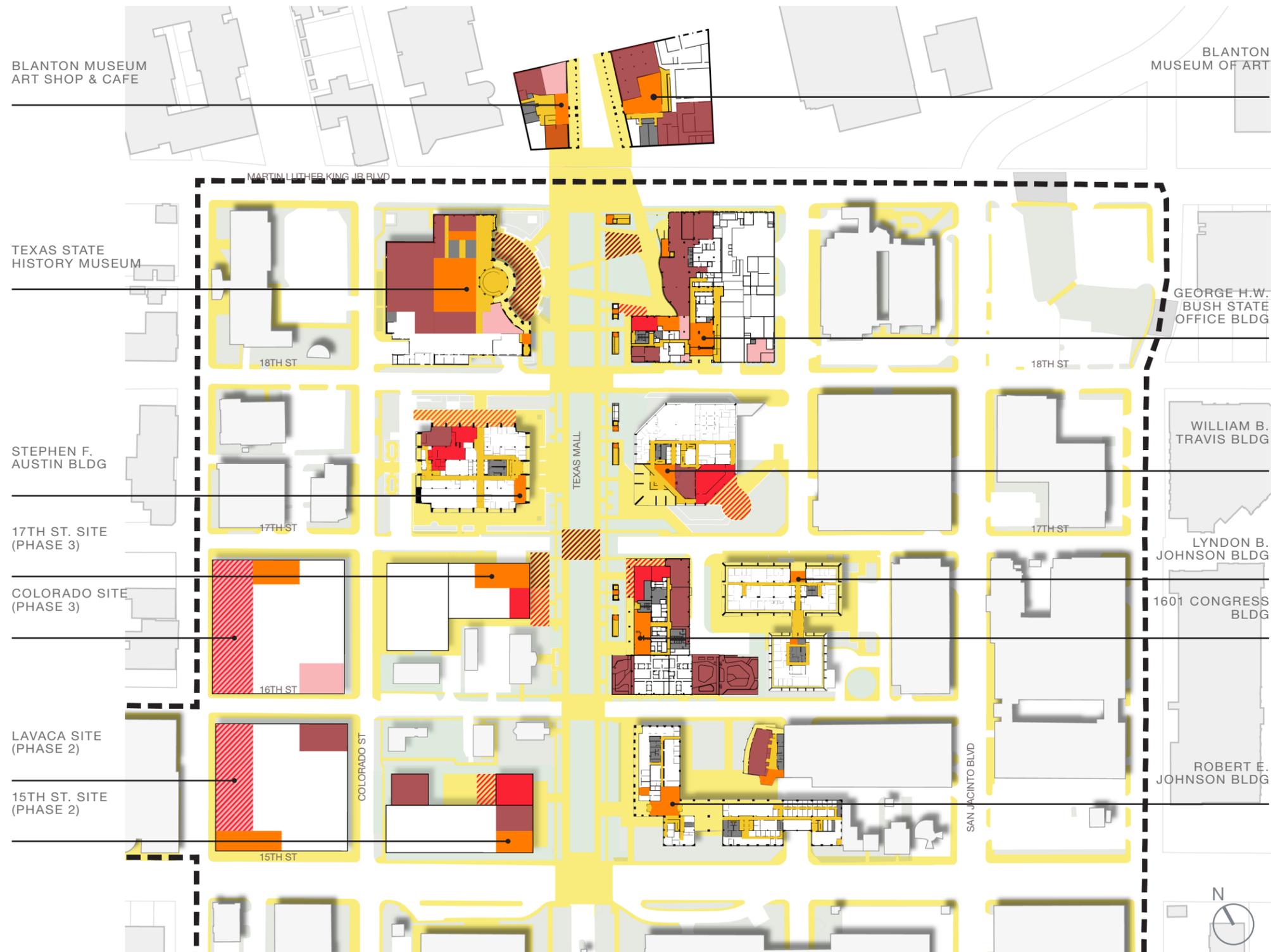
-  Event space
-  Civic lawn
-  Plaza
-  Playground
-  Garden
-  Waller Creek Open Space
-  General landscape
-  Circulation path
-  Parking / service





**Figure 4.12**  
Existing Ground Floor Public Realm

- Exterior pedestrian circulation
- Interior pedestrian circulation
- Lobby / customer service
- Restrooms / kitchens
- Food service
- Exterior dining areas
- Events / exhibitions
- Exterior event area
- Retail
- Retail or food service



**Figure 4.13**  
Proposed Phase 1-3 Ground Floor Public Realm

- Exterior pedestrian circulation
- Interior pedestrian circulation
- Lobby / customer service
- Restrooms / kitchens
- Food service
- Exterior dining areas
- Events / exhibitions
- Exterior event area
- Retail
- Retail or food service

# 4

## EVENT RESOURCES

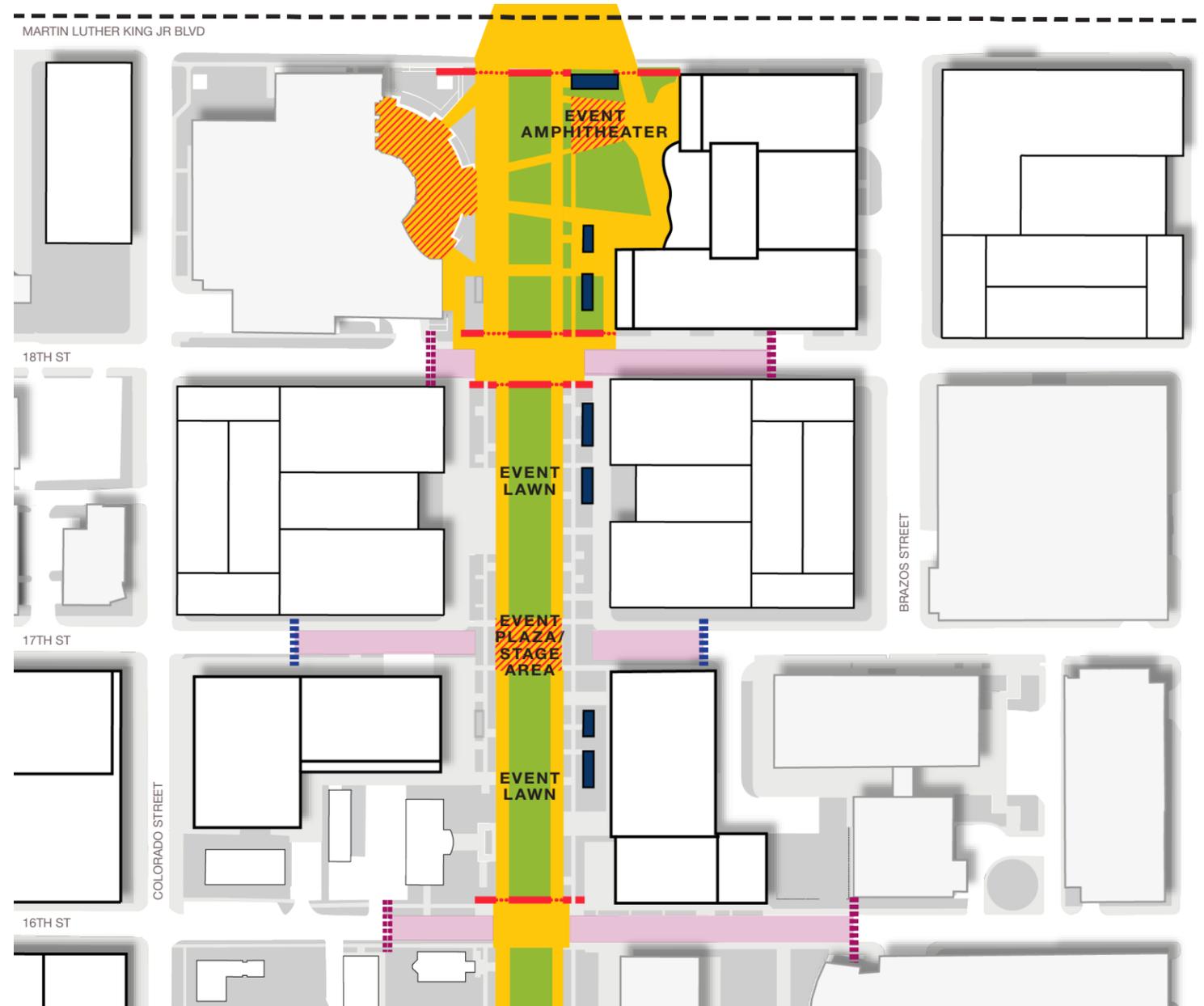
With the completion of the first three blocks of the Texas Mall and other landscape improvements, the Capitol Complex will have the ability to host a variety of events, from large events like the Texas Book Festival to more intimate gatherings like yoga classes or lectures. The conceptual design for Phase 1 has included several resources to support various types and sizes of events. These resources are shown in Figure 4.14 and include:

- An event amphitheater is located on the cultural plaza in front of the new George H.W. State Office Building. An electrical panel will be provided for specialty events and lighting.
- An event plaza / stage is located at 17th Street and the mall. The lawn panel to the south slopes up from the plaza to create amphitheater-like seating opportunities. The lawn panel to the north of 17th Street can also be used as a space for people to sit or stand on flat ground.
- Retractable bollards and seat wall barriers are located where streets intersect the mall to protect pedestrians and prevent vehicles from driving onto the mall during events. However, the bollards can be temporarily lowered to allow emergency access, service, and set up and tear down for events.
- 18th and 16th Streets can be closed off to traffic near the mall to allow safe pedestrian movement north and south along the mall for large events, such as the Texas Book Festival or races. At 17th Street, the control points for garage access can also be configured to allow access when necessary to maintain security.
- Public restrooms will be provided in buildings along the mall during business hours, and portable toilets can be located on closed side streets during large events.

## PUBLIC SPACE USE POLICIES

It is recommended that policies be enacted to maintain the character and quality of the Capitol Complex public spaces as increased numbers of visitors and events are attracted to the improved public realm. The policies may also apply to other public spaces in the Capitol Complex as appropriate. The following policies should be considered:

- The mall will provide a unique civic space for many types of events, some different from those that have typically occurred in the Capitol Complex, including the sale of food and goods on public property.
- Resources to support events will be provided throughout the mall and elsewhere throughout the Capitol Complex.
- The mall will be designed to be secured during events using barricades and road closures.
- The mall will be designed to be durable to the impacts of large events and gatherings.



**Figure 4.14**  
Mall Event Resources

- |  |                                 |  |                    |
|--|---------------------------------|--|--------------------|
|  | Seat wall barriers              |  | Road closure areas |
|  | Retractable bollards            |  | Event lawn         |
|  | Pedestrian garage access        |  | Plaza or walkway   |
|  | Vehicular garage access control |  | Event space        |
|  | Temporary road block            |  |                    |





**Figure 4.15**  
Conceptual Rendering of the Capitol Complex Full  
Build-out (looking northwest)



# 5

## Implementation

# 5 Phasing Strategy

## PHASING CONSIDERATIONS

The 2016 Texas Capitol Complex Master Plan did not recommend phasing beyond Phases 1 through 3. The 2018 master plan update further explores the considerations that will influence phasing in the long term.

### Existing Building Condition

The Texas Facilities Commission monitors building conditions using a Facilities Condition Index (FCI), which measures the ratio of the cost of necessary maintenance to the replacement cost of the building. The higher the FCI, the higher the cost of repairs and the more likely the building is to be replaced rather than upgraded.

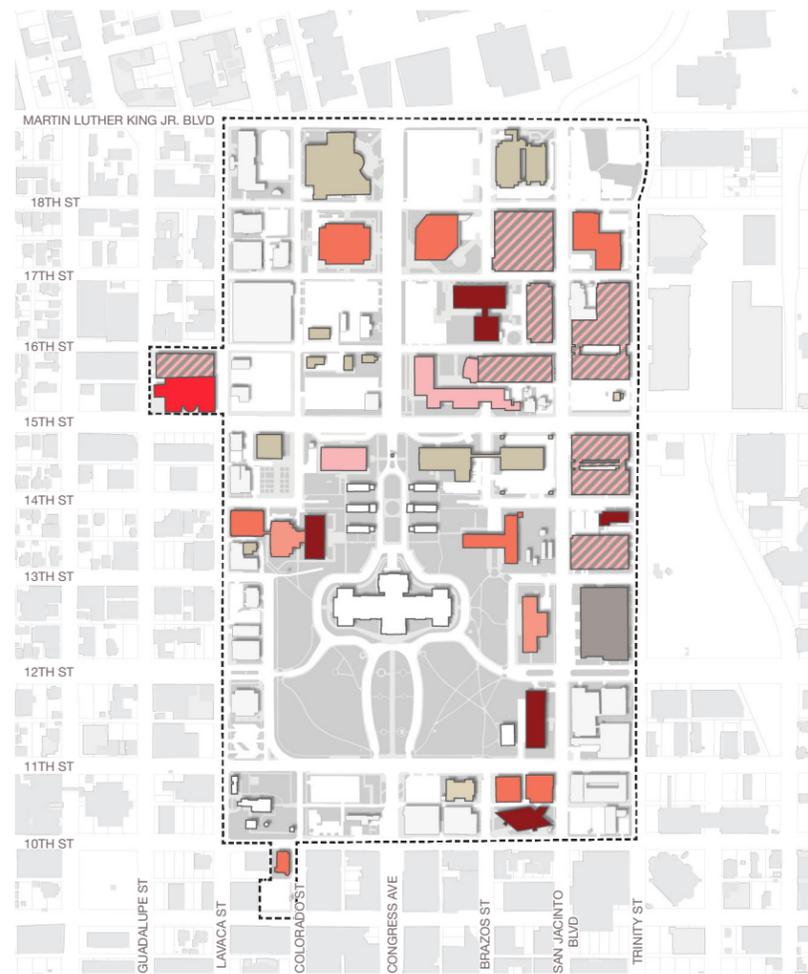
Between 2014 and 2016, the Texas Facilities Commission made significant investments in many of the buildings in the Capitol Complex. This effort upgraded buildings to bring most buildings into a lower, and more acceptable, FCI range. The only buildings currently remaining that are above 30 percent FCI are along San Jacinto Boulevard near the south edge of the Capitol Complex.

Parking garages are not currently included in the FCI assessment, but many are nearing the end of their useful life.

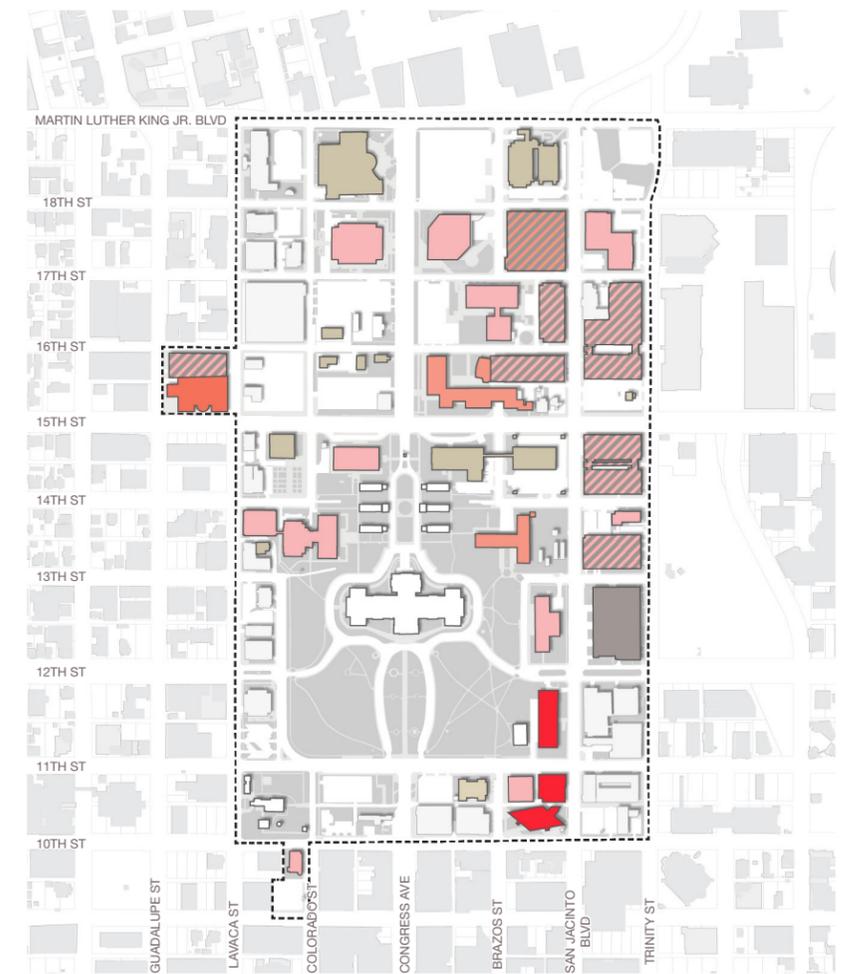
Consideration of building investment, current condition, age, efficiency, suitability, and conformance to master plan is necessary to determine which buildings are most likely to require replacement in the near-term and which buildings are unlikely to be replaced until many years into the future.

#### Facilities Condition Index

- > 40%
- 30-39%
- 20-29%
- 10-19%
- < 10%
- FCI unavailable
- Parking garage



**Figure 5.1**  
2014 Facility Condition Data



**Figure 5.2**  
2016 Facility Condition Data

## Historic Resources

The rich cultural history of the Capitol Complex includes significant historic architectural resources. Development near sites designated as National Historic Landmark, National Register Historic Place, or National Register Historic District requires careful consideration.

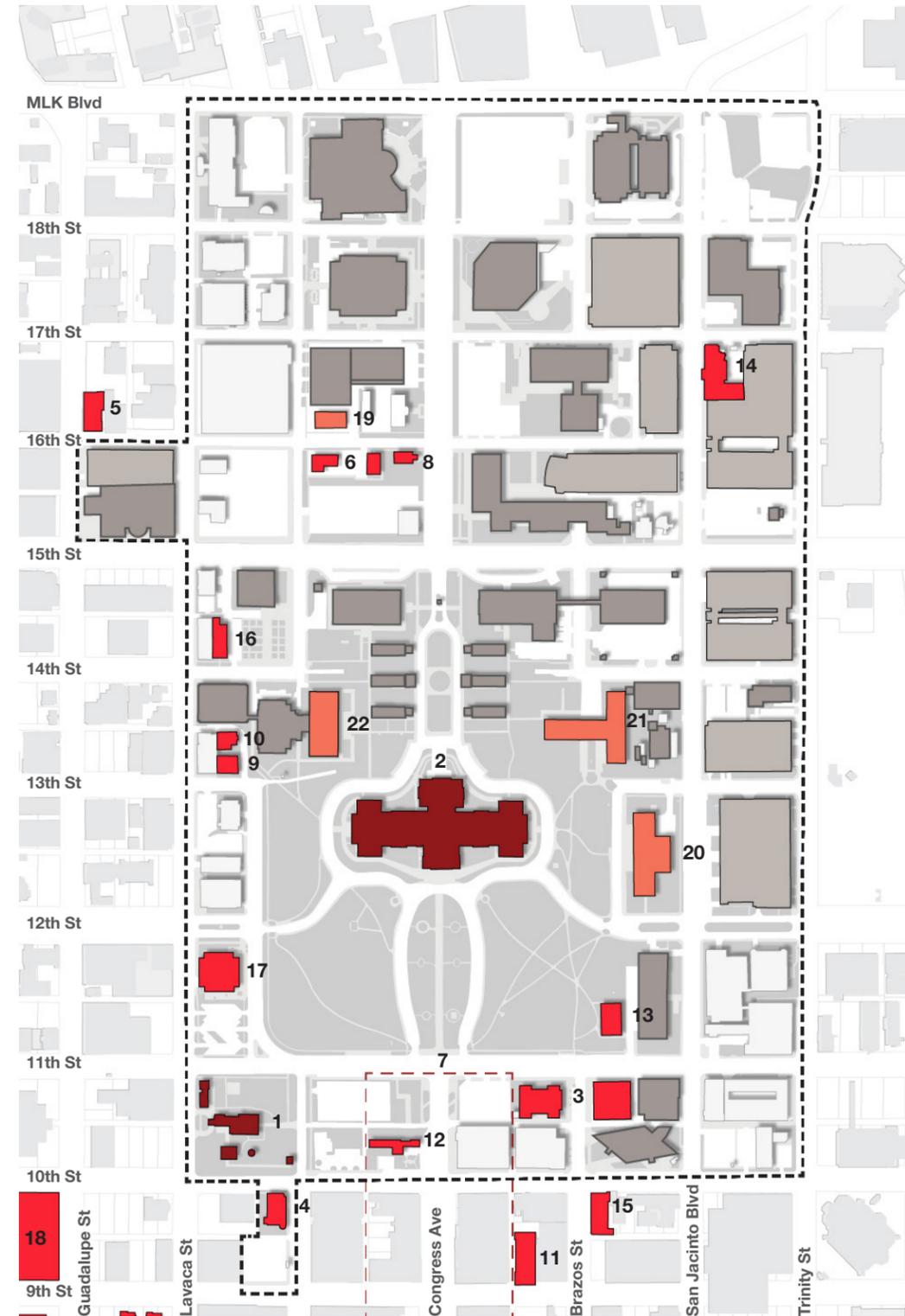
In collaboration with the Texas Historical Commission, the project team identified several additional structures as potentially historically significant. These buildings should be preserved and respected to celebrate the architectural history of the Capitol Complex. In addition, any buildings over fifty years of age may be eligible for historical status, and therefore should be studied prior to redevelopment.

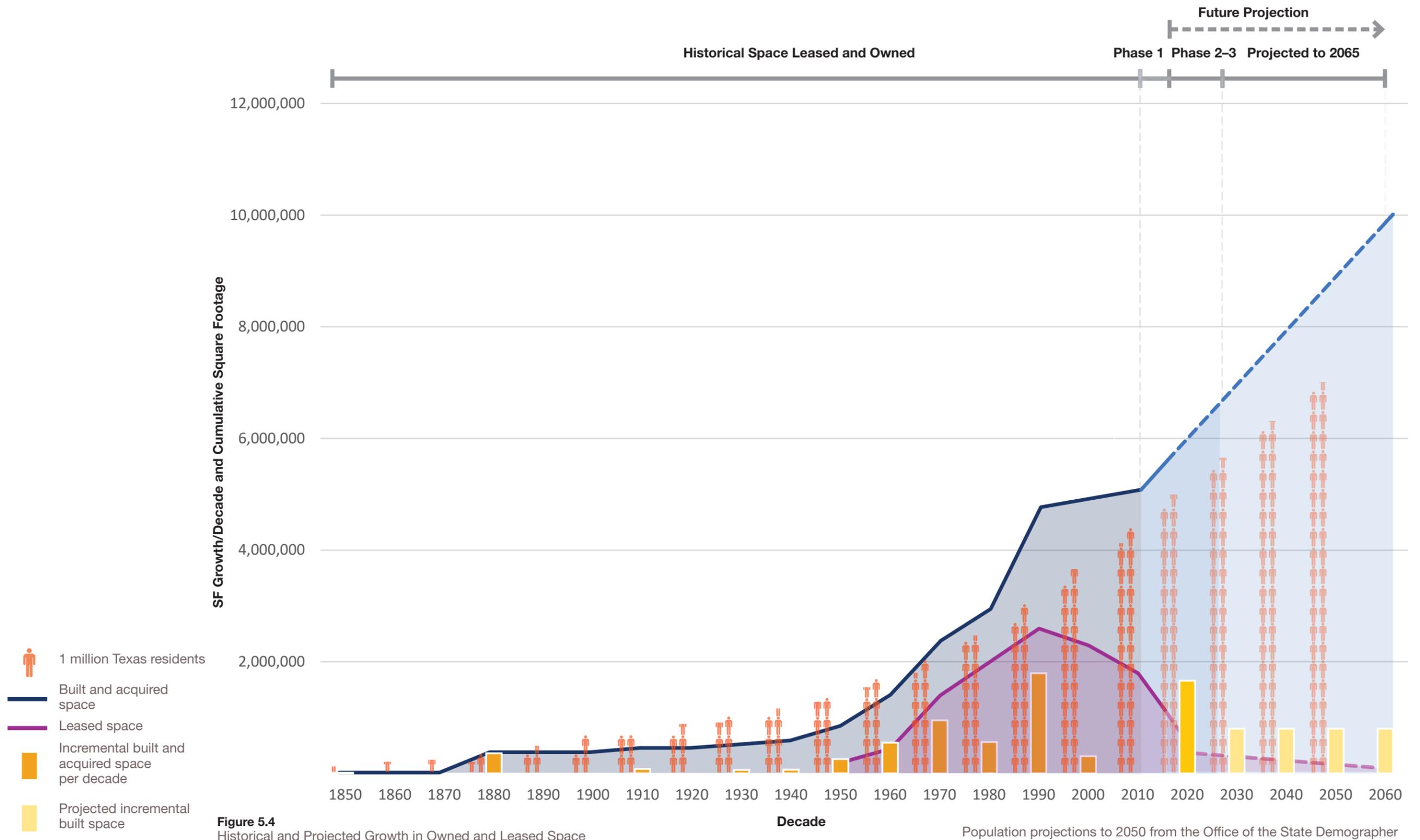
	SITE	YEAR DESIGNATED
1	Texas Governor's Mansion	1970
2	Texas State Capitol	1970
3	1918 State Office Building and 1933 State Highway Building	1998
4	Austin Daily Tribune Building (Ernest O. Thompson)	2000
5	<i>Bertram Store</i>	2012
6	Carrington-Covert House	1970
7	<i>Congress Avenue Historic District</i>	1978
8	Gethsemane Lutheran Church	1970
9	<i>Goodman Building</i>	1973
10	John Hancock House	1973
11	<i>Millett Opera House</i>	1978
12	<i>Old Bakery</i>	1969
13	Old Land Office Building	1970
14	<i>Scholz Garten</i>	1979
15	<i>St. Mary's Cathedral</i>	1973
16	<i>Wahrenberger House</i>	1978
17	<i>Westgate Tower</i>	2010
18	<i>Wooldridge Park</i>	1979
19	Elrose Apartments	
20	Lorenzo de Zavala State Archives and Library Building	
21	Sam Houston Building	
22	Supreme Court Building	

*Italic indicates non-State owned*

**Figure 5.3**  
Historic Resources

- National Historic Landmark
- National Register Historic Place
- National Register Historic District
- Potential historic building





**Figure 5.4**  
Historical and Projected Growth in Owned and Leased Space

Population projections to 2050 from the Office of the State Demographer

## CAPITOL COMPLEX GROWTH

A primary planning objective is to consolidate state office space into buildings owned by the state through the Texas Facilities Commission, rather than leasing space throughout Austin. Over time, the Texas Facilities Commission and its predecessor agencies have steadily increased the amount of space they own and operate. As Texas government has developed and grown, more space has been required to accommodate staff. This need has been accommodated through both acquisition and constructing buildings.

Until the 1990s, leased space increased to assist in providing space for employee offices. However, since then, efforts have been successful to replace leased space with owned space to save money and provide greater financial stability for the state.

Phases 1 through 3 will accommodate a large amount of the current state office need in the near future, but more built space in the Capitol Complex may become necessary to meet future needs. A longer-term phasing strategy is described below to address this future growth.

## BUILDING AND ASSOCIATED LANDSCAPE PHASING

### Building Sites

Beyond Phases 1 through 3, development sites were organized into phases A, B, and C.

- **Phase A includes potentially nearer-term development, comprised of existing parking lots and garages as well as previously identified development projects.**
- **Phase B includes the poor FCI buildings on San Jacinto Boulevard and 11th Street that will require replacement.**
- **Phase C includes development sites that are unlikely to be developed in the near term. The existing buildings on these sites still have significant useful life or are on sensitive sites that will be more expensive and difficult to develop. When redeveloping the Texas Workforce Commission sites, special considerations are necessary due to their federal status.**

### Parking

As existing parking lots and structures are redeveloped into buildings, the parking demand will be met with new parking facilities. These will include the new underground parking structure in Phase 1 and 2, as well as parking associated with future individual building projects.

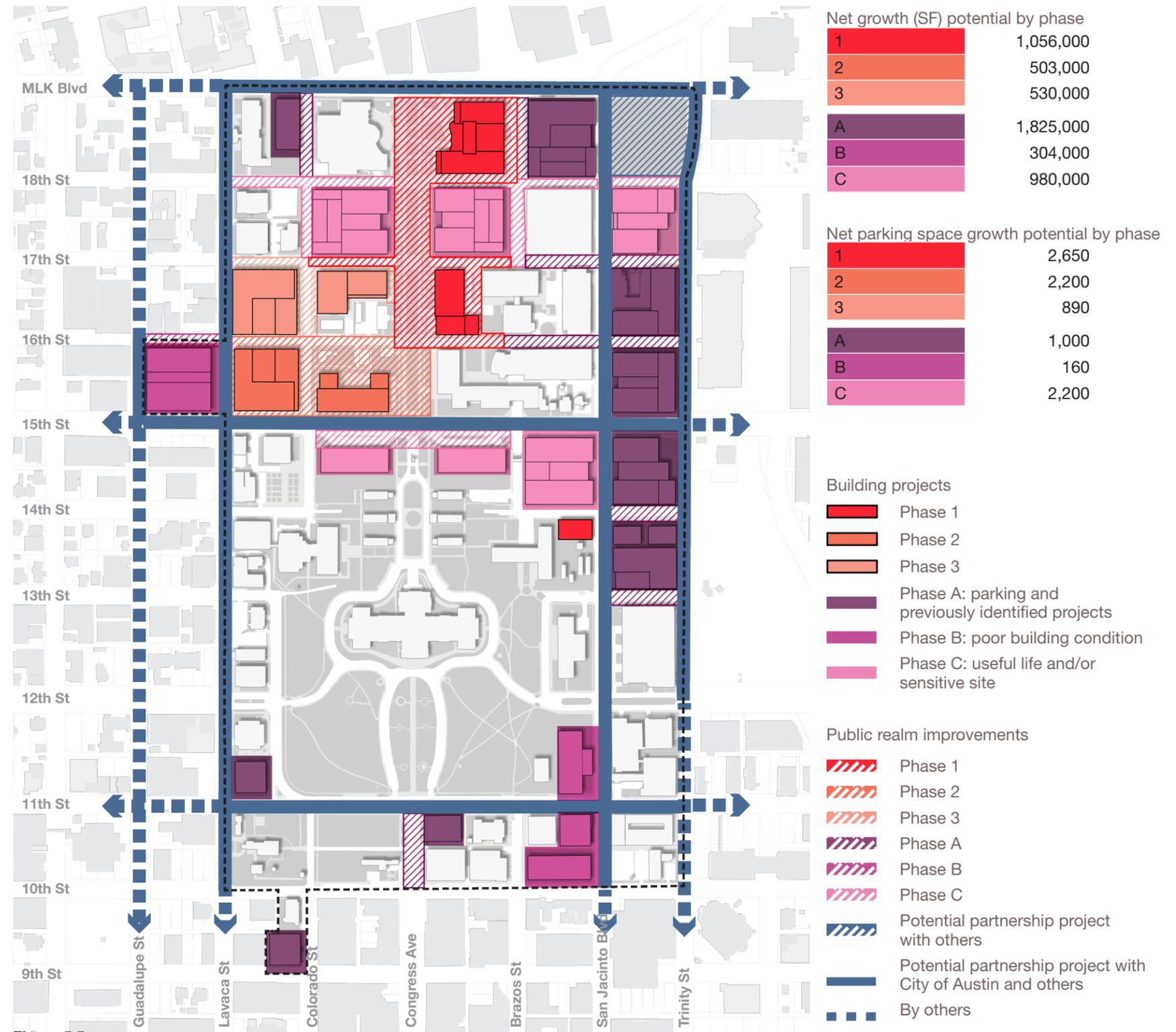


Figure 5.5  
Building Projects

## Public Realm

Public realm improvements have been identified along with the associated building projects. Most streetscape improvements and major landscape improvements such as the Texas Mall will be completed in their associated building phase groups. The exception to this approach is for major streets and the Waller Creek parcel at the northeast corner of the Capitol Complex.

Fifteenth Street, Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard, Guadalupe Street, Lavaca Street, San Jacinto Boulevard, and Trinity Street are important streets to all of downtown Austin. They will need to be improved in a comprehensive way so improvements are contiguous, rather than block-by-block as building projects are completed. Where these streets intersect with the Capitol Complex, they will need to be approached as a partnership with the City of Austin and others.

The Waller Creek parcel is envisioned as a park landscape that will be developed with other entities as a green gateway to the Capitol Complex.

## NEXT STEPS

To successfully implement many of the street and public realm improvements, it is recommended to closely coordinate with the Texas State Preservation Board, the city, surrounding property owners, and other partners.

Several improvements will require a significant amount of comprehensive coordination. These items are of varying priorities; some may need to be addressed sooner than others. It is expected that they will continue to be studied in the future 2020 Texas Capitol Complex Master Plan Update.

- Cultural plaza crosswalk across Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard
- Crosswalk between the Capitol grounds and the Texas Mall, across 15th Street
- 18th Street bicycle lanes
- Trinity Street and San Jacinto Boulevard street improvements
- Waller Creek block park

In addition to coordination, it is recommended that a more detailed schematic signage plan be undertaken in the near future.



**Figure 5.6**  
Phase 1 1601 Congress Avenue Conceptual Design (view of the  
cafe overlooking the mall)



A large, bold, white number '6' is centered on a solid red rectangular background. The number is rendered in a clean, sans-serif font.

# Design Guidelines

# 6 Purpose and Compliance

## PURPOSE

The Capitol Complex Design Guidelines capture the design intent of the master plan and provide guidance to designers as new state buildings and public spaces are built over time. They provide the Texas State Preservation Board, Joint Oversight Committee on Government Facilities, and Texas Facilities Commission with the tools to make decisions and give direction on development of the complex.

The chapter is organized into the following sections:

- **Urban Design Guidelines**
- **Architectural Design Guidelines**
- **Open Space and Landscape Design Guidelines**
- **Monument Guidelines**
- **Signage and Wayfinding Guidelines**

Each section includes several overarching principles which express the general intent of the plan and desired effect of design decisions. Following the principles, there are instructions outlining specific design requirements which, together with the principles, will lead to a cohesive, attractive, comfortable, and functional Capitol Complex.

## COMPLIANCE

In order to ensure there is compliance with these design guidelines, proposed building designs and landscape projects will be reviewed by the Texas State Preservation Board and the Joint Oversight Committee on Government Facilities. **Monument designs will be reviewed and approved by the Texas State Preservation Board and placements will be coordinated with, and approved by, the Texas Facilities Commission. Historical accuracy of monuments will be reviewed and approved by the Texas Historical Commission.**

**Members of the Texas State Preservation Board include the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Speaker of the House, and the Chairs of the Senate and House Administration Committees. The Joint Oversight Committee on Government Facilities consists of three State Senators and three State Representatives.**

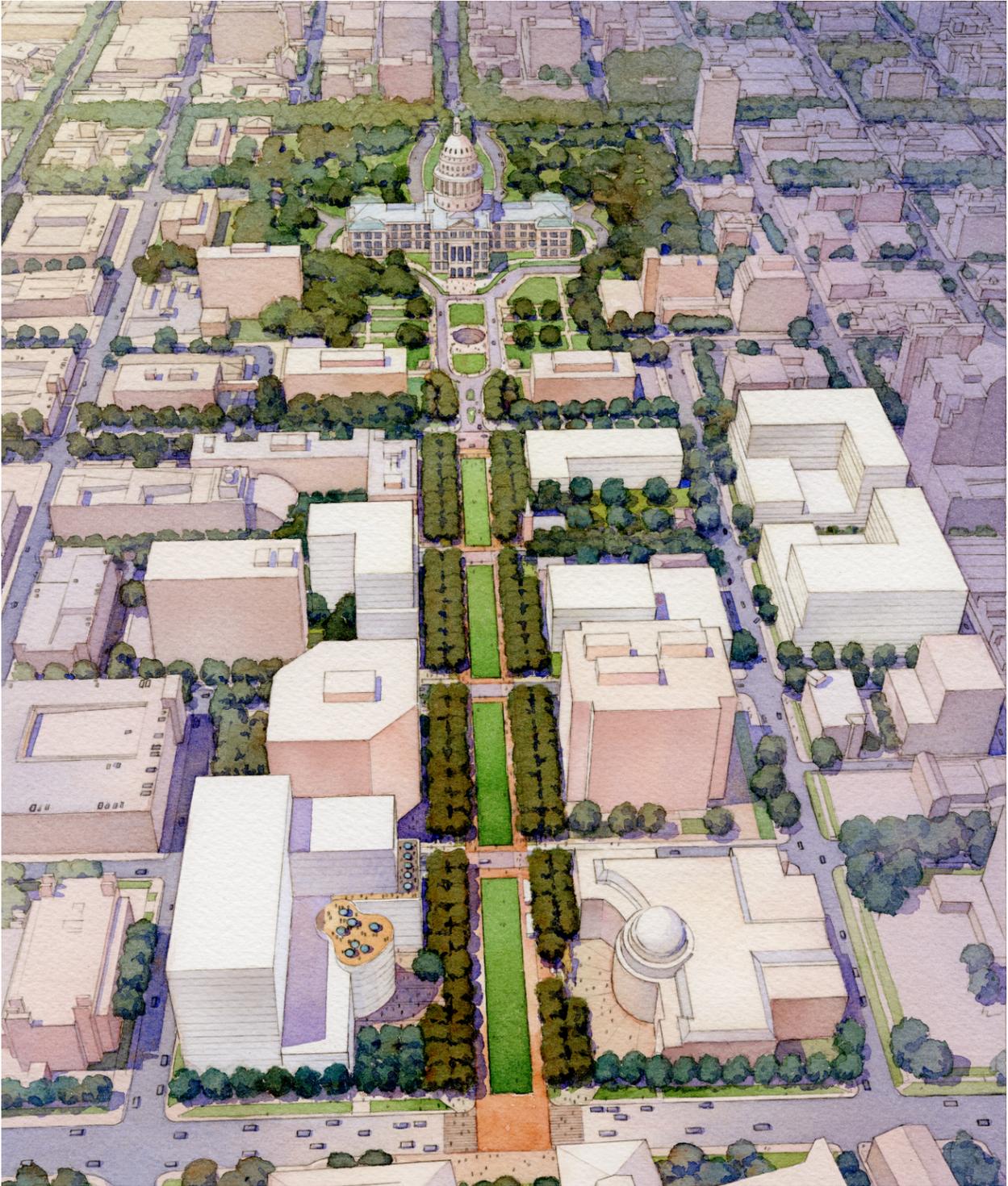
**Because the building design and landscape project design process requires professional expertise, and in order to ensure compliance, the Texas State Preservation Board and Joint Oversight Committee on Government Facilities will be assisted by a panel of experts. The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Speaker of the House will each appoint a panelist, for a total of three experts. These experts should be selected from the leaders in the fields of architecture or landscape architecture in Texas, such as deans or former deans of schools of architecture, or highly recognized design award winners. The experts will serve on the panel for a term defined by the elected official who made the appointment, so long as the elected official remains in office. Expert panelists, and their firms, are prohibited from professionally engaging in the work they are asked to evaluate.**

**Review and approval should be based solely on the evaluation of compliance with design guidelines and not on personal preference. The experts do not possess the authority to make changes to, or deviate from, the Capitol Complex Master Plan design guidelines. On any given project, the expert panel should meet to review projects at the following intervals:**

1. At the end of Conceptual Design;
2. At the end of Schematic Design; and
3. At the end of Design Development, if deemed appropriate.

**Expert panelists may be asked to participate in design work sessions to provide input and guidance to the design professionals. After the expert panel has determined and documented that the proposed project complies with the design guidelines, the project and the panelists' determinations will be sent to the Texas State Preservation Board and the Joint Oversight Committee on Government Facilities for review and formal approval. Formal approval will be sought after Conceptual Design, Schematic Design, and if deemed appropriate at the end of Design Development. Conceptual and Schematic Design phases may be combined into one request for formal approval. Additional review and approval may be required if substantial changes are made at a later stage of the design process.**

A primary consideration for selection of architects and landscape architects for Capitol Complex projects should be their demonstrated ability to work within a master plan and design guidelines, and their expressed commitment to work specifically within the framework of the Texas Capitol Complex Master Plan and Design Guidelines to produce a building or landscape consistent with the historic significance of the Texas State Capitol and to enhance the Capitol Complex.



Courtesy of Timothy Wells

Bird's eye view of the Capitol Complex with proposed phase 1-3 buildings.

# 6

## URBAN DESIGN PRINCIPLE 4

# Functionality

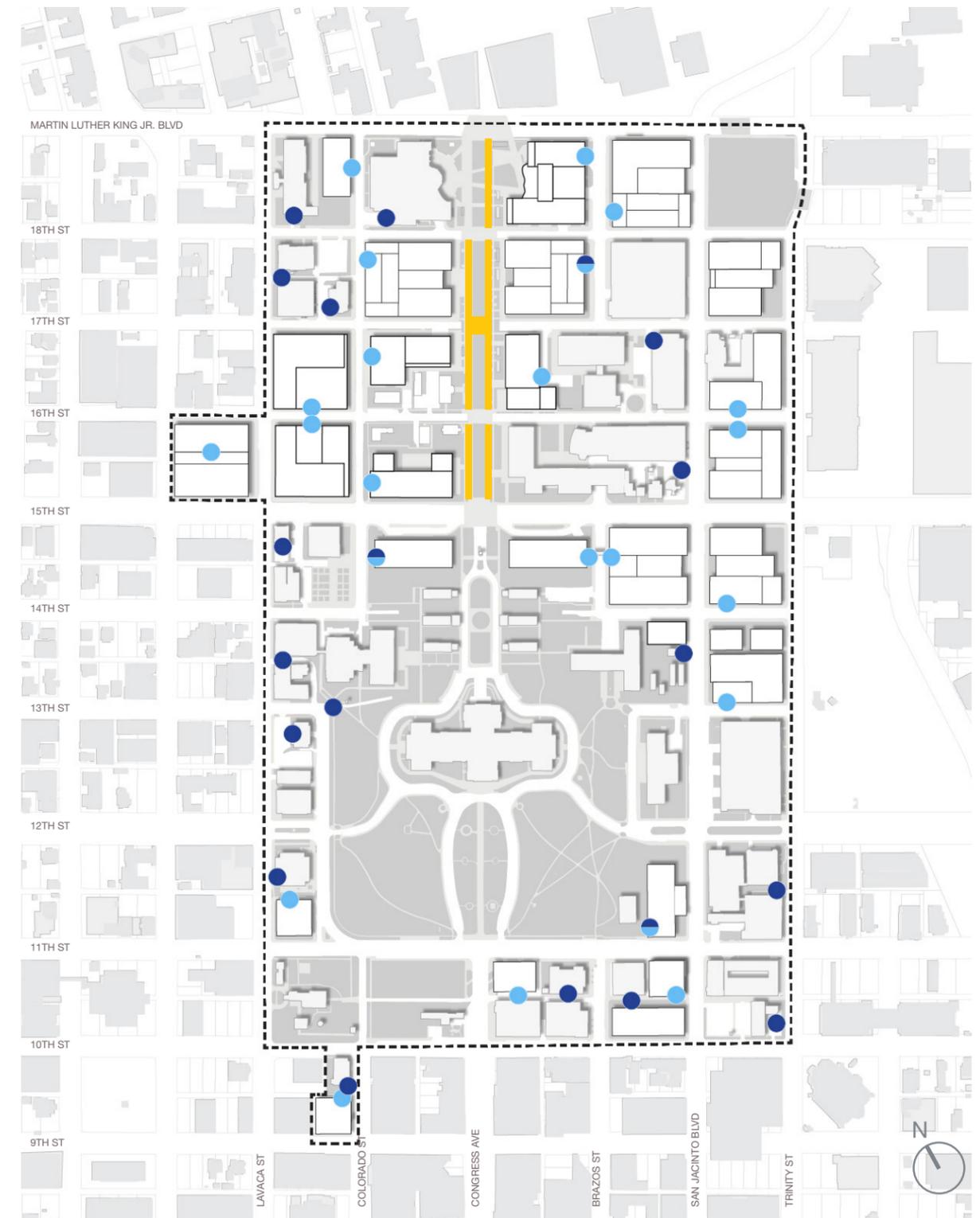
Balance pedestrian needs with functional needs of service, security, and vehicles within the Capitol Complex.

The 2018 Texas Capitol Complex Master Plan Update reviewed the previous service and emergency access locations in relation to the Phases 1–3 Proof-of-Concept Study, the Phase 1 design development, and a detailed traffic impact analysis. A reevaluation of below-grade parking access located primary entrances to the Phase 1 garage on 17th Street. At the Texas Mall, 17th Street will not be a through-street but will instead provide access directly into the garage from either side. The result is a two-block continuous stretch of mall that can only be accessed by vehicles in case of emergency or for limited service requirements. Additionally, the block of the Texas Mall between 18th Street and Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard will have no through-traffic. It will contain a controlled bus drop-off along the west side with the east side functioning as a pedestrian zone with emergency access only.

Since the 2016 master plan, minor adjustments have been made to some potential service locations, as outlined in Figure 6.1. Service locations should be located along alleys where possible or on smaller side streets that already contain parking or service zones. Primary pedestrian routes and sensitive areas such as historic structures should generally be avoided for service access.

**Figure 6.1**  
Service and Emergency Access

- Existing service
- Potential service
- Emergency access only



## URBAN DESIGN PRINCIPLE 5

# Mobility

Ensure safe and efficient mobility by providing multiple modes of transportation and access throughout the Capitol Complex.

An important priority for the future of the Capitol Complex is to foster a vibrant multi-modal district with a range of transportation options. Over time, the increase in state employees and visitors to the Capitol Complex will necessitate transportation improvements to accommodate this additional mobility need.

Downtown Austin is also evolving its transportation network with new visions for streets, as well as for pedestrian, bicycle, and transit infrastructure. The 2018 master plan update anticipates opportunities to connect with and complement the city's plans.

### PEDESTRIAN NETWORK

The Capitol Complex development will prioritize pedestrian mobility within the public realm. Streetscape and open space improvements will support a vibrant and active public realm along with careful consideration of ground-level building uses.

The Capitol Complex will complete the north-south pedestrian corridor along Congress Avenue between downtown to the south and the UT campus to the north, via the Texas Mall and the Capitol grounds paths. Active uses and attractive building and landscape treatments will complement the tree-lined paths along the mall, creating a pleasant pedestrian experience.

Along the mall, raised crossings at 18th Street and 16th Street will emphasize north-south pedestrian movement and signal for cars to slow down and yield to pedestrians. **At 17th Street, the mall will continue over the top of underground garage entrances, allowing pedestrians to move freely without cars crossing the mall, thus reducing conflicts with vehicle traffic at this intersection.**

**Important east-west connections to the health district and future Central Health Brackenridge development will require an enhanced pedestrian environment and framed gateways along 18th, 17th, and 14th Streets along the east side of the Capitol Complex.**



Figure 6.2  
Pedestrian Framework

- █ Pedestrian routes
- █ Active edges
- █ Existing civic / cultural uses
- █ Existing building
- █ Phases 1 to 3 buildings

## STREETS

Street reconfiguration and enhancement is critical to manage the increased traffic to and through the Capitol Complex as it develops over time. As described in the 2016 Texas Capitol Complex Master Plan, three east–west streets—18th, 17th, and 16th Streets—will be converted from one-way to two-way traffic. Through the 2018 master plan update planning process, coordination with the city and a traffic impact analysis have taken place to assess feasibility.

**As shown in Figure 6.3, 17th Street will become the primary vehicular access to the underground parking garage in order to distribute traffic as evenly as possible between the surrounding arterial roads. Seventeenth Street ramps down underneath the mall to bring cars from both sides of the Capitol Complex.** Mall crossings at 16th and 18th Streets will have raised crossings, or speed tables, to slow vehicles down and prioritize north–south pedestrian movement along the mall.

**Crossing the Texas Mall to the UT campus will require an enhanced pedestrian crossing on Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard to slow traffic moving east–west and alert drivers of frequent bicycle and pedestrian crossing. The crossing may be slightly raised or have a unique paving pattern, material, or color to signal this change.**

**The intersection at Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard will still require signalization to allow for buses to turn onto the mall for pick-up and drop-off at the cultural venues there. The mall sidewalks will also be designed to accommodate emergency and occasional service vehicles, when necessary. Retractable bollards, integrated barriers, and signage will prohibit other vehicles from driving onto the mall.**

**The City of Austin is studying options for reverse travel lanes for peak hour traffic on Trinity Street and San Jacinto Boulevard. The 2018 master plan update has examined how this might be accommodated. If the city intends to implement this traffic change, there will need to be a great deal of coordination with multiple organizations, including property owners such as the State of Texas, to ensure safe and efficient traffic flow.**

## BICYCLE NETWORK

Bicycle travel remains popular in downtown Austin with the city’s proliferation of separated and buffered bike infrastructure. The City of Austin Active Transportation Division has proposed improved bicycle facilities throughout downtown, including in the Capitol Complex. Through collaboration with the city, the 2018 master plan update accommodates these proposed routes and recommends two additional routes to serve the Capitol Complex, as shown in Figure 6.4.

**Introducing a major bicycle route on 18th Street provides an important east–west connection through the Capitol Complex to both the health district and the Waller Creek corridor to the east. While Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard, one block to the north, currently has bike lanes, they are not separated or buffered; it may be uncomfortable for many people to bicycle next to heavy traffic on this street. The lower traffic volume on 18th Street may provide a more pleasant travel experience for bicyclists.**

**In addition to the city’s bicycle network plan, the city is encouraged to study extending the bicycle route on Trinity Street along the entire length of the Capitol Complex, rather than stopping at 14th Street. This maintains continuity of the streetscape and establishes a better connection for bicycles coming from downtown.**

## TRANSIT

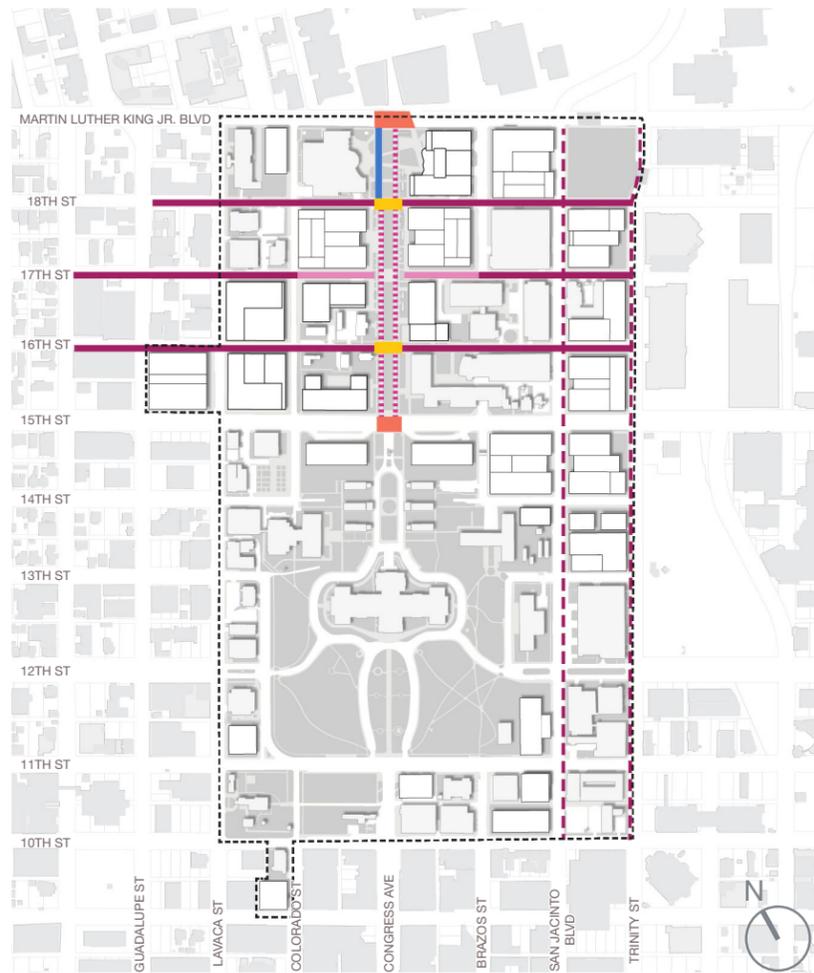
The Capital Metropolitan Transportation Authority (CapMetro) recently released the Connections 2025 transit plan, which is reflected in the 2018 Texas Capitol Complex Master Plan Update. **As shown in Figure 6.5, the plan proposes that most of the bus traffic will occur on the north–south streets at the edges of the Capitol Complex. More minor routes will use east–west streets like Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard and 15th Street as well.**

**This proposed transit network will necessitate proper wayfinding and pedestrian environment improvements to conveniently, comfortably, and safely move people from the bus stops at the edges of the Capitol Complex to various destinations within.**

Private buses are another key consideration for the Capitol Complex due to tourist and school group traffic. Moving these buses through the Capitol Complex while also mitigating their noise, exhaust, and visual impact is critical.

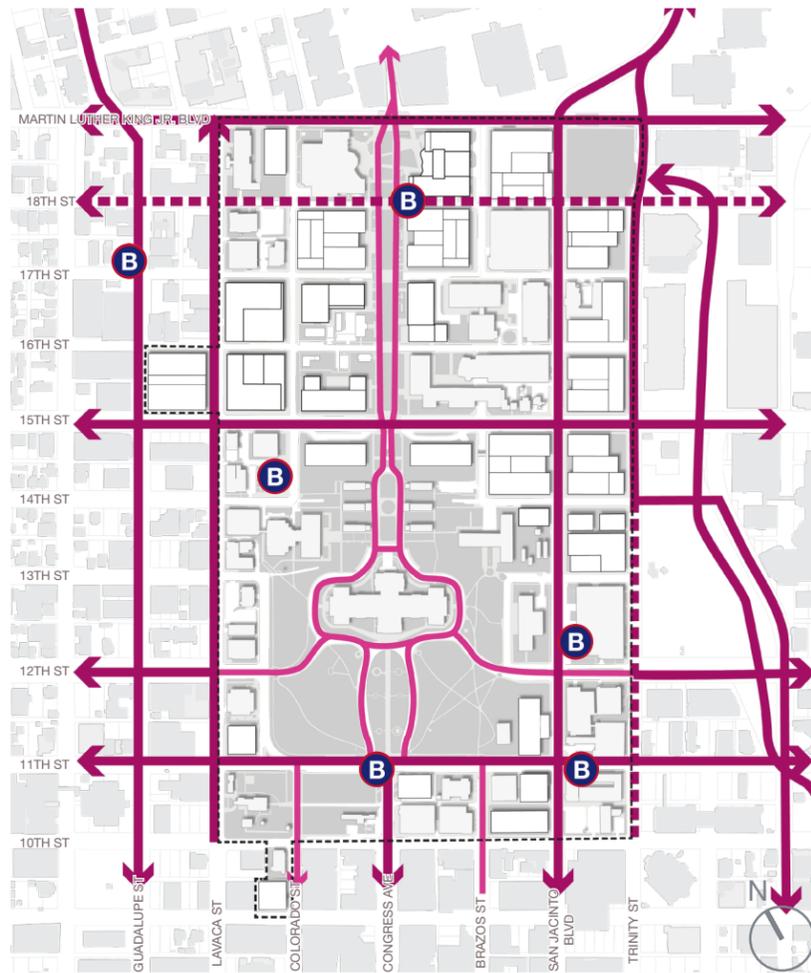
Buses will continue to drop off and pick up at the Lorenzo de Zavala State Archives and Library, as is currently done. **However, at the Texas State History Museum, the introduction of the Texas Mall will change the pattern buses will use. Buses will enter onto the mall in the “bus only” drop-off lane and turn right onto 18th Street to exit.**

In between pick-up and drop-off, buses will be staged along Trinity Street between 11th and 15th Streets as well as along San Jacinto Boulevard and 18th Street around the Waller Creek block in the northeast corner of the Capitol Complex. This provides ample space for buses to park without impacting the activity and views at the center of the Capitol Complex.



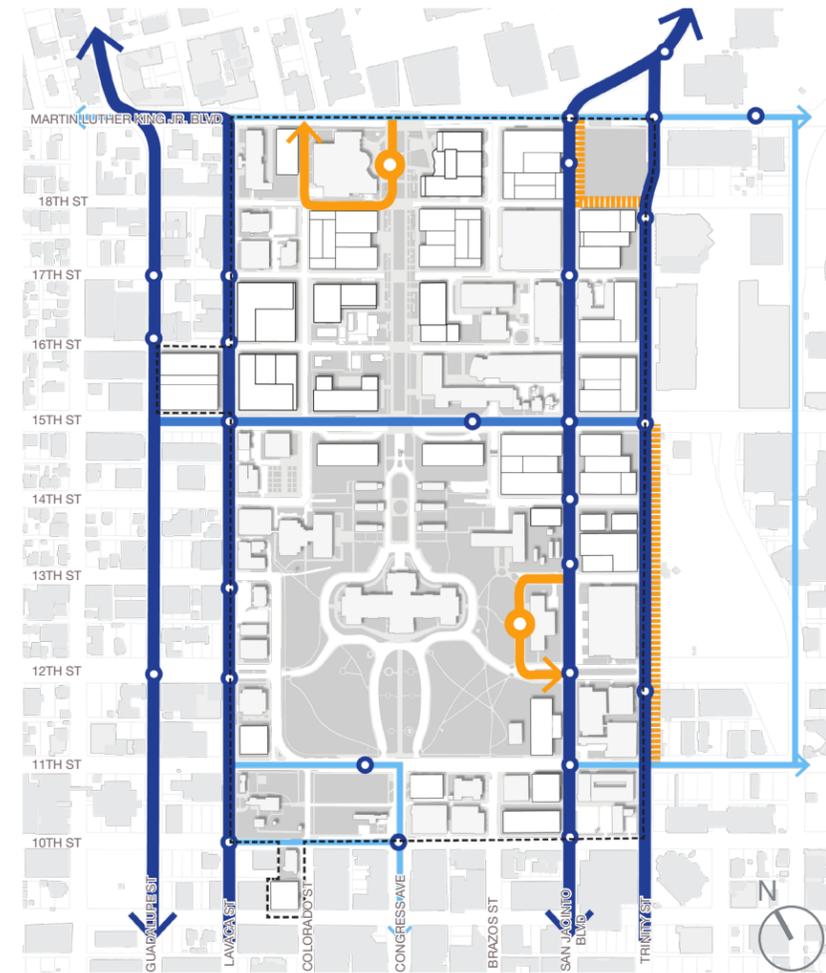
**Figure 6.3**  
Roadway Reconfiguration

- █ One-way to two-way conversion
- █ Bus access only
- █ Below-grade parking access
- ⋯ Emergency/service access only
- - - Potential reverse travel lane
- █ Speed table
- █ Enhanced pedestrian crossing



**Figure 6.4**  
Bicycle Infrastructure

- █ Major route (buffered or separated lane)
- █ Minor route (unbuffered or shared lane)
- ⋯ Routes proposed in addition to city's plan
- B Existing B-Cycle bike share station



**Figure 6.5**  
Transit

- █ High frequency route
- █ Express route
- █ Regular local service
- Non-transit bus drop-off
- - - Non-transit bus staging
- Existing bus stop

# Sustainability

Create a resilient and sustainable Capitol Complex environmentally, economically, and culturally over the long term.

This is a summary of recommended sustainability strategies for the Capitol Complex. The recommendations are based on discussions with stakeholders during the planning process, the Owner's Project Requirements document for the Texas Facilities Commission, and the State Energy Conservation Office regulations on energy efficiency and water conservation.

## GREENHOUSE GAS REDUCTION

### Energy Efficiency

According to the US Green Building Council, buildings are responsible for forty percent of the country's CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, more than even industrial or transportation uses. In order to minimize the Capitol Complex's greenhouse gas emissions, new buildings must be highly energy efficient, and existing buildings should be retrofitted to increase their efficiency.

New buildings must comply with stringent energy standards specified in the Owner's Project Requirements document. These standards affect the building envelope, ventilation system, and fixtures to ensure they are highly energy efficient.

Passive strategies such as building siting, orientation, and fenestration treatments also reduce energy use. Buildings should be oriented to respond to solar gain, daylight, shade, and breeze. High-performance fenestration utilizes strategies like building envelope insulation and sun shading to reduce the need for energy-intensive mechanical systems.

### Renewable Energy

**The Owner's Project Requirements document for the Texas Facilities Commission states that buildings are required to be "solar-ready" and use a lifecycle cost analysis to assess the appropriateness of photovoltaics and solar thermal systems. With a large amount of potential new roof area, there are many opportunities to install solar panels on new or existing roofs. This may help offset energy needs or create opportunities to supply solar energy back into the city's grid through Austin Energy's Community Solar program.**

## Transportation

Another important method of greenhouse gas reduction is through robust transportation options that decrease dependence on single occupancy vehicles. The Capitol Complex is likely to see a mode shift toward a higher percentage of bicycle and transit usage as infrastructure for these networks continues to develop.

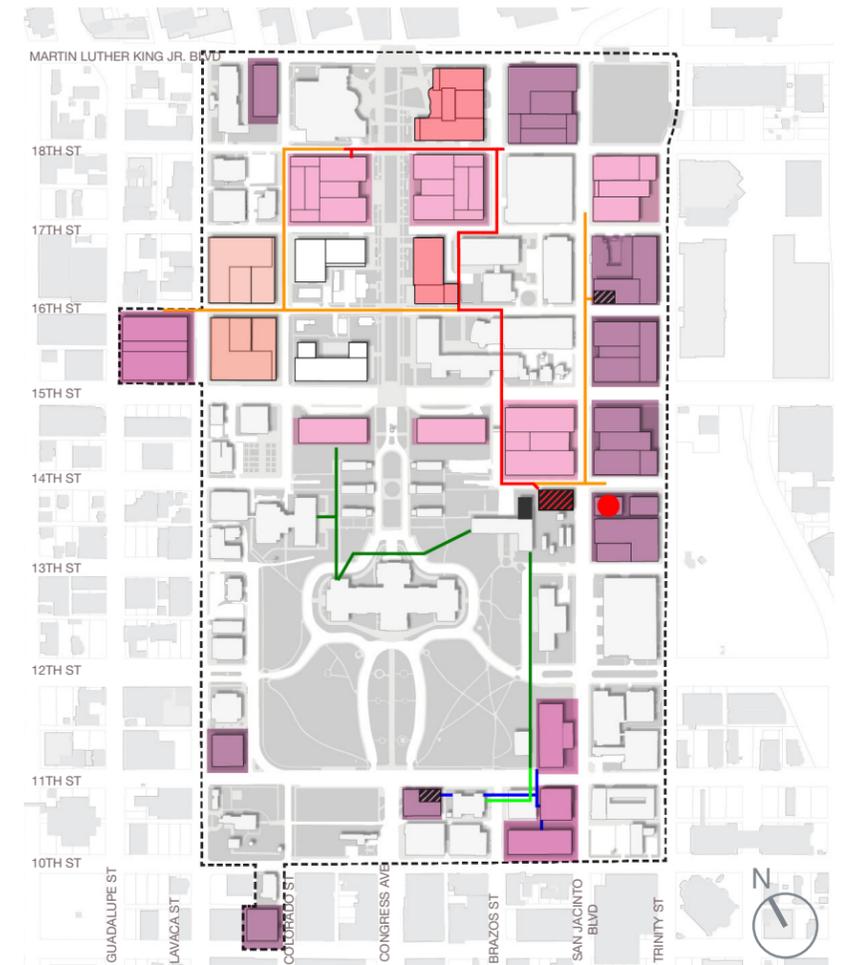
The 2018 master plan update has investigated ways to improve and augment important pedestrian, bicycle, and transit networks, as described in the previous section. **As new buildings are constructed, bicycle storage, lockers, and showers will be implemented to encourage and support bicycle commuters.**

## Infrastructure

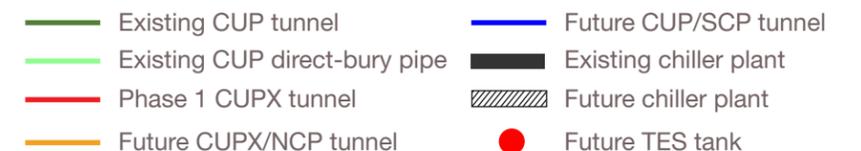
Buildings in the Capitol Complex are currently either served by stand-alone internal chilled water plants or connected to chilled water plants serving multiple buildings. The Capitol Complex Thermal Utility Master Plan proposes the expansion of central utility plants in order to bring many current and all future buildings onto a shared distribution system. Central utility plants are more efficient to operate, provide greater reliability, and lower maintenance costs. Phase 1 will connect the existing Central Utility Plant (CUP) at the Sam Houston Building and a CUP annex (CUPX) to the existing Stephen F. Austin Building chiller plant, providing some resiliency from redundant feeds. In future phases, the Stephen F. Austin Building chiller plant will be replaced by the North Central Plant (NCP), which will also tie into this chilled water loop.

The Capitol Complex Thermal Utility Master Plan recommends the inclusion of a Thermal Energy Storage (TES) system. The TES stores thermal energy created at off-peak times for use at another time; this system allows a facility to purchase the electricity necessary for chilled water production at times when electricity prices are at the lowest. The proposed location for the TES is at 14th Street and San Jacinto Boulevard, integrated into a future building on that site across from the Phase 1 CUPX.

**Concurrent with the 2018 master plan update, the City of Austin has been expanding its reclaimed water infrastructure down Trinity Street on the east side of the Capitol Complex. The Phase 1 CUPX is designed to tie into this reclaimed water line on 14th Street for use in the cooling towers.** There is ongoing negotiation with the city regarding extending the reclaimed water line at Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard for Texas Mall irrigation use.



**Figure 6.6**  
Full Build-out Chilled Water Distribution



## MICROCLIMATE

### Outdoor Spaces

The hot months of the Austin climate can be exacerbated by the urban heat-island effect, which is caused when impervious surfaces such as pavement and buildings radiate absorbed solar energy, resulting in higher temperatures, decreased air quality, and increased cooling demand, leading to higher energy costs. Heat island effect can increase urban energy consumption by three to eight percent.<sup>1</sup> The black asphalt that predominates in the northern part of the Capitol Complex exacerbates the heat island effect, creating an unpleasant pedestrian environment and increasing energy consumption in buildings.

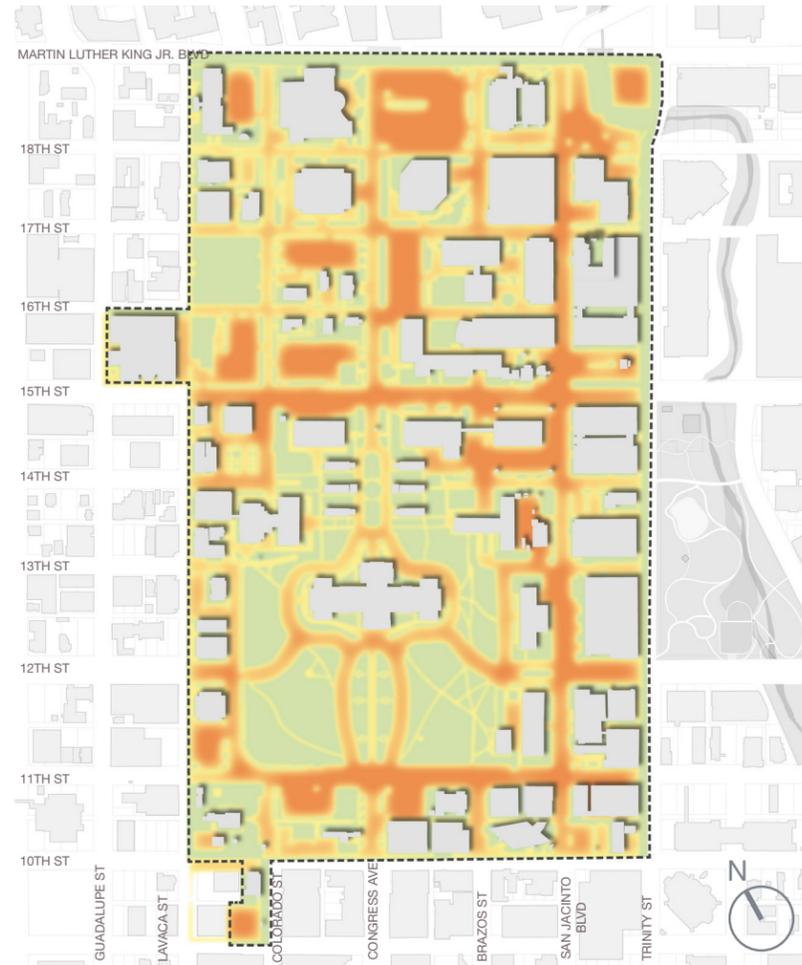
The design of outdoor spaces should consider strategies to create more comfortable microclimates, to encourage use of the outdoor civic realm in the Capitol Complex, and to reduce the ambient temperature as much as possible. Potential strategies include: building in a compact pattern to minimize heat gain, using green roofs or other low albedo roof treatments, creating more shaded areas through strategically-sited buildings, preserving existing trees and planting new trees to lower the temperature of pedestrian areas, constructing shade structures such as trellises and loggias, and selecting less reflective paving and building materials. Employing these strategies can reduce the ambient temperature of an outdoor space by as much as fifteen to twenty degrees.

### Buildings

Building orientation also affects the heat generated by impervious surfaces. Where possible, buildings should be oriented with the long axis east-west to limit east- and west-facing façade areas and maximize north- and south-facing façades. This will limit exposure to the most intense solar heat gain, assuming that south-facing façades incorporate sun shading or other technologies. When a building's long façade needs to face east or west to meet program requirements or reinforce a street edge or public space, sunshades and other architectural devices should be used to limit solar gain.

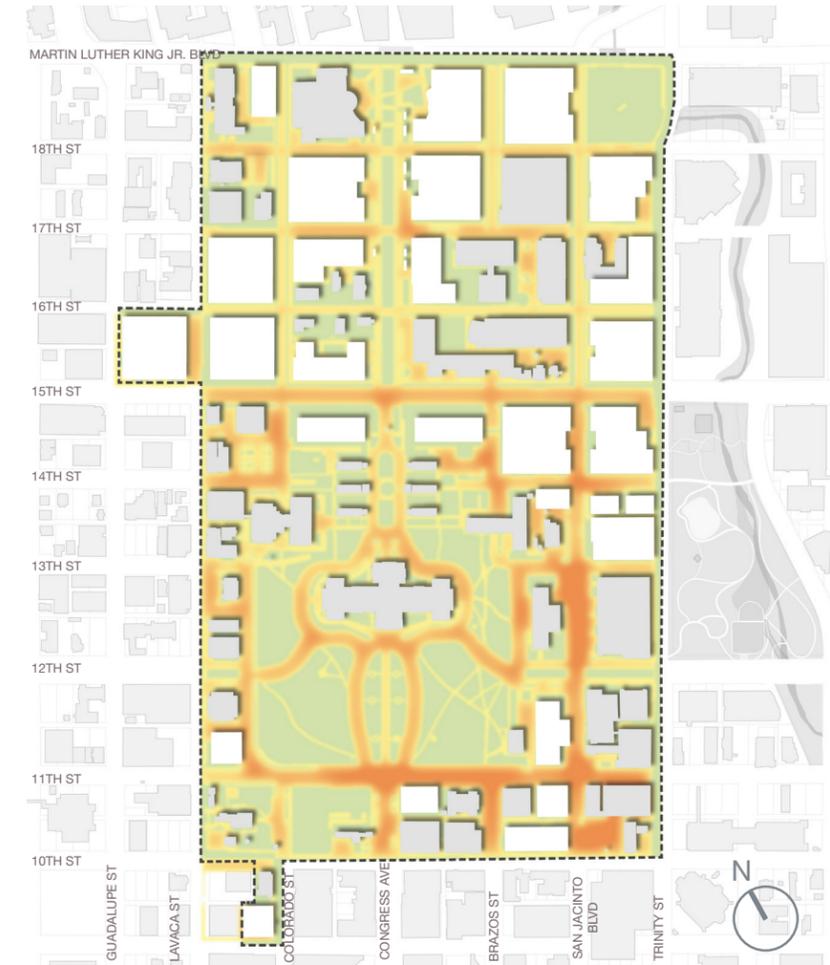
**Phase 1 buildings will include green roofs, which provide thermal insulation and water management benefits. Future buildings should provide green roofs, where possible.**

1. L. Kamal-Chaoui and A. Robert, "Competitive Cities and Climate Change," *OECD Regional Development Working Papers*, No. 2009/02, OECD Publishing, Paris. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/218830433146>.



**Figure 6.7**  
Existing Heat Island Effect

- Hot (unshaded impervious surface)
- Warm
- Cooler



**Figure 6.8**  
Reduced Heat Island Effect

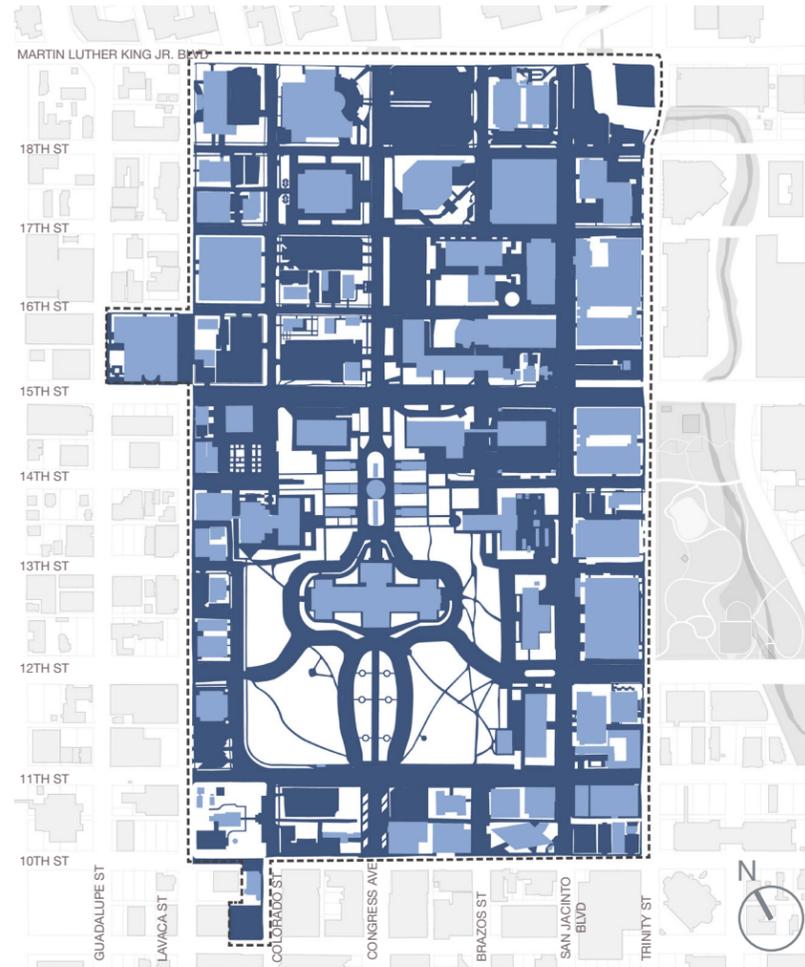
- Hot (unshaded impervious surface)
- Warm
- Cooler

## WATER MANAGEMENT

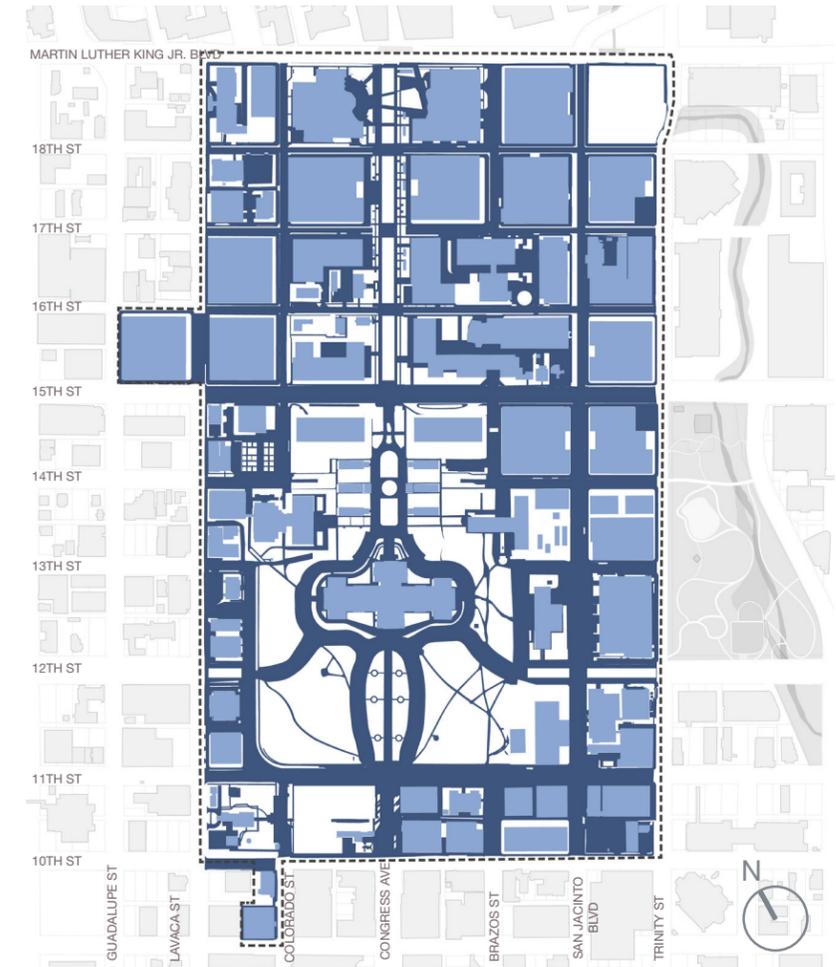
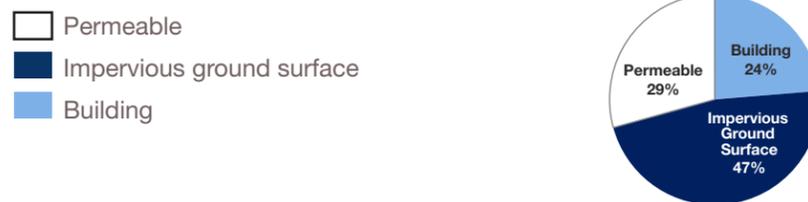
### Stormwater

The predominance of impervious surfaces in the Capitol Complex increases the heat island effect and prevents infiltration of water into the ground, increasing stormwater runoff. Full build-out of the Capitol Complex will reduce the total amount of impervious ground surfaces in the Capitol Complex from forty-seven percent to thirty-five percent. The Texas Mall and a network of open spaces will provide permeable surfaces that can help mitigate a hot microclimate, improve stormwater quality, and increase groundwater recharge. Building and site designs should consider strategies to decrease impervious surface area within the project site.

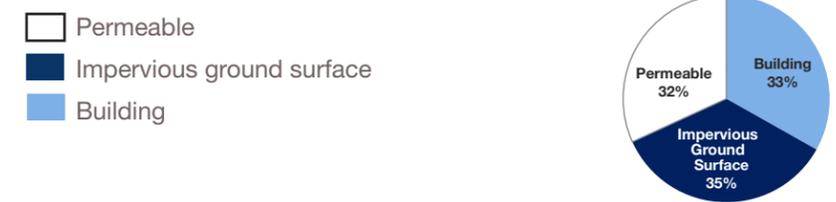
**As the Capitol Complex is developed, green infrastructure, such as green roofs or on-site stormwater retention, should be incorporated into the landscape and building designs wherever possible. Green infrastructure reduces impact and demand on storm sewers, as well as removes contaminants before water infiltrates into the ground. There may be opportunities to reuse captured stormwater for irrigation, reducing the need for potable water.**



**Figure 6.9**  
Existing Impervious Surfaces



**Figure 6.10**  
Proposed Impervious Surfaces



## Water Use

Buildings in the Capitol Complex should meet or exceed the State Energy Conservation Office's water standards, which specify water saving measures in plumbing, heating and cooling, water reuse, irrigation, and specialized equipment.

## Water Reuse

If collecting, managing, and reusing water is not possible on site, the Capitol Complex may connect into the City of Austin's reclaimed water network, also known as "purple pipe." This graywater source may be used for purposes such as toilet flushing and irrigation to minimize reliance on potable water sources. Reclaimed water will also be utilized for the Phase 1 CUP Annex chillers.

## Low Water Landscape Design

The Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center has developed a plant palette, as referenced in the Appendix, to guide future planting throughout the public realm of the Capitol Complex. Any additional plants must be evaluated for performance. Texas law requires that any landscape installed with new state development be chosen for drought-tolerance to reduce the need for irrigation. Also known as "Xeriscaping," this landscape design practice specifies soils, plants, and maintenance methods that are highly water efficient and appropriate to the regional setting.

Where irrigation is deemed necessary, wastewater or collected stormwater should be prioritized over potable water resources.



The Stanley Studio green roof includes plants specified by the Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center. It demonstrates how low-water landscape design can be attractive, require little maintenance, and assist in water management.

## HABITAT

### Tree Canopy

Today, approximately fourteen percent of the Capitol Complex has tree canopy coverage. The substantial open space and vegetation south of the Capitol provide environmental benefits, while fewer trees and a lack of green areas north of the Capitol prohibit meaningful habitat establishment and hinder human access to open space. Trees also help decrease carbon emissions by reducing energy consumption in nearby buildings.

Across the entire Capitol Complex, tree canopy coverage of twenty-five percent is desired to provide shade for pedestrians and to improve air quality and streetscape aesthetics. Trees will be planted in the northern areas of the Capitol Complex to ensure continuous canopy coverage throughout, particularly along major pedestrian paths. Sight lines from the Texas State History Museum should be preserved. All future construction projects in the Capitol Complex should comply with street sections and other open space and landscape guidelines, within the bounds of the project site.

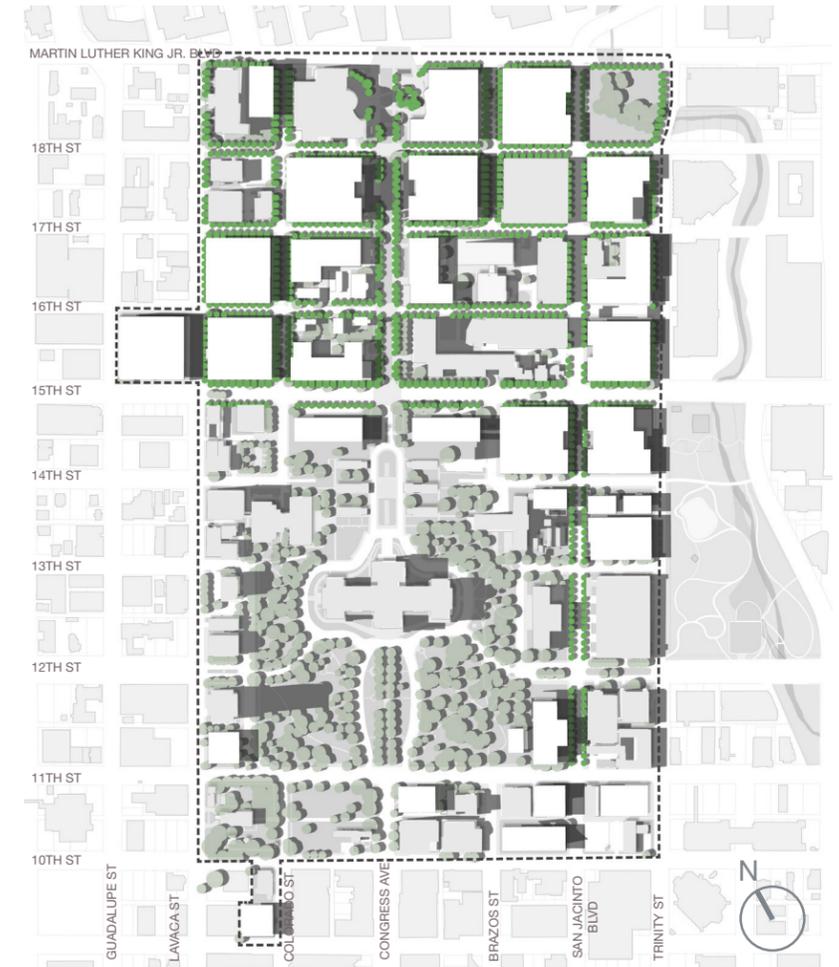
### Biodiversity

While the Texas Mall lawn areas will have a limited plant palette, the rest of the Capitol Complex should foster greater biodiversity. Throughout the Capitol Complex, specifying a variety of appropriate and native plant species and landscape approaches is important to the ecological health of the area. The Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center has developed a plant palette, as referenced in the Appendix, to guide future planting throughout the public realm of the Capitol Complex. Any additional plants must be evaluated for performance. It is recommended to work with organizations such as the Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center in choosing any additional or alternative plants to increase the variety and concentration of vegetation.



**Figure 6.11**  
Existing Shade Coverage

- Shade from buildings
- Existing tree cover



**Figure 6.12**  
Proposed Shade Coverage

- Shade from buildings
- Existing tree cover
- Proposed tree cover

## MATERIALS

### Specified Materials

Low-toxicity materials should be used in buildings, landscape, and infrastructure throughout the Capitol Complex. These improve both indoor and outdoor air quality.

Locally sourced, recycled, and rapidly renewable materials should also be used wherever possible to minimize the environmental impact from producing, transporting, and processing resources.

### Waste

The Owner's Project Requirements state that a minimum of seventy-five percent of construction debris should be diverted from landfill through recycling or reuse.

Throughout the Capitol Complex, personal and office-use recycling collection should be located in easily accessible, centrally located, dedicated areas. Local studies have shown that twenty-six percent of waste could be diverted away from landfills if all recyclable materials were recycled. Increasing access to recycling collection is an important step to decreasing overall landfill waste.

Composting is a very effective method of landfill waste reduction because compostable material makes up thirty-seven percent of trash collected in Austin. **Compost collection should be implemented wherever possible, but especially within food service venues and office break rooms, and during events. Minor changes in facilities operations are needed to support successful composting programs. Since the City of Austin will soon require all food enterprises like grocers, farmers markets, and other food service businesses to divert organic material, there are many local precedents and procedures in which the State of Texas facilities can participate or collaborate.**



At 2400 Nueces Street, an off-campus student apartment building at the University of Texas at Austin, more than thirty-five percent of building materials were recycled and over fifty percent were sourced from Texas.

## HEALTH

### Healthy Working Conditions

**The Owner's Project Requirements include standards for creating environments that promote occupant health, well-being, and productivity. This includes ensuring that at least seventy-five percent of regularly occupied areas have access to natural light and views outside. Access to outdoor areas from inside buildings should be a priority in designing buildings to promote employee wellness as well as to reinforce a well-connected and active public realm.**

### Food Access

With increased civic space, including the Texas Mall, there will be opportunities to host events and activities that promote healthy and sustainable food access for state employees, Austin residents, and visitors. Farmers markets and farm share produce pickups are potential options for fresh food access that may occur on the mall or elsewhere in the Capitol Complex.



Farmers market in downtown Austin © 2012 by Lars Plougmann | CC BY 2.0)

### Exercise

The 2018 master plan update establishes a framework for a more pedestrian-friendly environment, which invites people to move around the Capitol Complex on foot. Wide sidewalks and other streetscape improvements such as street trees help pedestrians more comfortably move within and through the Capitol Complex as well as to the many amenities within walking distance.

Converting Congress Avenue to the Texas Mall not only establishes a strong pedestrian and bicycle link between the Capitol grounds and the cultural amenities to the north, but it also completes the important north-south axis from the UT Speedway pedestrian mall to downtown. Making this connection allows a continuous, active pedestrian experience, encouraging walking as a form of exercise as well as transportation.

The Texas Mall provides new opportunities to host events that promote active and healthy lifestyles. Yoga and bootcamp classes already occur in other locations in the Capitol Complex; the Texas Mall may provide a more compatible space, encouraging even more exercise-focused events in the Capitol Complex.

## CULTURE AND ECONOMY

### Heritage

The 2018 master plan update further promotes the importance of culture and heritage. The Capitol grounds and Texas State History Museum have been the primary locations for cultural engagement in the past; these established institutions are supported through a strong respect for heritage throughout the Capitol Complex. This is achieved through establishing a Cultural District, preserving important cultural buildings and landscapes, and creating an experiential network of interpretive elements and monuments.

The Cultural District connects and celebrates cultural institutions like the existing Texas State Historical Museum, the future cultural venue at George H. W. Bush State Office Building, and the Blanton Museum of Art across the street. Defining a district for these facilities and co-locating the new cultural venue increases the identity of this cultural destination and will attract visitors to each. Future tour groups and visitors will likely choose to visit the Cultural District as a whole, rather than a single facility.

Establishing a district for these uses allows the institutions to work together on exhibits, events, tours, and projects. They have the ability to define their shared space through interpretive elements, monuments, and events that spill out onto shared open space.

Within the Capitol Complex, one of the most popular cultural experiences is to visit the numerous monuments, concentrated primarily within the Capitol grounds. This 2018 master plan update includes guidelines and a framework for future monuments and markers throughout the Capitol Complex. These guidelines specify how the Capitol Complex may be populated over time with monuments that complement its development through appropriate size, scale, and location.

Waller Creek runs north through the University of Texas and then along the eastern edge of the Capitol Complex. The only presence of Waller Creek within the Capitol Complex itself is through a block at the northeast corner of the Capitol Complex, at Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard and Trinity Street. UT has plans to improve the Waller Creek corridor through its campus. The Waller Creek Conservancy and City of Austin have developed the Creek Corridor Framework Plan, which proposes improvements from Waterloo Park south to Lady Bird Lake. The Waller Creek block within the Capitol Complex is a missing link between the two improvement plans. Therefore, design of that space requires sensitivity to the ecological and cultural context of Waller Creek. It is envisioned that this block will be converted from surface parking to lush open space, incorporating the creek seamlessly into the landscape and celebrating an important aspect of the Capitol Complex.



Waller Creek landscape in the health district

## Multi-Cultural Events

With the introduction of the large, central civic space of the Texas Mall, events that may not have been possible or were previously limited by space within the Capitol Complex are now given new possibilities. Existing cultural events like Fiesta del Grito, which celebrates Mexican independence, will have a more amenable location with the mall. Most events now occur within the Capitol grounds, which limits types of events or activities and is less durable to large events like parades and festivals.

The Texas Mall is intended to celebrate the diversity of Texas and welcome a variety of ethnic events, bringing increased cultural richness to the Capitol Complex.

## Economic Sustainability

The long-term plan for the Capitol Complex anticipates an increase in the diversity of uses, which include such commercial uses as food service and convenience retail. The influx of state office employees and visitors will support these local business and boost economic development.

New and enhanced civic spaces such as the mall as well as other visitor attractions will provide an economic engine for the region, with increased visits to the area. The ability to host major events, festivals, and concerts also creates new opportunities for economic growth and sustainability.

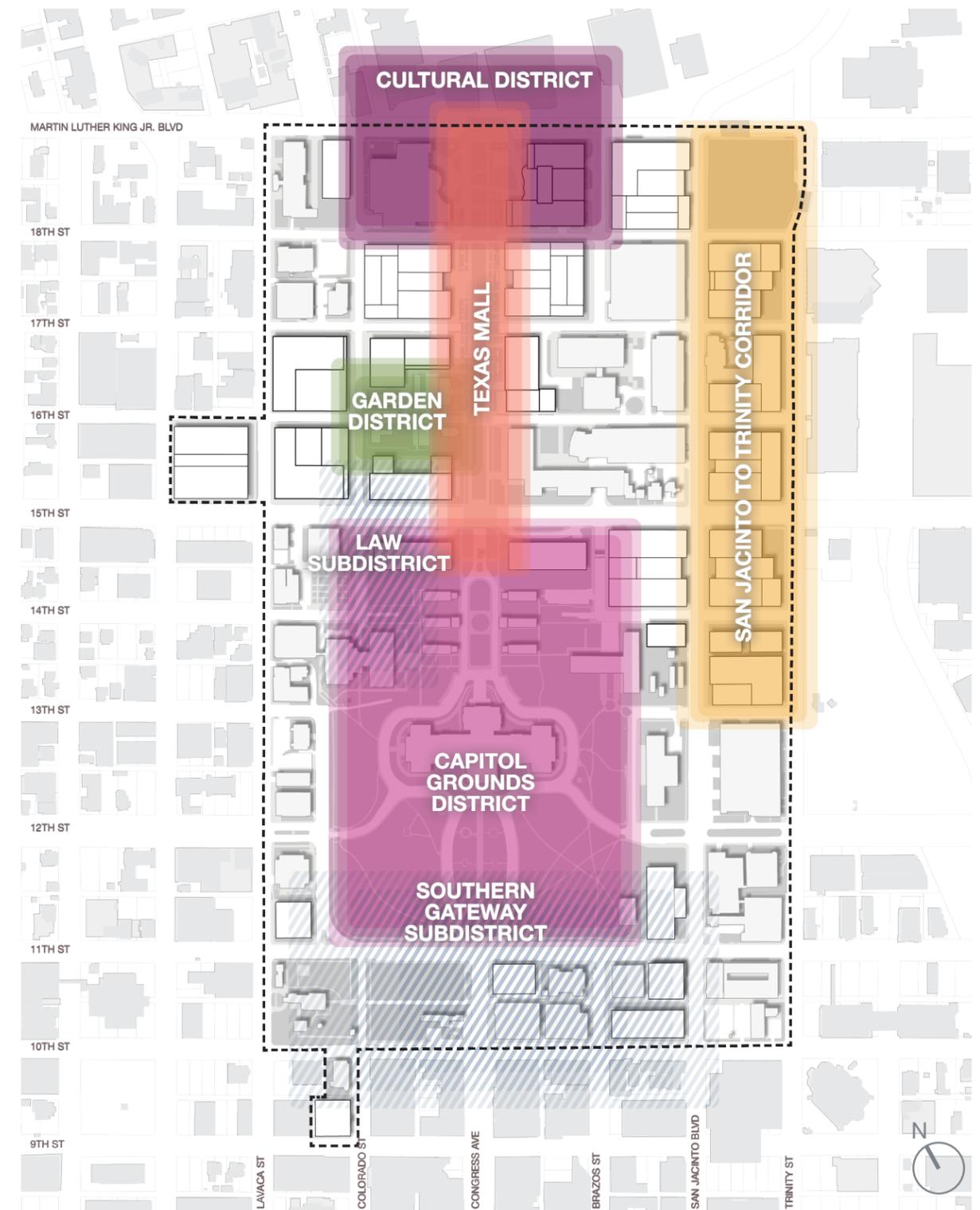
# Use Zone Guidelines

Approach urban design decisions in a context-sensitive manner.

Within the Capitol Complex, there are several distinct zones that will influence development. Projects located within or near these zones will need to respond to specific considerations.

The defined use zones shown in Figure 6.13 are the following:

- Texas Mall
- Cultural District
- Garden District
- Capitol Grounds District with Law and Southern Gateway subdistricts
- San Jacinto to Trinity Corridor



**Figure 6.13**  
Capitol Complex Use Zones

## TEXAS MALL GUIDELINES

The Texas Mall is a pedestrian promenade and civic lawn extending north through the Capitol Complex from the Capitol grounds to Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard.

Each public building on the mall should include an active public use in the ground floor. At least twenty-five percent of linear building frontage on the mall should be designated as an active public use. Examples of active uses are food service, public lobbies, exhibitions, and retail storefronts.

At least fifty percent of linear building frontage on the mall should be contributing to active use. Examples of contributing to active use are human-scale façade treatments, transparent materials to view indoor activity, outdoor gathering areas or attractive landscape treatment, visually interesting or interactive building face, and interpretive displays or monuments.

To reinforce a civic-focused environment, public-facing state office functions should be located along the mall. Examples of public-facing functions are customer service, public meetings or events, agency hearing rooms, public restrooms, and uses requiring only low or medium security access.

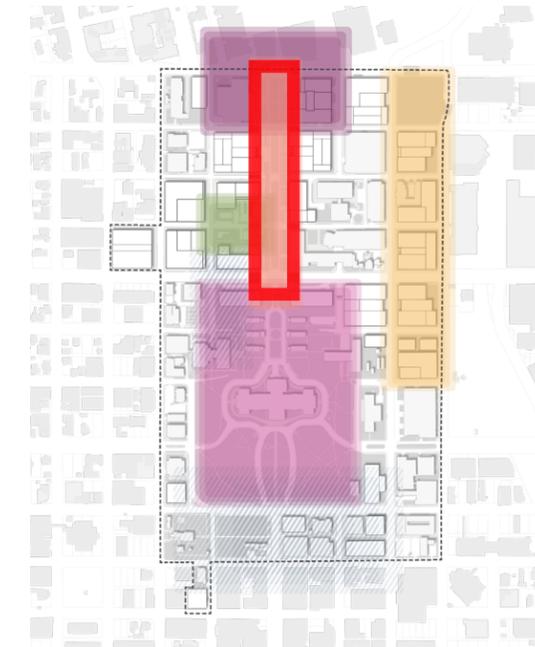
Building heights along the mall should step down as they approach the Capitol grounds to respect the historic and cultural significance of the Capitol, as shown in Figure 6.16 and Figure 6.17.



**Figure 6.14**  
Phase 1 Texas Mall Conceptual Design  
(from Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard, looking south)



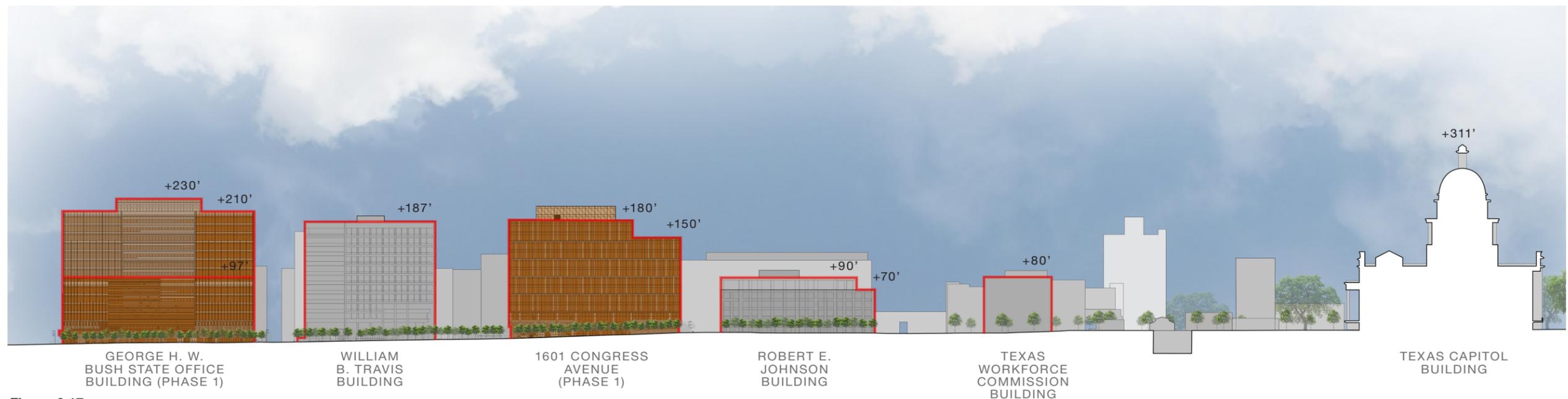
**Figure 6.15**  
Texas Mall



Capitol Complex Use Zones: Texas Mall



**Figure 6.16**  
West-facing Longitudinal Section Along the Texas Mall



**Figure 6.17**  
East-facing Longitudinal Section Along the Texas Mall

NOTE: Building heights are relative to approximate adjacent grade

## CULTURAL DISTRICT GUIDELINES

The Cultural District is the northernmost block of the Texas Mall. It connects the Texas State History Museum, the UT Blanton Museum of Art, and a potential future cultural venue at George H. W. Bush State Office Building.

Although the Cultural District will be a part of the mall, it will be differentiated as a distinct zone. **Connecting paths running east to west through the northernmost lawn panel and the crosswalk across Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard will signal the physical connections between buildings and demonstrate the programmatic connections to visitors.**

The Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard pedestrian crossing should be enhanced to create a safe and comfortable pedestrian experience in anticipation of increased pedestrian traffic between the UT campus and the Capitol Complex, especially within the Cultural District.

Buildings within and near the Cultural District should cultivate a high level of public access, especially proximate to the mall. Public lobbies, exhibits, food service, and public restrooms should all support the civic environment at the intersection of these two zones.

When programming future nearby buildings, consideration should be given to locating complementary cultural uses such as museums, galleries, and event or performance venues. Establishing a critical mass of cultural uses will also support the existing venues in this zone.

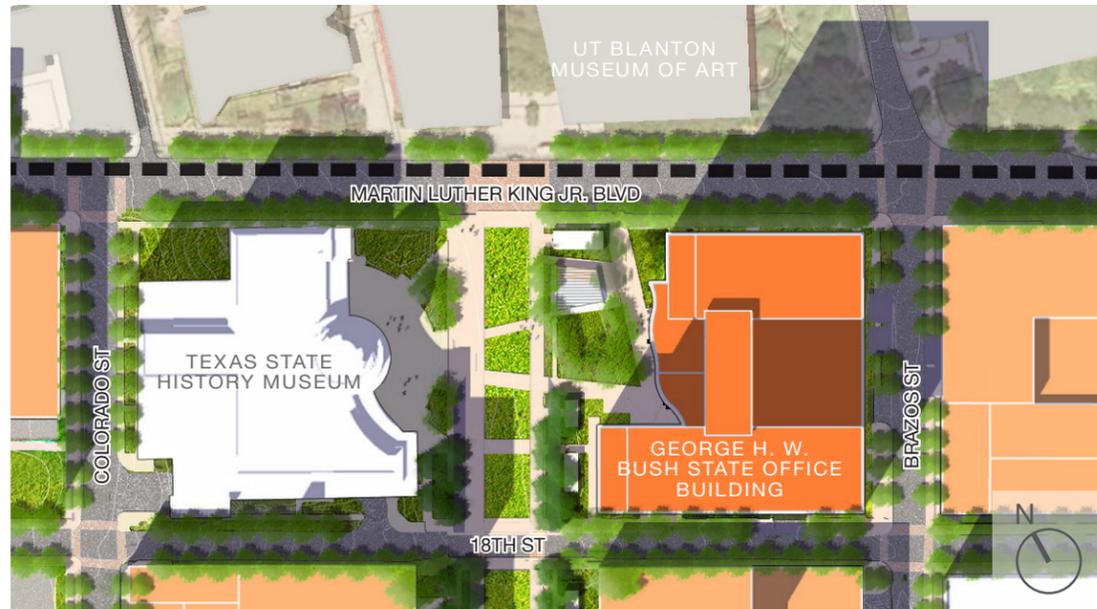
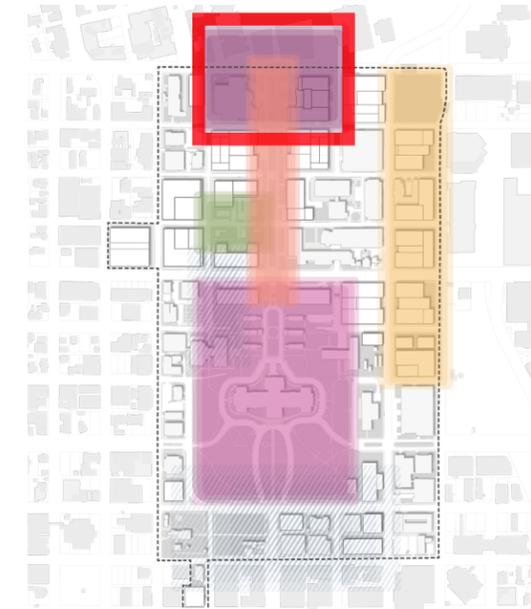


Figure 6.18  
Cultural District



Capitol Complex Use Zones: Cultural District



Figure 6.19  
Phase 1 Cultural Plaza Conceptual Design (view toward George H.W. Bush State Office Building)

## GARDEN DISTRICT GUIDELINES

The Garden District is comprised of the cluster of historic structures west of the proposed Texas Mall and on either side of 16th Street.

The goal of the Garden District is to create a human-scaled landscape and a “green jewel” at the center of the Capitol Complex. To accomplish this, future development decisions must balance long-term building program needs with the scale and character of the existing historic structures.

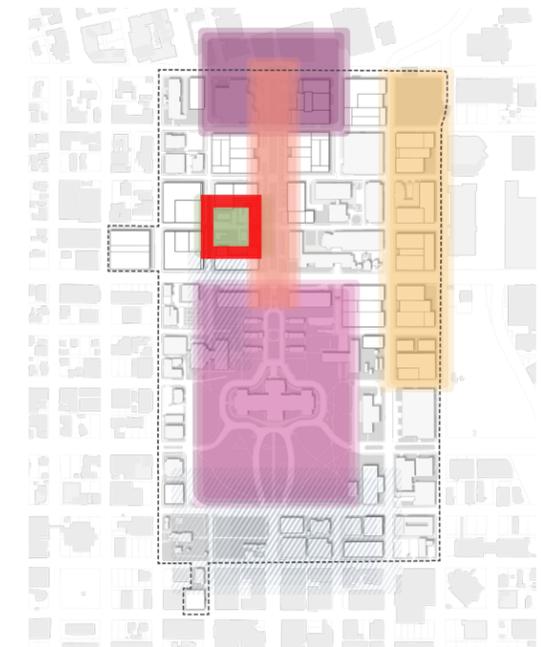
**The Garden District landscape should be improved, expanded, and better integrated with the larger open space network.**

**As new buildings are designed, they should be respectful of the existing historic structures. Loading, service, and parking entries should not be located across from historic structures on Colorado Street. New buildings should also use complementary architectural treatments near historic structures. Stacked stone and punch-through openings in specific areas along façades can help to support the sense of place.**

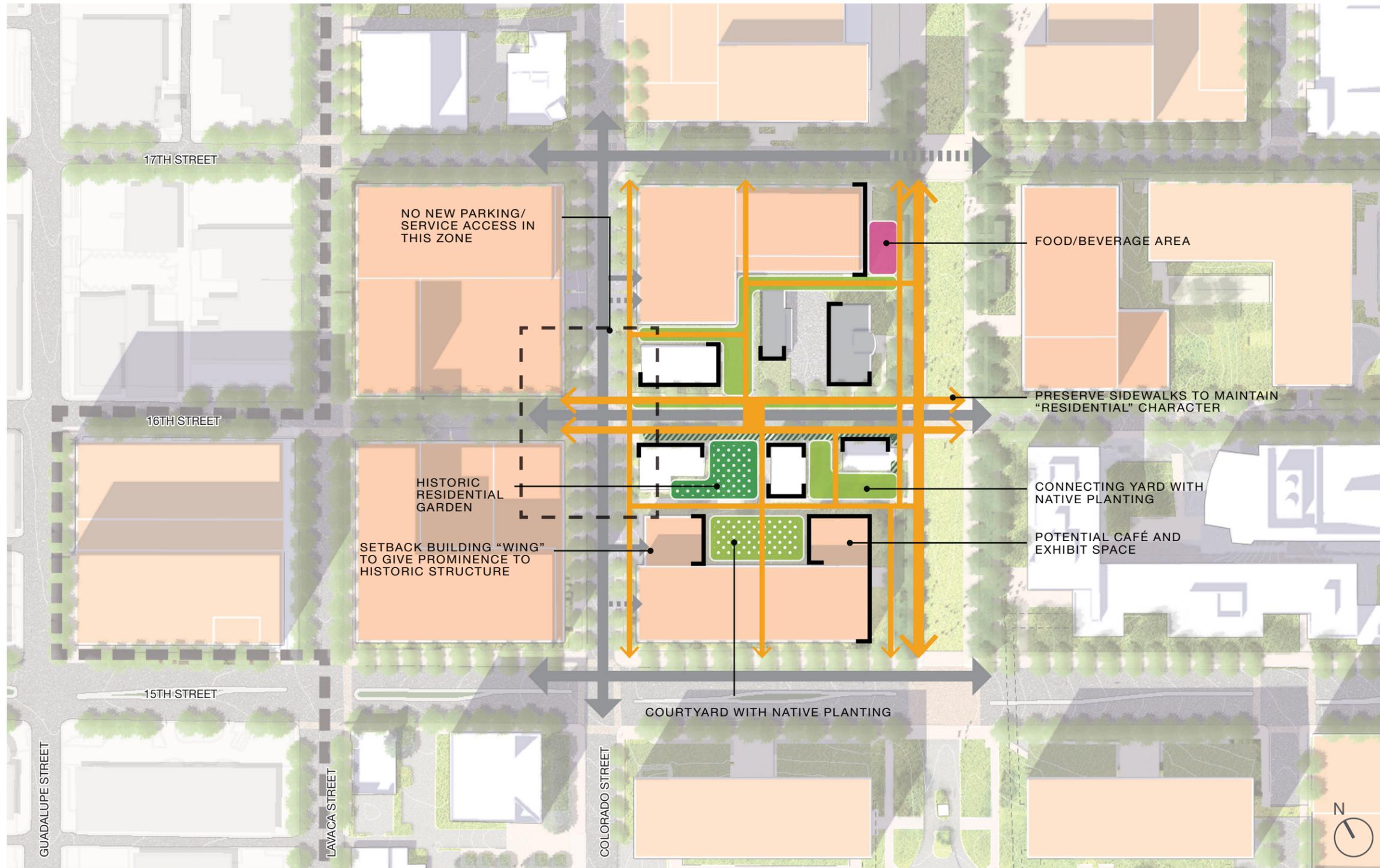
See Figure 6.21 and Figure 6.22 for more specific urban design considerations.



**Figure 6.20**  
Garden District



Capitol Complex Use Zones: Garden District



**Figure 6.21**  
Garden District Development Guidelines Plan

-  Important building façade
-  Pedestrian route

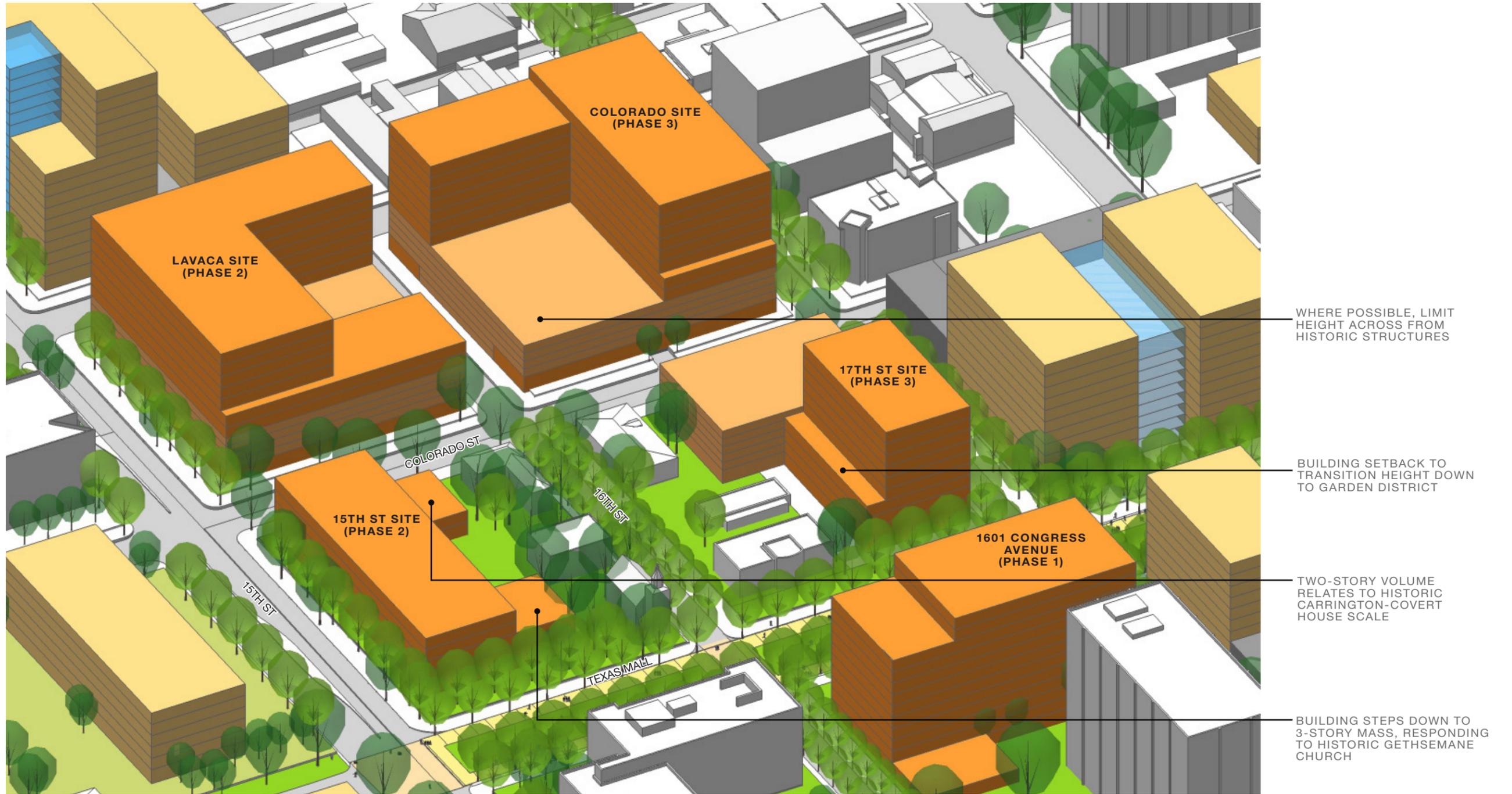


Figure 6.22  
Garden District Development Guidelines Axon



**Figure 6.23**  
Conceptual Rendering of the Garden District  
(from Phase 2 courtyard looking northwest toward  
Carrington-Covert House)

Courtesy of Bogza

## CAPITOL GROUNDS DISTRICT GUIDELINES

The Capitol Grounds District includes the civic space surrounding the Capitol building, roughly bounded by 15th Street, San Jacinto Boulevard, 11th Street, and Lavaca Street. Two subdistricts along the Capitol Grounds District edges include the Law Subdistrict and the Southern Gateway Subdistrict. The Law Subdistrict is focused primarily on the courts, public safety, and other legal office functions. It is located at the northwest corner of the Capitol Grounds District and straddles 15th Street to include the Phase 2 building sites. The Southern Gateway Subdistrict is comprised of the sites along the southern edge of the Capitol Complex and frames Congress Avenue as a gateway.

**The primary objective for the Capitol Grounds District is to preserve the historic nature and character of the district. This includes the existing historic buildings, civic lawn, and monuments. Future buildings must respond with appropriate scale and character.**

### Law Subdistrict

Within the Law Subdistrict, proposed uses should complement the existing uses. Proposed uses include those that would benefit from proximity to the courts or the Capitol building, higher security or restricted access buildings, and legal office functions.

See Figure 6.25 for more specific urban design considerations.

### Southern Gateway Subdistrict

The Southern Gateway Subdistrict should frame the southern approach and view to the Capitol Complex. The Capitol building is visually prominent from Congress Avenue downtown, and future development in this subdistrict should also contribute to frame the view and provide a transition from the Central Business District (CBD).

See Figure 6.26 for more specific urban design considerations.

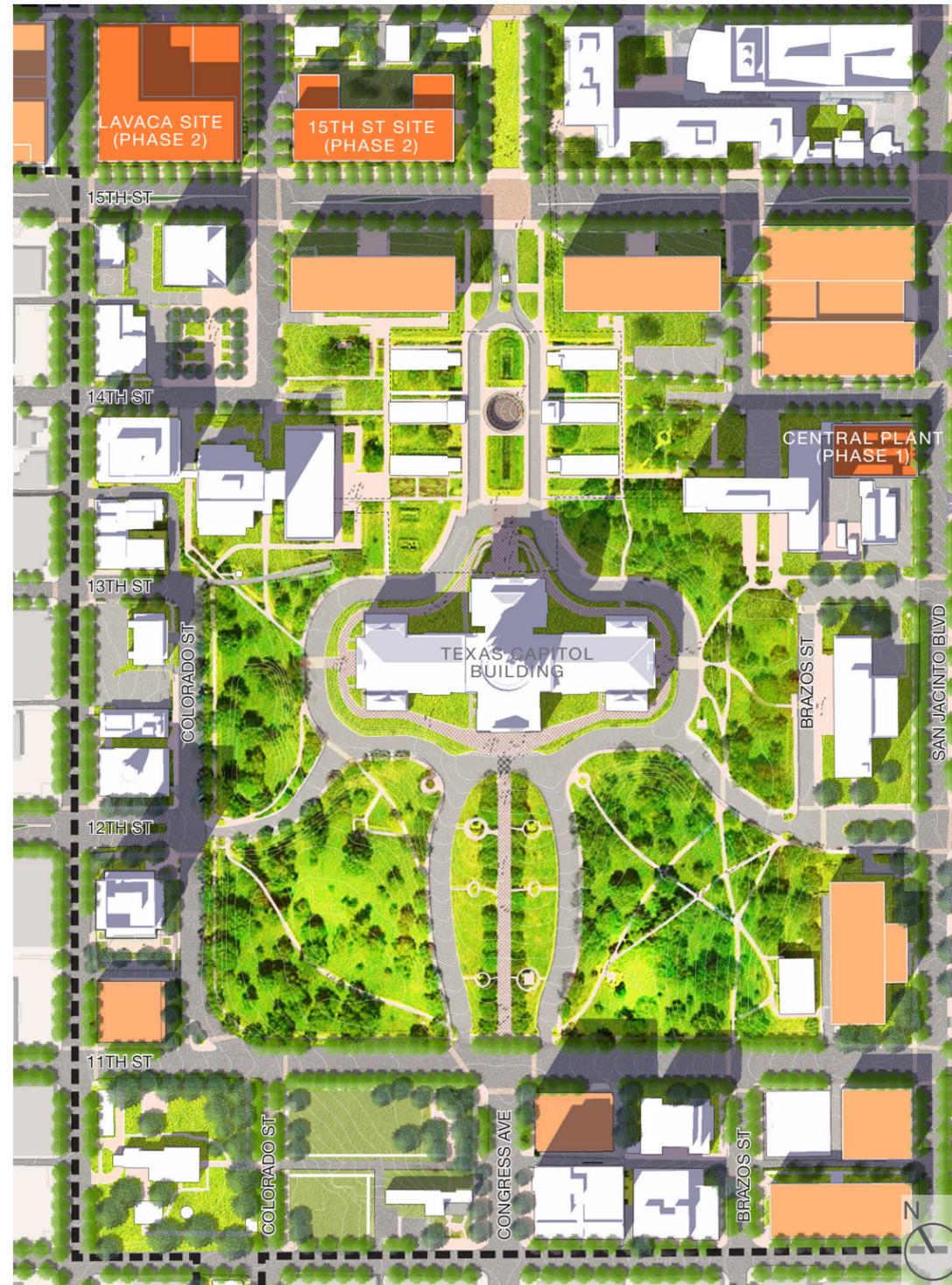
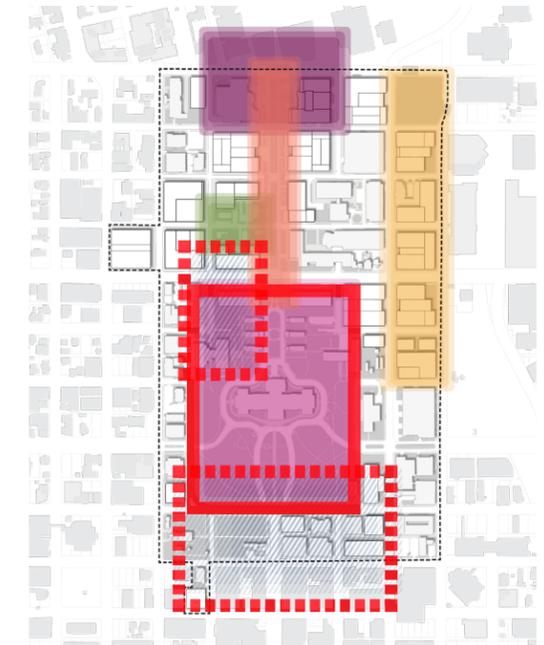
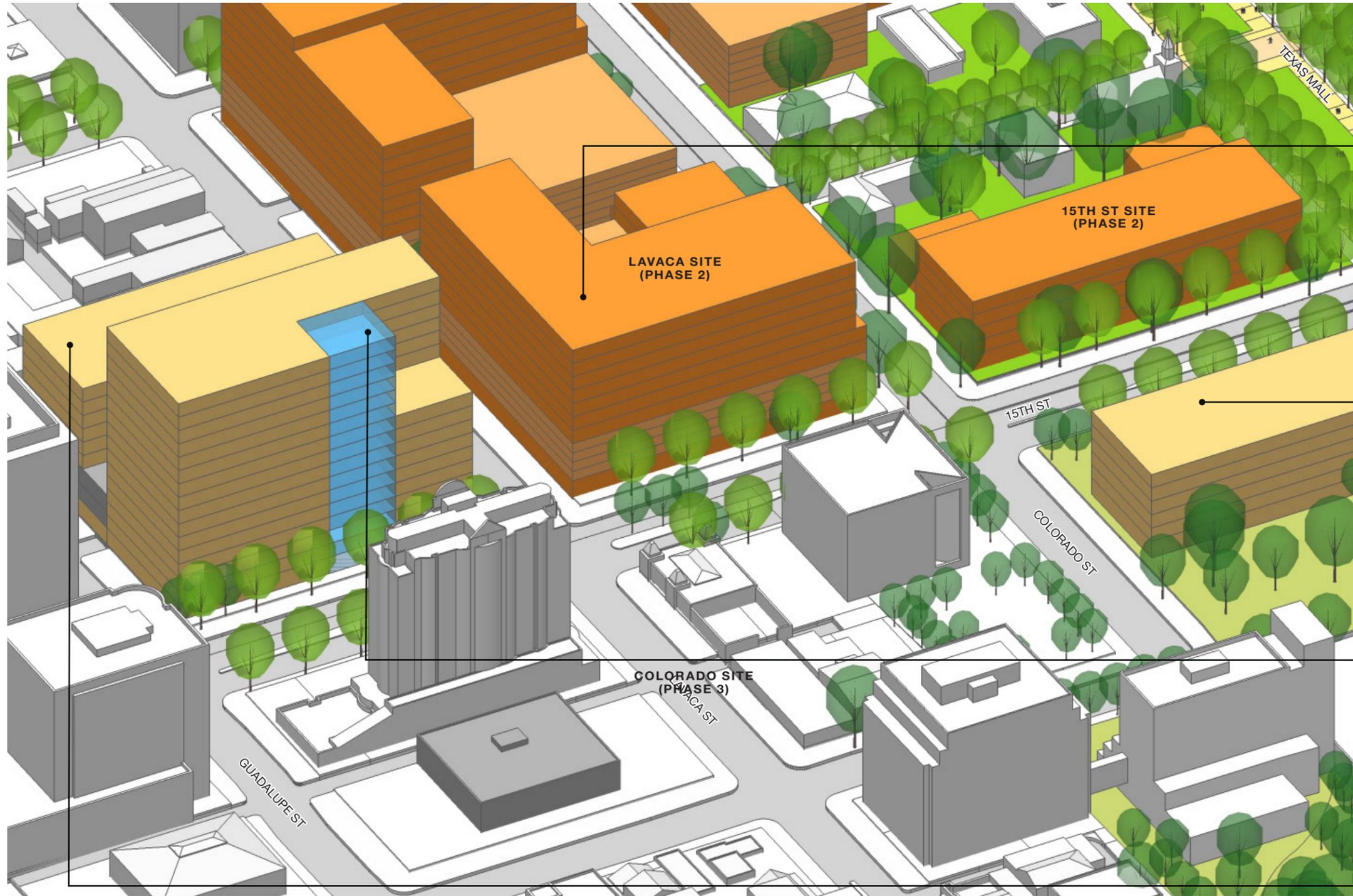


Figure 6.24  
Capitol Grounds District



Capitol Complex Use Zones:  
Capitol Grounds District



BUILDING HEIGHT MAXIMIZED UNDER CAPITOL DOMINANCE ZONE TO REINFORCE URBAN EDGE OF THE CAPITOL COMPLEX AT MAJOR ROADS

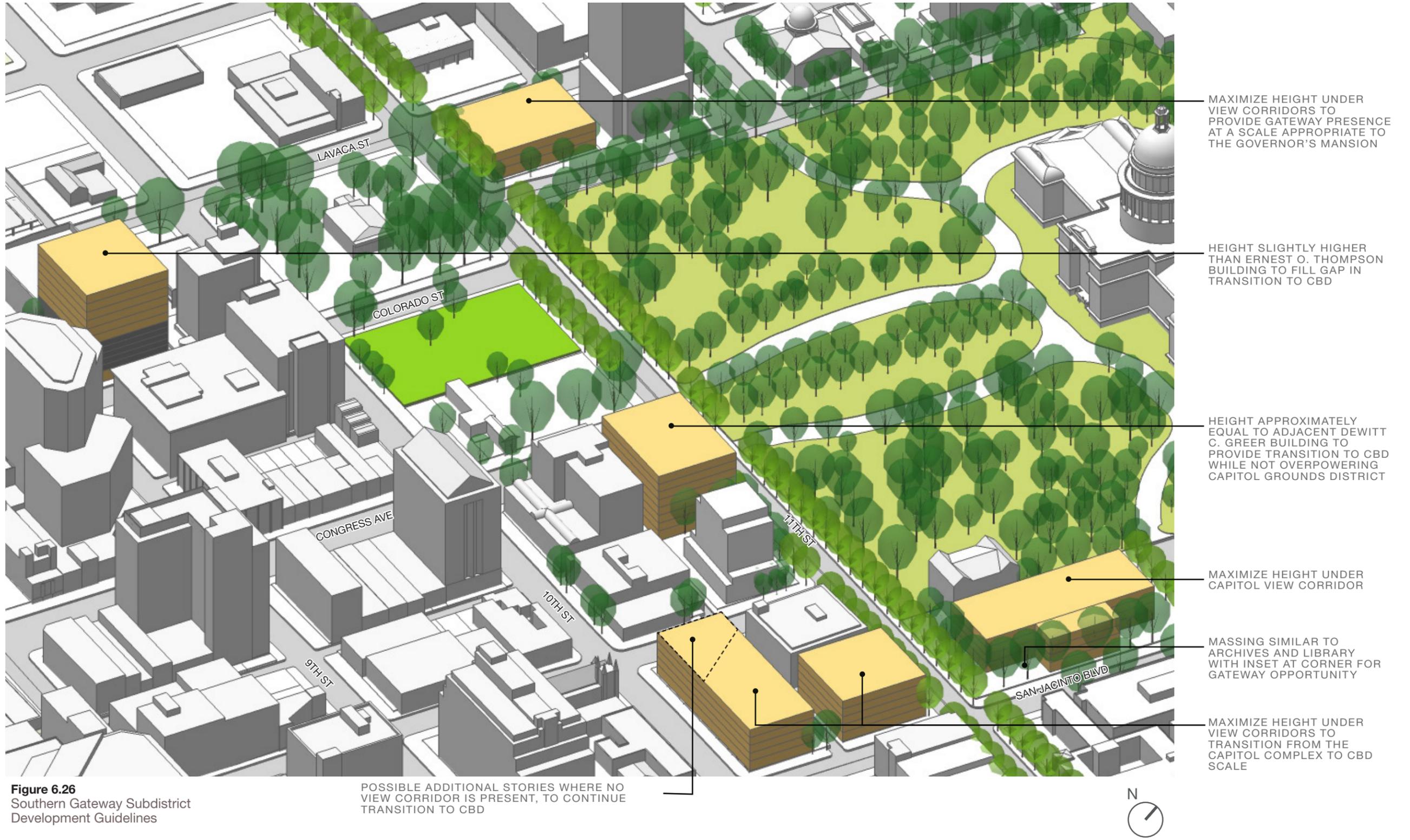
HEIGHT RESTRICTED BY VIEW CORRIDOR AND BY RELATIONSHIP TO THE SMALLER SCALE OF THE CAPITOL GROUNDS DISTRICT

FULL BLOCK SITE ALLOWS TWO TOWERS; TALLER PORTION TO BE LOCATED ON 15TH STREET TO RELATE TO ADJACENT TOWERS; CORNER AT 15TH STREET AND LAVACA STREET FALLS UNDER CAPITOL DOMINANCE ZONE

SHORTER TOWER TO RELATE TO SMALLER SCALE NORTH OF SITE

**Figure 6.25**  
Law Subdistrict Development Guidelines





**Figure 6.26**  
Southern Gateway Subdistrict  
Development Guidelines

POSSIBLE ADDITIONAL STORIES WHERE NO VIEW CORRIDOR IS PRESENT, TO CONTINUE TRANSITION TO CBD

## SAN JACINTO TO TRINITY CORRIDOR GUIDELINES

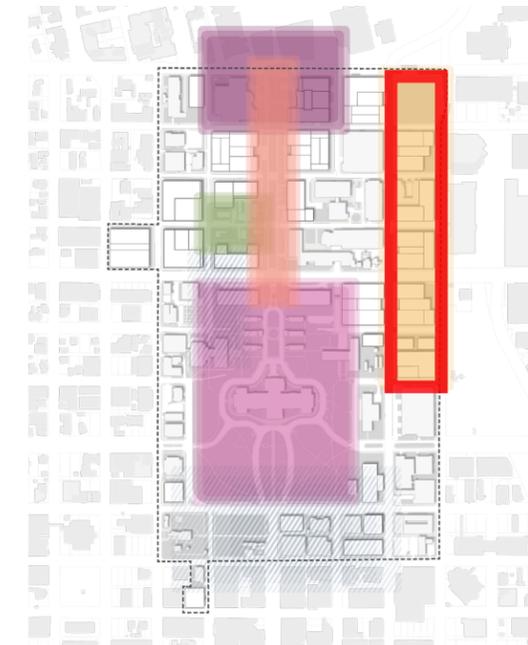
The San Jacinto to Trinity Corridor is a transition zone between San Jacinto Boulevard and Trinity Street on the Capitol Complex's eastern edge.

**When programming these building sites, uses should be compatible with an evolving urban context. They should support San Jacinto Boulevard and Trinity Street as key multimodal urban corridors, as envisioned by the City of Austin. Active uses such as food service and retail along these streets will help to support the urban transformation.**

See Figure 6.28 for more specific urban design considerations.



**Figure 6.27**  
San Jacinto to Trinity Corridor



Capitol Complex Use Zones:  
San Jacinto to Trinity Corridor



**Figure 6.28**  
San Jacinto to Trinity Corridor  
Development Guidelines

# Open Space

## TEXAS MALL

The major open space component of the Capitol Complex will be the Texas Mall, a reconfiguration of Congress Avenue between 15th Street and Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard to make a pedestrian mall. The mall will provide a continuation of the grand Congress Avenue corridor south of the Capitol Grounds District, and it will be able to support major programmed events, such as the annual Texas Book Festival.

Phase 1 conceptual design has determined the dimensions and configuration of the first three blocks of the mall, from Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard to 16th Street. The final block, from 16th Street to 15th Street, should be designed to create a seamless transition from the first three blocks to the final block of the mall.

When the mall is constructed, trees will be planted twenty feet on-center in a gridded double row to provide near-term canopy cover. **After fifteen to twenty years, every other tree will be removed to promote long-term tree health.**

### Cross Section

The block of the Texas Mall between 18th Street and Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard will be configured slightly differently than the other three blocks of the mall. **On the west side of the 18th Street to Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard block of mall, there will be a bus drop-off lane with a pull-off at the Texas State History Museum. The travel lane will allow only right hand turns onto 18th Street, so that drop-off traffic will not cross the mall. Access to the existing museum garage will not be impeded, as 18th Street will be a two-way street.**

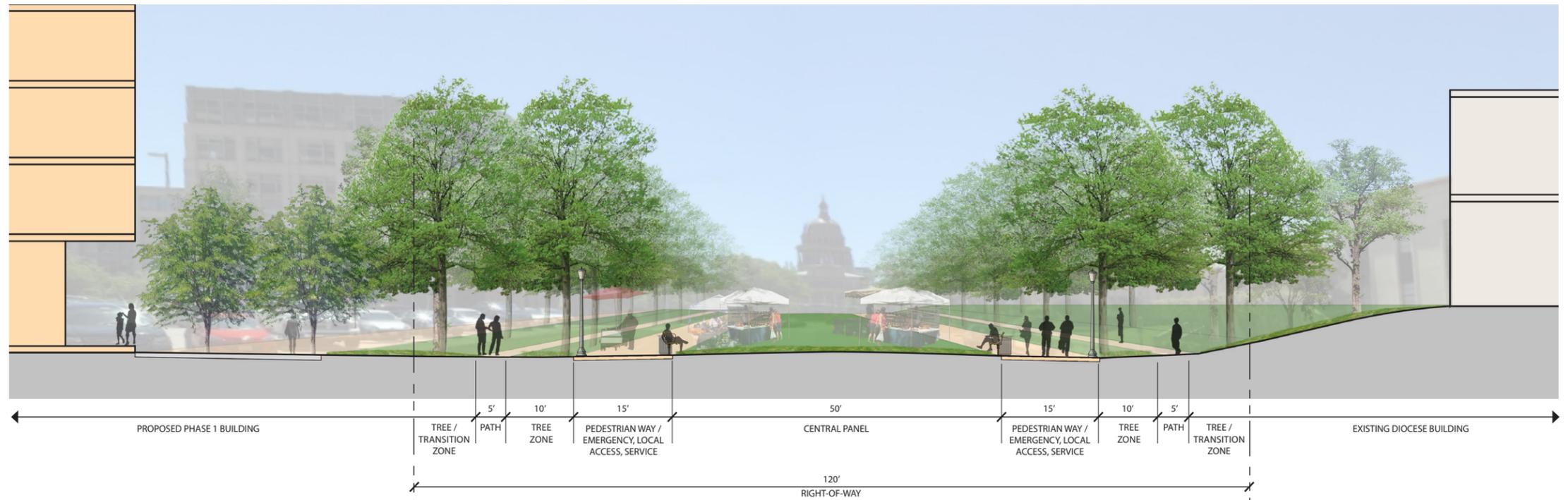
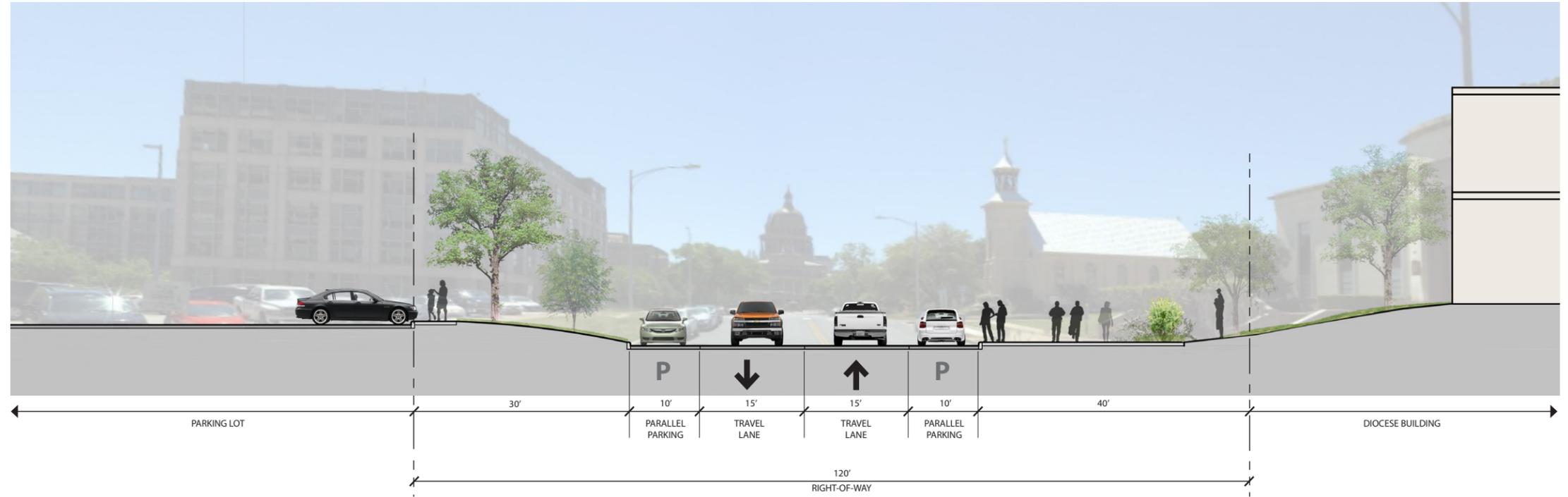
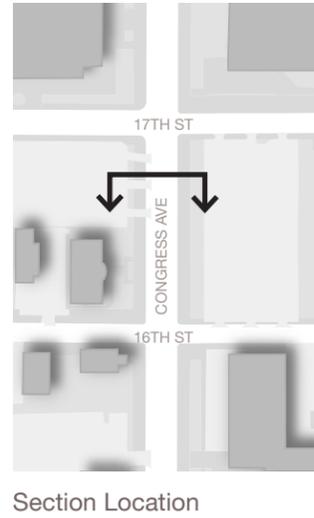
**The mall will serve as a pedestrian priority zone. Regulatory signage will require bicyclists to yield to pedestrians.**

**The existing Texas State History Museum and the new George H. W. Bush State Office Building will frame a public space that creates a secondary cross-axis on the mall. The entry plaza at the new building will complement and connect to the existing museum plaza so that it will be perceived as an extension of the mall.**

**The blocks between 18th Street and 15th Street will also contain the central panel, fifty feet wide, which will extend along the center length of the mall between those streets. Fifteen-foot-wide pedestrian ways and additional five-foot-wide decomposed granite walkways between the double row of trees will line both sides of the mall, so that all blocks of Congress Avenue include a consistent, continuous system of pedestrian ways.**



**Figure 6.29**  
Phase 1 Texas Mall Conceptual Design (from Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard, looking south)



**Figure 6.30**  
Congress Avenue Typical Condition between 18th and 15th Streets: Existing and Proposed Cross Sections

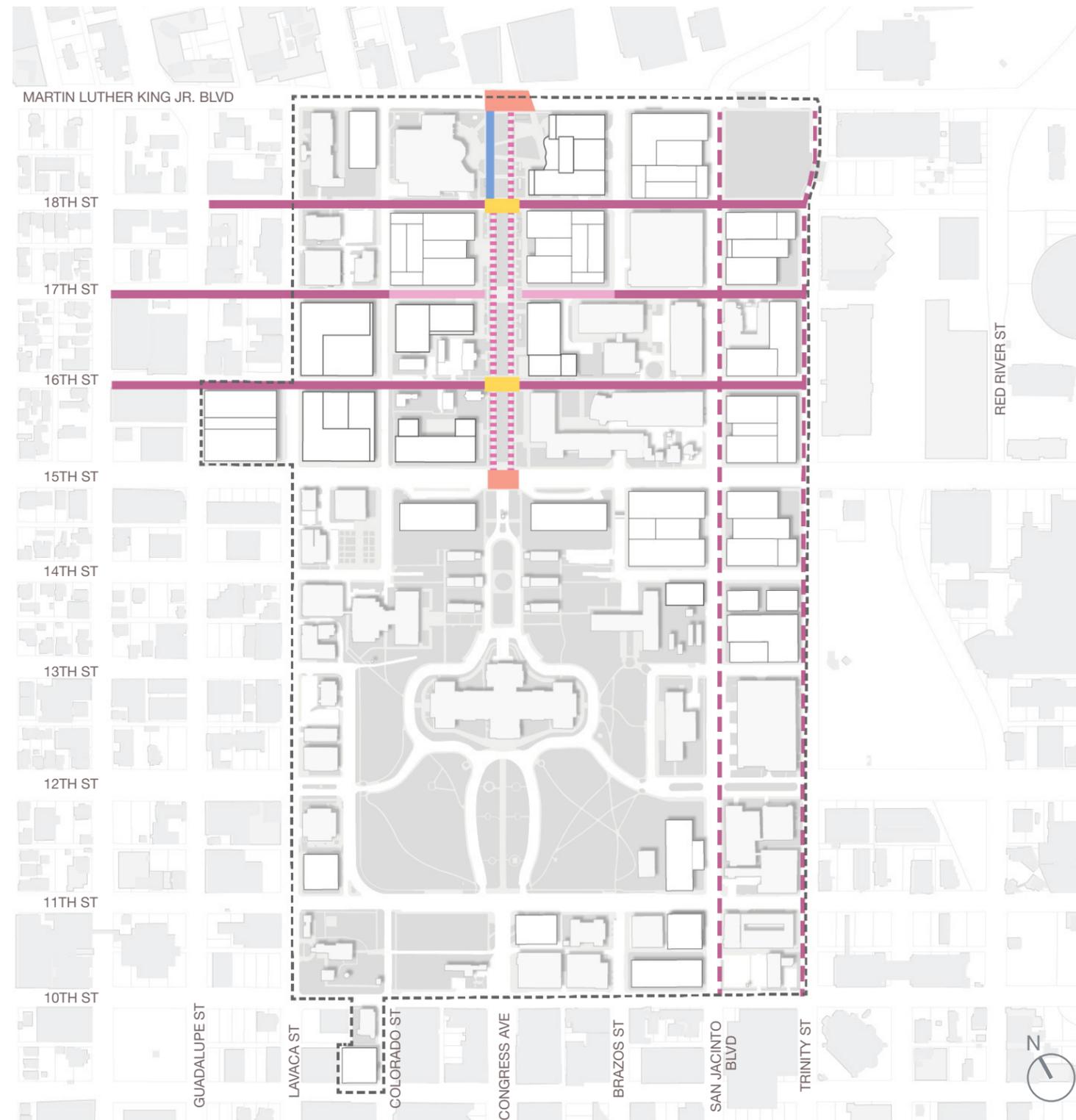
# Streetscapes

## STREET DESIGN

In coordination with the City of Austin and development of the Phase 1 conceptual design, several of the proposed street cross sections in the 2016 master plan have evolved. The following street sections have been updated to better align with this new information.

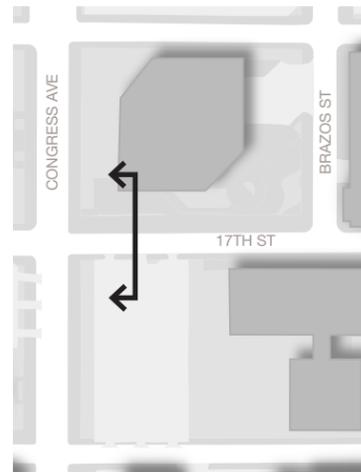
**Figure 6.31**  
Roadway Reconfiguration

- 1-Way to 2-Way Conversion
- Bus Access Only
- Below-grade Parking Access
- Emergency/Service Access Only
- Potential Reverse Travel Lane
- Speed Table
- Enhanced Pedestrian Crossing



17th Street

- 17th Street should be modified to be a two-way street with one lane in each direction.
- **At the intersection of the mall, 17th Street should become the access point to the underground garage.**
- Parallel parking should be removed to accommodate garage access lanes.
- **Sidewalks should be at least 7 feet wide on both sides of the street.**
- A single row of street trees should be planted along both sides, where possible.
- Street trees should be Red Oak.



Section Location

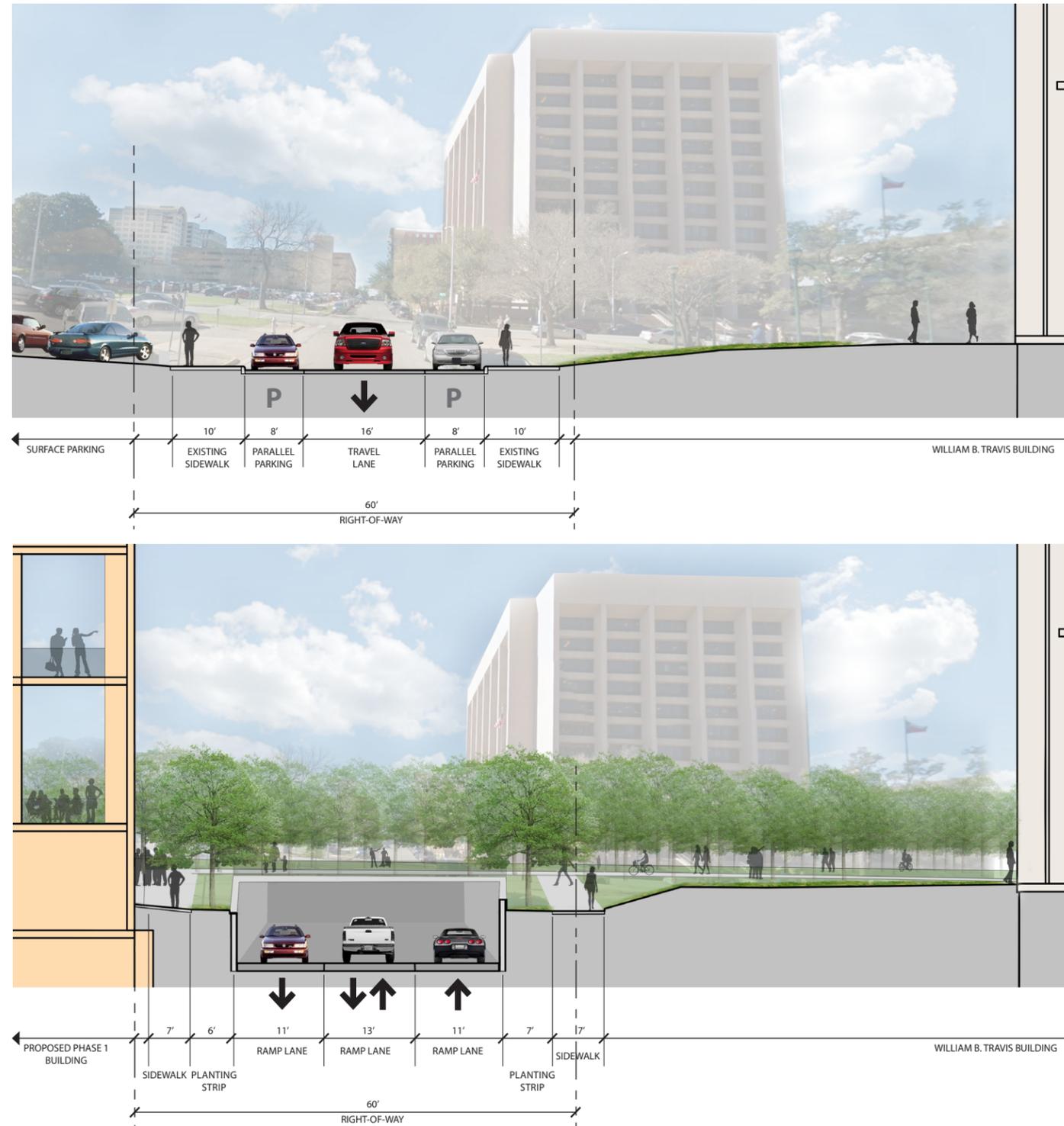
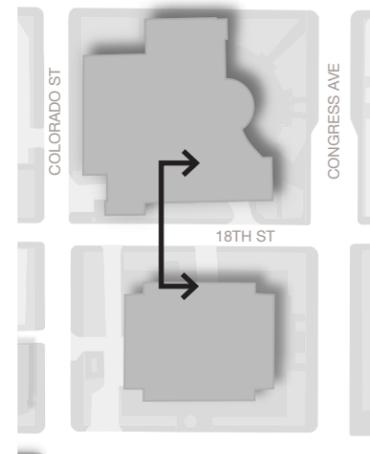


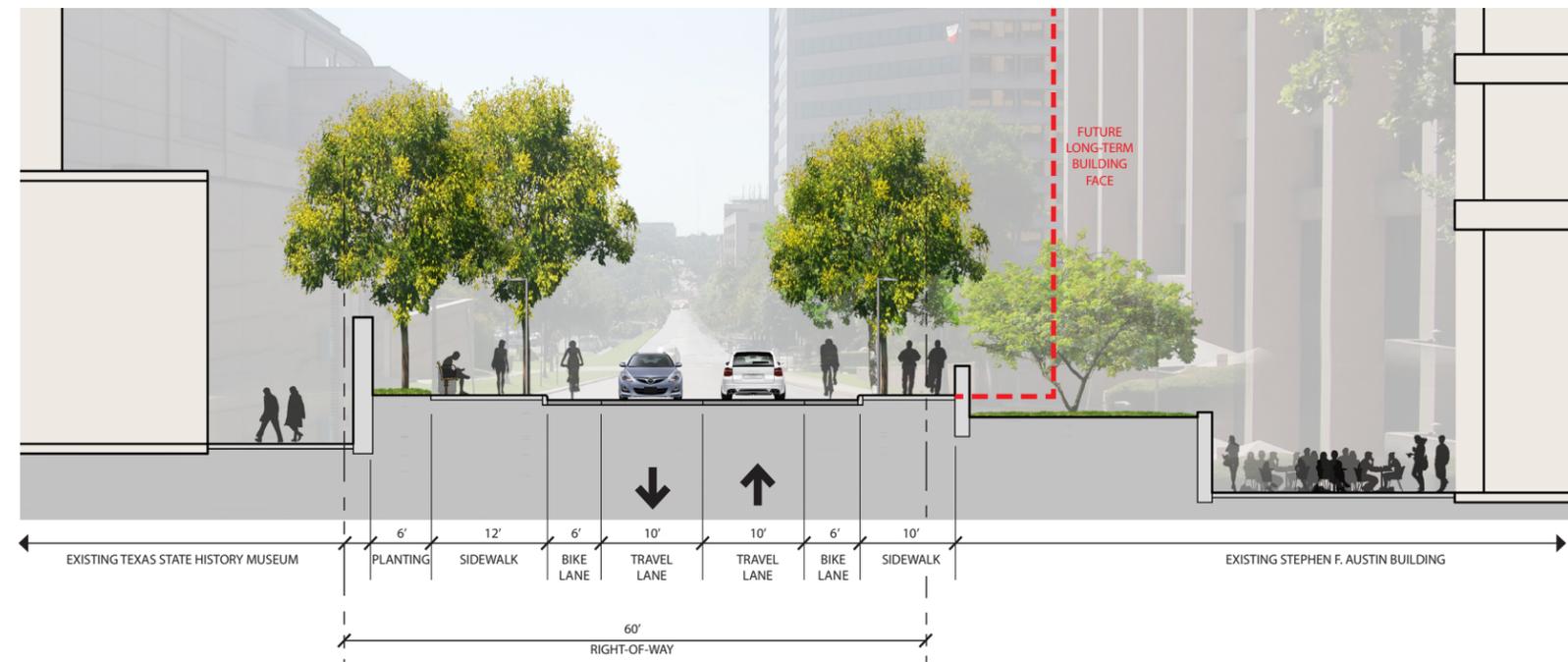
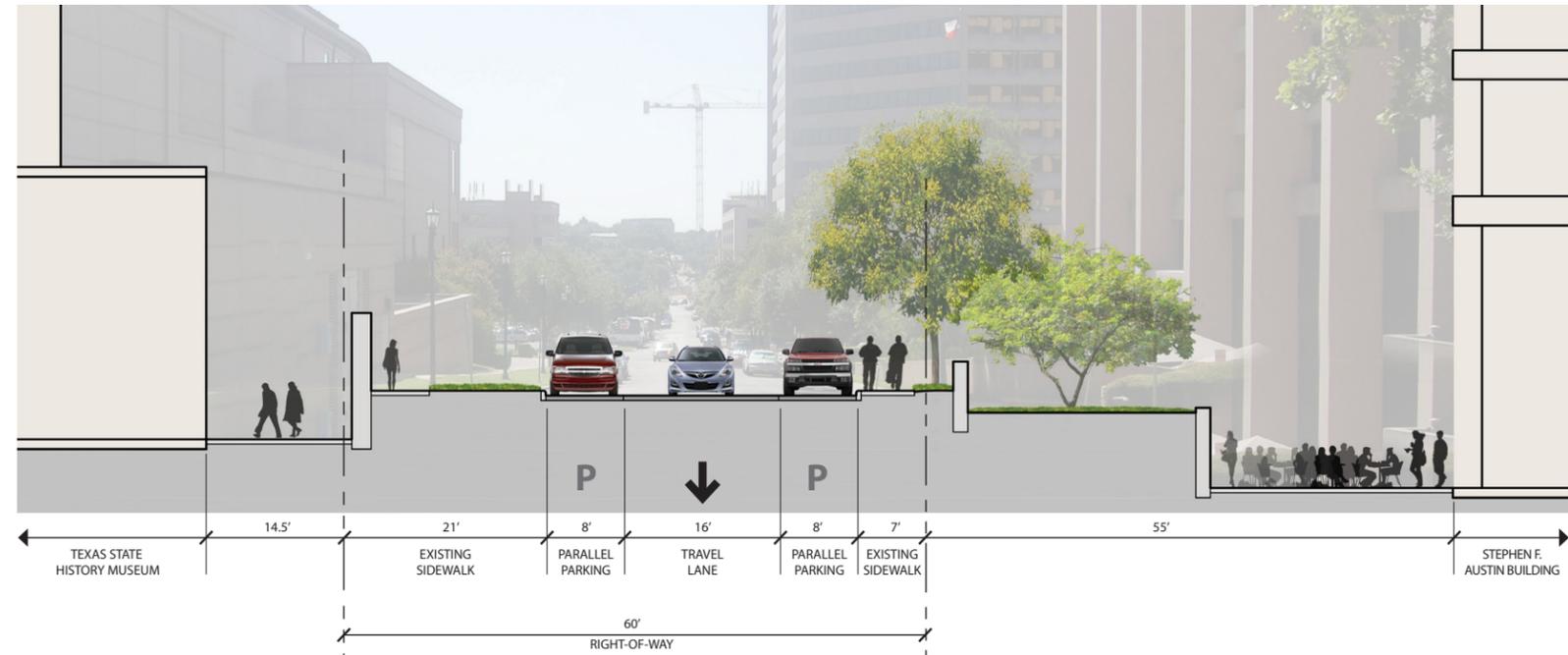
Figure 6.32  
17th Street: Existing and Proposed Cross Sections

*18th Street*

- **18th Street should be modified to be a two-way street with one lane in each direction and a 6 foot striped bike lane in each direction.**
- **Parallel parking should be removed when bike lane striping is implemented.**
- **Sidewalks should be 12 feet wide on the north side and at least 10 feet wide on the south side.**
- Street trees should be planted along both sides and should be a double row on the north.
- Street trees should be Red Oak.
- **The future replacement building for the Stephen F. Austin building should locate the building face at sidewalk level and closer in to the street edge.**



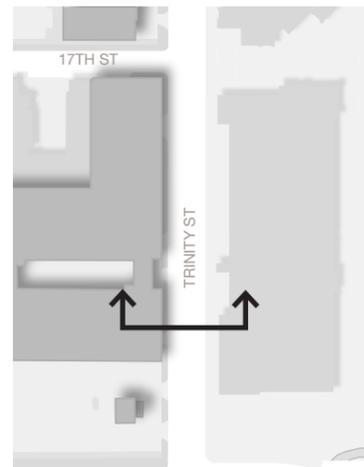
Section Location



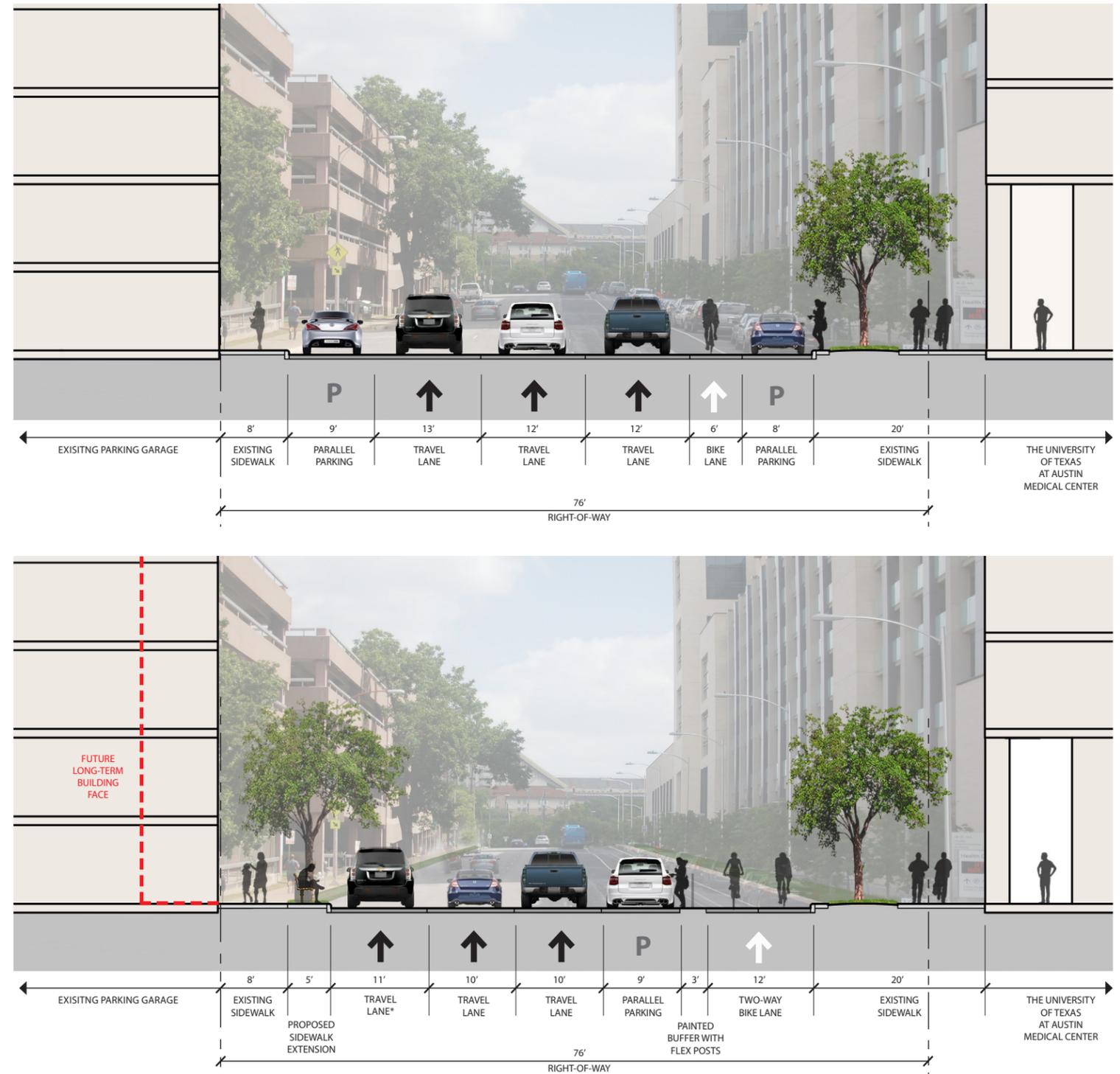
**Figure 6.33**  
18th Street: Existing and Proposed Cross Sections

*Trinity Street*

- The Trinity Street cross section should be modified to more closely match the cross sections of the street north of Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard and south of 15th Street.
- **A buffered two-way bike lane should be located on the east side of the street.**
- **Parallel parking should be located east of the travel lanes and west of the buffered bike lanes.**
- **Sidewalks should be at least 12 feet wide on the west side.**
- A single row of street trees should be planted on both sides of the street.
- Street trees should be Cedar Elm.
- **The future replacement buildings on Trinity Street should step back away from the street to provide for a more generous sidewalk and an additional row of street trees.**
- **If the city moves forward with a peak hour reverse travel lane or light rail for the Trinity Street corridor, this would replace the western-most lane.**



Section Location

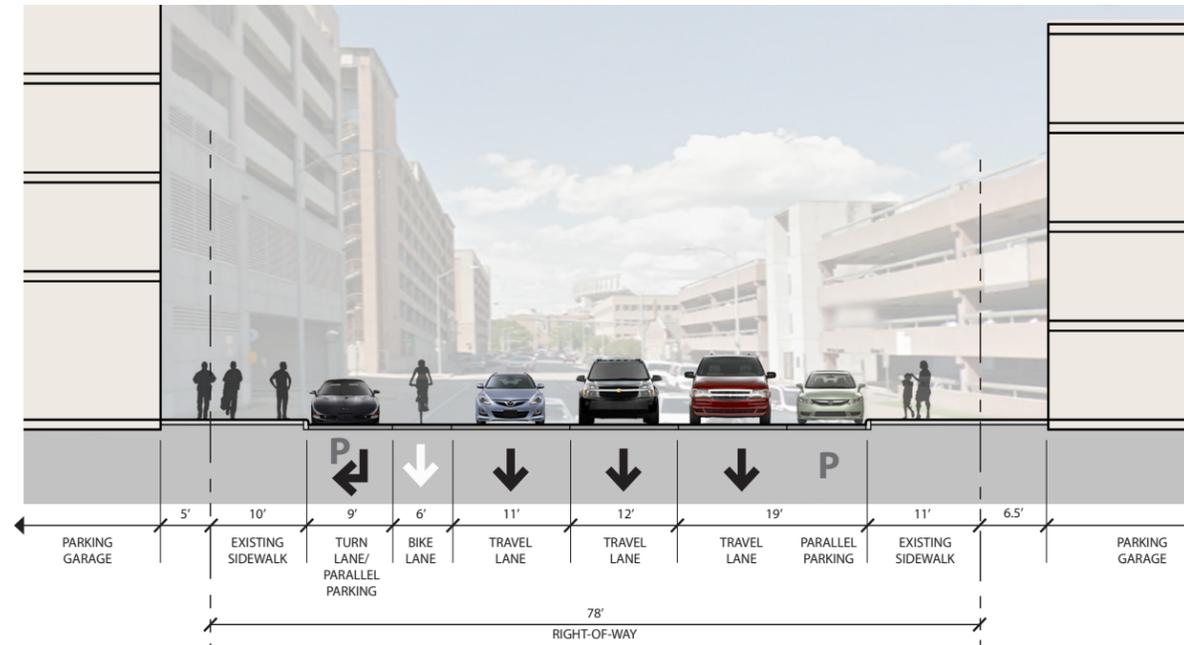


**Figure 6.34**  
Trinity Street: Existing and Proposed Cross Sections

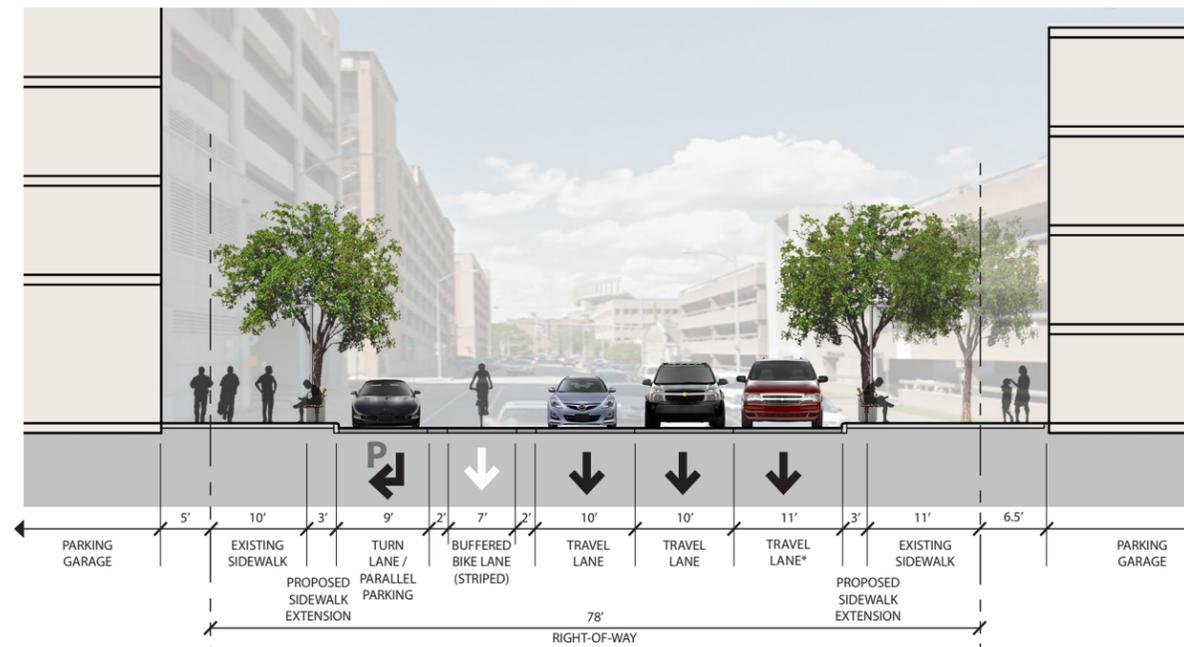
\*Potential peak hour reverse travel lane or light rail line

*San Jacinto Boulevard*

- Sidewalks should be at least 15 feet wide.
- Reverse-angled parking should be removed between 17th Street and Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard.
- Two rows of trees should be planted along the east sidewalk and one row on the west side.
- Street trees should be Cedar Elm.
- If the city moves forward with a peak hour reverse travel lane or light rail for the San Jacinto Boulevard corridor, this would replace the eastern-most lane.



Section Location



**Figure 6.35**  
San Jacinto Boulevard: Existing and Proposed Cross Sections

\*Potential peak hour reverse travel lane or light rail line



# Monuments Guidelines

The 2018 Texas Capitol Complex Master Plan Update provides a framework to guide the strategic location and criteria for new monuments, while anticipating the future development and transformation of the Capitol Complex. As a districtwide logic for siting future monuments, the framework is based on a set of guidelines that commemorate the Capitol Complex's state identity and enhance the civic realm. These guidelines comply with the Texas Administrative Code (TAC), Title 13, Part 7, Chapter 111, Rule 111.25, Memorials/Monuments on the Capitol Complex, which ultimately governs which monument sites are enacted upon.

The purpose of these objectives, principles, and guidelines is to support the TAC, providing additional guidance to ensure a vibrant civic realm that celebrates Texas history with these commemorative works.

## OBJECTIVES

Monuments and their designed setting should **enhance and perpetuate the historic integrity** of the Texas State Capitol

Each monument should **contribute to the civic realm**, encouraging public use and enjoyment of the Capitol Complex landscape

Monument sites should **reinforce connections** that link the Capitol Complex to the city fabric of Austin

Monuments should **commemorate a subject with lasting statewide significance** and should be planned and designed in a sustainable manner

The Texas Capitol Complex currently has twenty-one monuments, approximately twenty historical markers, and two private monuments within the Capitol Complex. All existing monuments and historical markers are concentrated within the Capitol grounds area, between 15th Street to the north, 11th Street to the south, San Jacinto Boulevard to the east, and Colorado Street to the west.

## PRINCIPLES

Future monument designs are guided by four principles:

1. Location
2. Scale
3. Integration
4. Sustainability

### EXISTING CAPITOL COMPLEX MONUMENTS

- 1 Heroes of the Alamo, 1891
- 2 Volunteer Firemen, 1896
- 3 Confederate Soldiers, 1903
- 4 Terry's Texas Rangers, 1907
- 5 Hood's Texas Brigade, 1910
- 6 Texas Cowboy, 1925
- 7 Statue of Liberty Replica, 1951
- 8 Spanish-American War, 1951
- 9 Texas National Guard, 1959
- 10 Soldiers of World War I Memorial, 1961
- 11 Ten Commandments, 1961
- 12 Disabled American Veterans of Texas, 1980
- 13 Pearl Harbor Memorial, 1989
- 14 Texas Pioneer Woman, 1998
- 15 Tribute to Texas Children, 1998
- 16 Korean War Veterans Memorial, 1999
- 17 Texas Peace Officers, 1999
- 18 Texas State History Museum Lone Star, 2001
- 19 World War II Memorial, 2007
- 20 Tejano Monument, 2012
- 21 Vietnam Veterans Memorial, 2014
- 22 Texas African American History Memorial, 2016
- 23 St. Peter (private)
- 24 Price of Liberty, 2017

**Figure 6.36**

Existing Monument Sites

-  Approved monument site
-  Existing monument site
-  Existing historical marker or interpretive plaque
-  Existing private monument site



# 6 MONUMENTS PRINCIPLE 1 Location

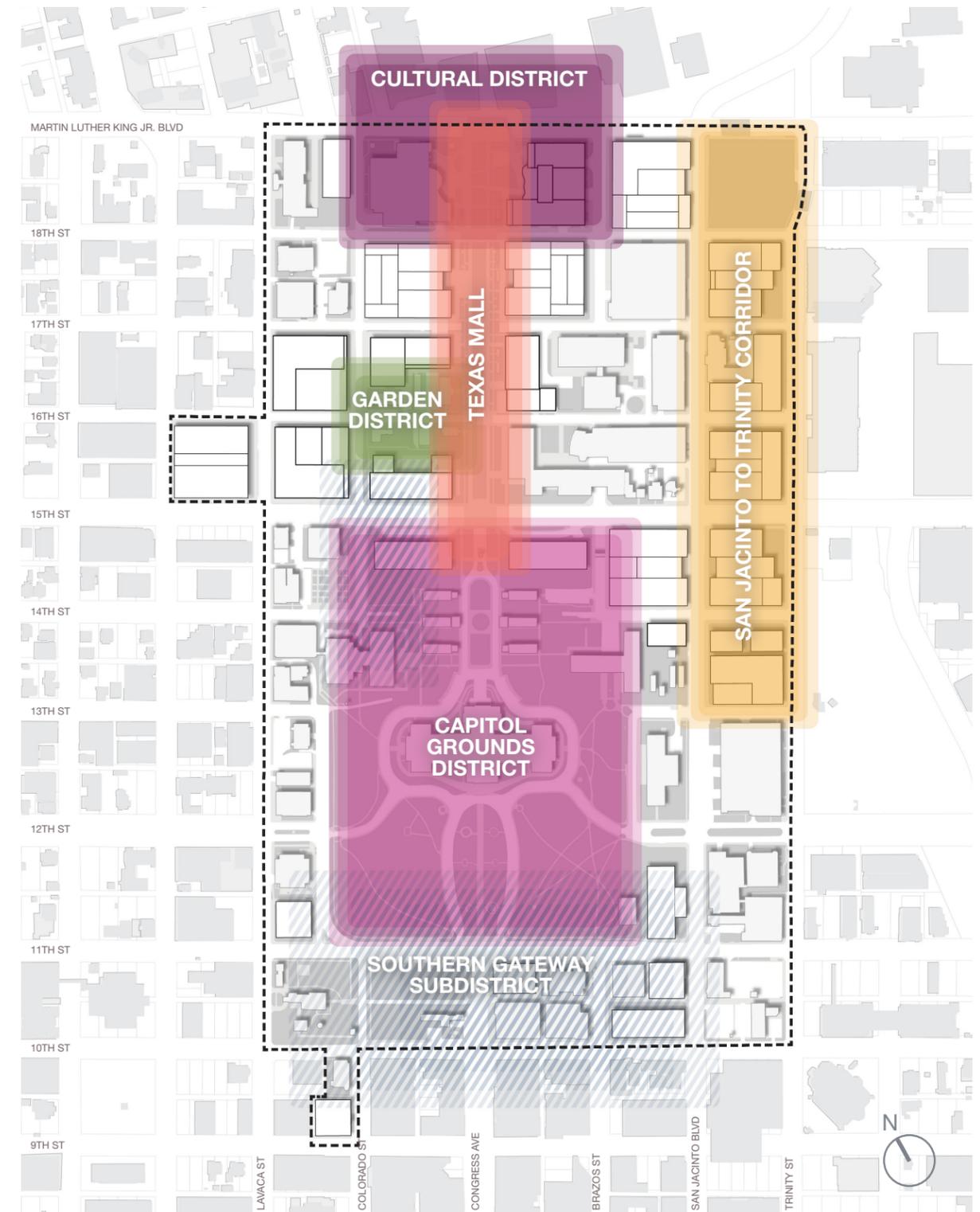
Locate monuments in prominent areas in the Texas Capitol Complex to ensure visibility, reinforce the identity of designated zones, and to enhance district gateways.

## ZONES

Future monuments should be located throughout the Capitol Complex in areas that will enhance zone identities and connections between them. The six zones identified in the 2018 master plan update are the Cultural District, the Texas Mall, the Garden District, the Capitol Grounds District, the Law Subdistrict, and the San Jacinto and Trinity Corridor. Monument sites should be coordinated with upcoming building or site projects. All monuments sites beyond the Capitol grounds require prior written agreement between the State Preservation Board (SPB) and Texas Facilities Management (TFC). The long-term location of future monuments can be revisited throughout the development of the Capitol Complex.

**Figure 6.37**  
Capitol Complex Use Zones  
with Existing and Proposed  
Monument Sites

- Proposed monument site
- Existing historical marker
- Existing monument site
- Approved monument site



**Figure 6.38**  
Texas Mall with Existing and Proposed Monument Sites

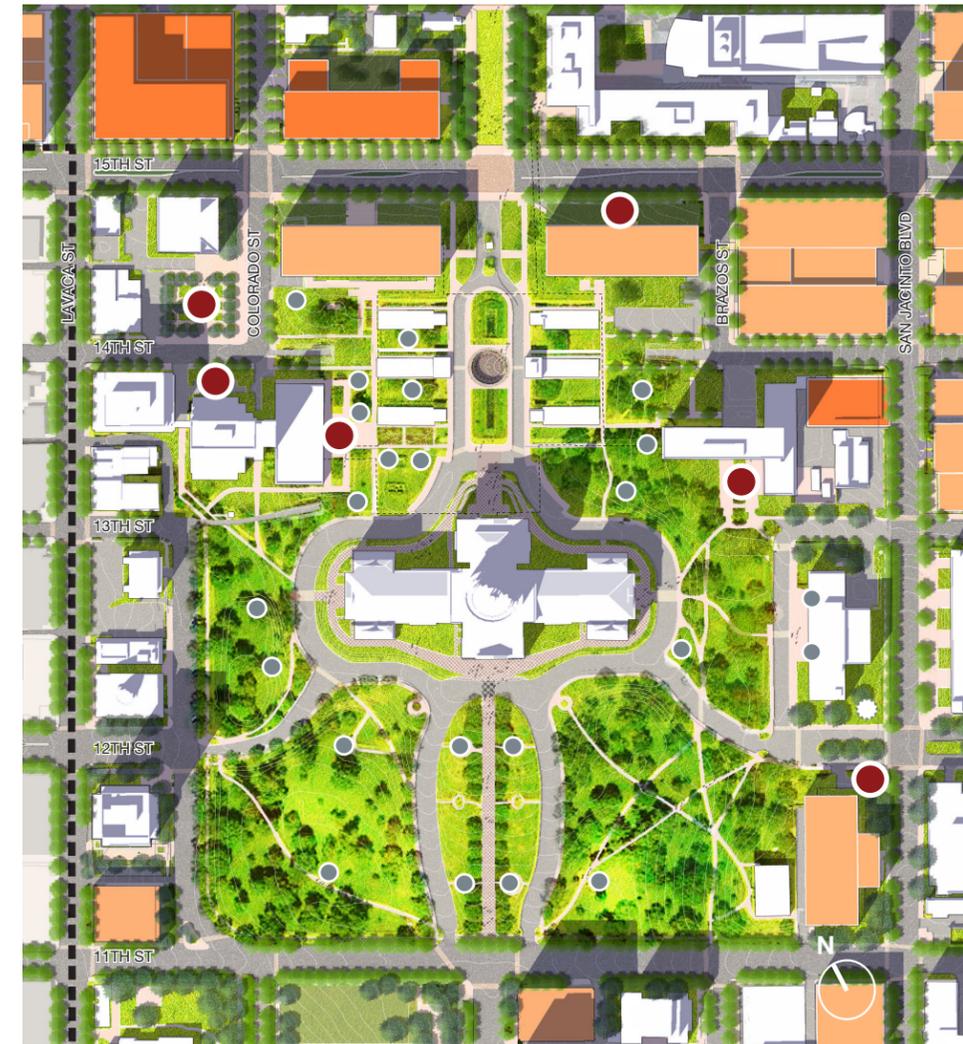
**Figure 6.39**  
Capitol Grounds District with Existing and Proposed Monument Sites

Each zone strategy must leverage monument sites to its maximum placemaking potential, and strategies differ across the zones. The Texas Mall and Capitol Grounds District, for instance, must act upon monument sites that support their respective zone identities.



### ZONE #1 TEXAS MALL

Monuments along the Texas Mall should reinforce a new civic realm, connecting the Cultural District to the Capitol Grounds District. Monument sites for the Texas Mall are strategically adjacent to existing and future buildings, creating a network of commemorative works that will enliven this significant open space while also enhancing indoor and outdoor connections between the outdoor sites and nearby buildings.



### ZONE #2 CAPITOL GROUNDS DISTRICT

The Capitol Grounds District should be preserved as a park-like environment. As stipulated in Title 4, subtitle D, Chapter 443, Section 443.0152 (a-1) of the Texas Administrative Code, "... after September, 2009, no additional monuments may be placed on the historic grounds of the Capitol." Proposed monument sites should be strategically located along peripheral areas of the Capitol Grounds District, where open spaces are defined and do not detract or compete with existing monuments or landmarks.

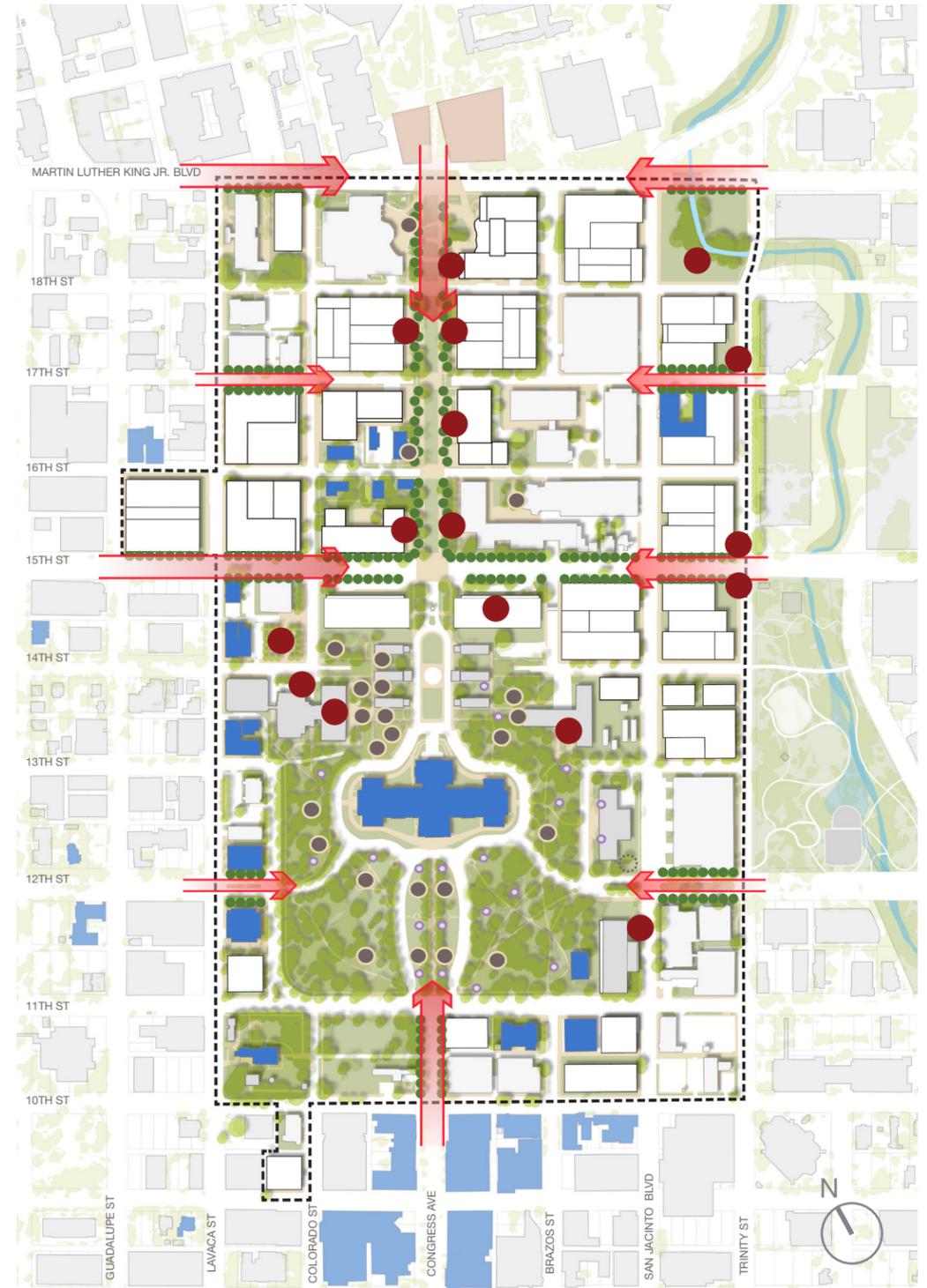
-  Existing
-  Phase 1-3
-  Full build-out
-  Proposed monument
-  Existing monument
-  Approved monument site

## GATEWAYS

Future monuments should be located in areas that will contribute to visitors' experience and their approach to the Capitol Complex. Placement of select monuments can strengthen the Capitol Complex's gateways at the district scale, while placement of select monuments can also enhance the user's experience in arrival plazas at the building scale.

**Figure 6.40**  
Texas Capitol Complex  
Gateways with Existing and  
Proposed Monument Sites

-  District gateway
-  Landmark building
-  Open space
-  Proposed monument site
-  Existing historical marker or interpretive plaque
-  Existing monument site
-  Approved monument site



## GATEWAY #1 CULTURAL DISTRICT AT MARTIN LUTHER KING JR BOULEVARD & CONGRESS AVENUE

As a significant gateway along Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard, the Cultural District encompasses the Texas State History Museum, the Blanton Museum of Art, and the George H. W. Bush State Office Building, a new facility with a proposed cultural venue. The George H. W. Bush State Office Building and its placement along the Texas Mall will be an opportunity for a new monument to become part of the public realm. Adjacent to the new building, the monument holds a prominent location across from the Texas State History Museum's Lone Star statue and along the civic Texas Mall.

**Figure 6.41**  
Cultural District Gateway  
with Existing and Proposed  
Monument Sites

- Existing
- Phase 1-3
- Full build-out
- Proposed monument
- Existing monument



## MONUMENTS PRINCIPLE 2

## Scale

Create a balanced composition in which size, shape, and directionality of the monument fits within its immediate surroundings.

## SIZE

Monuments should be appropriately sized and proportional to the site, so that the monument is integrated with its physical context. Existing monuments can be classified as small, medium, or large, with size measured according to average human height, which is five feet six inches tall. Future monuments shall conform to the State Preservation Board's size regulations.

\*Average human height is 5'6"

## NUMBER OF MONUMENTS

The number of monuments installed at each site should be relative to the spatial proportion (length, height, and width) of the designated site. At the Texas Mall, the number of monuments at a site should be determined by the proportions and function of the building plazas. For instance, a building plaza close to the Cultural District would be a better site for multiple monuments than a building plaza in front of a state office building. The former is a more appropriate location for pedestrians to gather, linger and interact, which multiple monuments would encourage.



Small < 2 x human height\*



Figure 6.42  
Existing Monument: Small



Medium = 2-5 x human height\*



Figure 6.43  
Existing Monument: Medium



Large > 5 x human height\*



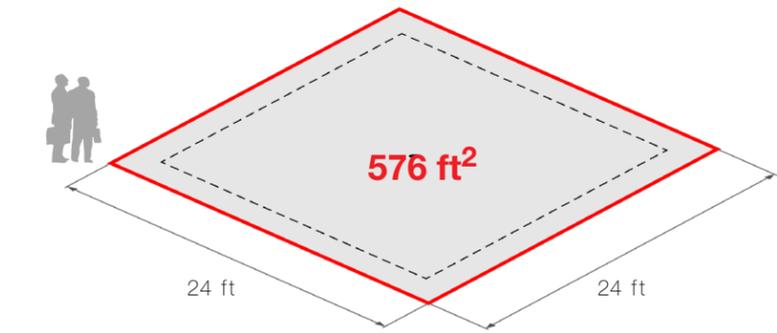
Figure 6.44  
Existing Monument: Large



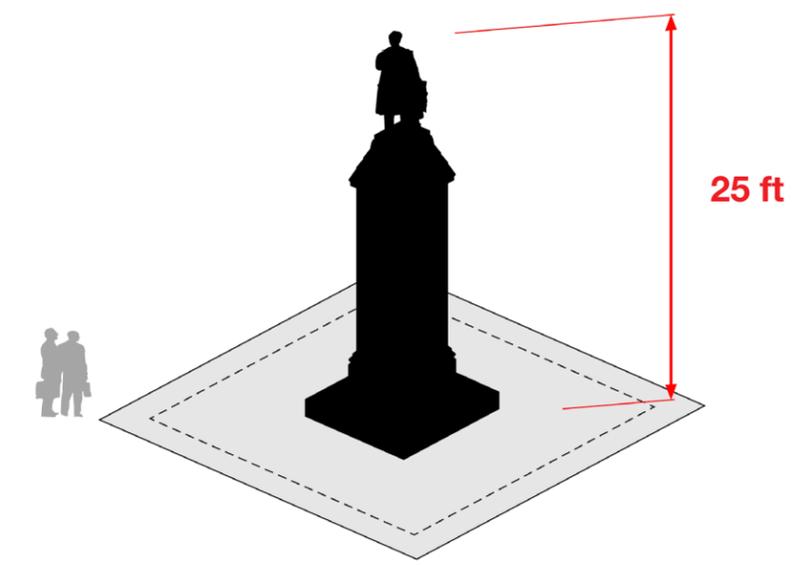
Figure 6.45  
Section of the Texas Mall with Example of Potential Monument Site

## SCALE GUIDELINES

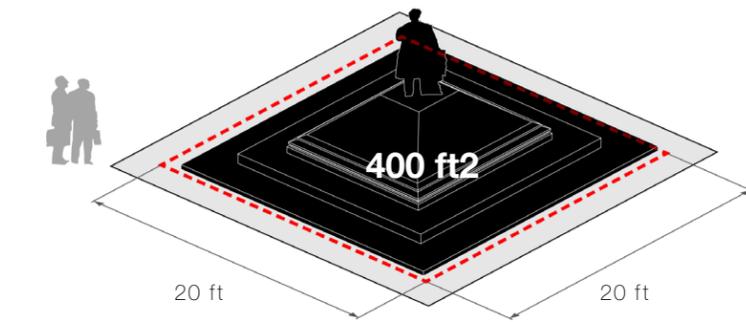
Monument scale guidelines are mandated by the Texas Administrative Code, Title 13, Part 7, Chapter 111, Section 111.25 (h - k). The scale guidelines include: maximum height, maximum volume and massing, maximum site dimensions, and maximum footprint dimension for any single structure incorporated into a monument design. The stipulated maximum height is shorter than the tallest existing monuments' heights. Any street furniture that may be designed alongside the monument, such as benches or plaques, are included within the maximum monument site dimensions. Maximum site dimension does not include sidewalks that may lead or surround a site. Donors are responsible for funding sidewalks outside the maximum size that are required to access the monument.



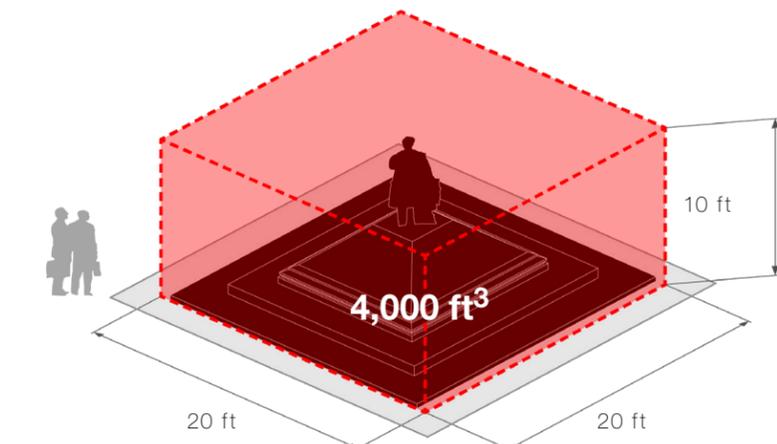
Maximum Monument Site Dimension



Maximum Height of Any Monument



Maximum footprint dimension of any single structure incorporated into a monument design



Maximum cubic feet of any structure incorporated into a monument design

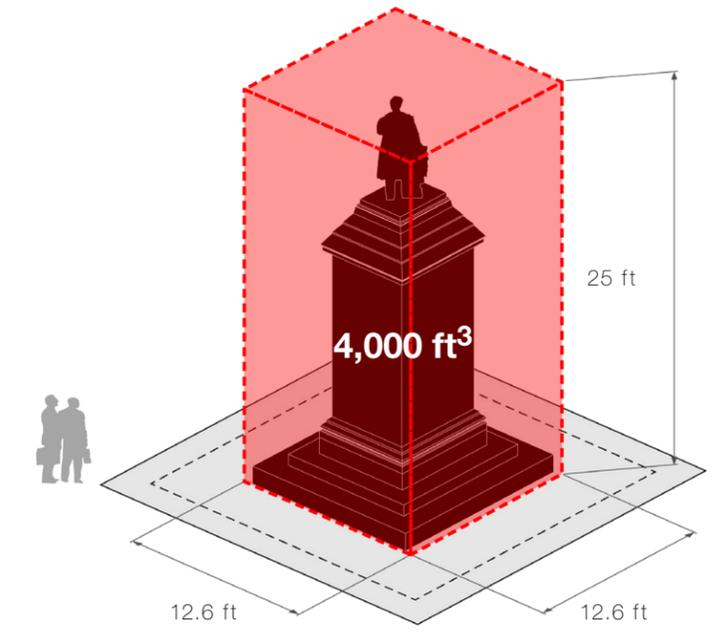


Figure 6.46  
State Preservation Board  
Monument Dimensions Guidelines

# Integration

Design an intentional relationship between the monument and its setting, where the two are integrated and appear as a single design.

## TYPE

Future monuments should acknowledge the existing site context, including the shape of the terrain; the form of the physical environment (buildings, open spaces, streets, and paths); and the space-defining characteristics of the Capitol Complex's vegetation. Existing monuments within the local context of the designated future monument site should also be considered, so that new monuments do not detract or compete with existing commemorative works.

There are several types of monuments within the Capitol Complex today, including:

- Statues as a single figure
- Statues as an ensemble
- Statues as part of an architectural structure
- Sculptural objects
- Sculptural works with functional elements

Designing future monuments should consider how the selected type of monument contributes to the use of the designated site and the appropriateness of setting.



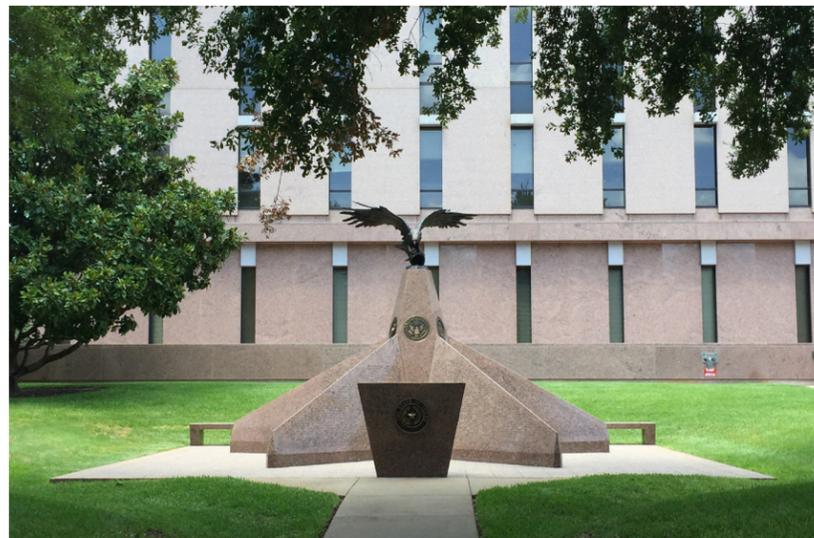
TEXAS PIONEER WOMAN  
Statue: Single Figure



TEXAS AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY MEMORIAL  
Statue: Ensemble



HEROES OF THE ALAMO  
Statue: Architectural Structure



KOREAN WAR VETERANS  
Sculpture



SOLDIERS OF WORLD WAR I  
Sculpture: Functional Element

## SUBJECT

Existing monuments feature an array of subjects, although the majority of monuments in the Capitol Grounds District are memorial sites. As outlined by the TAC, Title 13, Part 7, Chapter 111, Section 111.25 (c - e), the following are guidelines for the monument subject:

- "A commemorative work commemorating an individual or group of individuals shall not be permitted until at least 25 years after the death of the individual or the last surviving member of the group."
- "The construction of commemorative work must be in the public's interest, must represent a subject of lasting historical significance to the history and heritage of Texas, and must reflect a consensus of the lasting historical statewide significance of the subject involved."
- "A military commemorative work may be established only to commemorate a war or similar major military conflict or to commemorate any branch of the armed forces. No commemorative work commemorating a lesser conflict or a unit of an armed force shall be permitted."

## BACKGROUND

Commemorative works should engage with the local context of the selected site. Monuments should be integrated with the immediate architectural and landscape surroundings with respect to topography, vegetation, circulation, building façades, and materials. Future monuments should be located so that their backgrounds contribute appropriately to their settings. There are three types of backgrounds that should be considered for future monuments, including:

- Landscape backgrounds that utilize landscape elements, such as trees and vegetation, to help define the monument backdrop
- Existing or future building façade backgrounds that consider scale of massing, rhythm of windows, and building entries as part of a composition that influences the monument setting
- Combination of both landscape backgrounds and building façade backgrounds that integrate the monument with the built environment

Landscaping of a monument site must comply with design guidelines laid out in the 2016 master plan, such as designing for drought resistant landscapes, and should largely be kept to a minimum.



Examples of existing landscape settings for monuments

Examples of building façade settings for monuments

# Sustainability

Construct monuments as sustainable projects that consider durable materials, low energy consumption, easy maintenance, and sufficient funding.

## MATERIALS

The TAC, Title 13, Part 7, Chapter 111, Section 111.25 (f - g) outlines requirements for monument materials. First, monuments should be designed by "knowledgeable persons qualified in the field of architecture and preservation [to ensure]... structural soundness and durability, and to assure that the commemorative work meets high professional standards." For monument durability, all monument materials must be suitable for the outdoor environment. Whenever possible, monuments shall be constructed of granite, bronze, copper, or other compatible materials. These materials are also compatible with the design, historic importance, and building materials of the Capitol itself. In addition to the TAC stipulations, monument designs should not include water features.



Volunteer Firemen, 1896

## LIGHTING

The SPB recommends that lighting not be incorporated into a monument design. However, site lighting is permitted and should be designed to fit the character of the Capitol Complex setting. Site lighting should improve the quality of the nighttime environment, be compatible with the monument design, and integrate efficiencies such as LED technologies.

## MAINTENANCE

Both the monument and site landscaping will need long-term maintenance to support a more sustainable Capitol Complex landscape. A monument site should be low-maintenance and conform to the design guidelines in the broader master plan. As mandated by the TAC, Title 7, Part 7, Chapter 111, Section 111.25 (n), ten percent of the total monument construction cost shall be required as a maintenance contribution. Landscaping that exceeds the boundaries defined by the maximum site dimension is not subject to ongoing maintenance and replacement practices.



Hood's Texas Brigade, 1910

# Site Criteria Matrix

All proposed monument sites have been evaluated according to the principles and guidelines of location, scale, integration, and sustainability.

The following site criteria matrix lists details for each site that align with the guidelines, excluding details of sustainable materials, lighting possibilities, and maintenance requirements. The matrix also suggests how the proposed monument sites correspond to the different phases of the 2018 Texas Capitol Complex Master Plan Update and recommends engaging with appropriate stakeholders for input. The site criteria matrix is meant to provide a high-level summary of proposed monument sites, while the following section, the site catalog, provides a more detailed description and set of recommendations for individual sites.

## LOCATION

The location information for proposed monument sites specifies the closest street location and the corresponding use zone of the designated site.

## MONUMENT DETAILS

The monument details section of the site criteria matrix recommends the number of monuments, size, and the suggested monument orientation for the designated sites.

## INTEGRATION

The integration section recommends the setting background type and siting considerations for monument designs. While all monuments should be designed with the surrounding built environment (landscape and buildings), some settings may emphasize one over the other.

## STAKEHOLDERS

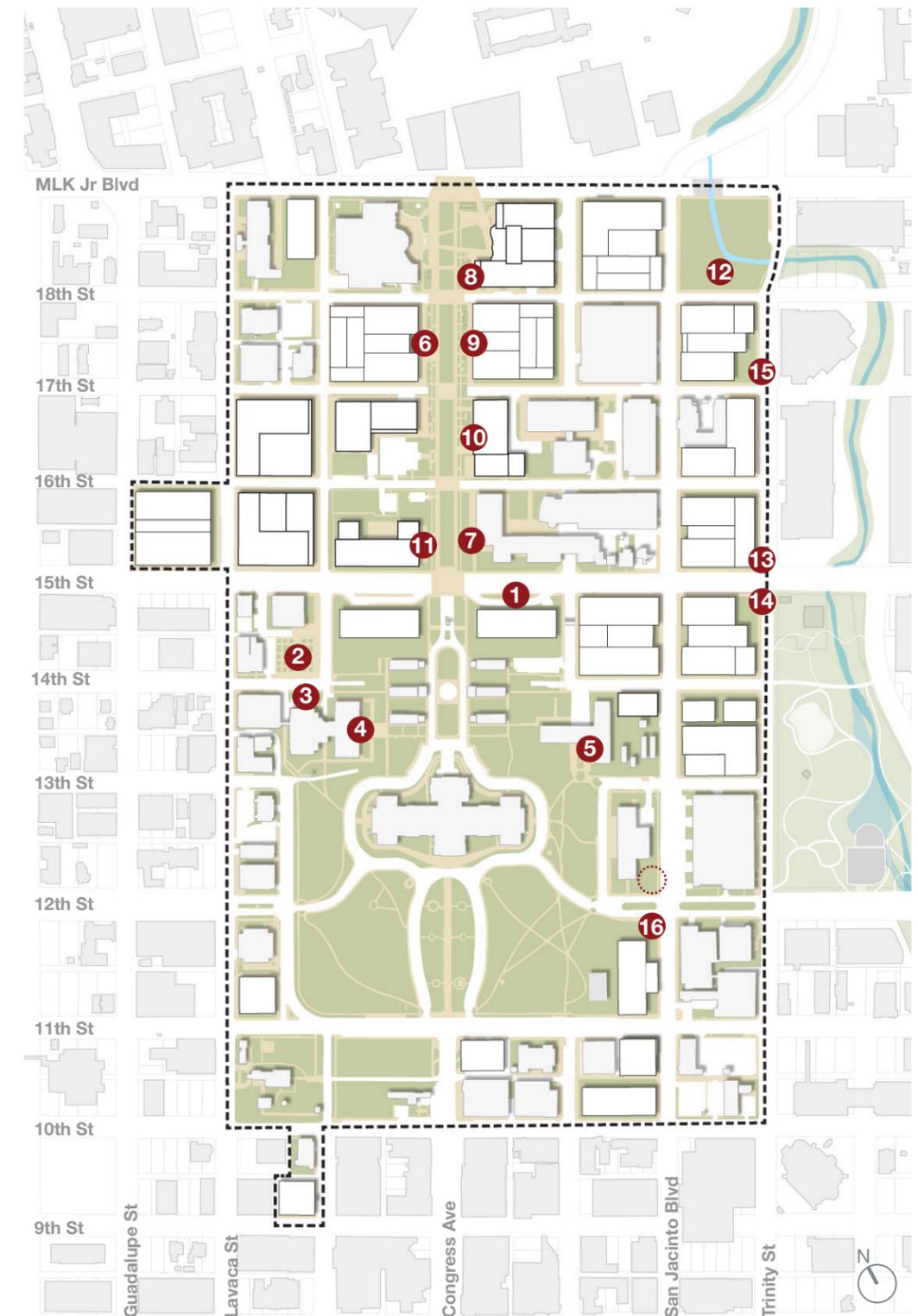
The site criteria matrix and site catalog lists potential stakeholders, which can be amended as each monument project is implemented. Engaging stakeholders will be an opportunity to collaborate with the Capitol Complex community, who will ultimately utilize the improved civic realm.

## PHASING

Monument sites will be developed in conjunction with the 2018 Texas Capitol Complex Master Plan Update. Each proposed site has been categorized by an estimated timeframe of development, in addition to being identified as approved or under review. Phasing is subject to change. As sites become available, monuments may be planned accordingly.

**Figure 6.47**  
Proposed Monuments Sites for Texas Capitol Complex

- Proposed monument site
- Approved monument site



**LOCATION**

**MONUMENT DETAILS**

**INTEGRATION**

**STAKEHOLDERS PHASING**

	Location	Use Zone	Number	Size	Load (psf)	Orientation	Setting	Siting Considerations	Stakeholders	Phasing	
<b>1</b>	Congress Avenue; 15th Street (SE)	Capitol Grounds District	1	Small or Medium	To be determined (TBD)	North-facing	Building	Gateway between north Capitol Complex and south Capitol Complex	Texas Workforce Commission	Existing; or future phase	<b>&lt; 3 years</b>
<b>2</b>	Colorado Street; 14th Street (N)	Law Subdistrict	1	Small or Medium	TBD	East-facing	Building / Landscape	Existing plaza with low vegetation and reflecting pool; transition between commercial west and Capitol Grounds District	State Bar of Texas	Existing	
<b>3</b>	Colorado Street; 14th Street (S)	Law Subdistrict	1	Small or Medium	TBD	North-facing	Building / Landscape	Existing courtyard with furniture and vegetation	Supreme Court	Existing	
<b>4</b>	Capitol Grounds District, south of Colorado Street near 14th Street	Law Subdistrict; Capitol Grounds District	1	Medium or Large	TBD	East-facing	Building	Proximity to existing state monuments; front entrance of the Supreme Court Building	Supreme Court	Under review	
<b>5</b>	Capitol Grounds District, west of Brazos Street near 14th Street	Capitol Grounds District	1	Medium	TBD	South-facing	Building / Landscape	Proximity to existing state monuments; Sam Houston Building	Lieutenant Governor; State Senate	Under review	
<b>6</b>	Congress Avenue; 17th Street (NW)	Texas Mall	1	Small or Medium	250	East-facing	Building	Proximity to Cultural District; currently in front of Stephen F. Austin Building	Occupying agencies; SPB; TFC	Existing; or future phase	<b>3 - 5 years</b>
<b>7</b>	Congress Avenue; 15th Street (NE)	Texas Mall	1	Small or Medium	250	West-facing	Building / Landscape	Northern gateway to the Capitol Grounds District; Southern gateway to the Texas Mall; proximity to Robert E. Johnson Building	Occupying agencies; SPB; TFC	Existing; or Phase 2	
<b>8</b>	Congress Avenue; 18th Street	Cultural District	1	Small or Medium	250	West-facing	Building / Landscape	Proximity to Cultural District; northern end of the Texas Mall; currently a parking lot	SPB; TFC	Phase 1	
<b>9</b>	Congress Avenue; 17th Street (NE)	Texas Mall	1	Small or Medium	250	West-facing	Building / Landscape	Proximity to Cultural District; currently in front of William B. Travis Building	Occupying agency; SPB; TFC	Phase 1	
<b>10</b>	Congress Avenue; 16th Street	Texas Mall	1	Small or Medium	250	West-facing	Building / Landscape	Proximity to future playground; currently a parking lot, near the Lyndon B. Johnson Building	Occupying agencies; SPB; TFC	Phase 1	
<b>11</b>	Congress Avenue; 15th Street (NW)	Texas Mall	1	Small or Medium	250	East-facing	Building / Landscape	Proximity to Garden District	Occupying agencies; SPB; TFC	Phase 2	
<b>12</b>	San Jacinto Boulevard; Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard	San Jacinto and Trinity Corridor	2 L or 3 S/M	Large or Small/Medium	TBD	Pending design of open space	Landscape	Gateway to the Capitol Complex from the east; sites could be on one or both sides of Waller Creek; part of a larger system of recreation along Waller Creek	SPB; TFC	Future phase: full build-out	<b>Flexible</b>
<b>13</b>	Trinity Street; 15th Street (NW)	San Jacinto and Trinity Corridor	1	Small or Medium	TBD	East-facing; Southeast-facing	Building	Gateway to Capitol Complex and proximity to UT Medical District	Occupying agencies; SPB; TFC	Future phase: full build-out	
<b>14</b>	Trinity Street; 15th Street (SW)	San Jacinto and Trinity Corridor	1	Small or Medium	TBD	East-facing; Northeast-facing	Building	Proximity to Capitol Grounds District, UT Medical District, Waller Creek Park	Occupying agencies; SPB; TFC	Future phase: full build-out	
<b>15</b>	Trinity Street; 17th Street	San Jacinto and Trinity Corridor	1	Small or Medium	TBD	East-facing; Southeast-facing	Building	Proximity to UT Medical District; currently a parking lot	Occupying agencies; SPB; TFC	Future phase: full build-out	
<b>16</b>	San Jacinto Boulevard; 12th Street (SW)	Capitol Grounds District	1	Small or Medium	TBD	East-facing	Building	Eastern gateway to the Capitol Grounds District	Office of the Governor; SPB; TFC	Future phase: full build-out	

**Table 6.2**  
Monument Site Criteria Matrix

# Site Catalog

All sixteen sites listed in the site catalog are considered ideal for developing the civic landscapes, pedestrian corridors, and use zones set forth by the 2018 Texas Capitol Complex Master Plan Update.

The site catalog outlines the existing and proposed conditions of a specific monument site. Among the existing conditions, each site's physical characteristics, immediate context, and association with current monuments are included. Under the proposed conditions for each site, commemorative opportunities are discussed to convey how its strategic location contributes to the broader master plan. In addition, the matrix is expanded to show recommendations based on the site's location, the scale of monument the site can afford, and the ability to integrate a monument into the site.

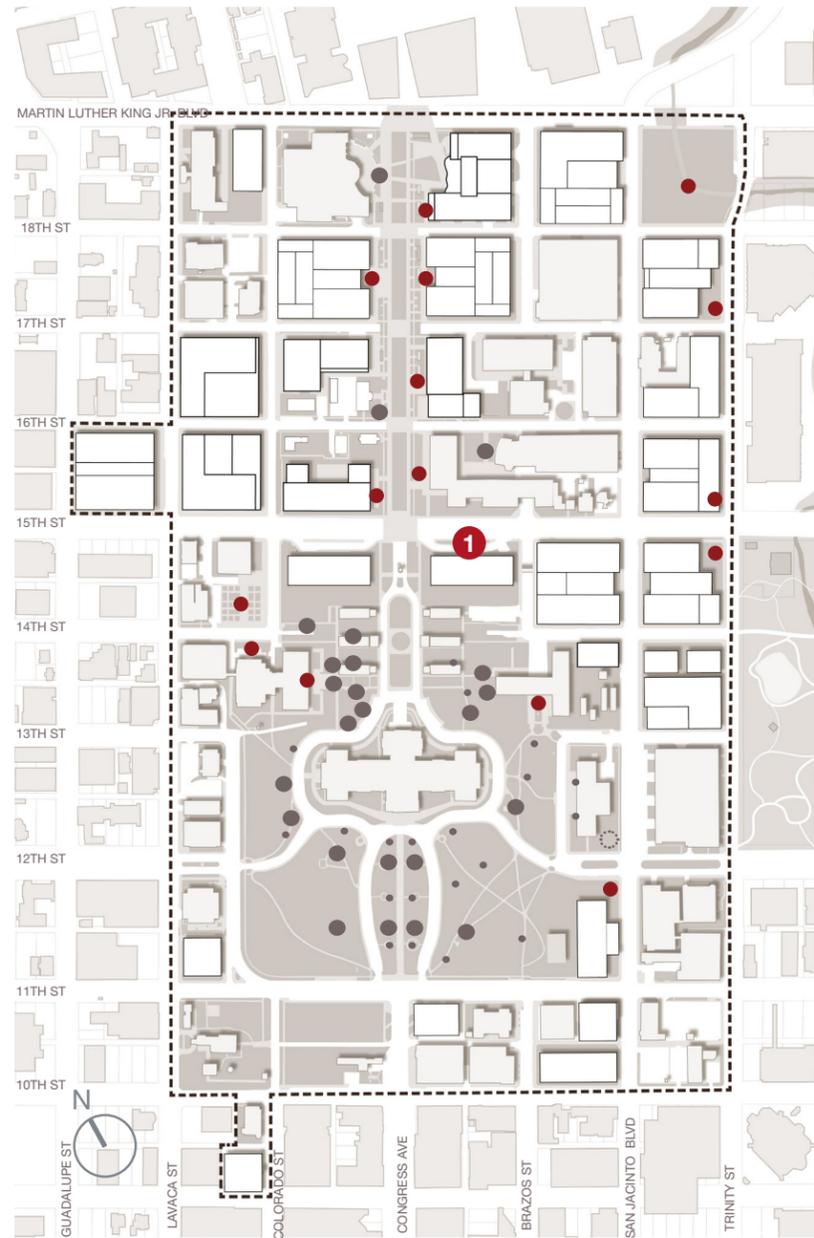
The proposed monument sites account for restrictions set forth by the Texas Administrative Code, as well as recommendations from the State Preservation Board and Texas Facilities Commission.



HOOD'S TEXAS BRIGADE

# CAPITOL GROUNDS DISTRICT SITE 1

- Approved Monument Site ◉
- Existing Monument Site ●
- Proposed Monument Site ●



## EXISTING

### SITE DESCRIPTION

Located at the northern gateway to the Capitol Grounds District, Site 1 fronts the Texas Workforce Commission, facing the six-lane East 15th Street. Currently, most of the site is occupied by the Workforce Commission building's drop-off area, including sidewalks and minimal vegetation.



### SITE CHARACTERISTICS

Location:	North of the Texas Workforce Commission Annex; SE corner of Congress Avenue & East 15th Street
Parcel configuration:	Rectangular
Terrain:	Sloped
Adjoining uses:	Office, Roadway
Setting:	State Building Façade, Public Street
Proximate existing monuments:	None

### SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Future building
- Driveway retention
- Underground tunnel
- Utilities
- Vegetation

## PROPOSED

### COMMEMORATIVE OPPORTUNITY

The primary opportunity for Site 1 is to enhance the transition from the Texas Mall into the Capitol Grounds District. A monument should establish the 15th Street and Congress Avenue intersection as the main gateway to the grounds, highlighting the Capitol Grounds District's north-south axis. Given the extensive landscaping of the Capitol Grounds District, a monument at Site 1 should be integrated with vegetation.



- Existing building
- Phase 1 building
- Phase 2 building
- Phase 3 building
- Full build-out
- Monument site

### MONUMENT DETAILS

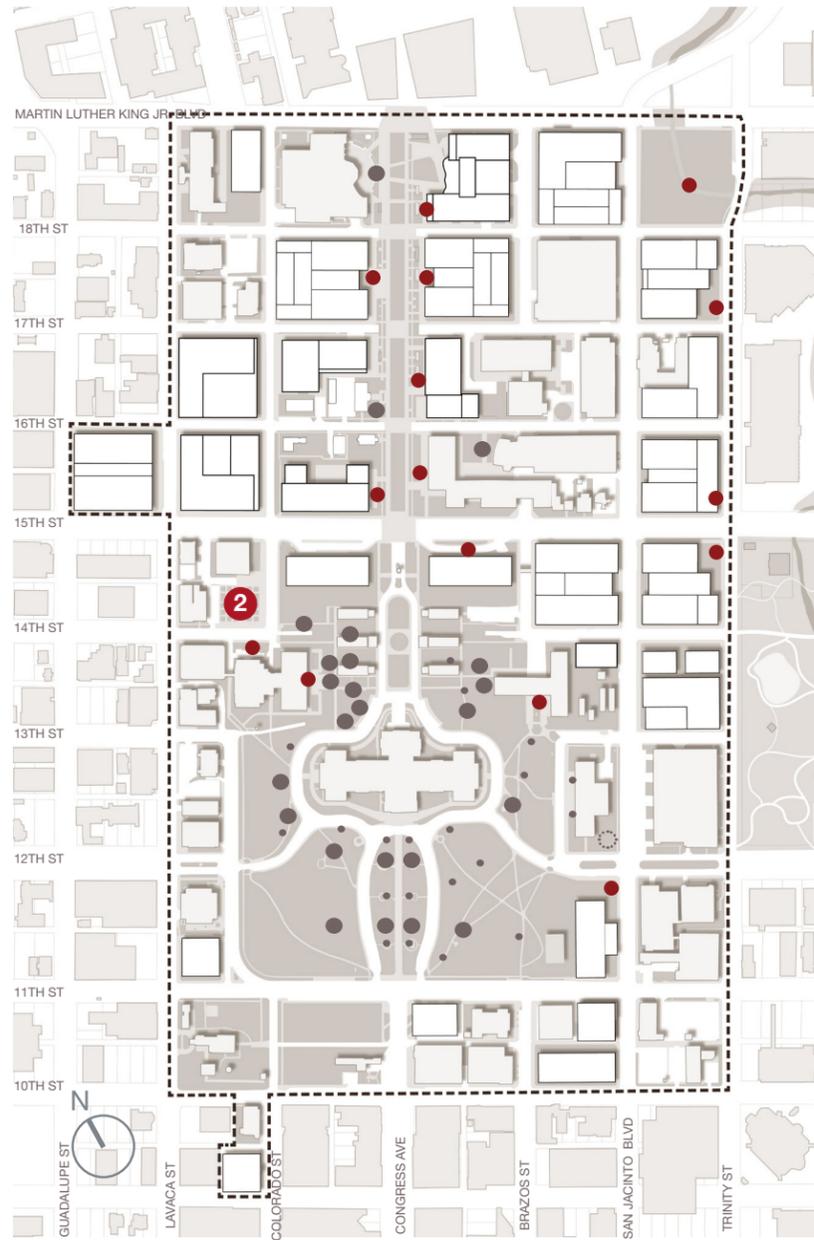
Phase:	Existing; or future phase
Use zone:	Capitol Grounds District
Gateway:	North entrance to the Capitol Grounds District
Quantity:	1
Size:	Small to Medium
Load:	TBD
Orientation:	North-facing
Background:	Building
Type:	Sculpture; Statue: Single
Proximate future monuments:	None

### STAKEHOLDERS

Texas Workforce Commission

# LAW SUBDISTRICT SITE 2

- Approved Monument Site ○
- Existing Monument Site ●
- Proposed Monument Site ●



## EXISTING SITE DESCRIPTION

Site 2 is the primary plaza within the Law Subdistrict, flanked by the modernist Texas Law Center to its north and the neoclassical (with contemporary extension) lobbyists' office building to its west. The square-shaped plaza is designed as a grid of rectangular plots, each filled with shrubs or grass, featuring an off-center reflecting pool that directs pedestrians from the south of the plaza to the entrance of the Texas Law Center. The pathways between the vegetated plots are paved with square tiles, which also spill out toward the Law Center building. Although close to the northwest corner of the Capitol Grounds District, visitors from the Capitol must cross a vehicular street in order to reach Site 2.



## SITE CHARACTERISTICS

**Location:** South of the Texas Law Center; NW corner of Colorado Street and West 14th Street

**Parcel configuration:** Square

**Terrain:** Flat

**Adjoining uses:** Office, Roadway, Civic Landscape

**Setting:** State Building Façade, Public Street

**Proximate existing monuments:** Korean War Veterans Memorial

## SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

Underground parking garage  
Utilities  
Vegetation

## PROPOSED COMMEMORATIVE OPPORTUNITY

A monument at Site 2 should leverage the existing open space of the Law Center plaza to make the Law Subdistrict a destination. Site 2 has a direct view towards the Capitol Grounds District from its eastern side, and is flanked by buildings on its remaining three sides. A monument design should consider how vegetation and building façade backgrounds may impact the orientation of the monument, which should both draw visitors from the Capitol Grounds District towards the Law Subdistrict as well as facilitate outdoor circulation between the Law Subdistrict buildings.



- Existing building
- Phase 1 building
- Phase 2 building
- Phase 3 building
- Full build-out
- Monument site

## MONUMENT DETAILS

**Phase:** Existing

**Use zone:** Law Subdistrict

**Gateway:** NA

**Quantity:** 1

**Size:** Small to Medium

**Load:** TBD

**Orientation:** East-facing or South-facing

**Background:** Building and Landscape

**Type:** Sculpture or Functional Element

**Proximate future monuments:** Site 3

## STAKEHOLDERS

State Bar of Texas

# LAW SUBDISTRICT SITE 3

- Approved Monument Site ◉
- Existing Monument Site ●
- Proposed Monument Site ●



## EXISTING

### SITE DESCRIPTION

Site 3 sits south of the Texas Law Center Plaza (Site 2), bordered by a row of trees to the north, and flanked by buildings on its remaining three sides. Currently, the rectangular, sunken plaza has planters, benches, and tables for use. Visitors can see through the first-floor windows of immediate surrounding buildings. The plaza faces a bike-share rack directly north, across East 14th Street, and it leads to a path that connects to the Capitol Grounds District to the east.



### SITE CHARACTERISTICS

Location:	North of the Thomas C. Clark Building; SW corner of Colorado Street and West 14th Street
Parcel configuration:	Rectangular
Terrain:	Flat
Adjoining uses:	Office, Roadway, Civic Landscape
Setting:	State Building Façade, Public Street
Proximate existing monuments:	Korean War Veterans Memorial

### SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Underground parking garage
- Utilities
- Vegetation

## PROPOSED

### COMMEMORATIVE OPPORTUNITY

Site 3 presents an opportunity to enhance the northern courtyard of the Thomas C. Clark Building. In contrast to the more exposed plaza at Site 2, a monument design at Site 3 should maintain the sense of intimacy created by the sunken plaza's existing site walls and geometrically distributed vegetation.



- Existing building
- Phase 1 building
- Phase 2 building
- Phase 3 building
- Full build-out
- Monument site

### MONUMENT DETAILS

Phase:	Existing
Use zone:	Law Subdistrict
Gateway:	NA
Quantity:	1
Size:	Small to Medium
Load:	TBD
Orientation:	North-facing
Background:	Building and Landscape
Type:	Sculpture or Functional Element; Statue: Ensemble
Proximate future monuments:	Site 2

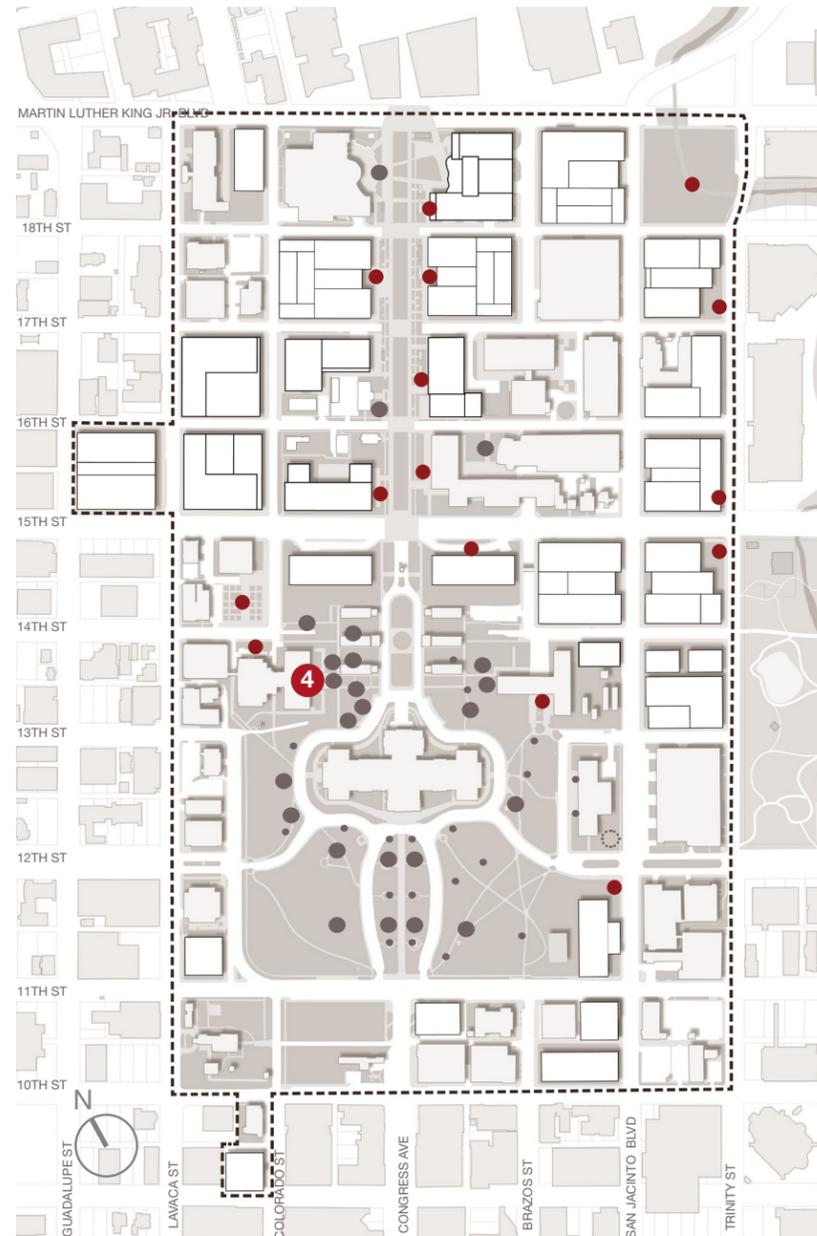
### STAKEHOLDERS

Supreme Court

# LAW SUBDISTRICT / CAPITOL GROUNDS DISTRICT

## SITE 4

- Approved Monument Site 
- Existing Monument Site 
- Proposed Monument Site 



### EXISTING

#### SITE DESCRIPTION

Site 4 is located in a transition zone between the Law Subdistrict and the Capitol Grounds District. This location can only be approached on foot. Fronting the main entrance to the Texas Supreme Court building, Site 4 is part of the building's east-facing entry plaza. Site 4 is on axis with the Texas Peace Officers' Memorial, a large monument west of the Sam Houston Building. The proposed monument site area is a flat, hardscape plaza that is defined by lawn panels with trees to the north and south. Site 4 is adjacent to the Tyler Rose Garden, an open space destination within the Texas Capitol Complex containing several monuments.



#### SITE CHARACTERISTICS

Location:	East of Supreme Court Building; near SW corner of Colorado Street and West 14th Street
Parcel configuration:	TBD
Terrain:	Flat
Adjoining uses:	Office, Civic Landscape
Setting:	State Building Façade, Building Entry Plaza
Proximate existing monuments:	Pearl Harbor Memorial; Statue of Liberty Replica; World War II Memorial; Texas Pioneer Woman

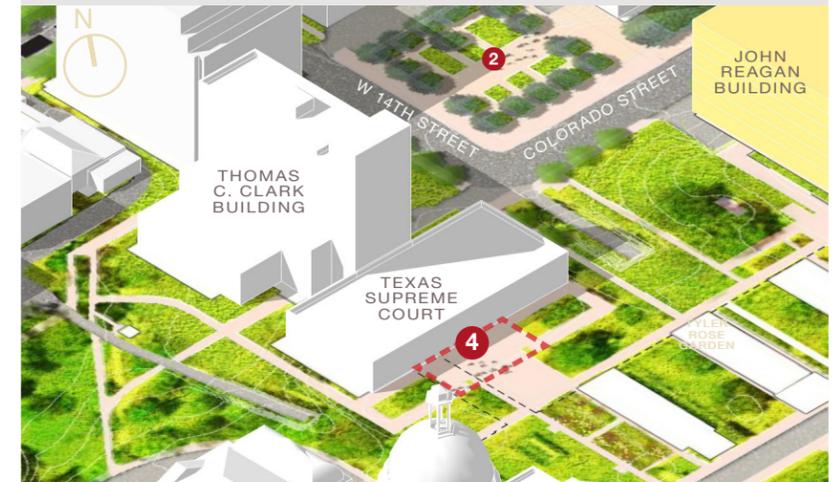
#### SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Adjacent underground parking garage
- Building egress
- Plaza structure
- Utilities
- Vegetation

### PROPOSED

#### COMMEMORATIVE OPPORTUNITY

Within this entry plaza to the Supreme Court building, a potential monument could demarcate the entry sequence to the building and provide a sense of placemaking. Site 4 can also contribute to the district's commemorative works by building upon the geometric organization of the Capitol Complex, strengthening the axial relationship and visual connection between Site 4 and the Texas Peace Officers' Memorial. The potential monument is an opportunity to balance the scale and visual harmony between the Supreme Court building and its entry plaza, as well as expand the civic landscape and axial connection between the plaza and the Texas Peace Officers' Memorial.



-  Existing building
-  Phase 1 building
-  Phase 2 building
-  Phase 3 building
-  Full build-out
-  Monument site

#### MONUMENT DETAILS

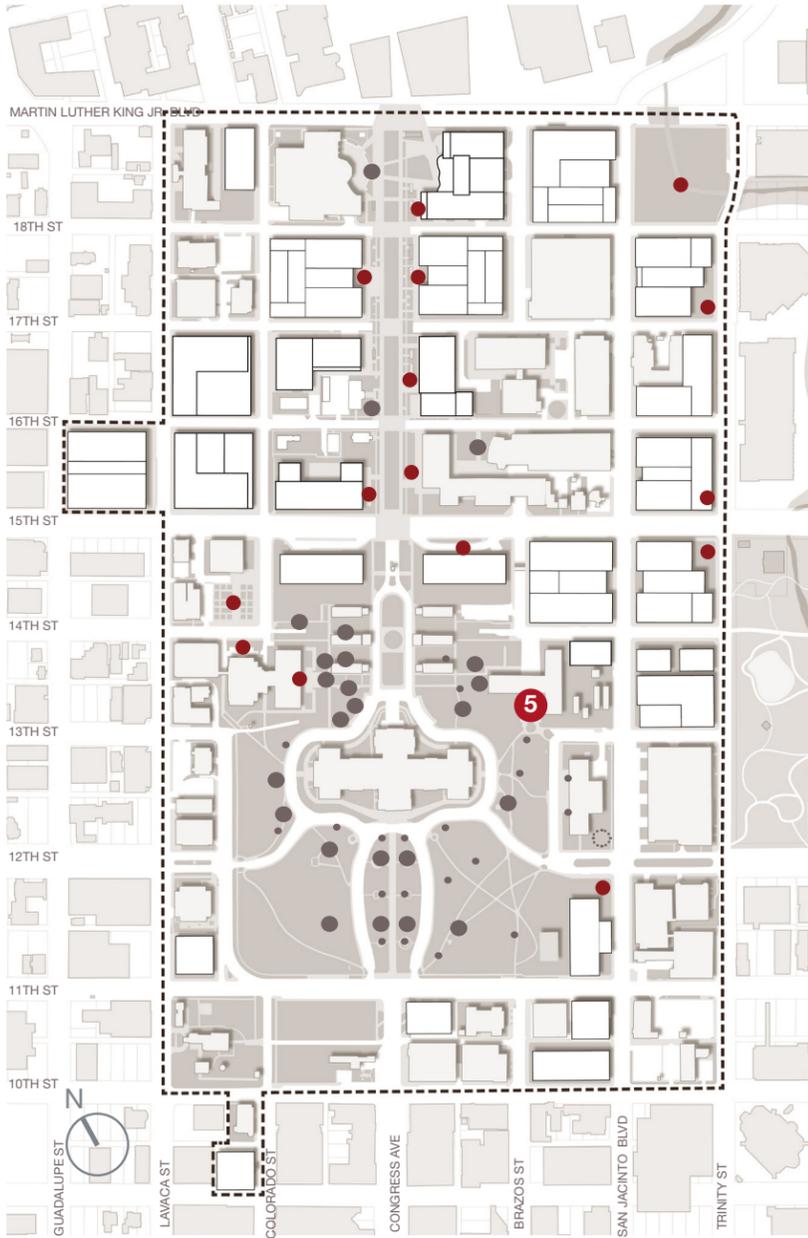
Phase:	Existing
Use zone:	Capitol Grounds District; Law Subdistrict
Gateway:	NA
Quantity:	1
Size:	Medium to Large
Load:	TBD
Orientation:	East-facing
Background:	Building
Type:	Sculpture or Functional Element; Statue: Single Figure
Proximate future monuments:	None

#### STAKEHOLDERS

Supreme Court

# CAPITOL GROUNDS DISTRICT SITE 5

- Approved Monument Site ○
- Existing Monument Site ●
- Proposed Monument Site ●



## EXISTING

### SITE DESCRIPTION

Site 5 is located on the Capitol Grounds District, sited at the south-facing entry plaza to the Sam Houston Building. The site is a large, rectangular plaza with a lawn panel, entirely unshaded. There are trees planted along the west of the site, bordering the Capitol Grounds District fence, but no street furniture. Site 5 is steps away from the Texas Peace Officers' Memorial, a large monument immediately in front of the Sam Houston Building's west wall.



### SITE CHARACTERISTICS

Location:	South of Sam Houston Building; near NW corner of Brazos Street and East 13th Street
Parcel configuration:	TBD
Terrain:	Flat
Adjoining uses:	Office, Civic Landscape
Setting:	State Building Façade, Building Entry Plaza
Proximate existing monuments:	Texas Peace Officers Memorial; Disabled American Veterans of Texas Memorial

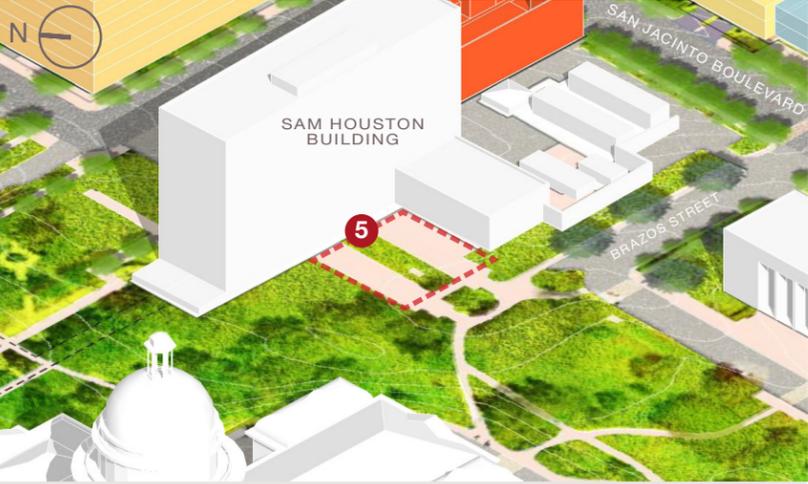
### SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Abandoned tunnel
- Building egress
- Utilities
- Vegetation

## PROPOSED

### COMMEMORATIVE OPPORTUNITY

The addition of a monument at Site 5 would extend the Capitol Grounds District' civic landscape to the Sam Houston Building. This is an opportunity to integrate landscape with design of a new monument that incorporates trees and seating as part of a holistic vision. Incorporating a monument at Site 5 would also enhance a sense of arrival to the Sam Houston Building.



- Existing building
- Phase 1 building
- Phase 2 building
- Phase 3 building
- Full build-out
- Monument site

### MONUMENT DETAILS

Phase:	Existing
Use zone:	Capitol Grounds District
Gateway:	NA
Quantity:	1
Size:	Medium
Load:	TBD
Orientation:	South-facing
Background:	Building and Landscape
Type:	Statue: Ensemble; Sculpture or Functional Element; Sculpture / Architectural Node
Proximate future monuments:	None

### STAKEHOLDERS

Liutenant Governor; State Senate

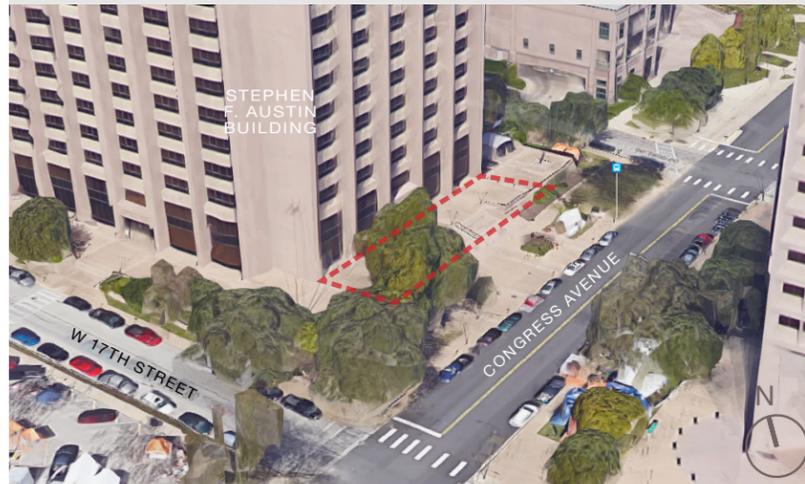
# TEXAS MALL SITE 6

- Approved Monument Site ○
- Existing Monument Site ●
- Proposed Monument Site ●



## EXISTING SITE DESCRIPTION

Site 6 is located towards the northern end of Texas Mall, fronting the Stephen F. Austin Building and across from the William B. Travis Building, just south of the future Cultural District. Site 6 is a largely-exposed building plaza with umbrella-shaded seating right by the building entrance, and trees along the periphery.



## SITE CHARACTERISTICS

Location:	East of the Stephen F. Austin Building; Congress Avenue and NW corner of West 17th Street
Parcel configuration:	TBD
Terrain:	Flat
Adjoining uses:	Office, Roadway, Garage
Setting:	State Building Façade, Public Street
Proximate existing monuments:	Texas State History Museum Lone Star

## SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Underground building
- Utilities
- Vegetation

## PROPOSED COMMEMORATIVE OPPORTUNITY

Site 6 can announce the transition between the Cultural District and Texas Mall. As development continues, Congress Avenue will become more pedestrian friendly through the elimination of surface parking lots and the addition of more landscape features. A monument at Site 6 should be integrated with the redevelopment of the Stephen F. Austin Building site, acting as a building entry plaza and as a contributing monument within the network of monuments lining the Texas Mall.



- Existing building
- Phase 1 building
- Phase 2 building
- Phase 3 building
- Full build-out
- Monument site

## MONUMENT DETAILS

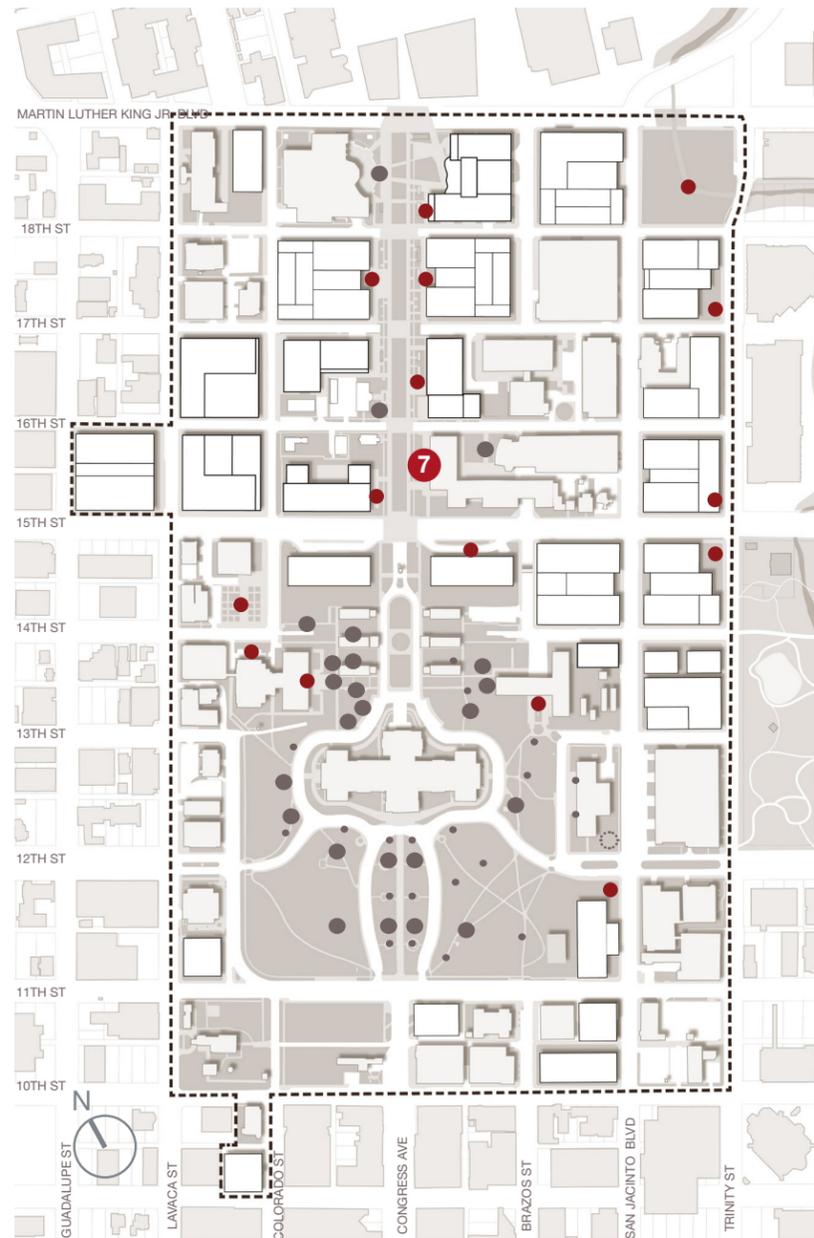
Phase:	Existing; or future phase
Use zone:	Texas Mall
Gateway:	NA
Quantity:	1
Size:	Small to Medium
Load:	250 psf
Orientation:	East-facing
Background:	Building and Landscape
Type:	Figural, Commemorative, Abstract
Proximate future monuments:	Site 8; Site 9

## STAKEHOLDERS

SPB; TFC; Occupying agencies

# TEXAS MALL SITE 7

- Approved Monument Site 
- Existing Monument Site 
- Proposed Monument Site 



## EXISTING SITE DESCRIPTION

Site 7 is located in the Texas Mall, at the northern gateway to the Capitol Grounds District. The site is located on the west-facing façade of the Robert E. Johnson building and is across the street from proposed Site 11. Site 7 is currently a landscaped pedestrian plaza, with trees and seating.



## SITE CHARACTERISTICS

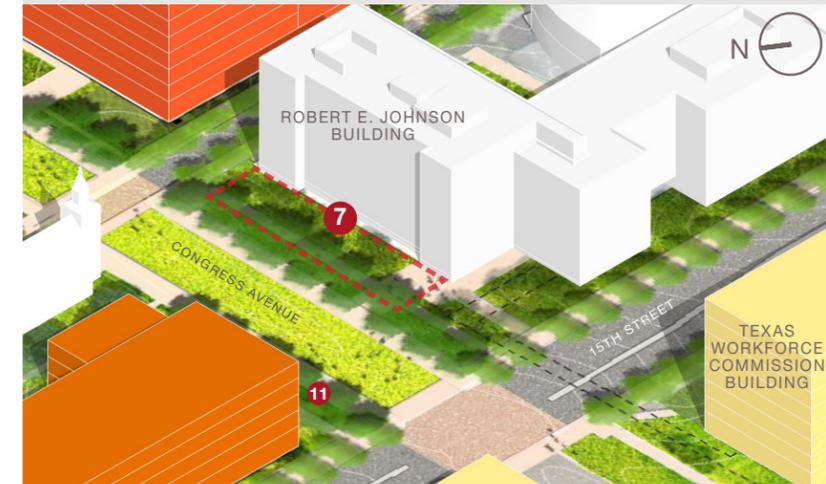
Location:	West of Robert E. Johnson Building; Congress Avenue and East 15th Street
Parcel configuration:	Rectangular
Terrain:	Flat
Adjoining uses:	Office, Roadway
Setting:	State Building Façade, Public Street
Proximate existing monuments:	None

## SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Underground building or parking garage
- Utilities
- Vegetation

## PROPOSED COMMEMORATIVE OPPORTUNITY

Site 7 has the potential to emphasize the northern gateway to the Capitol building, especially the transition from the social, cultural and civic Texas Mall to the exclusively civic landscape of the Capitol Grounds District. Design for a monument at Site 7 should examine ways to integrate with the existing plaza of the Robert E. Johnson building, potentially adding more trees and seating for pedestrians traveling along the Texas Mall.



-  Existing building
-  Phase 1 building
-  Phase 2 building
-  Phase 3 building
-  Full build-out
-  Monument site

## MONUMENT DETAILS

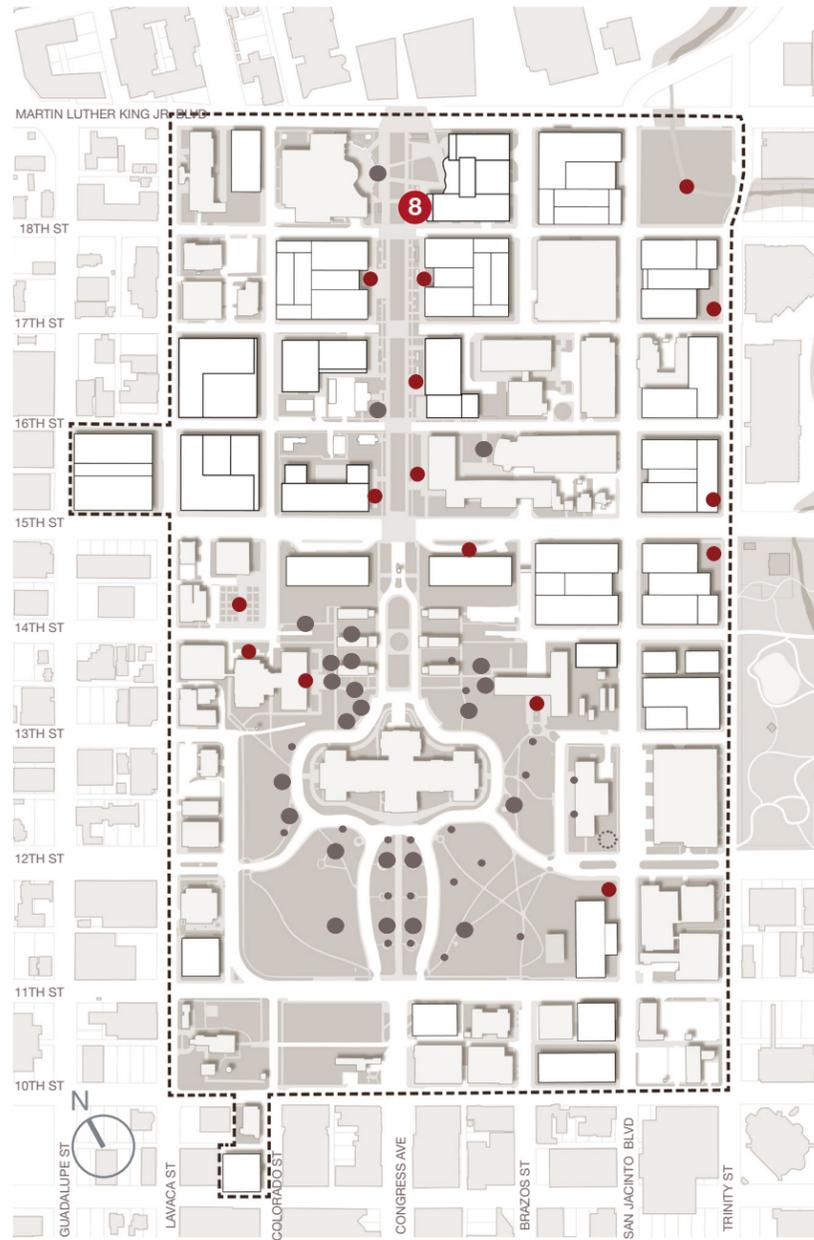
Phase:	Existing; or Phase 2
Use zone:	Texas Mall
Gateway:	North entrance to the Capitol Grounds District
Quantity:	1
Size:	Small to Medium
Load:	250 psf
Orientation:	West-facing
Background:	Building and landscape
Type:	Statue: Single; Sculpture or Functional Element
Proximate future monuments:	Site 11

## STAKEHOLDERS

SPB; TFC; Occupying agencies

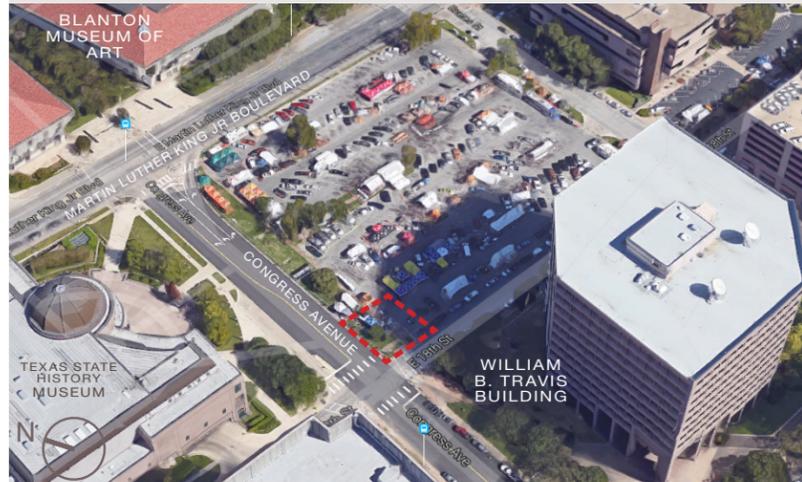
# TEXAS MALL SITE 8

- Approved Monument Site ○
- Existing Monument Site ●
- Proposed Monument Site ●



## EXISTING SITE DESCRIPTION

Site 8 is part of the Cultural District, the northern gateway to the Capitol Complex. The site is currently a parking lot with sparse vegetation but will eventually front George H. W. Bush State Office Building, a fourteen-floor state office building slated to open in 2022. The new building will feature a space for a cultural venue, and both above- and below-ground parking. Site 8 is approachable on foot from the Texas State History Museum and Blanton Museum of Art, to its north and west respectively.



## SITE CHARACTERISTICS

Location:	Congress Avenue and East 18th Street
Parcel configuration:	TBD
Terrain:	Flat
Adjoining uses:	Museum, Office, Roadway
Setting:	Cultural Institution Façade, State Building Façade, Public Street
Proximate existing monuments:	Texas State History Museum Lone Star

## SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Underground parking garage
- Utilities
- Vegetation

## PROPOSED COMMEMORATIVE OPPORTUNITY

There is need for balancing the many landscape features planned within the Capitol Complex's prominent Cultural District. A Site 8 monument anchors the George H. W. Bush State Office Building and becomes part of a system of monuments fronting the Texas Mall. With its significant location, this monument will be one of the first monuments seen when approaching from the north of the Capitol Complex, providing an opportunity for this commemorative work to function in wayfinding as well as placemaking.



- Existing building
- Phase 1 building
- Phase 2 building
- Phase 3 building
- Full build-out
- Monument site

## MONUMENT DETAILS

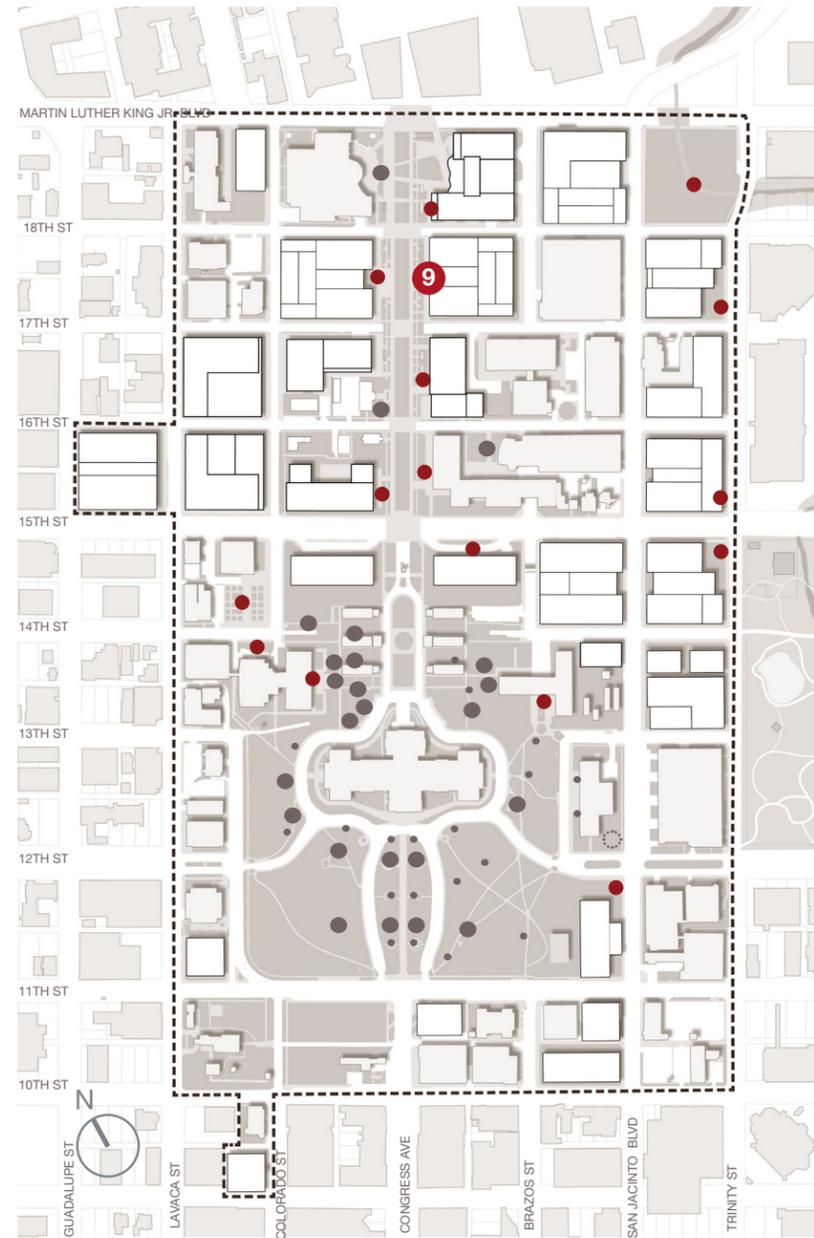
Phase:	Phase 1
Use zone:	Cultural District
Gateway:	North entrance to the Capitol Complex
Quantity:	1
Size:	Small to Medium
Load:	250 psf
Orientation:	West-facing
Background:	Building
Type:	Sculpture or Functional Element; Statue: Single
Proximate future monuments:	Site 6; Site 9

## STAKEHOLDERS

SPB; TFC

# TEXAS MALL SITE 9

- Approved Monument Site
- Existing Monument Site
- Proposed Monument Site



## EXISTING

### SITE DESCRIPTION

Site 9 fronts the William B. Travis Building and is opposite the Stephen F. Austin Building. As with Site 8, Site 9's Congress Avenue location will impose loading restrictions on any installed monument.



### SITE CHARACTERISTICS

Location:	Congress Avenue and East 17th Street
Parcel configuration:	Rectangular
Terrain:	Flat
Adjoining uses:	Office, Roadway
Setting:	State Building Façade, Public Street
Proximate existing monuments:	None

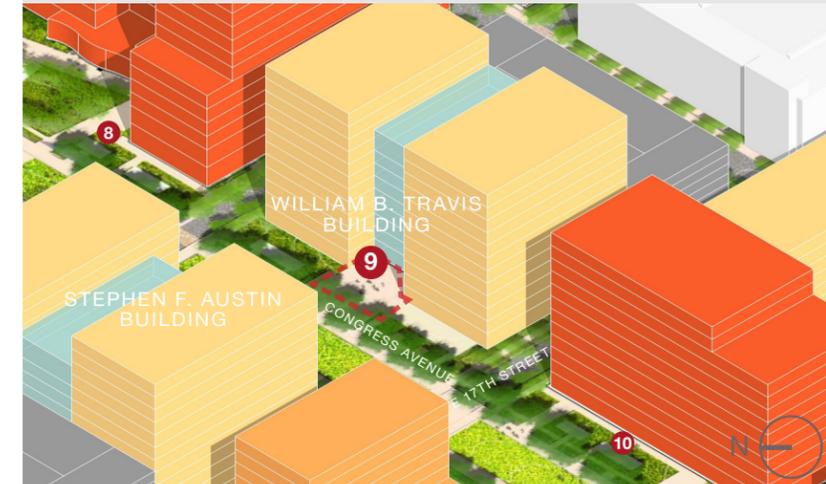
### SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Underground parking garage
- Utilities
- Vegetation

## PROPOSED

### COMMEMORATIVE OPPORTUNITY

With the future redevelopment of the William B. Travis Building, Site 9 is planned as an building entry plaza and designated monument area. Fronting the Texas Mall, the monument will be one of a network of building plaza monuments that are oriented toward the civic mall, while also part of the transitional open spaces for the adjacent buildings.



- Existing Building
- Phase 1 Building
- Phase 2 Building
- Phase 3 Building
- Full build-out
- Monument Site

### MONUMENT DETAILS

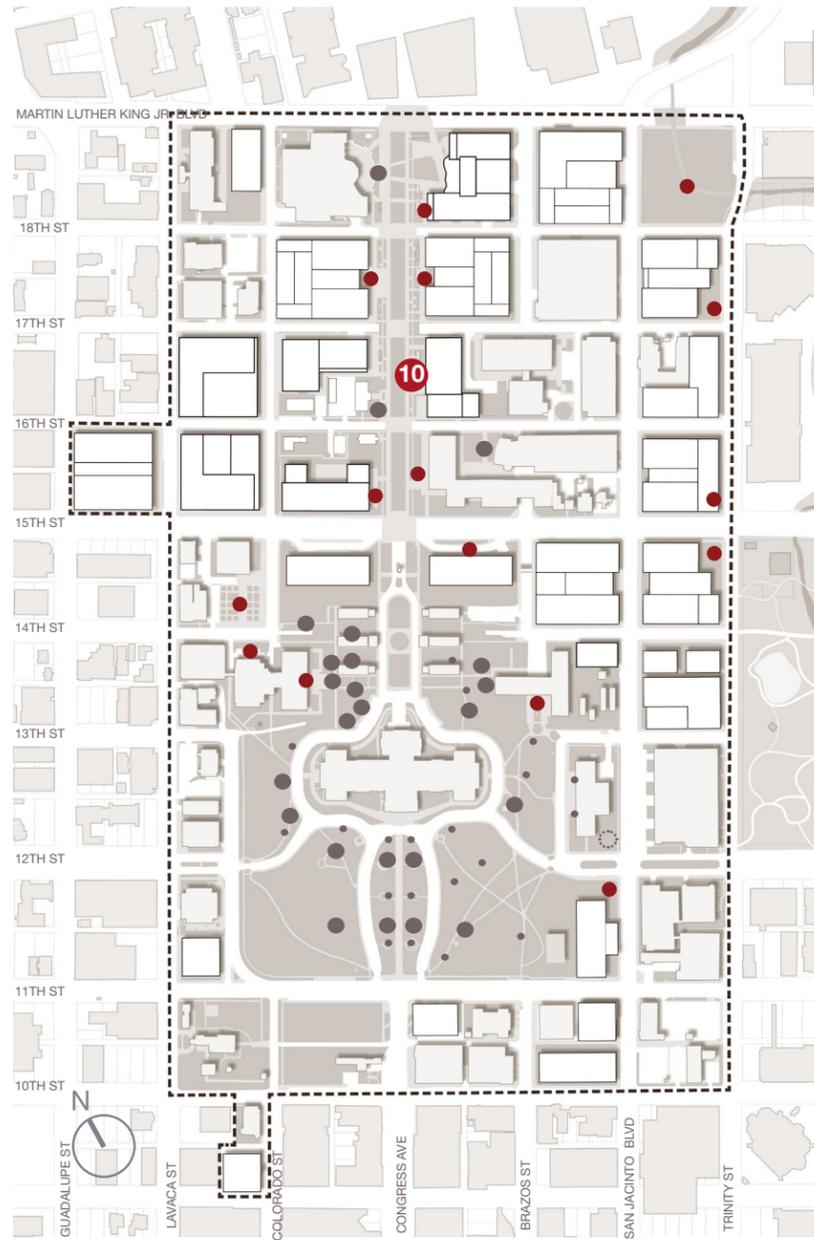
Phase:	Phase 1
Use zone:	Texas Mall
Gateway:	NA
Quantity:	1
Size:	Small to Medium
Load:	250 psf
Orientation:	West-facing
Background:	Building and Landscape
Type:	Statue: Single; Sculpture or Functional Element
Proximate future monuments:	Site 6; Site 8; Site 10

### STAKEHOLDERS

SPB; TFC; Occupying agencies

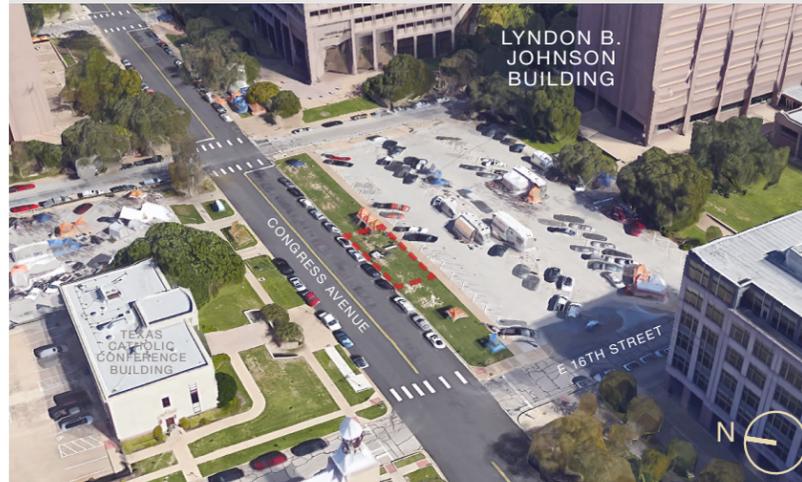
# TEXAS MALL SITE 10

- Approved Monument Site ○
- Existing Monument Site ●
- Proposed Monument Site ●



## EXISTING SITE DESCRIPTION

Site 10 is currently a parking lot on the Texas Mall, west of the Lyndon B. Johnson Building and across from the Texas Catholic Conference building. The site lies halfway between the Cultural District and the Capitol Grounds District, and will occupy the future building plaza of 1601 Congress Avenue, a twelve-story state office tower with an outdoor play area adjacent to Site 10.



## SITE CHARACTERISTICS

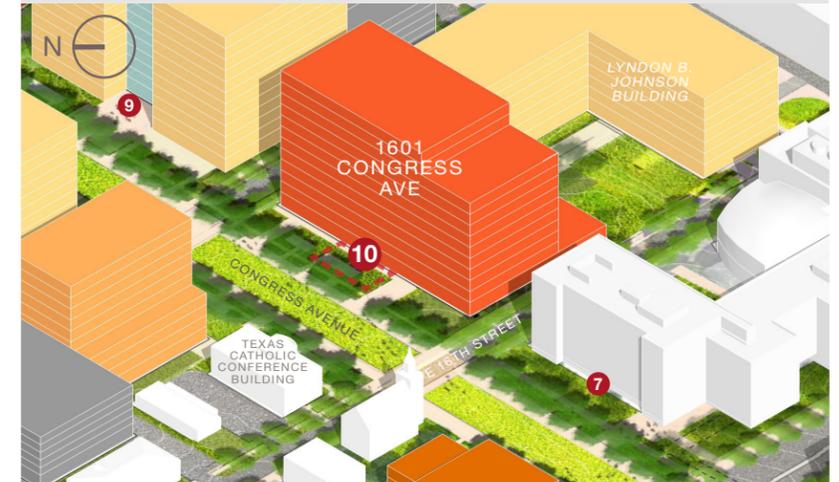
Location:	Congress Avenue and East 17th Street
Parcel configuration:	Rectangular
Terrain:	Flat
Adjoining uses:	Office, Roadway
Setting:	Religious Institution Façade, State Building Façade, Public Street
Proximate existing monuments:	Statue of St. Peter

## SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Underground parking garage
- Utilities
- Vegetation

## PROPOSED COMMEMORATIVE OPPORTUNITY

Site 10 provides an opportunity to strengthen the pedestrian-friendly character of the Texas Mall at its center point. This stretch of the Texas Mall is bordered mostly by state buildings; these should be better connected through landscape interventions, including the addition of an integrated monument. Design of the future 1601 Congress Avenue should consider integrating the play area, building plaza, and monument.



- Existing building
- Phase 1 building
- Phase 2 building
- Phase 3 building
- Full build-out
- Monument site

## MONUMENT DETAILS

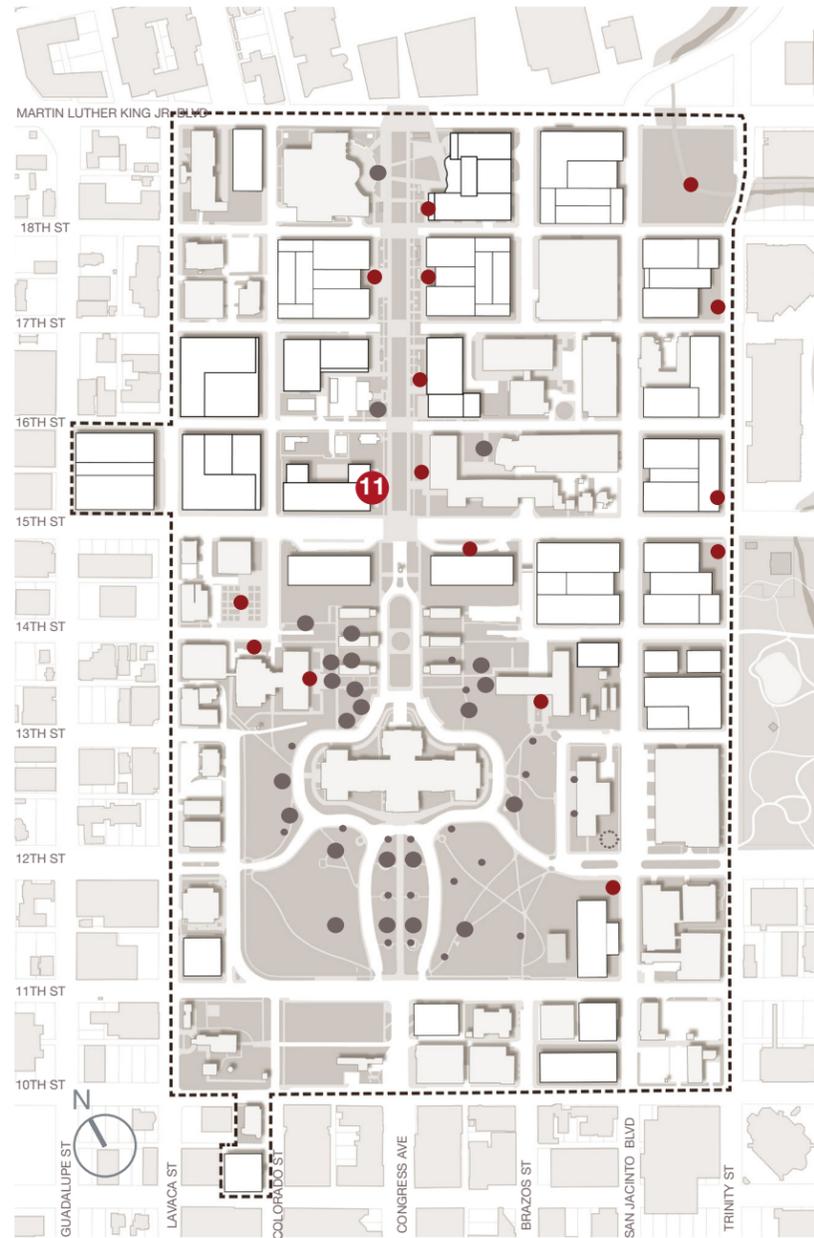
Phase:	Phase 1
Use zone:	Texas Mall
Gateway:	NA
Quantity:	1
Size:	Small to Medium
Load:	250 psf
Orientation:	West-facing
Background:	Building and Landscape
Type:	Statue: Single; Sculpture or Functional Element
Proximate future monuments:	Site 7; Site 9

## STAKEHOLDERS

SPB; TFC; Occupying agencies

# TEXAS MALL SITE 11

- Approved Monument Site
- Existing Monument Site
- Proposed Monument Site



## EXISTING SITE DESCRIPTION

Site 11 is located at the northern gateway to the Capitol Grounds District, also the southern gateway to the Texas Mall, east of the Texas Department of Public Safety Headquarters (Region VII) at the intersection of Congress Avenue and East 15th Street. The site is also within walking distance to the Garden District. Currently, Site 11 is a front lawn accessible via crosswalks from any corner of the intersection.



## SITE CHARACTERISTICS

Location:	Congress Avenue and East 15th Street
Parcel configuration:	TBD
Terrain:	Flat
Adjoining uses:	Office, Roadway
Setting:	State Building Façade, Public Street
Gateway Corridor:	Congress Avenue
Proximate existing monuments:	None

## SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

Underground building or parking garage  
Utilities  
Vegetation

## PROPOSED COMMEMORATIVE OPPORTUNITY

Site 11 has the potential to emphasize the northern gateway to the Capitol building, especially the transition from the social, cultural and civic Texas Mall to the exclusively civic landscape of the Capitol Grounds District. A monument design at Site 11 should consider anchoring the corner of Congress Avenue at the Texas Mall and West 15th Street. The monument design should also consider its larger setting, as it is part of a network of monuments that line the Texas Mall, as well as part of the future redevelopment of the block.



- Existing building
- Phase 1 building
- Phase 2 building
- Phase 3 building
- Full build-out
- Monument site

## MONUMENT DETAILS

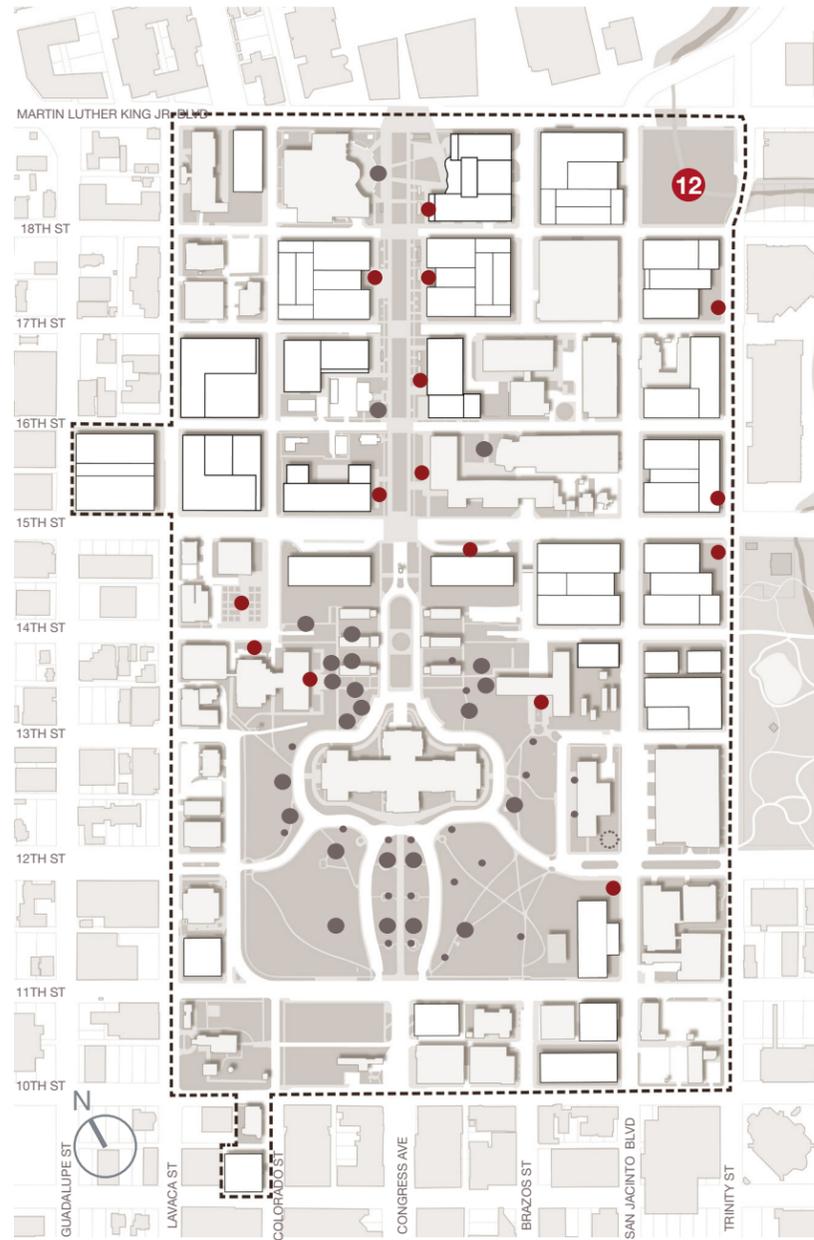
Phase:	Phase 2
Use zone:	Texas Mall
Gateway:	North entrance to the Capitol Grounds District
Quantity:	1
Size:	Small to Medium
Load:	TBD
Orientation:	East-facing
Background:	Building and Landscape
Type:	Statue: Single; Sculpture or Functional Element
Proximate future monuments:	Site 7

## STAKEHOLDERS

SPB; TFC; Occupying agencies

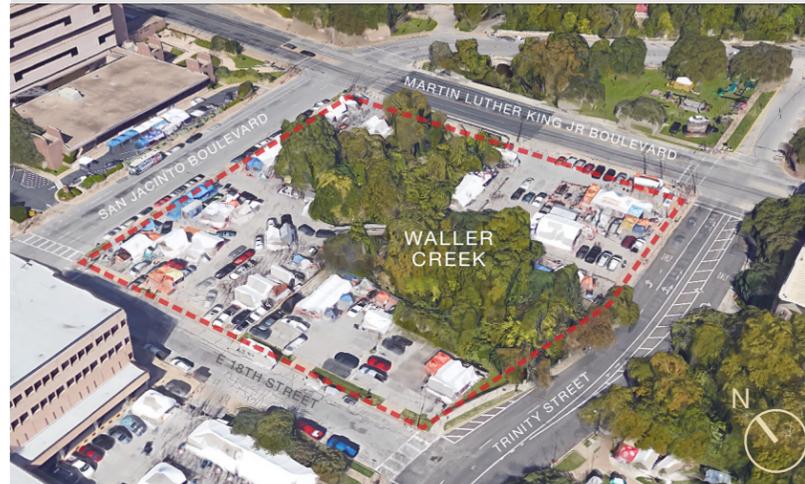
# SAN JACINTO AND TRINITY CORRIDOR SITE 12

- Approved Monument Site ○
- Existing Monument Site ●
- Proposed Monument Site ●



## EXISTING SITE DESCRIPTION

Site 12 is an undeveloped parcel in the San Jacinto and Trinity Corridor zone, east of Trinity Street Garage. It is intersected by a portion of Waller Creek Park. The site is located in the northeastern block of the Capitol Complex, and is occupied by paved parking spaces as well as vegetation surrounding Waller Creek.



## SITE CHARACTERISTICS

Location:	San Jacinto Boulevard, East Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard
Parcel configuration:	TBD
Terrain:	Flat
Adjoining uses:	Office, Roadway, Garage, Park
Setting:	State Building Façade, Cultural Institution Façade, Public Street
Proximate existing monuments:	None

## SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Flood plain
- Utilities
- Vegetation

## PROPOSED COMMEMORATIVE OPPORTUNITY

Site 12 should emphasize Waller Creek by introducing a monument design that integrates with the park landscape, supporting Austin's goal to enhance Waller Creek's ecological value and role as a recreational amenity. As the northeast-most monument site proposed for the Capitol Complex, monument designs should consider ways to create a Capitol Complex Gateway. This gateway would facilitate the transition between Austin and the Capitol Complex, and between the Capitol Complex to the University of Texas (UT) Medical District.



- Existing building
- Phase 1 building
- Phase 2 building
- Phase 3 building
- Full build-out
- Monument site

## MONUMENT DETAILS

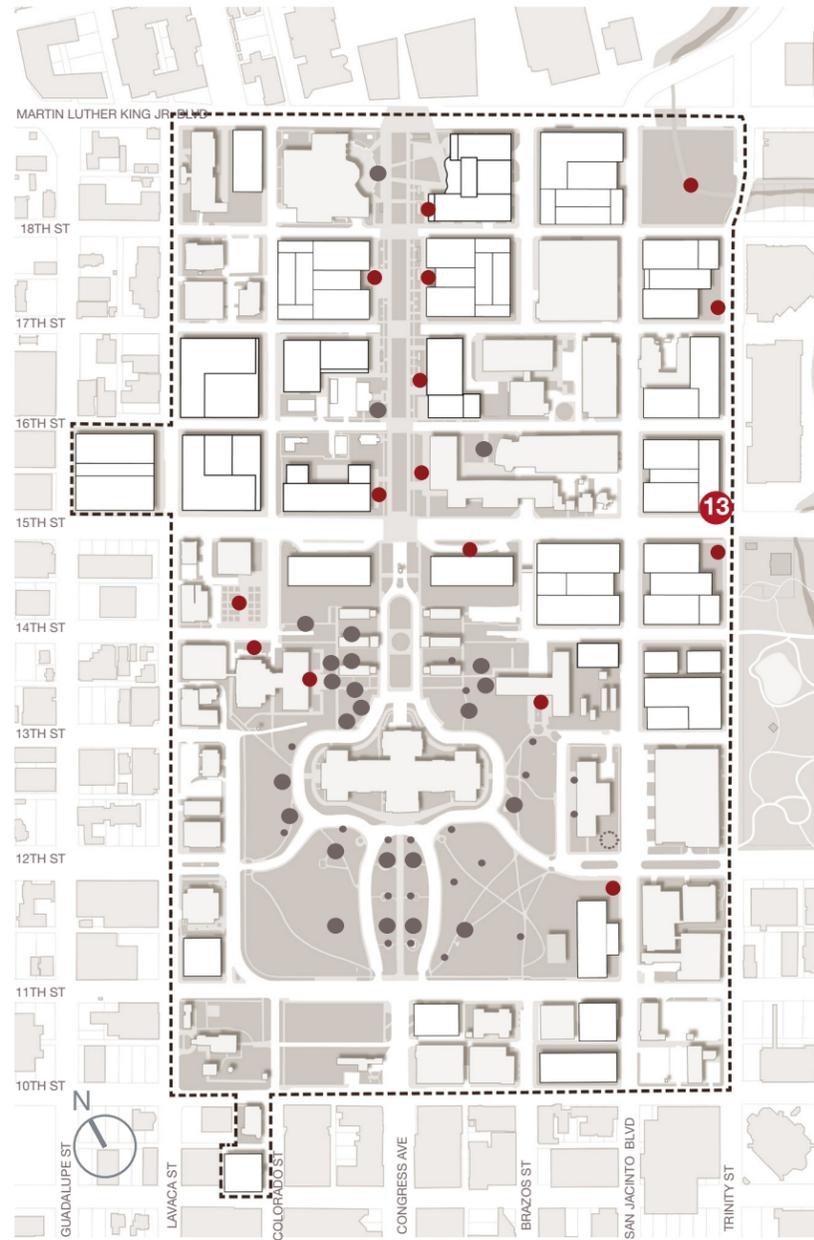
Phase:	Future phase; Full build-out
Use zone:	San Jacinto and Trinity Corridor
Gateway:	NA
Quantity:	≥ 2
Size:	Small to Large
Load:	TBD
Orientation:	Pending design of the space
Background:	Landscape
Type:	Statue: Single Figure; Sculpture or Functional Element
Proximate future monuments:	None

## STAKEHOLDERS

SPB; TFC

# SAN JACINTO AND TRINITY CORRIDOR SITE 13

- Approved Monument Site 
- Existing Monument Site 
- Proposed Monument Site 



## EXISTING SITE DESCRIPTION

Site 13 is located within the San Jacinto and Trinity Corridor zone, at the intersection of East 15th Street and Trinity Street. Currently, Site 13 is part of the surface parking area that is located in the southeast corner of the block.



## SITE CHARACTERISTICS

Location:	Trinity Street and East 15th Street
Parcel configuration:	TBD
Terrain:	Flat
Adjoining uses:	Garage, Roadway, Park, Medical Institution
Setting:	Public Street, Public Park
Proximate existing monuments:	None

## SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Future building
- Underground building or parking garage
- Utilities
- Vegetation

## PROPOSED COMMEMORATIVE OPPORTUNITY

Site 13 has great potential to establish the main eastern gateway into the Capitol Complex via East 15th Street. A monument design at Site 13 should link the civic landscape of the Capitol Complex to the public realm of the UT Medical District.



-  Existing building
-  Phase 1 building
-  Phase 2 building
-  Phase 3 building
-  Full build-out
-  Monument site

## MONUMENT DETAILS

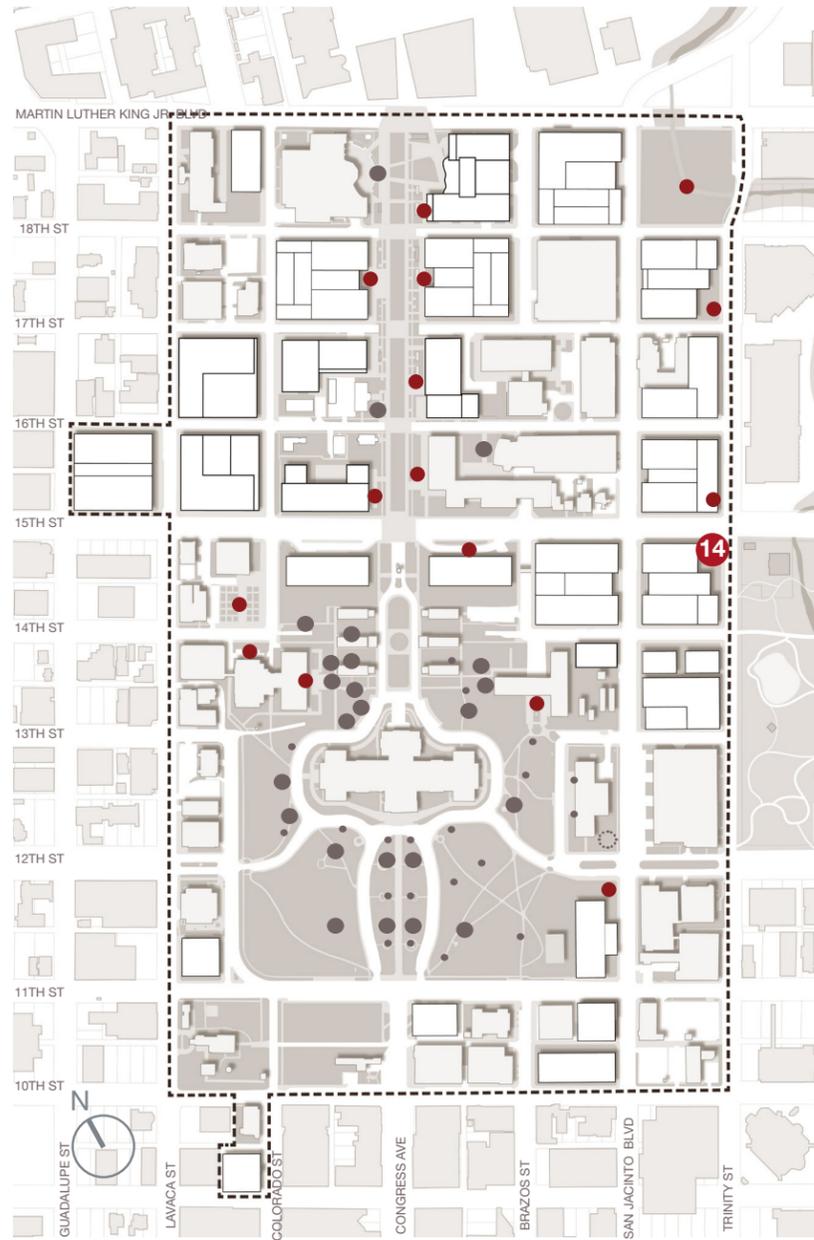
Phase:	Future phase; full build-out
Use zone:	San Jacinto and Trinity Corridor
Gateway:	East entrance to the Capitol Complex
Quantity:	1
Size:	Small to Medium
Load:	TBD
Orientation:	East-facing or Southeast-facing
Background:	Building and Landscape
Type:	Statue: Single Figure; Sculpture
Proximate future monuments:	Site 14

## STAKEHOLDERS

SPB; TFC

# SAN JACINTO AND TRINITY CORRIDOR SITE 14

- Approved Monument Site ○
- Existing Monument Site ●
- Proposed Monument Site ●



## EXISTING SITE DESCRIPTION

Site 14 is located at the eastern gateway to the Capitol Complex, along East 15th Street and Trinity Street. Currently, the site is occupied by structured parking and is across from Waterloo Park.



## SITE CHARACTERISTICS

Location:	Trinity Street and East 15th Street (SW)
Parcel configuration:	TBD
Terrain:	Flat
Adjoining uses:	Garage, Roadway, Park
Setting:	Federal/Commercial Façade, Public Street, Public Park
Proximate existing monuments:	None

## SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Future building
- Underground building or parking garage
- Utilities
- Vegetation

## PROPOSED COMMEMORATIVE OPPORTUNITY

Site 14 has great potential to establish the main eastern gateway into the Capitol Complex along East 15th Street. In particular, a proposed plaza at Site 14 provides the space to develop a monument that will welcome those traveling from East Austin and I-35 to the Capitol Complex. Site 14 will be part of the redevelopment of the block and will contribute to the identity of the Capitol Complex, especially with its proximity to Waterloo Park.



- Existing building
- Phase 1 building
- Phase 2 building
- Phase 3 building
- Full build-out
- Monument site

## MONUMENT DETAILS

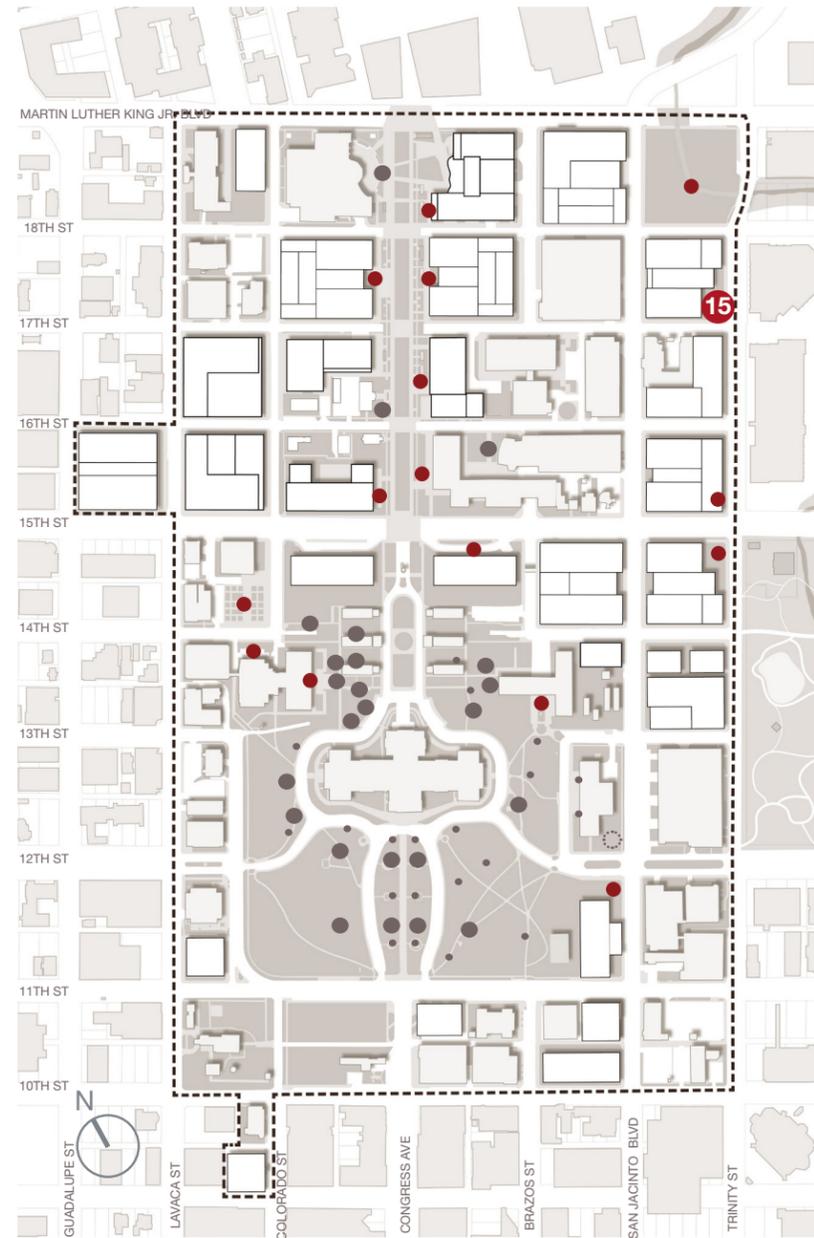
Phase:	Future phase; full build-out
Use zone:	San Jacinto and Trinity Corridor
Gateway:	East entrance to the Capitol Complex
Quantity:	1
Size:	Small to Medium
Load:	TBD
Orientation:	East-facing or Northeast-facing
Background:	Building and Landscape
Type:	Statue: Single Figure; Sculpture
Proximate future monuments:	Site 13

## STAKEHOLDERS

SPB; TFC

# SAN JACINTO AND TRINITY CORRIDOR SITE 15

- Approved Monument Site ◉
- Existing Monument Site ●
- Proposed Monument Site ●



## EXISTING SITE DESCRIPTION

Site 15 is located within the San Jacinto and Trinity Corridor zone, facing the UT Medical School to its east. Although the site parcel is small, a future-phase building within the block will include space for a plaza at its southeast corner, where Site 15 is proposed.



## SITE CHARACTERISTICS

Location:	Trinity Street and East 17th Street
Parcel configuration:	TBD
Terrain:	Flat
Adjoining uses:	Garage, Roadway, Park, Medical Institution
Setting:	Public Street; Public Park
Proximate existing monuments	None

## SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Future building
- Utilities
- Vegetation

## PROPOSED COMMEMORATIVE OPPORTUNITY

Future redevelopment along the San Jacinto and Trinity Corridor creates an opportunity for new monuments. Site 15 is an intended building plaza for a future building within this zone. The monument designed for this plaza, at the intersection of East 17th Street and San Jacinto Boulevard, should anchor the corner and enhance the connection between the UT Medical District public plaza and the Capitol Complex.



- Existing building
- Phase 1 building
- Phase 2 building
- Phase 3 building
- Full build-out
- Monument site

## MONUMENT DETAILS

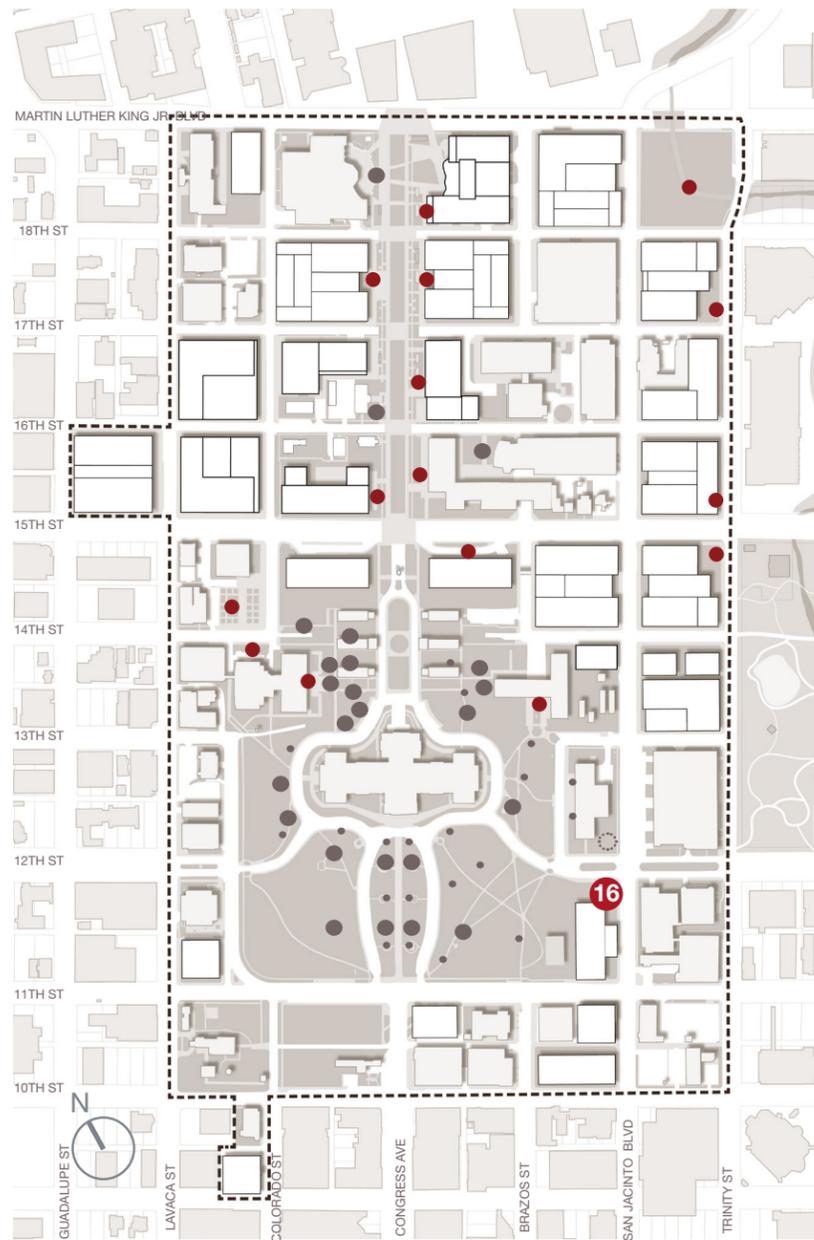
Phase:	Future phase; full build-out
Use zone:	San Jacinto and Trinity Corridor
Gateway:	12th Street Entrance to the Capitol Complex
Quantity:	1
Size:	Small to Medium
Load:	TBD
Orientation:	East-facing or Southeast-facing
Background:	Building and Landscape
Type:	Statue: Single Figure; Sculpture or Functional Element
Proximate future monuments:	None

## STAKEHOLDERS

SPB; TFC

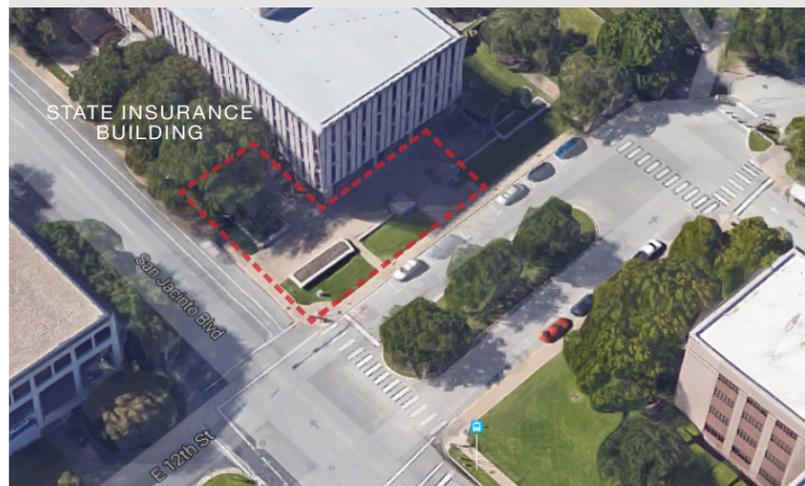
# CAPITOL GROUNDS DISTRICT SITE 16

- Approved Monument Site ○
- Existing Monument Site ●
- Proposed Monument Site ●



## EXISTING SITE DESCRIPTION

Site 16 is located at the northeast corner of the State Insurance Building block, along the eastern periphery of the Capitol Grounds District. The designated area is positioned along San Jacinto Boulevard and East 12th Street, a major pedestrian gateway into the Capitol Complex.



## SITE CHARACTERISTICS

Location:	San Jacinto Boulevard and East 12th Street (SW)
Parcel configuration:	TBD
Terrain:	Flat
Adjoining uses:	Garage, Roadway
Setting:	State Building Façade, Public Street
Proximate existing monuments:	None

## SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Underground building or parking garage
- Utilities
- Vegetation

## PROPOSED COMMEMORATIVE OPPORTUNITY

Site 16 should function as a landscape entry and point of arrival to the Capitol Complex. When the site is redeveloped in the future, the new building design should integrate with the the monument design. A Site 16 monument design should be balanced with a monument at the recently-approved site immediate to the north of Site 16 to create the East 12th Street gateway to the Capitol Grounds District.



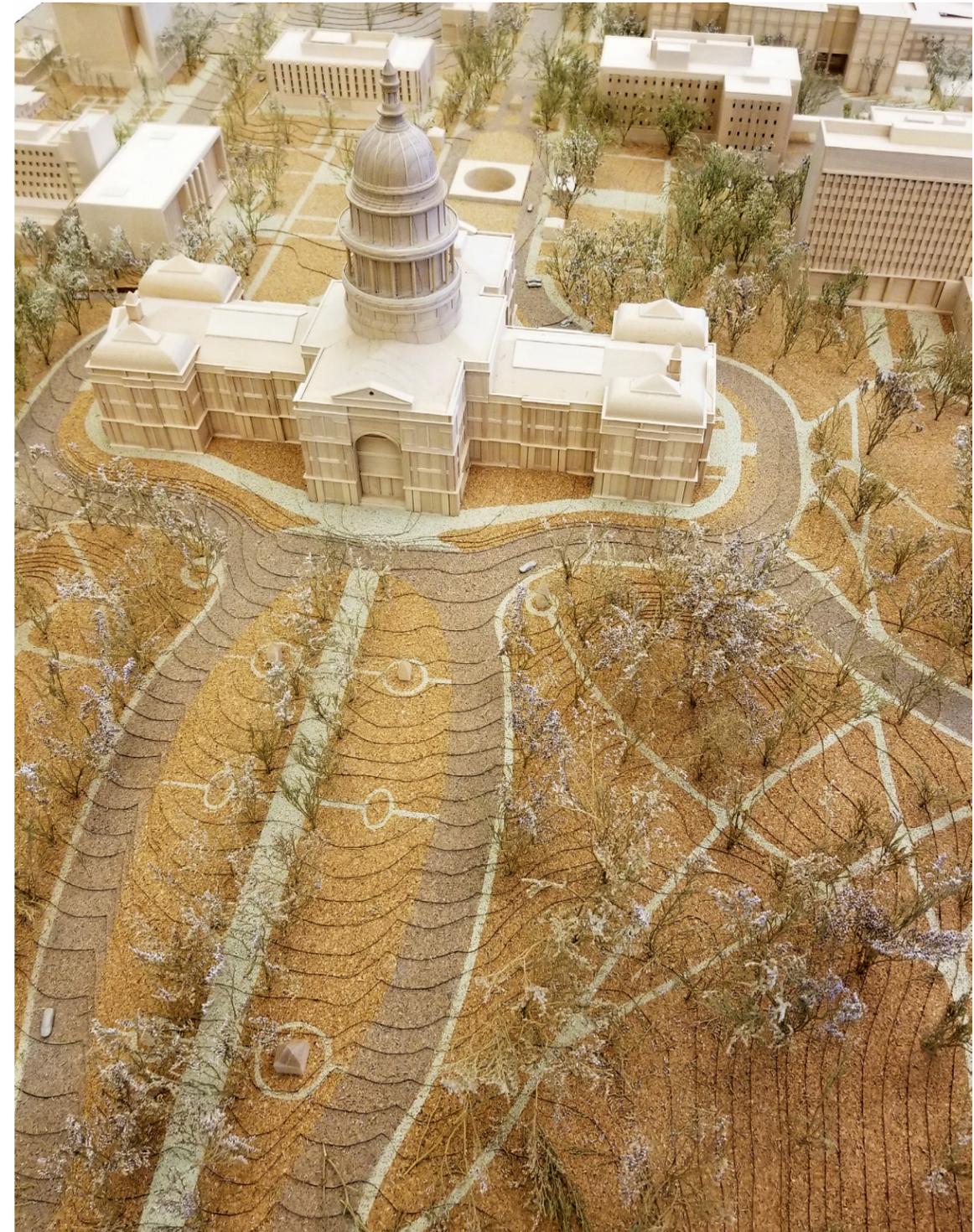
- Existing building
- Phase 1 building
- Phase 2 building
- Phase 3 building
- Full build-out
- Monument site

## MONUMENT DETAILS

Phase:	Future phase; full build-out
Use zone:	Capitol Grounds District
Gateway:	East entrance to the Capitol Grounds District
Quantity:	1
Size:	Small to Medium
Load:	TBD
Orientation:	North-facing or Northeast-facing
Background:	Building and Landscape
Type:	Statue: Single Figure; Sculpture or Functional Element
Proximate future monuments:	Approved site at San Jacinto Boulevard and East 12th Street (NW)

## STAKEHOLDERS

Office of the Governor; SPB; TFC



Photograph of the Capitol Complex model

# 6 Exterior Signage System Design Guidelines

Use the signage and wayfinding system to establish both the confines and the character of the Capitol Complex while providing wayfinding guidance and reflecting a sense of Texas pride.

The signage should present itself in a civic manner and embody timeless qualities.

## SIGNAGE SYSTEM MISSION

The mission of the signage and wayfinding system for the Capitol Complex is to fulfill three primary objectives:

1. Establish a distinct sense of place.
2. Provide a useful and effective means of orientation and guidance.
3. Inspire a sense of pride that reflects the Texas spirit.

The signage and wayfinding system will establish the character of the Capitol Complex. Rather than reflect the idea of a pristine oasis or monument, the system will establish the Capitol Complex as an urban place—one in which robust visitor traffic and resident government officials and staff effortlessly mix.

The system should define and respond to the use zones—the Texas Mall, the Cultural District, the Garden District, the Capitol Grounds District with the Law and Southern Gateway subdistricts, and the San Jacinto to Trinity Corridor. The system should define the perimeter, identify the Capitol Complex and its thresholds, provide wayfinding for pedestrians and vehicles, communicate information and usage standards, unify regulatory signage, and accommodate interpretive, storytelling, and commemorative installations.

The system uses a modular design to achieve consistency across multiple dimensions and scales. Strong information and visual hierarchy delivers clarity and makes the system a useful tool for all. Most importantly, the visual design of the system puts the focus on the Capitol Complex as a place inviting everyone to experience Texas like a local.

Additional objectives of the system are to:

- Minimize the number and variety of signs to clarify communication and reduce clutter.
- Help visitors and employees get oriented and find their way to key destinations within the Capitol Complex.
- Utilize vehicular wayfinding to direct users to designated parking areas.

- Identify consistent, logical locations for signs relative to established circulation routes, so that visitors can anticipate where to find them. Locate signs at decision points where users find that they need information.
- Emphasize key buildings and significant monuments.
- Utilize symbols, logos, and iconic graphics to maximize the effectiveness of the signage.
- Create a modular system of signs that can be documented in a signage standards manual in order to be replicated and expanded for future implementation.

## SIGN TYPES

The following sign types should be designed according to these guidelines for use in the Capitol Complex.

### Capitol Complex Identification

- Thresholds
- Perimeter Signage

### Wayfinding

- Vehicular Directionals
- Pedestrian Directionals (and use policy)

### Building Identification

### Parking Garage Signage

- Exterior Identification and Directionals
- Interior Directionals and Parking Identification

### Regulatory

### Storytelling and Interpretive

## SIGNAGE MATERIALS

Signage should be made of timeless materials that are durable and reinforce the civic nature of the Capitol Complex. The material should complement both the existing buildings and environment as well as new elements.

### Framed System

A modular framing system should use pre-finished metal structured elements, with glass or metal informational elements.

### Pink Granite

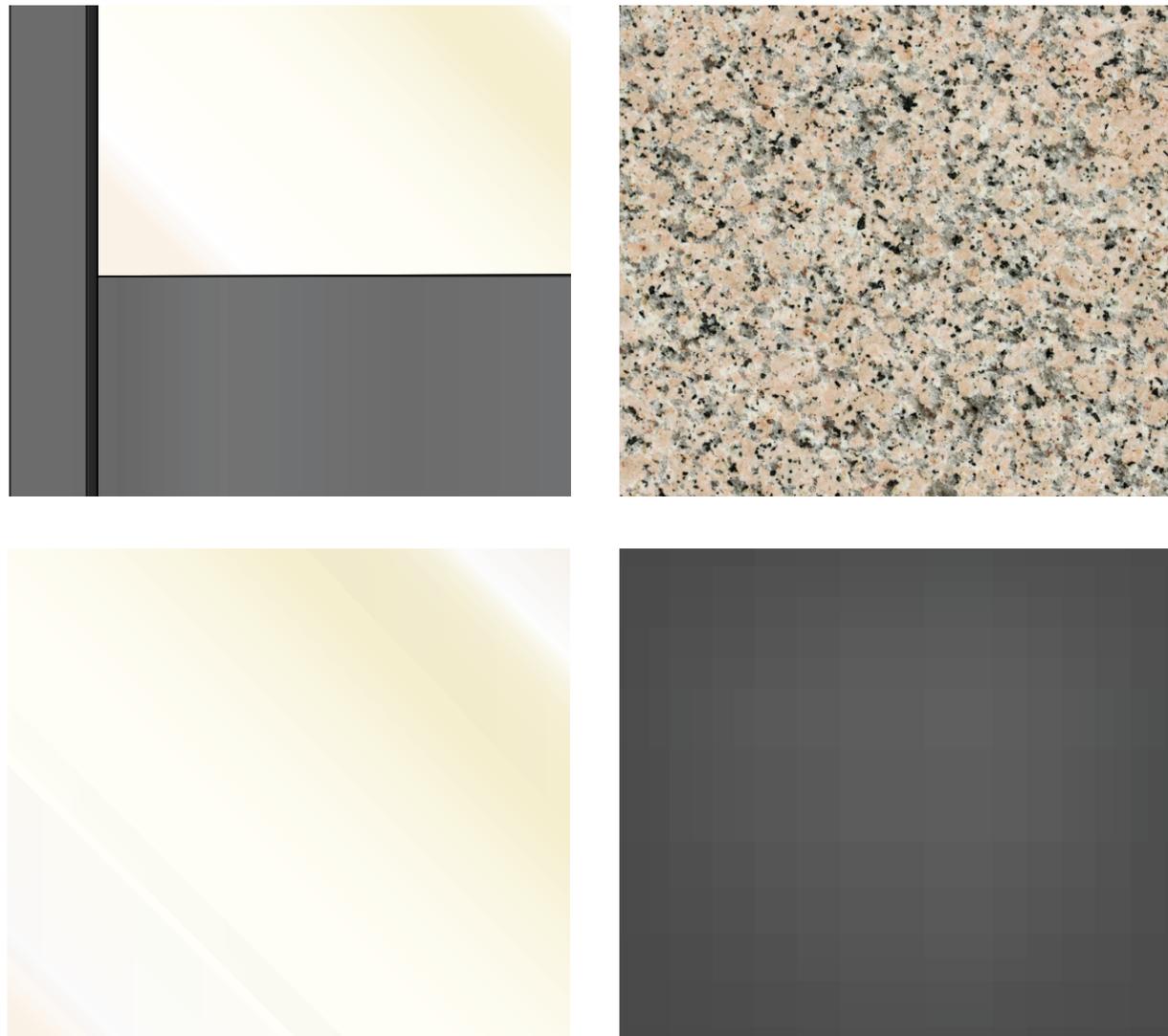
Pink granite may be utilized sparingly on major components, such as a base element.

### Architectural Glass

Architectural glass should form the basis for the information panels, and should allow for illumination as well as high contrast.

### Pre-finished Metal “Gunmetal”

The framed system should be constructed of a pre-finished metal in a “gunmetal” gray color.



**Figure 6.48**  
Visual Representation of Framed System, Pink Granite, Architectural Glass, Pre-finished Metal

# Information Design

## TYPOGRAPHY AND GRAPHICS

Typography for the Capitol Complex is chosen to reflect the spirit of the Capitol grounds and for its legibility. The system should use type styles that are easily readable and best suited for conveying information. The specified stylistic pairing should be integrated into all signage elements, helping to define a sense of place expressed through font choice, but also color, the state seal, graphics, and form. Fonts shown in this document are for illustrative purposes only. Usage rights must be acquired before creating signage elements outlined in this guide.

### Primary Typeface

Gotham is the primary signage and wayfinding typeface. It should be used for all wayfinding and informational content. It could also be appropriate for stylized storytelling, narrative or interpretive elements. Typesetting should be limited to Light, Book, and Bold weights. Gotham can be acquired from the type foundry Hoefler & Co.

### Secondary Typeface

Sabon is the secondary typeface used in the signage system. It should be used for formal building and place identification. It could also be appropriate for stylized storytelling, narrative or interpretive elements, but should never be used for wayfinding. Typesetting should be limited to its Roman weight. Sabon can be acquired from the type foundry Linotype.

### Identity Graphics

The Seal of the State of Texas is the only graphic that should be used to identify the Capitol Complex. The Seal of the State of Texas should be the primary information on site identification signage. Perimeter elements and interior Capitol Complex signage might not use the seal, and it is not required to be used on all signage. If applied, it should be secondary to wayfinding or identification information. The seal should be used in a consistent application and manner.



**Figure 6.49**  
The Seal of the State of Texas

### Gotham

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ  
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz  
0123456789

### Sabon

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ  
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz  
0123456789

**Figure 6.50**  
Sample of Signage and Wayfinding Typefaces.  
Usage Rights Must Be Acquired.

## MESSAGING AND INFORMATION HIERARCHY

### Messaging and Nomenclature

Clear and consistent messaging should be used throughout all Capitol Complex signage and wayfinding communications. Clearly defined nomenclature for destinations, landmarks, and places should be identified and vetted with consideration for visitors, and used consistently throughout the Capitol Complex. Defining and consistently applying a simple, logical information hierarchy significantly reduces the amount of information a visitor needs to remember on a journey.

Where possible, entrances, parking areas, and public destinations should be given distinct names to improve orientation and better serve direction sets.

### Information Hierarchy

All signage should share consistent hierarchy and placement of information. To allow for legibility at a distance, vehicular wayfinding should carry a minimal amount of information, with three to five destinations per sign. Alternatively, pedestrian wayfinding can carry a variety of information with varying levels of density. This may include quick reference directional cues, as well as detailed information to study (such as maps or use policy).

### Information Styling

All detailed information and wayfinding language should always be set in the sans serif typeface, Gotham. The serif typeface, Sabon, should be used sparsely and only as the top most hierarchal information for formal building or place names on identification signage.

Signage should be designed and set on a modular, system-wide grid with type sizes, tracking, and leading defined and consistent with best practice for legibility and ADA compliance.

The Chicago Manual of Style should be the reference for consistent content style, usage, and grammar throughout all signage.

FORMAL NAME

Stephen F. Austin

DESCRIPTION

State Office Building

ADDRESS

1700 North Congress Avenue

#### Figure 6.51

Example of Information Hierarchy for Primary Building Identification

FORMAL NAME

The State of Texas Capitol Complex

DESCRIPTION

Parking Garage A

ADDRESS

1799 Brazos Street

#### Figure 6.52

Example of Information Hierarchy for Garage Identification

## SIGNAGE AND WAYFINDING

# Sign System

Create a modular and scalable sign system which can be extended to many types of signs, while maintaining a consistent aesthetic.

## SIGN TYPES

Multiple sign types make up a comprehensive system. The minimum program requirements include site identification, vehicular wayfinding, pedestrian wayfinding, and building identification signs. These sign types address the Capitol Complex arrival experience from surrounding roads, support top-level vehicular and pedestrian wayfinding needs, and highlight building identification. Other types of signage are defined in this document in order to allow for a comprehensive urban streetscape and environmental build-out. A fully unified, integrated system defines the Capitol Complex clearly and visibly, promoting a sense of place. An increase in human-scale elements extends the usability of pedestrian wayfinding and offers further clarity for employees and visitors. Unified regulatory signage makes the Capitol Complex a defined zone, separate from the city surroundings. Storytelling and interpretive signage and installations create a welcoming experience while enhancing Capitol Complex identity. Buildings and districts should include identification and wayfinding for both vehicular and pedestrian approaches. A variety of building-mounted and free-standing signage should respond appropriately to different contexts using material, aesthetics, and scale.

## SYSTEM PRINCIPLES

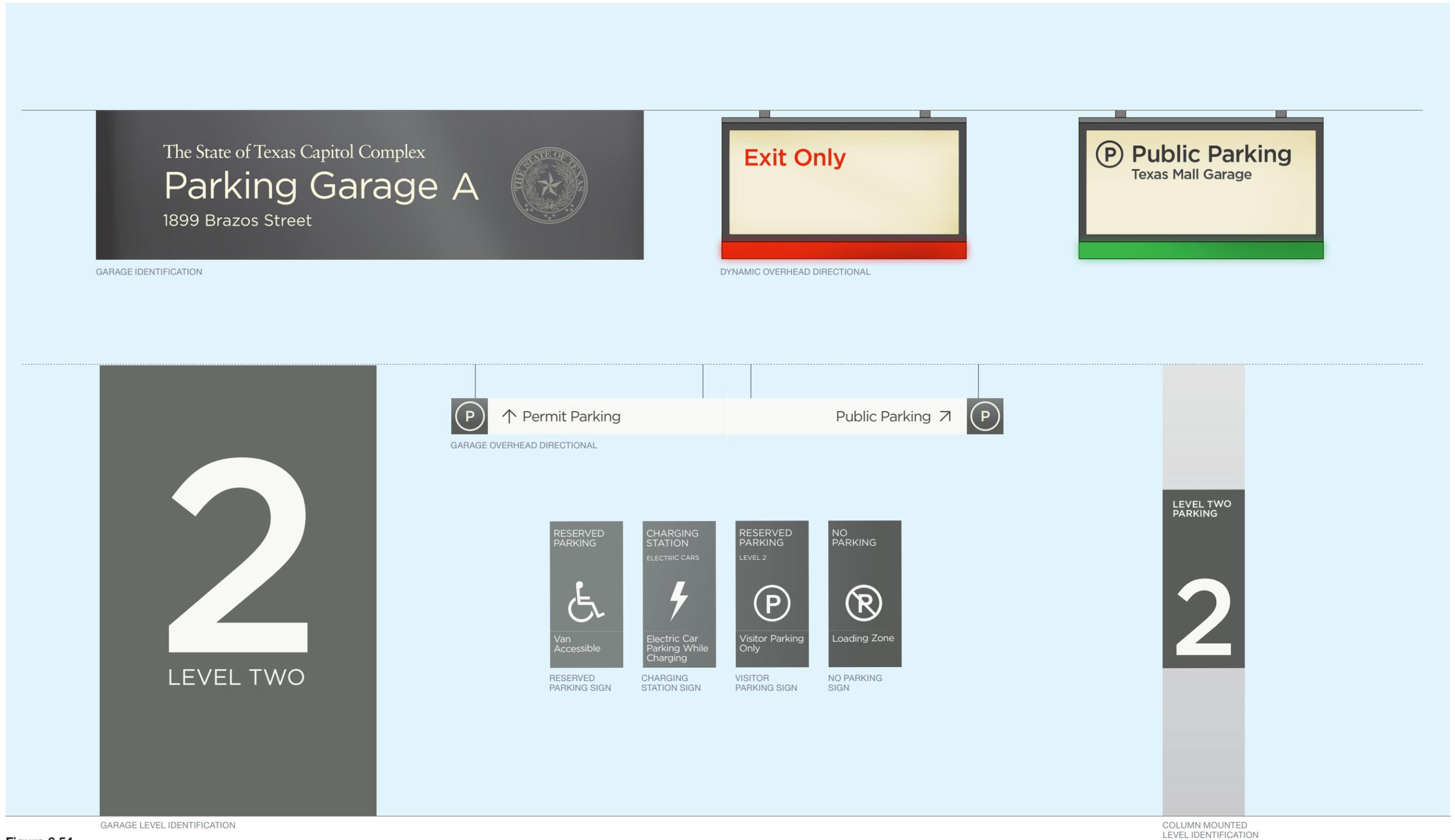
Size and proportions should be appropriate to sign use and placement. Signs should integrate with, rather than compete with, the landscape. The system should use timeless materials that are durable and informed by the environment. Signage should be designed with modular scale and modular panels for ease of updating or replacing content without replacing an entire sign cabinet. The use of illuminated warm white glass allows for a calm and stately look while providing a beacon for wayfinding. The color palette used should be primarily neutral, relating to the Capitol Complex's architecture, while complementing the natural setting. Secondary colors can be used to highlight specific wayfinding components. Signage should also use a consistent typography, icon, and graphic system with easy-to-read information.

The following pages show an example of how a complete modular system and design aesthetic is to extend throughout the Capitol Complex on all sign types.



**Figure 6.53**  
Example of Signage System





**Figure 6.54**  
Example of Garage Signage System

## PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

Sign layout should be consistent with a system-wide graphic grid system. The layout should be gridded in such a way as to maintain consistency in proportions, leading, tracking, and kerning with the other signs in the system.

The system should be developed and organized with consideration for future phase delivery. Sign type designs should be inventoried as full scale/scaled digital artwork for reuse, replacement, and expansion.

The inventory and digital file should be organized by sign type and locations.



**Figure 6.55**  
Example Detail of Content Layout for a Free-Standing Building Identification Sign; Drawn at Scale Using a Layout Grid, Organized by Sign Type, and Digitally Documented

# Capitol Complex Identification

Thresholds are the main entry points of highly visible areas in the public realm. Elements should be strategically placed to help define key thresholds to the Capitol Complex, as well as its perimeter. These elements will help distinguish the Capitol Complex within the City of Austin and create separation from its neighbors.

The Capitol Complex can be geographically divided by 15th Street.

## Thresholds North of 15th Street

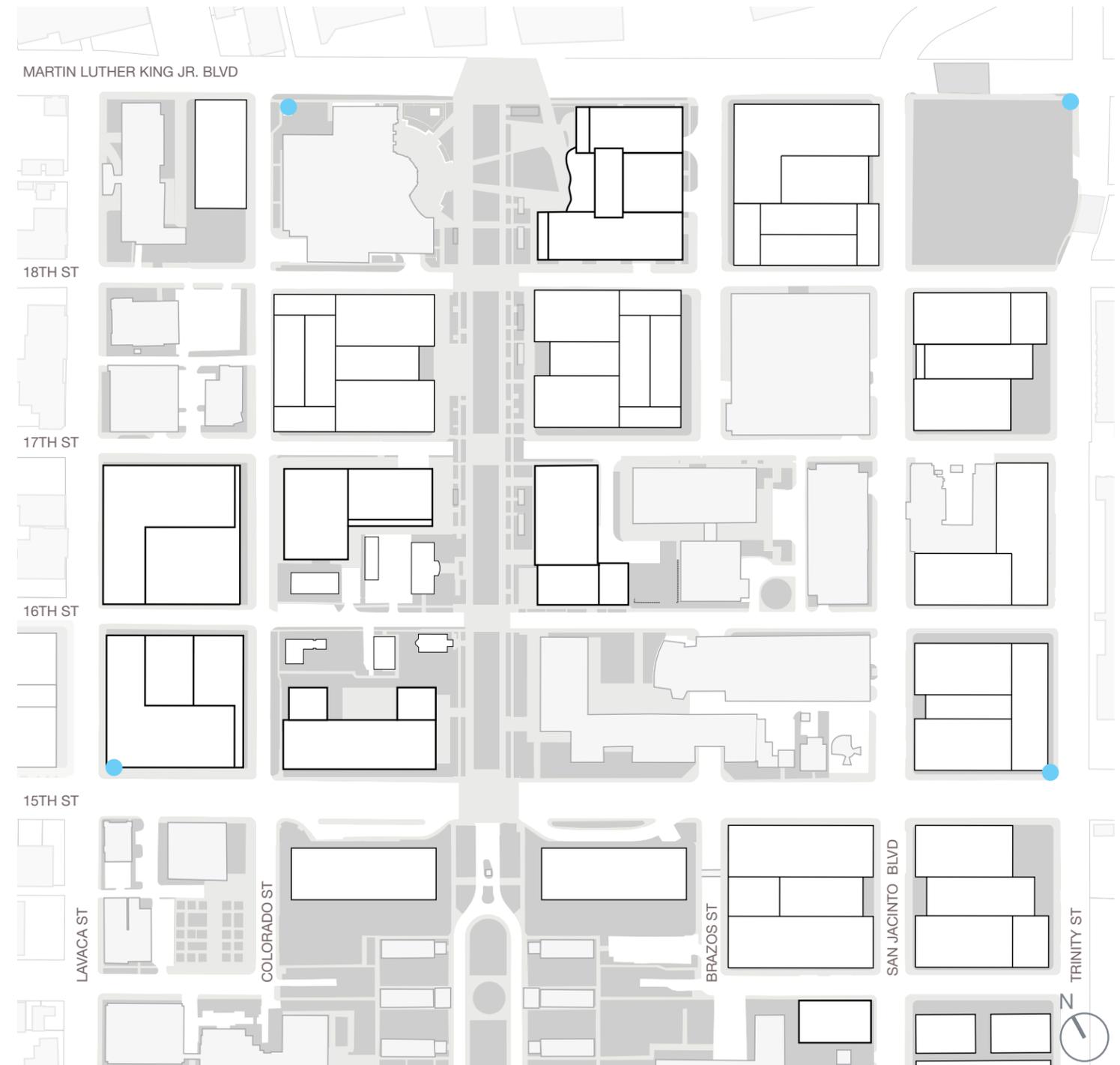
There are four key thresholds that are north of 15th Street that should be identified:

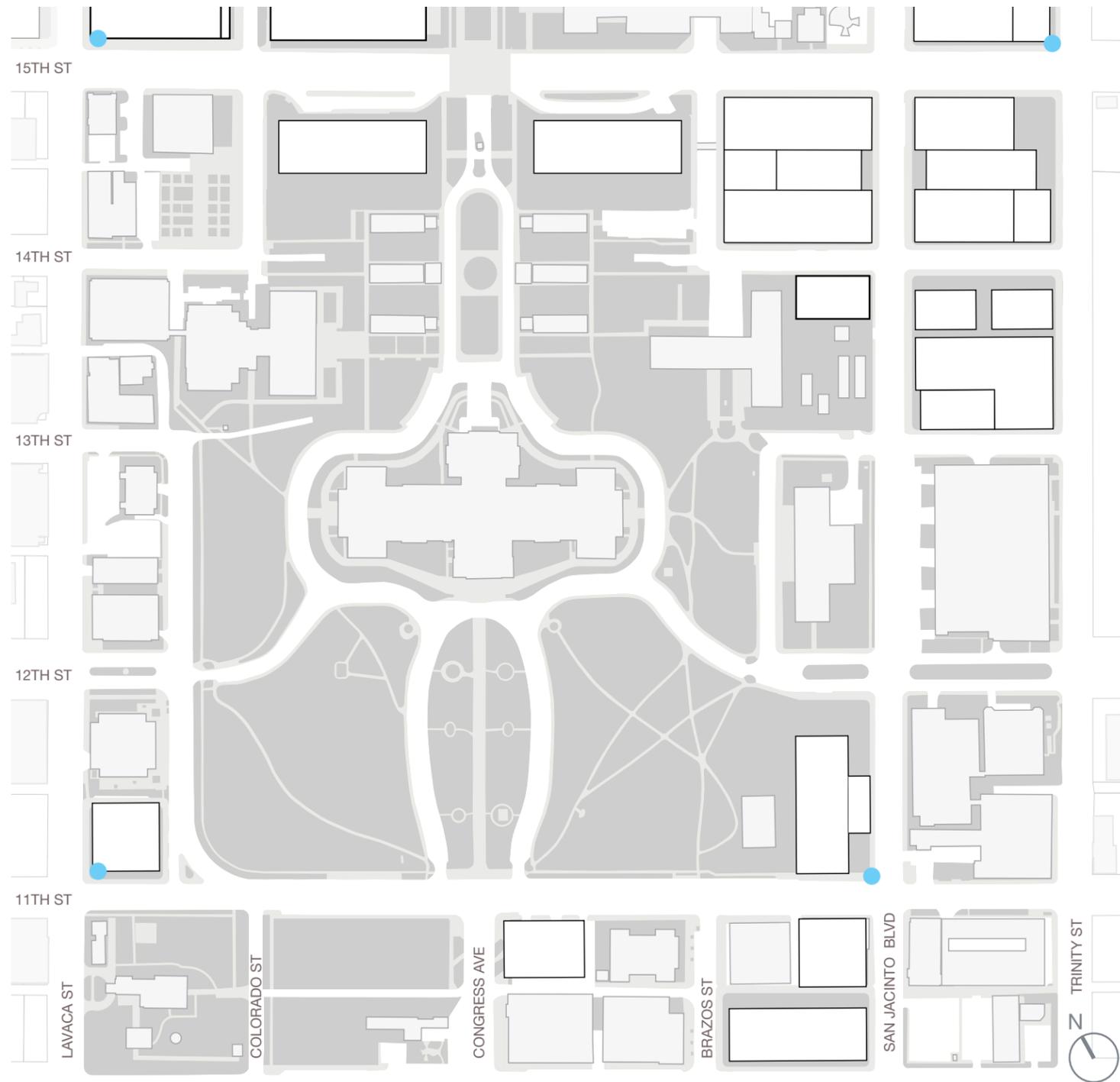
- Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard at Colorado Street
- Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard at Trinity Street
- 15th Street at Trinity Street
- 15th Street at Lavaca Street

The signage should identify the perimeter of the Capitol Complex and may also contain orientation and wayfinding information. The identification elements should address the perimeter and threshold of the Capitol Complex in well-sited locations and integrate with landscaping and other architectural elements.

**Figure 6.56**  
Proposed  
Capitol Complex  
Identification  
Locations North of  
15th Street

● Capitol Complex  
identification





### Thresholds South of 15th Street

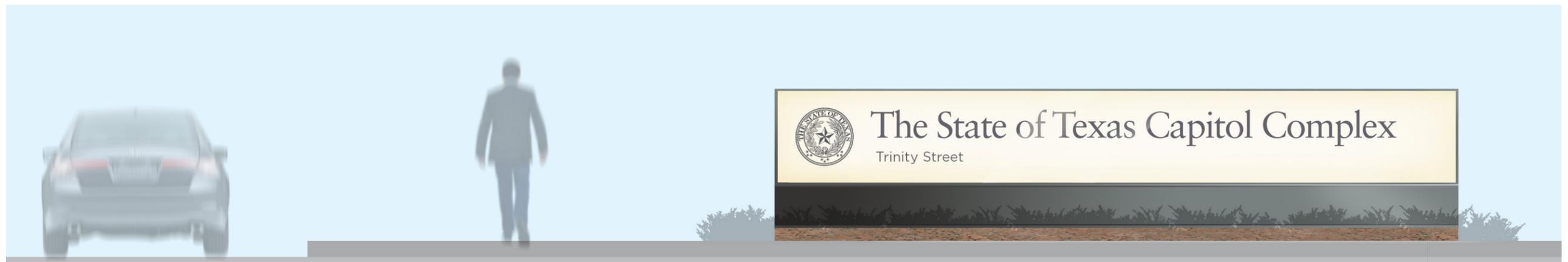
Because of the prominence of the Capitol Building and South Gate, there are only two thresholds south of 15th street that should be identified:

- 11th Street at San Jacinto Boulevard
- 11th Street at Lavaca Street



**Figure 6.57**  
Proposed Capitol Complex  
Identification Locations  
South of 15th Street

● Capitol Complex  
identification



**Figure 6.58**  
Horizontal Capitol Complex Identification



**Figure 6.59**  
Pylon Capitol Complex Identification (May Contain Wayfinding Information)

# Wayfinding

## VEHICULAR WAYFINDING

### Directional Information

Vehicular wayfinding should provide clear guidance at multiple decision-making points within the Capitol Complex. It should clarify navigation to public parking and reinforce visibility of primary geographic destinations. Content for vehicular directional signs should highlight visitor destinations and include simple, prioritized information about key parking areas, geographic locations, roadways, and visitor destinations. Vehicular signs should direct to locations with parking opportunities, but should not list individual building names to keep signs relevant for the maximum amount of time.

To allow for legibility at a distance, vehicular wayfinding should carry a minimal amount of information, with three to five destinations per sign.

The primary mission of the vehicular wayfinding directional system is to isolate visitor and after-hours traffic so as to not interfere with daily state business and regular Capitol Complex work hours.

### Modularity

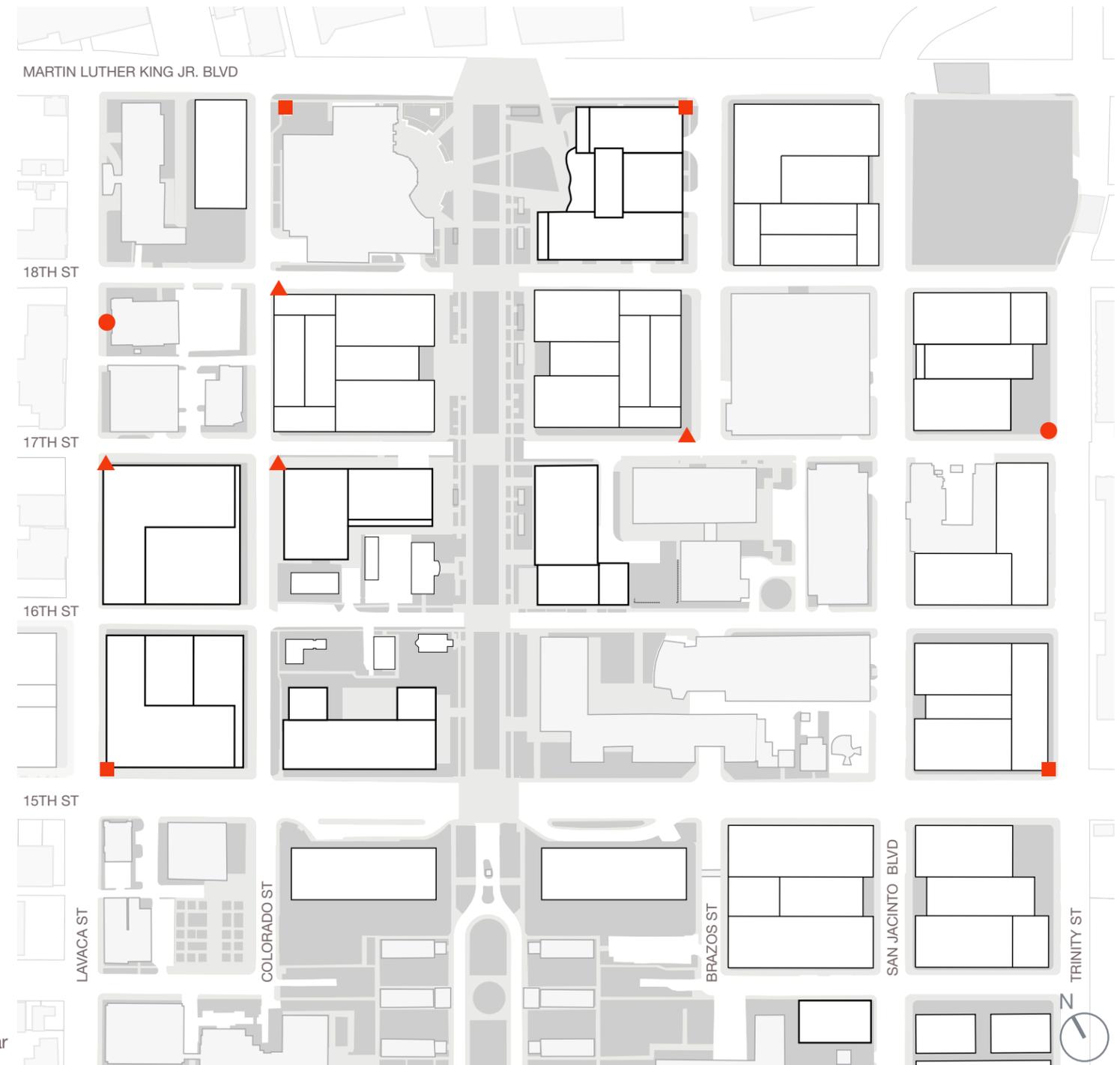
Vehicular wayfinding should work within the modular system. Wayfinding information could be applied to Capitol Complex identification signage in the form of large freestanding pylons; or applied to the primary vehicular directional, a large projecting sign; or applied to the secondary vehicular wayfinding sign, a large free-standing, metal and glass sign cabinet.

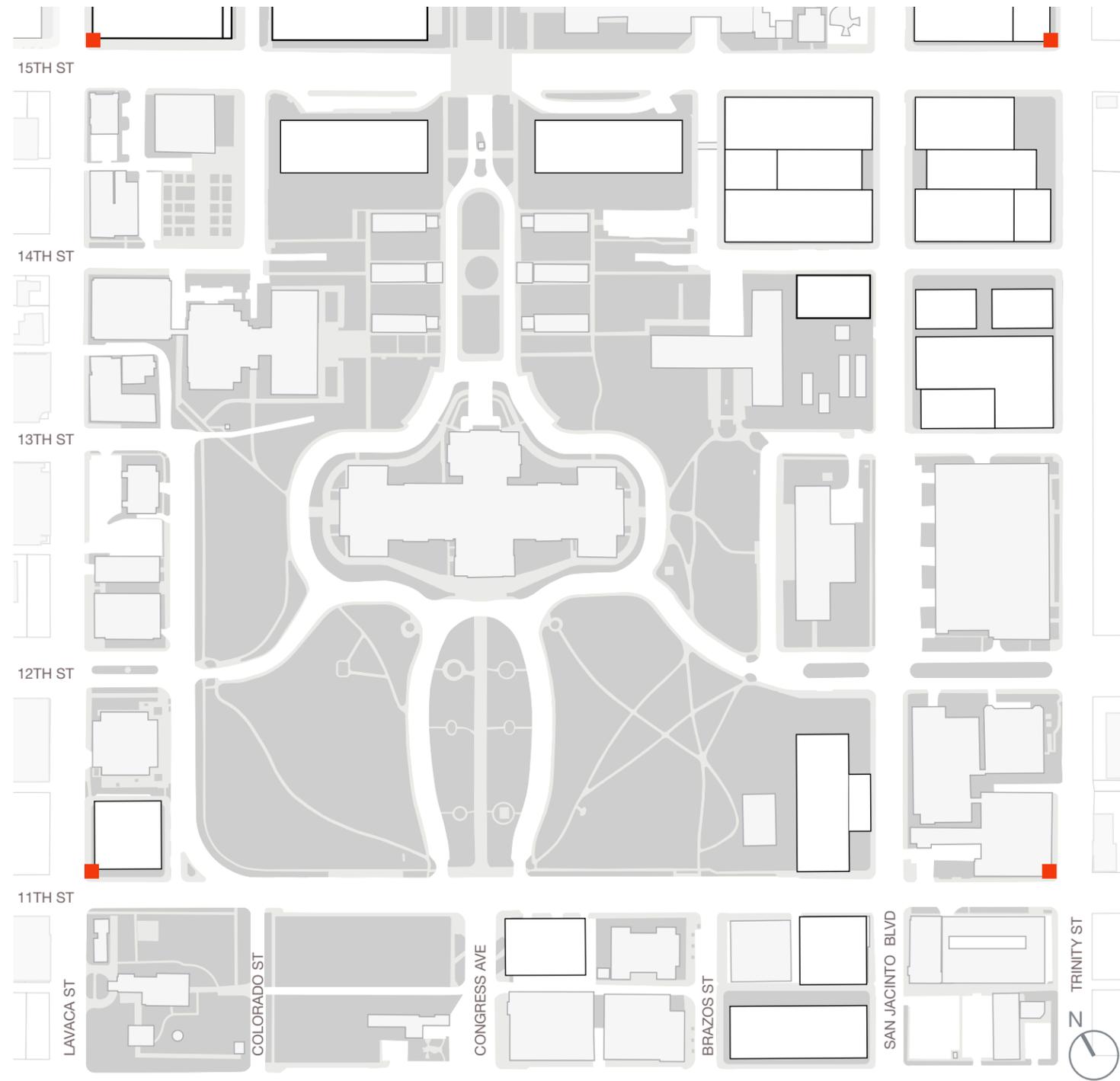
### Location

Locations are identified as key visible entry and decision points for visitors. This system of vehicular directionals should help visitors in specific routes so that they do not hinder daily functions of the Capitol Complex.

**Figure 6.60**  
Proposed Vehicular  
Directional Locations  
North of 15th Street\*

- Pylon vehicular directionals
- Primary vehicular directionals
- ▲ Secondary vehicular directionals





**Figure 6.61**  
Proposed Vehicular  
Directional Locations  
South of 15th Street\*

■ Pylon vehicular  
directionals

\*Note that some of these  
elements also correspond to  
the locations being used for the  
Capitol Complex identification

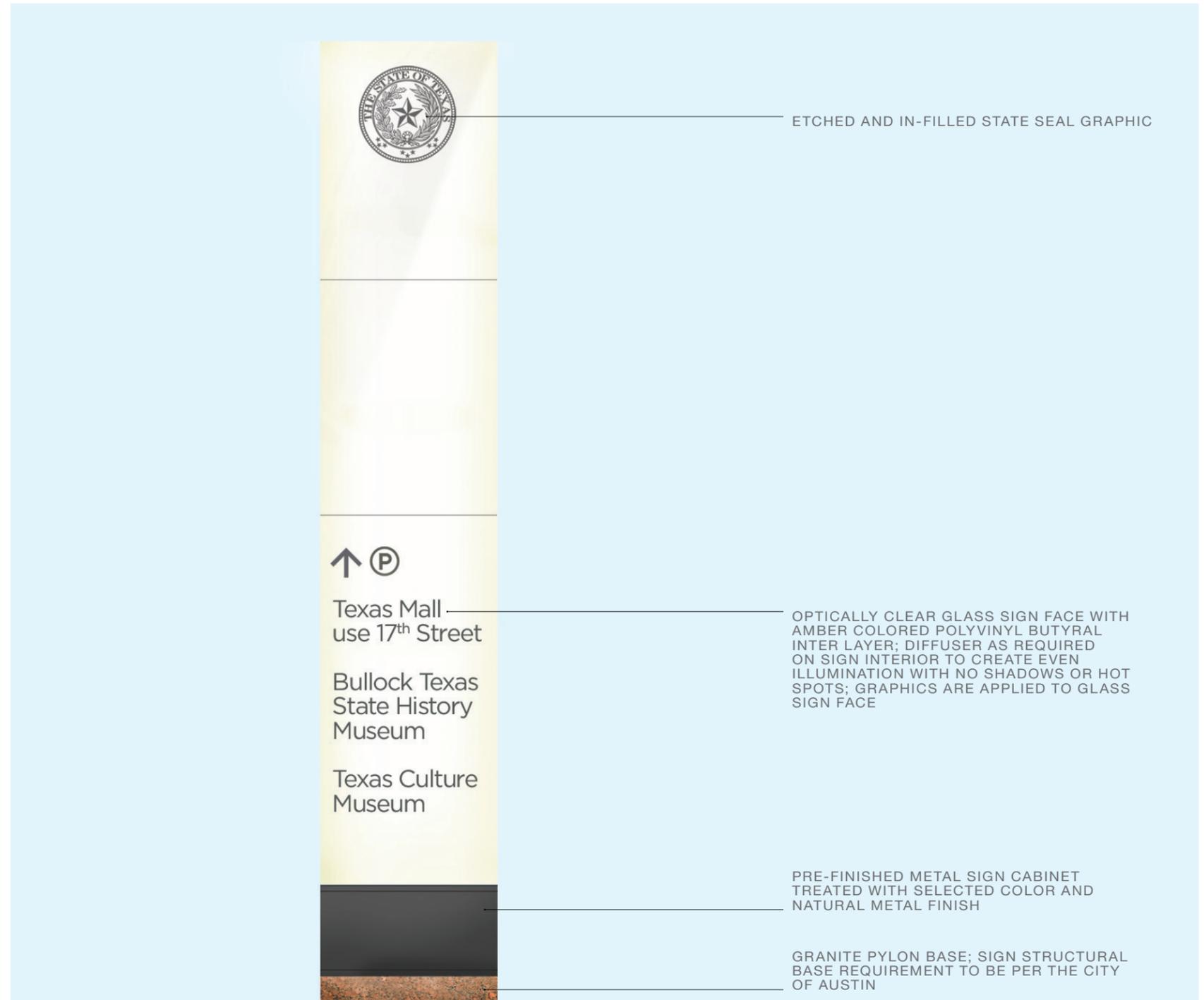
### Pylon Vehicular Directional

Pylon vehicular directional signs are intended to provide wayfinding information to vehicular traffic in addition to providing Capitol Complex identification.

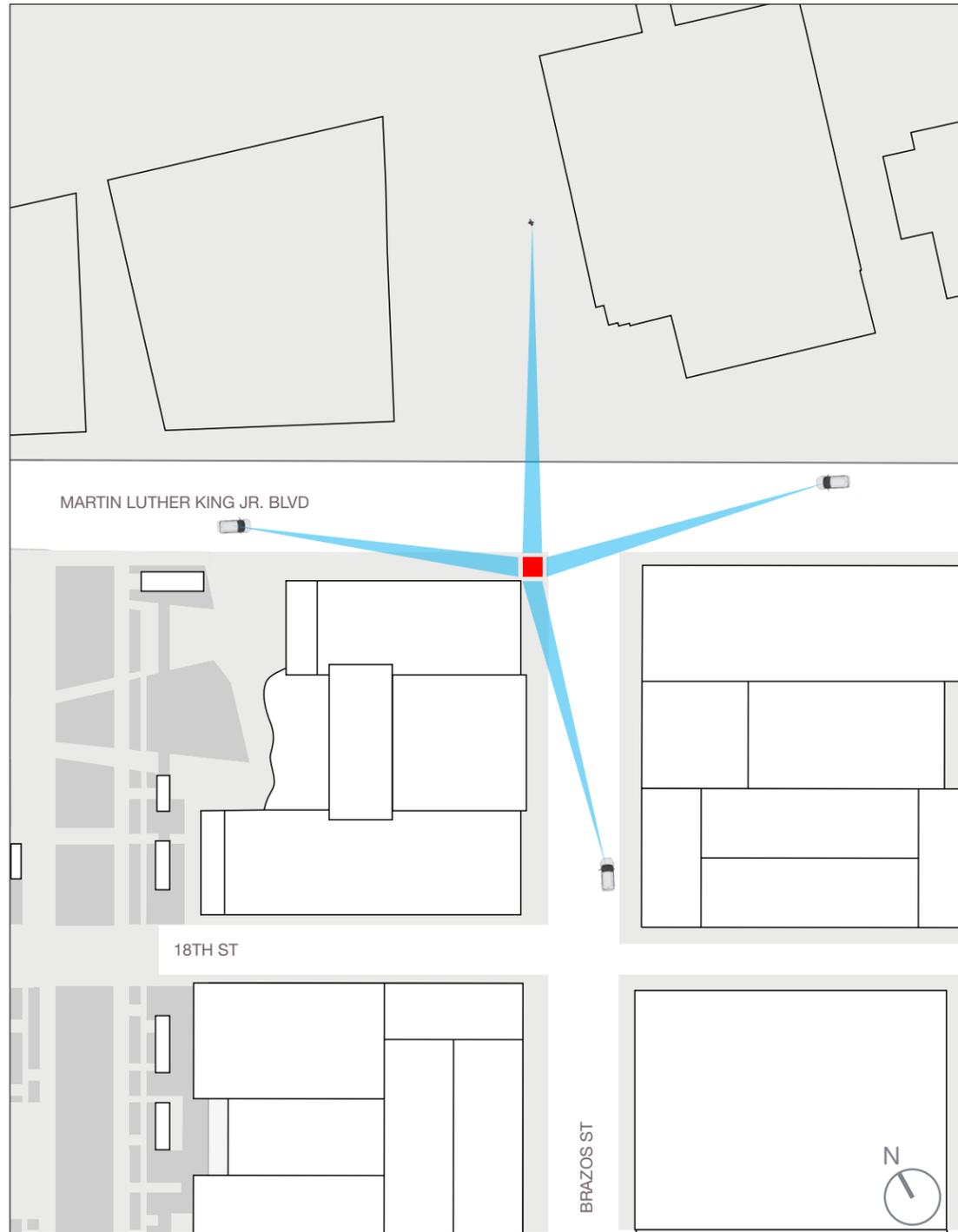
Sign size is appropriate to stand out from surroundings as well as present appropriately sized information to vehicular traffic approaching from multiple directions. Figure 6.63 and Figure 6.64 demonstrate that wayfinding information is visible from multiple viewpoints. See Figure 6.62 for visual representation of sign type.

The message hierarchy and nomenclature should be consistent with the signage system strategy.

The pylons should act as the Capitol Complex identification markers with distinct day and night character. The locations and size take advantage of strategic placement and should make primary use of the Capitol Complex corners they occupy.

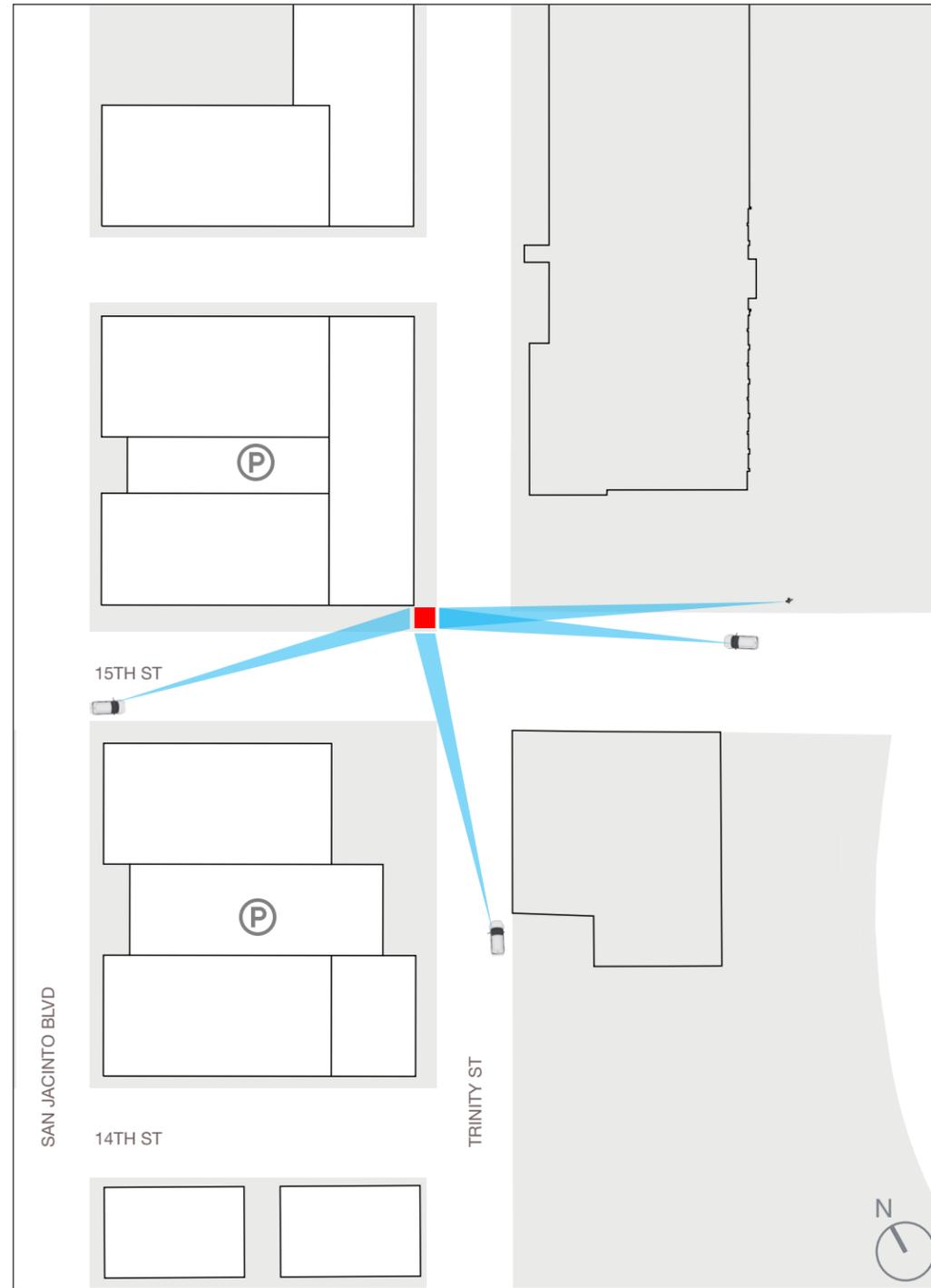


**Figure 6.62**  
Pylon Vehicular Directional



**Figure 6.63**  
Proposed Location of Pylon Vehicular Directional at Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard and Brazos Street

■ Field of view



**Figure 6.64**  
Proposed Location of Pylon Vehicular Directional at 15th Street and Trinity Street

■ Field of view



**Figure 6.65**  
Pylon Vehicular Directional Integrated with Capitol Complex Identification at Trinity Street and Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard



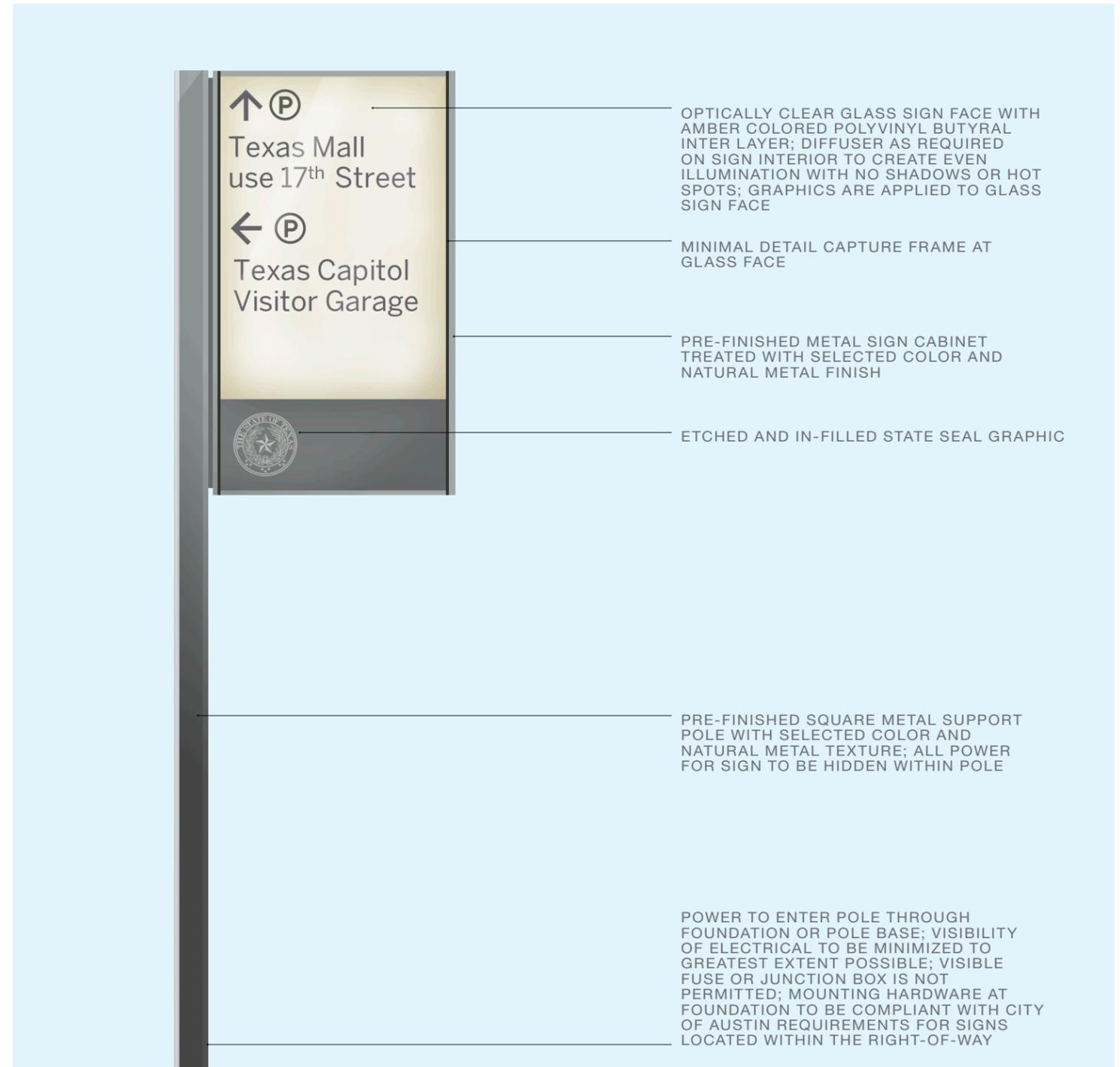
**Figure 6.66**  
Proposed Pylon Vehicular Directional in Street Section at Trinity Street and 15th Street,  
Located Off of the Sidewalk so as Not to Obstruct Pedestrian Circulation.

### Primary Vehicular Directional

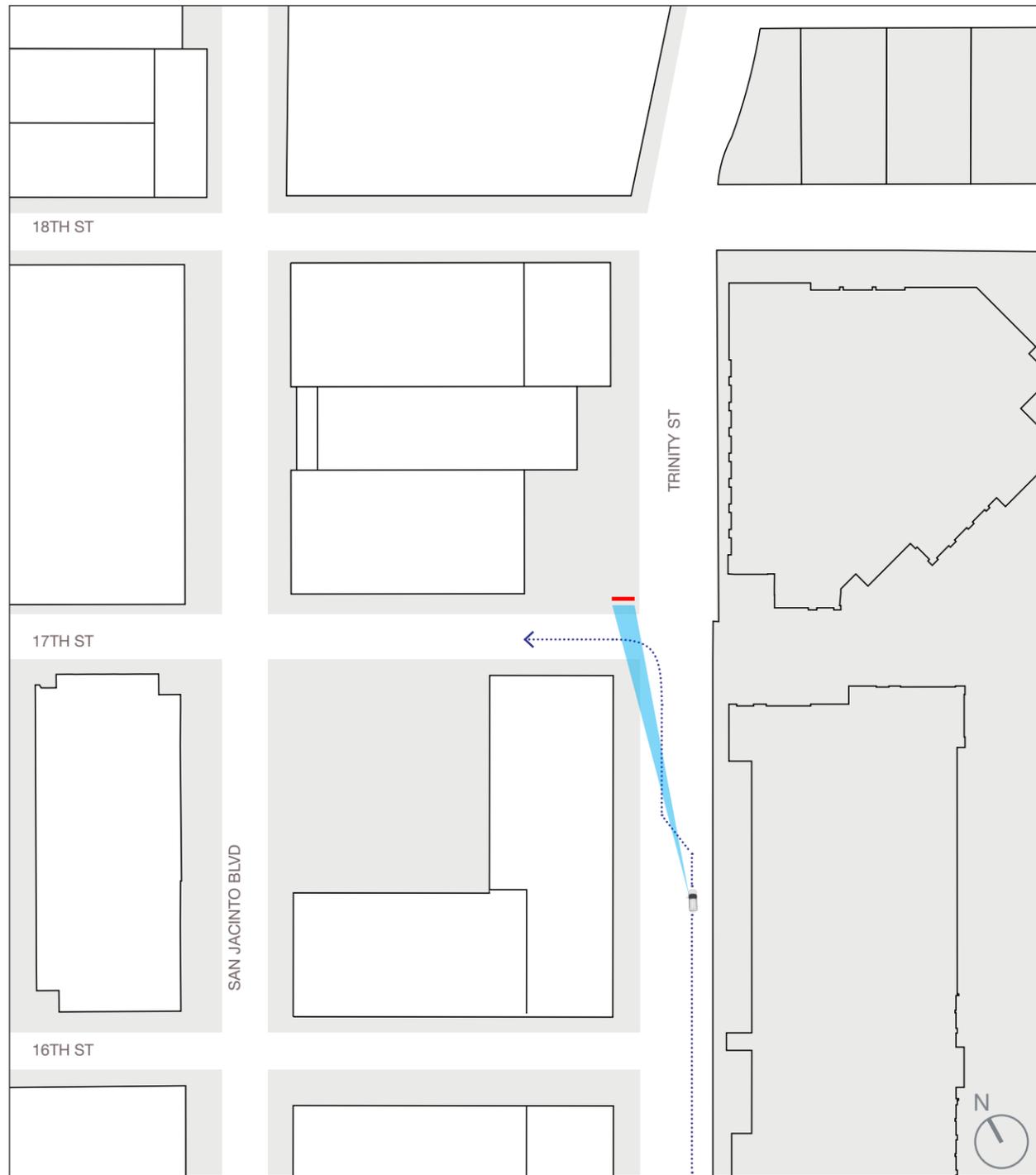
Primary vehicular directional signs are intended to provide wayfinding information to vehicular traffic on higher speed and higher density roadways around the Capitol Complex.

Sign size is appropriate to stand out from surroundings as well as present appropriately sized information to vehicular traffic. See Figure 6.67 for visual representation of sign type.

The narrow footprint will work within confined streetscapes and should be placed in these streetscapes in an integrated manner maximizing long-term visibility, complementing trees and other landscaped features, and not interfering with infrastructure elements or impeding vehicular or pedestrian traffic.



**Figure 6.67**  
Primary Vehicular Directional



**Figure 6.68**  
Proposed Location  
of Primary Vehicular  
Directional at Trinity  
Street and 17th Street \*

- Field of view
- ↔ Vehicular path

\* Diagram demonstrates that wayfinding information should be visible from a distance which is adequate for decision making.



**Figure 6.69**  
Proposed Location of Primary Vehicular Directional at Trinity Street and 17th Street



**Figure 6.70**  
Proposed Location of Primary Vehicular Directional at Colorado Street on 18th Street Section

### Secondary Vehicular Directional

Secondary vehicular directional signs are intended to provide wayfinding information to vehicular traffic on roadways interior to the Capitol Complex.

Sign size is appropriate to stand out from surroundings as well as present appropriately sized information to vehicular traffic. See Figure 6.71 and Figure 6.72 for visual representation of sign type.

This sign type will offer vehicular information at locations that have size and visibility constraints. The location of the information is for slow speed legibility.



**Figure 6.71**  
Secondary Vehicular Directional



**Figure 6.72**  
Proposed Location of Secondary Vehicular Directional at Colorado Street and 17th Street Section

## PEDESTRIAN WAYFINDING

### Directional Information

Pedestrian directional signage could take a number of different forms and carry varying degrees of information and content that includes wayfinding, use policy, maps, and storytelling. Several of these forms may be appropriate at different locations or in different phases.

The majority of pedestrian traffic originates from parking areas, surrounding districts, and public transit stops. Pedestrian wayfinding should support clear directions and orientation for pedestrian foot traffic along the Texas Mall, as well as between the two sections of the Capitol Complex that are bisected by 15th Street.

Pedestrian wayfinding can carry a variety of information with different levels of density, including quick reference directional cues, as well as detailed information for further study. Signage can include orientation maps, travel distances to major destinations, community amenities, and districts, while also supporting recreation and exploration functions. Wayfinding should support increased pedestrian safety at traffic intersections.

### Modularity

Pedestrian wayfinding should work within the modular system. Wayfinding information could be applied to a freestanding pedestrian directional or pedestrian scaled pylon signage which are outlined on the following pages.

### Location

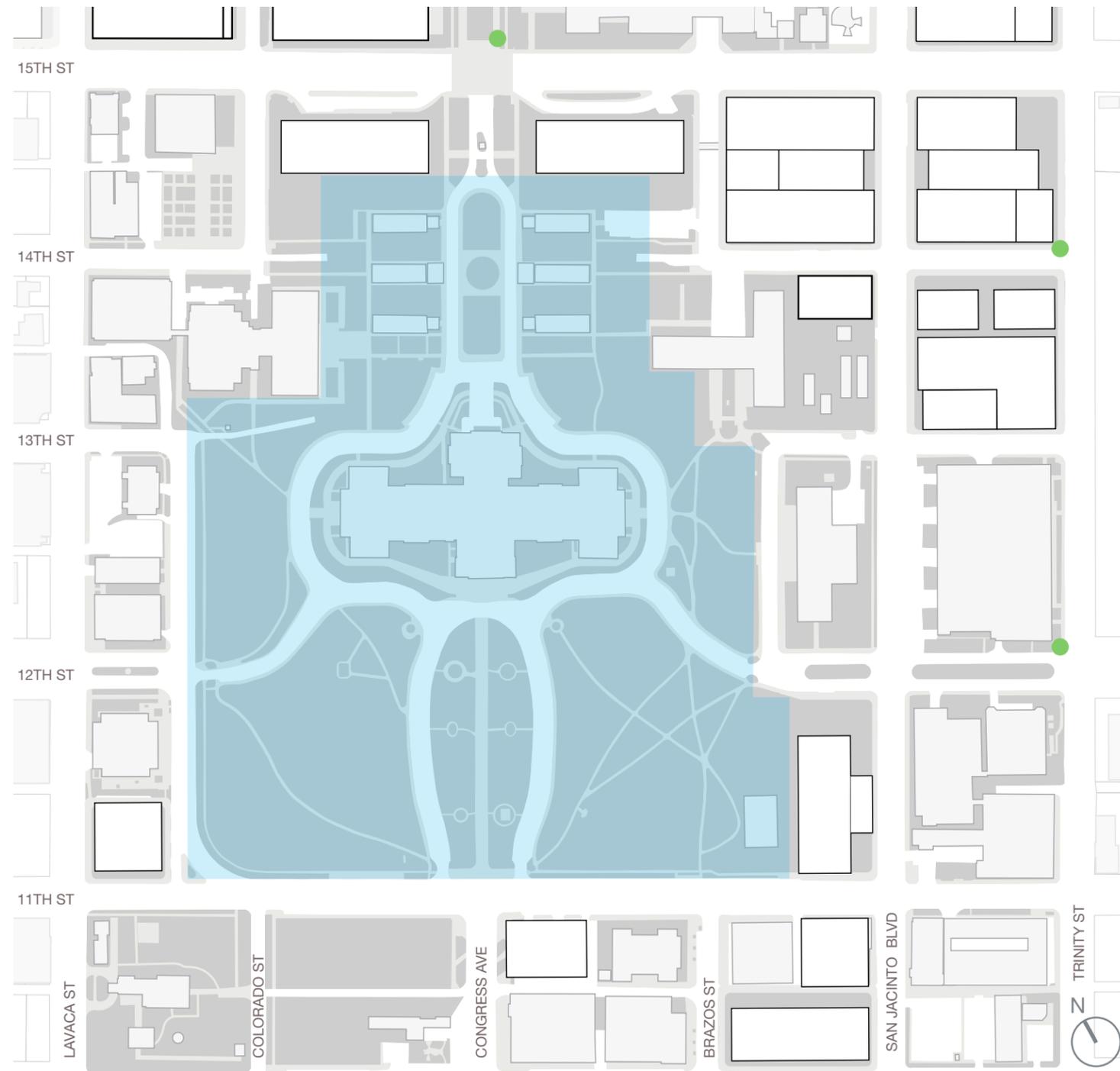
The locations at right have been identified as public intersections connecting major destinations within the Capitol Complex.

Pedestrian directionals take advantage of natural urban arrival or departure points or transitional/cross pedestrian traffic. Though a component of the Capitol Complex, the directionals will aid pedestrians in navigating into or through the Capitol Complex as well as into and from the Capitol Complex 'neighbors' or other areas of Austin.

**Figure 6.73**  
Proposed Pedestrian Directional Locations North of 15th Street

● Pedestrian directionals





### Capitol Grounds Pedestrian Wayfinding

The Capitol Grounds District should have its own pedestrian/vehicular directional signage. There will be instances where the two signage systems will occupy the same areas and will need to be coordinated with landscaping, streetscaping, and messaging.

**Figure 6.74**  
Proposed Pedestrian Directional Locations South of 15th Street

- Pedestrian directionals
- Capitol grounds

### Free-Standing Pedestrian Directional

Free-standing pedestrian directional signs are intended to provide wayfinding and orientation information to pedestrian users on the interior of the Capitol Complex.

Free-standing pedestrian directionals display orientation and wayfinding information, such as the name and location of districts; a detailed map graphic with destination information; storytelling and interpretive graphics; and any necessary regulatory information.

Sign size is appropriate to work in streetscape and to present appropriately sized information to pedestrian users. See Figure 6.75, and Figure 6.76 for visual representation of sign type.



**Figure 6.75**  
Free-Standing Pedestrian Directional



**Figure 6.76**  
Free-Standing Pedestrian Directional on a Street Section



**Figure 6.77**  
Pylon Pedestrian Directional within the Texas Mall

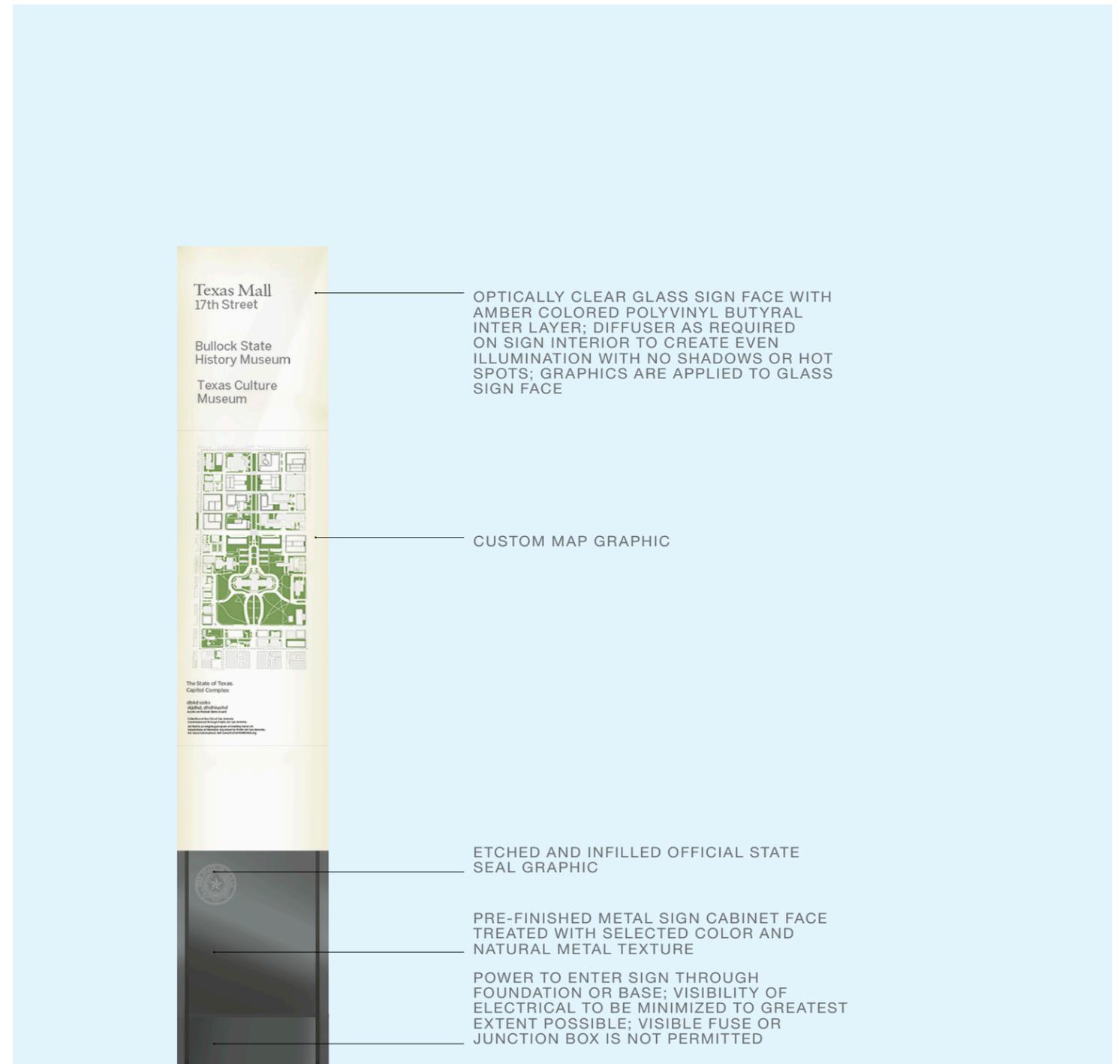
### Pylon Pedestrian Directional

Pylon pedestrian directional signs are intended to provide wayfinding information to pedestrian users within the Capitol Complex.

Pylon pedestrian directional signs are for locations where a smaller footprint is necessary to integrate into landscape. The design should accommodate locations where pedestrian wayfinding information is required.

Pylon pedestrian directionals display orientation and wayfinding information, such as the name and location of districts; the detailed map graphic with destination information; storytelling and interpretive graphics; and any necessary regulatory information.

Sign size is appropriate to work with surroundings as well as present appropriately sized information to pedestrian users approaching from multiple directions. Illumination provides a beacon for wayfinding. See Figure 6.77 and Figure 6.78 for visual representation of sign type.



OPTICALLY CLEAR GLASS SIGN FACE WITH AMBER COLORED POLYVINYL BUTYRAL INTER LAYER; DIFFUSER AS REQUIRED ON SIGN INTERIOR TO CREATE EVEN ILLUMINATION WITH NO SHADOWS OR HOT SPOTS; GRAPHICS ARE APPLIED TO GLASS SIGN FACE

CUSTOM MAP GRAPHIC

ETCHED AND INFILLED OFFICIAL STATE SEAL GRAPHIC

PRE-FINISHED METAL SIGN CABINET FACE TREATED WITH SELECTED COLOR AND NATURAL METAL TEXTURE

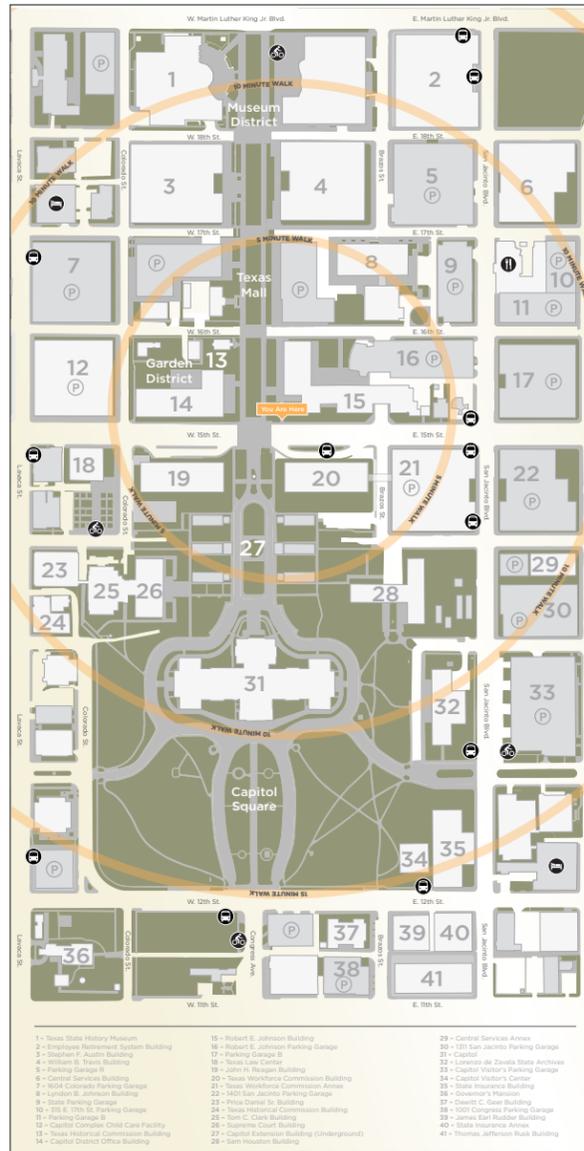
POWER TO ENTER SIGN THROUGH FOUNDATION OR BASE; VISIBILITY OF ELECTRICAL TO BE MINIMIZED TO GREATEST EXTENT POSSIBLE; VISIBLE FUSE OR JUNCTION BOX IS NOT PERMITTED

Figure 6.78  
Pylon Pedestrian Directional

## Map Graphics

Map design should be consistent with a system-wide graphic system. Key buildings, districts, and landmarks are among the most important destinations to communicate. Walking distances, parking garages, bike storage, restrooms, and additional public amenities should also be indicated. Some locations, such as properties not belonging to the State, including hotels and restaurants, should be indicated with a visually consistent set of icons.

Unique instances of the map graphic may need to be created based on its planned location. Each location will need its information tailored to its proximity to important destinations and surrounding features of the Capitol Complex. Graphics, colors, typography, nomenclature, icons, and orientation should be consistent in all instances.



**Figure 6.80**  
Example of Map Graphic



**Figure 6.79**  
Example Detail of Map Graphic Walking Distance

1 - Texas State History Museum	15 - Robert E. Johnson Building
2 - Employee Retirement System Building	16 - Robert E. Johnson Parking Garage
3 - Stephen F. Austin Building	17 - Parking Garage B
4 - William B. Travis Building	18 - Texas Law Center
5 - Parking Garage R	19 - John H. Reagan Building
6 - Central Services Building	20 - Texas Workforce Commission Building
7 - 1604 Colorado Parking Garage	21 - Texas Workforce Commission Annex
8 - Lyndon B. Johnson Building	22 - 1401 San Jacinto Parking Garage

**Figure 6.81**  
Example Detail of Map Graphic Key

# Building Identification

As a part of the signage system, creating unified expectations for building identification will simplify wayfinding within the Capitol Complex.

## Form and Content

Building identification signage could take a number of different forms and carry varying degrees of information. A systematized approach for building identification will allow for individual expression for building naming. Different building identification should accommodate a range of sign footprint sizes corresponding to building types and desired locations.

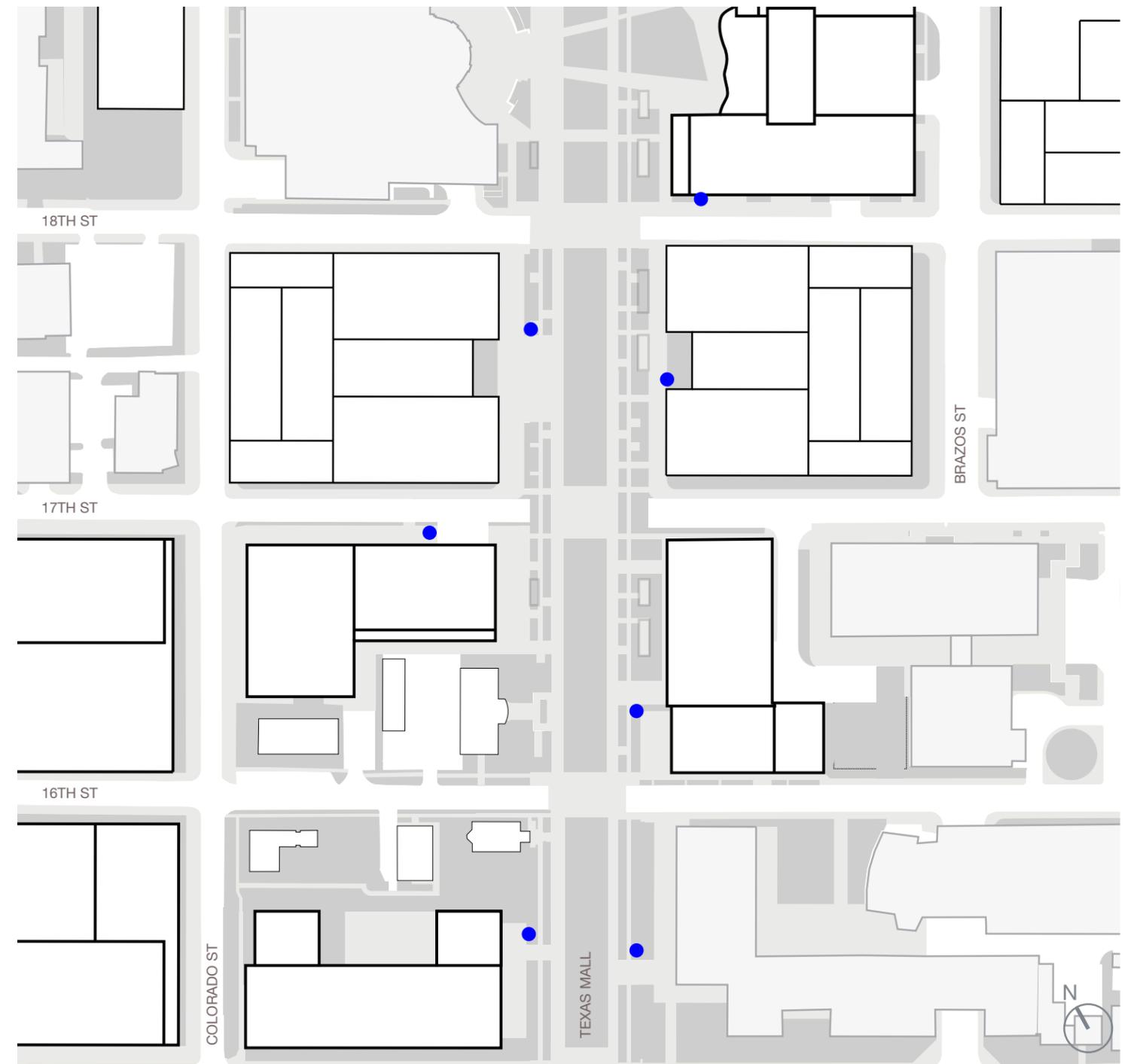
As a part of the signage system, creating unified expectations for building identification will simplify wayfinding within the Capitol Complex. The information hierarchy and text styling should be consistent across all building identification signage.

## Modularity

Building identification signage should work within the modular system. The scale of the sign can be adjusted to respond to its surrounding environments. Primary, secondary, and tertiary building identification signage are outlined on the following pages.

**Figure 6.82**  
Example of Proposed  
Building Identification  
Locations Along the  
Texas Mall

● Building  
identification



## Primary Free-Standing Building Identification

Primary free-standing building identification signs are intended to provide identification and destination confirmation to pedestrians in the Capitol Complex. Signs are intended to be placed on the pedestrian approach to the primary building entry, to work with the size and scale of the area architecture and to present appropriately sized information to pedestrian users. See Figure 6.83 for visual representation of sign type.



**Figure 6.83**  
Primary Building Identification

## Secondary and Tertiary Free-Standing Building Identification

Secondary and tertiary free-standing building identification signs are intended to provide identification and destination confirmation to pedestrian users in the Capitol Complex. Signs are intended to be placed on the pedestrian approach to the primary building entry, to work with the size and scale of the area architecture and to present appropriately sized information to pedestrian users. See Figure 6.84, Figure 6.85, and Figure 6.86 for visual representation of sign type.



**Figure 6.84**  
Secondary Building Identification

**Figure 6.85**  
Tertiary Building Identification



**Figure 6.86**  
Secondary Building Identification Within Texas Mall

# Parking Garage Signage

The parking signage system extends from exterior identification and entry nodes to interior wayfinding signage.

## EXTERIOR GARAGE IDENTIFICATION AND DIRECTIONAL SIGNAGE

The Capitol Complex garages have two types of conditions—static and dynamic.

Static signage will serve existing and new garages that do not have changing conditions. Updates to existing garages should follow the new signage system.

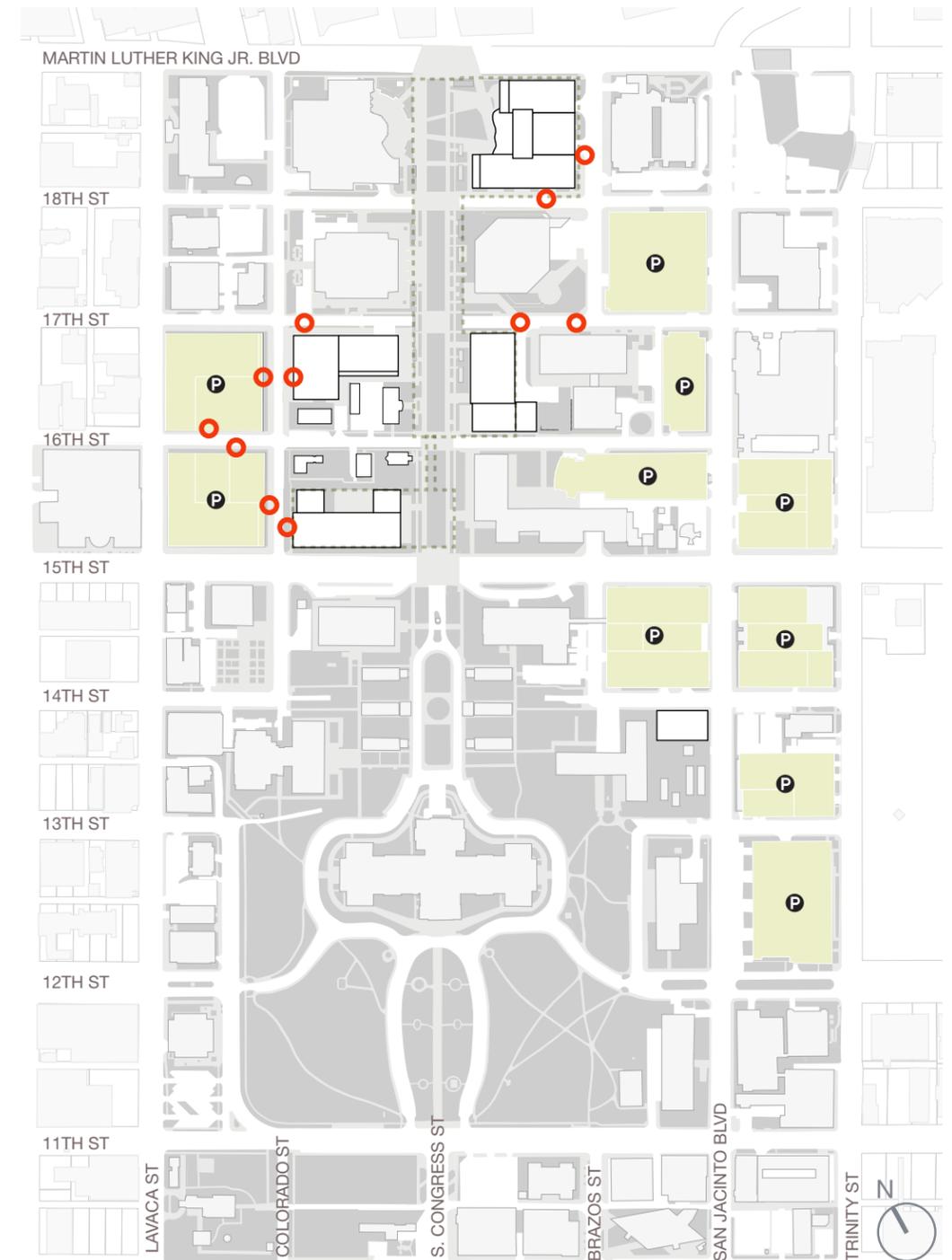
Dynamic signage allows messages to change in order to accommodate a variety of uses and conditions. Changing messages on these signs will adjust the flow of traffic to correspond to activity in the Capitol Complex, a condition that will occur in future garages. Messages on dynamic signage should come in two different resolutions: high-resolution, with the ability to display full sentence messages, and binary with the ability to display binary directional information (i.e. enter and do not enter).

### Dynamic Overhead Directional

Dynamic Overhead Directional signs are intended to provide changeable and time/day specific information to vehicular traffic. Primary intended locations are at the entrances and exits to the public parking garages. See Figure 6.88 and Figure 6.89 for visual representation of sign type.

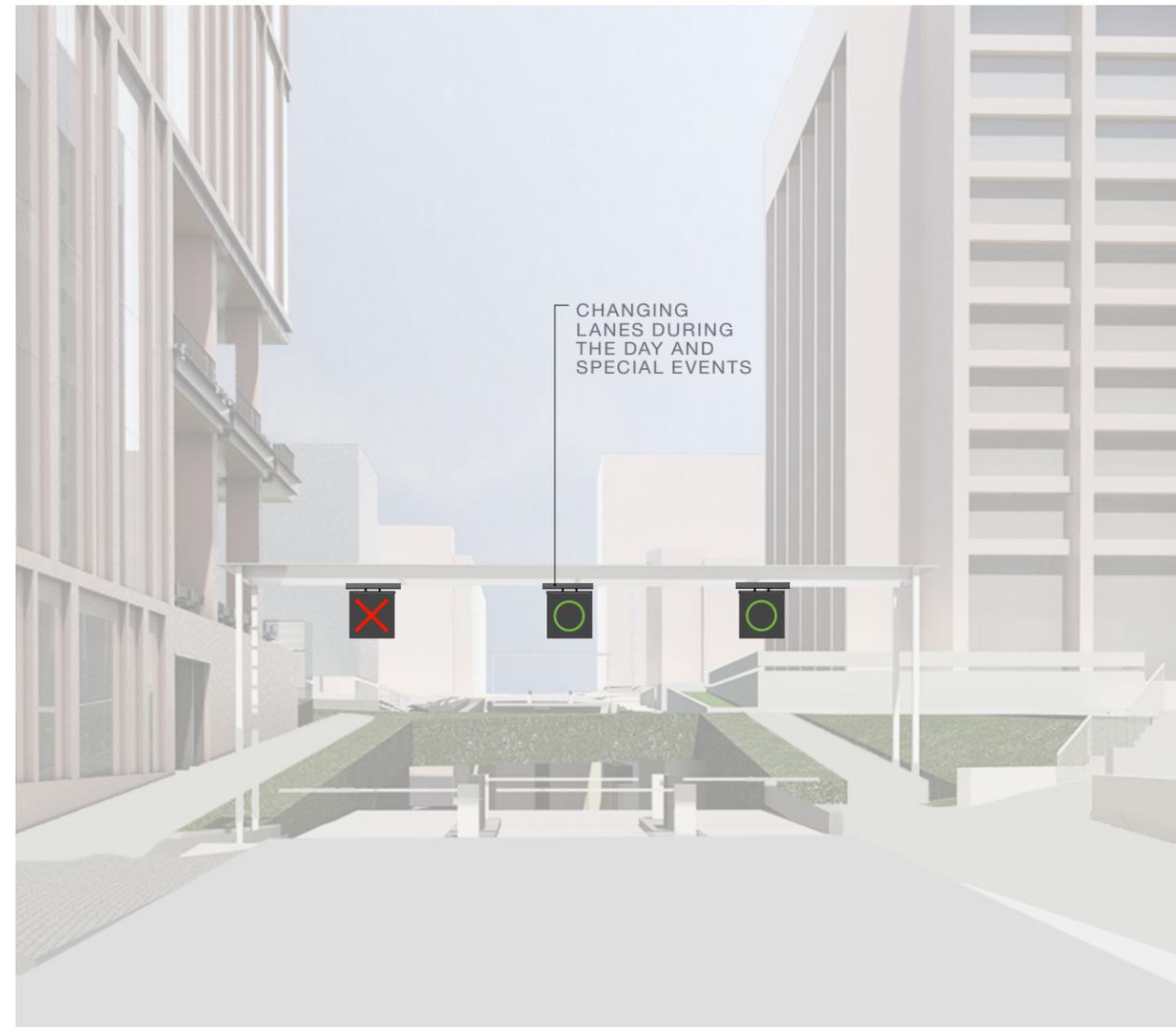
### Public and Private Parking Garages

Public and private parking should be accessible during day and night. Signage at public and private garages should be applied consistently at exterior and interior locations.





**Figure 6.88**  
High Resolution Dynamic Overhead Directionals at Colorado and 17th Street



**Figure 6.89**  
Binary Dynamic Overhead Directionals at the East 17th Street Entrance to the Capitol Mall Garage

## EXTERIOR GARAGE SIGNAGE

### Garage Identification Signage

Garage identification signage should be consistent throughout the Capitol Complex in both materiality and information structure.

Garages should be named in a consistent manner, identify the address, and communicate that it is a state-owned garage.

Visitor parking availability should be clearly identified and communicated.

All regulatory information should be treated in a consistent manner.



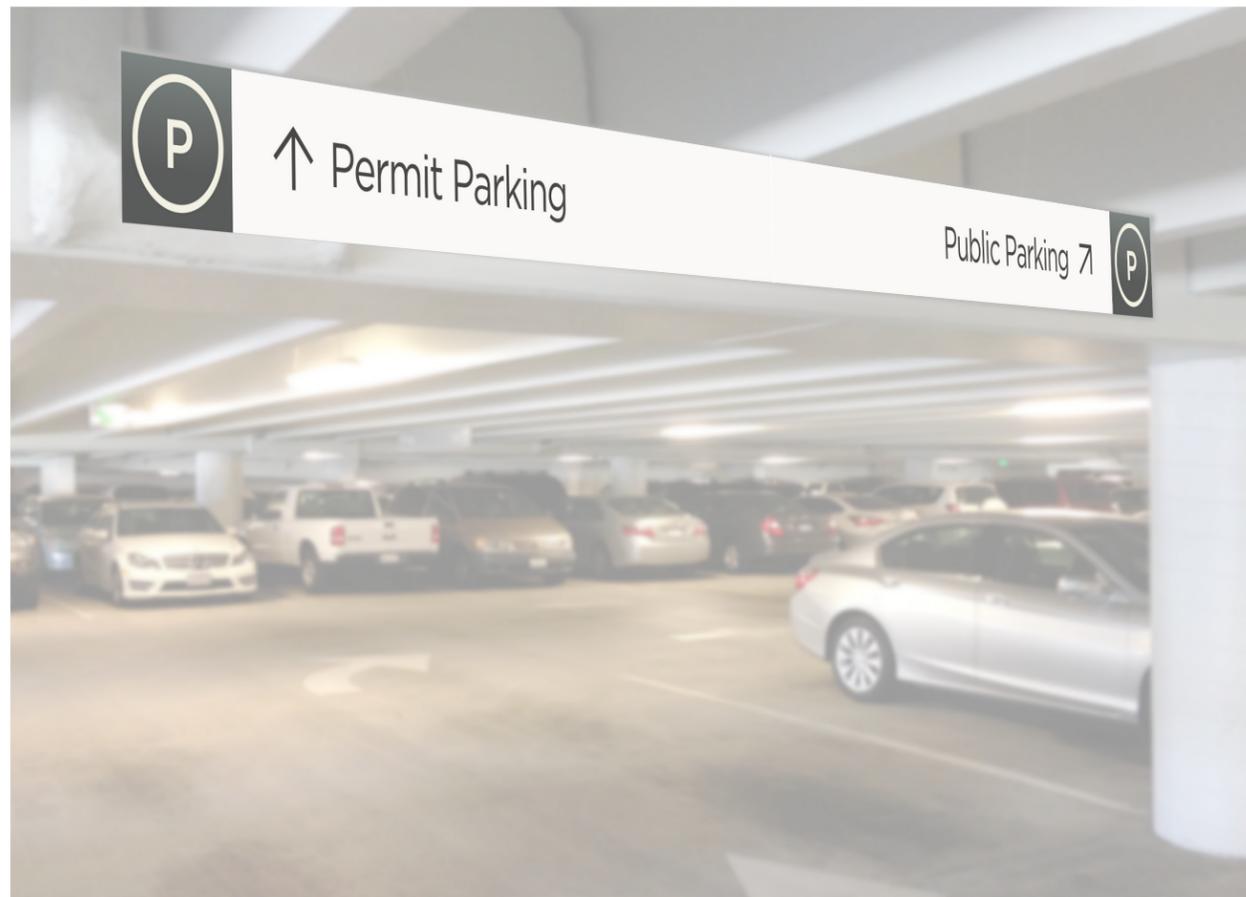
**Figure 6.91**  
Example of Consistent Nomenclature in Garage Identification Signage



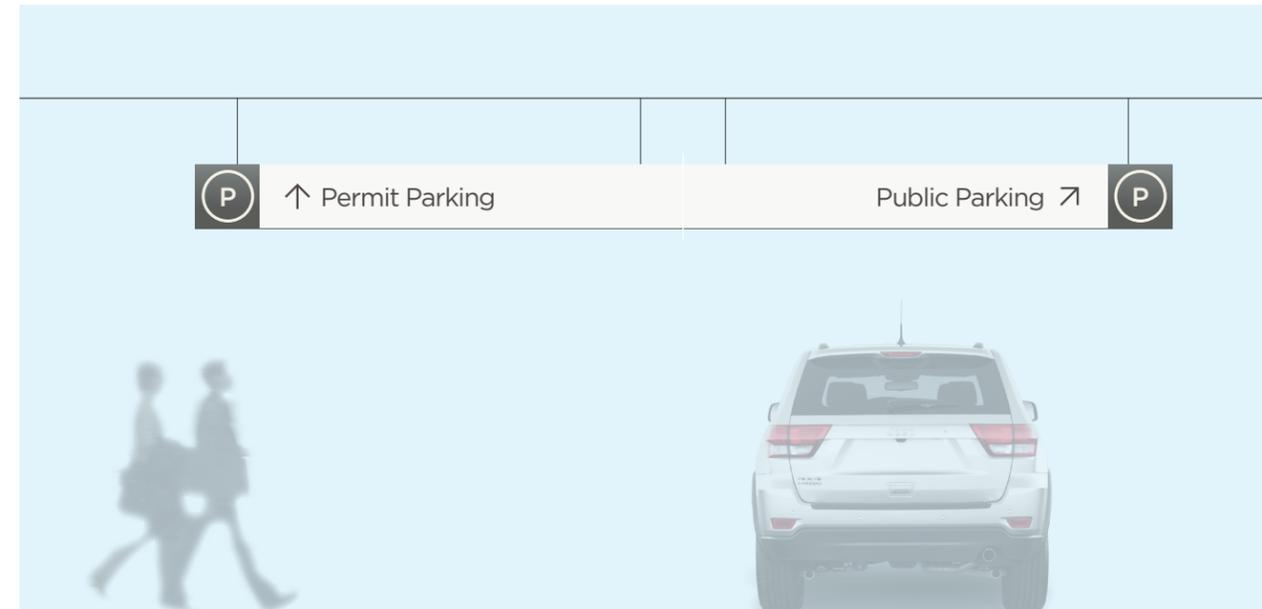
**Figure 6.90**  
Example of Garage Identification Signage

## INTERIOR GARAGE WAYFINDING

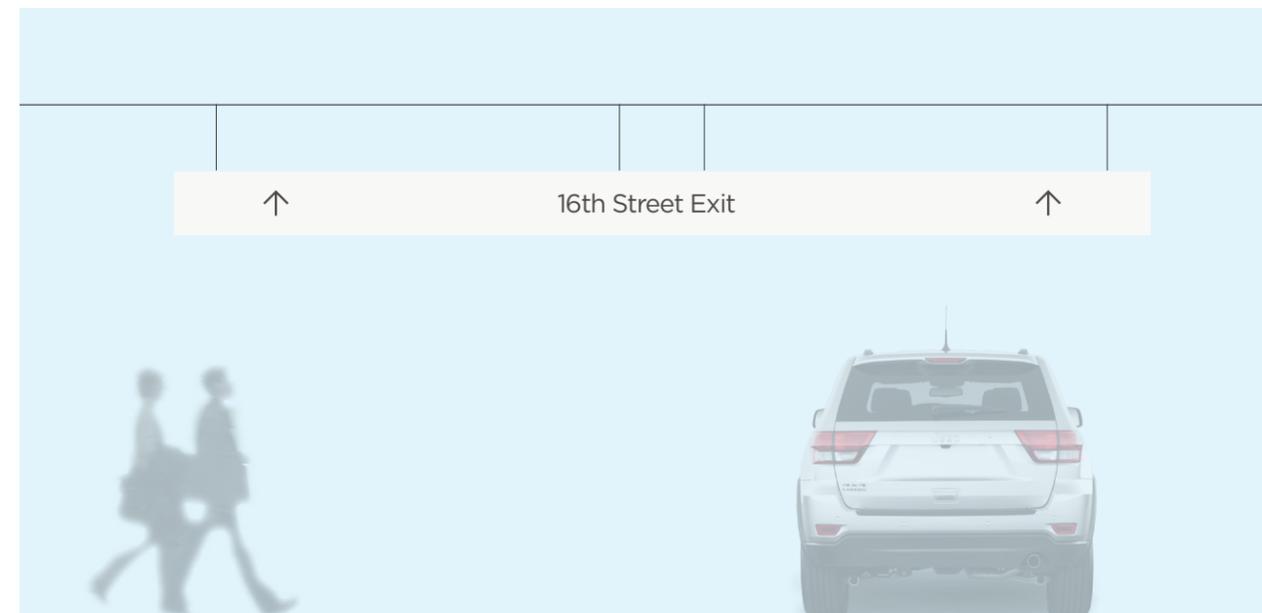
Garage interiors within the Capitol Complex should offer consistency in appearance and information structure. This will offer a standard and a kit-of-parts for future garage renovations or new garage development.



**Figure 6.93**  
Example of Garage Overhead Directional



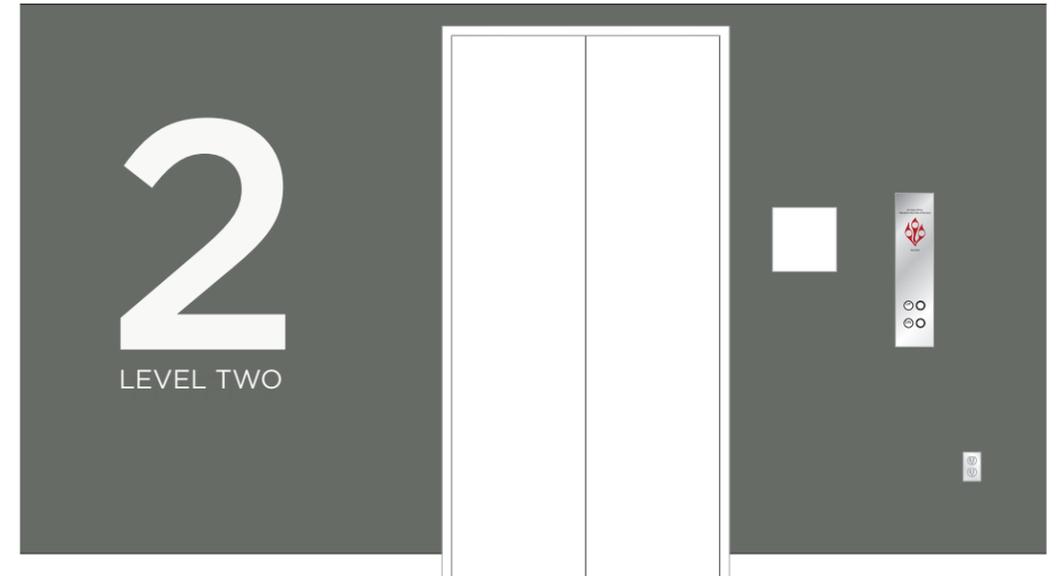
**Figure 6.94**  
Garage Overhead Directional



**Figure 6.92**  
Garage Overhead Directional



**Figure 6.95**  
Example of Column Mounted Level Identification



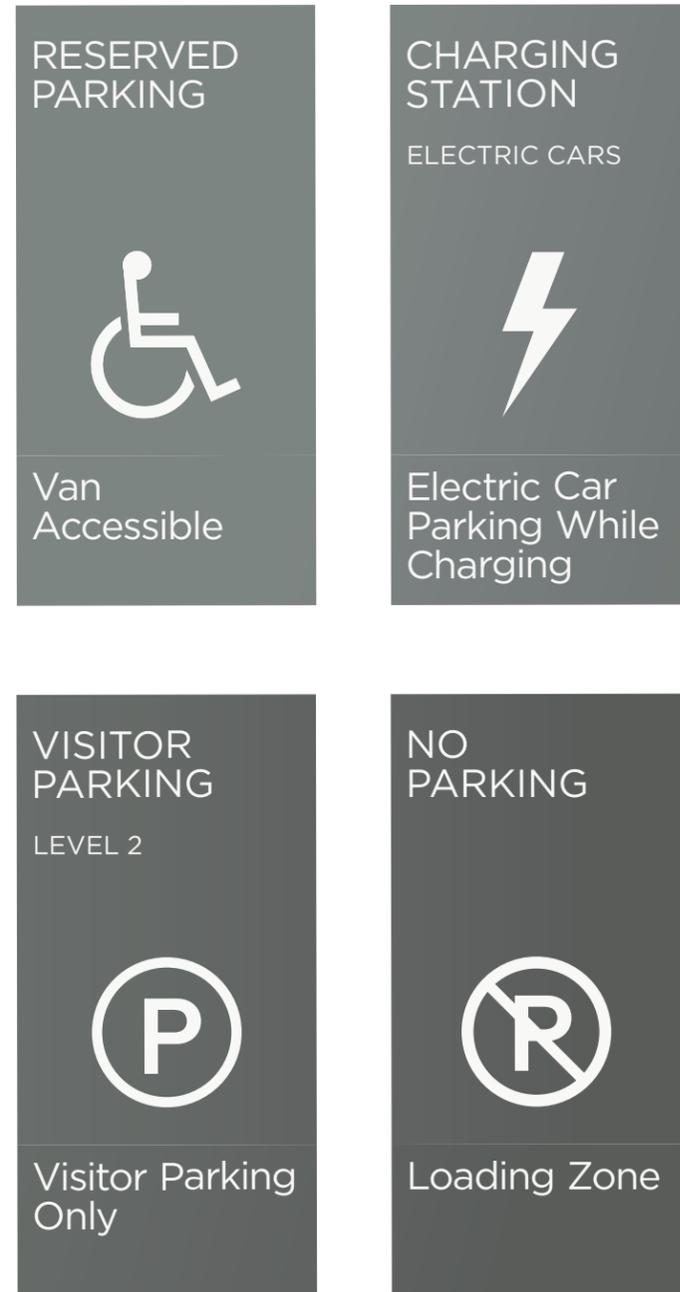
**Figure 6.97**  
Example of Elevator Lobby Level Identification



**Figure 6.96**  
Example of Elevator Lobby Level Identification



**Figure 6.99**  
Garage Electric Car Parking Sign

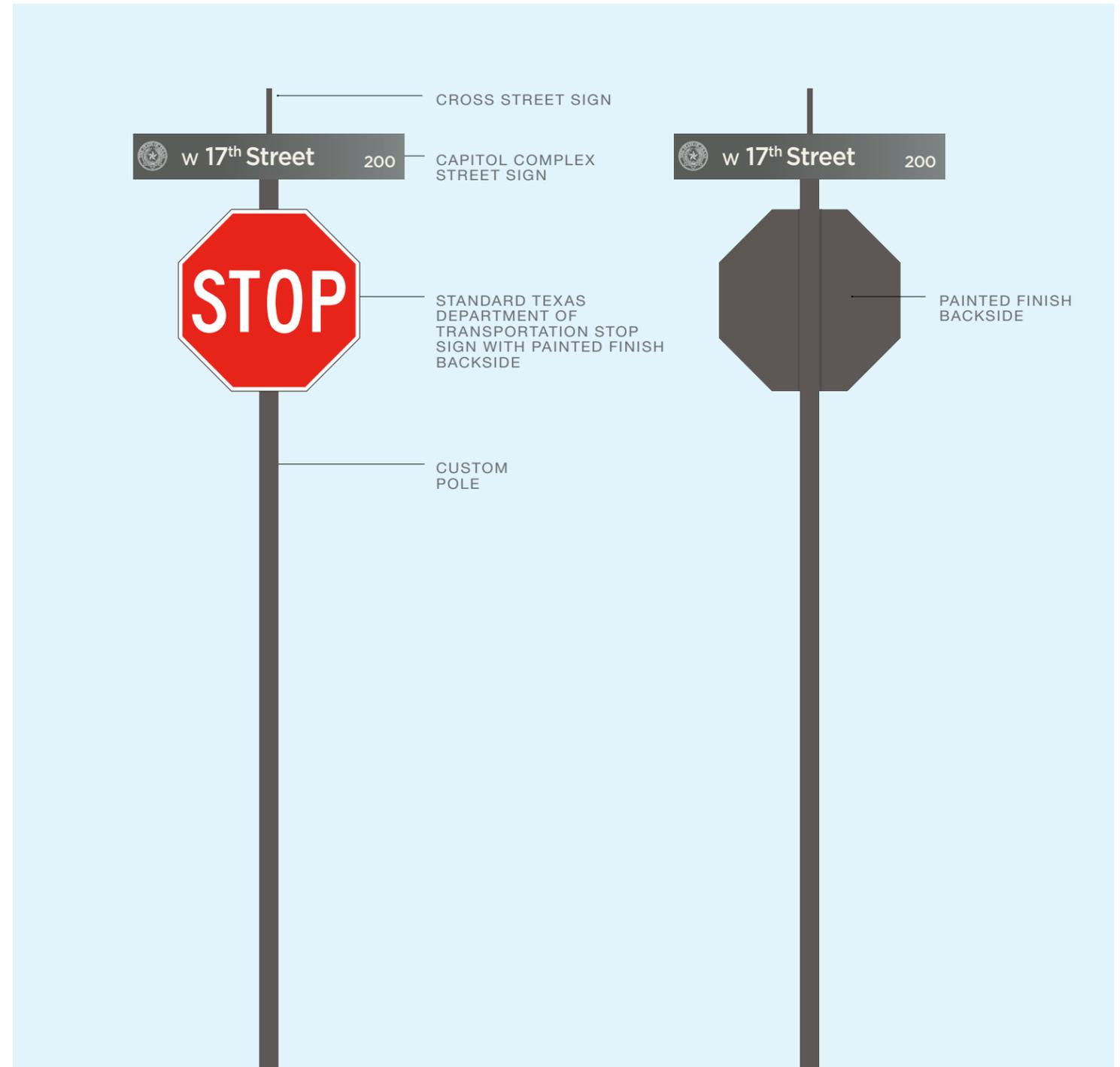


**Figure 6.98**  
Sample of Parking Garage Signs

# Regulatory Signage

A consistent approach to color and typography on regulatory signage helps visually define the Capitol Complex and create a timeless and unified experience.

Custom regulatory signage in the Capitol Complex should be well maintained to facilitate navigation and establish an overall perception of quality.



**Figure 6.100**  
Example of Standard Stop Sign Integrated with Custom Street Sign



**Figure 6.101**  
Example of Custom Designed Regulatory Sign Types

# Storytelling and Interpretive

Storytelling and interpretive signage at the Capitol Complex can inform and inspire visitors, enhance and encourage State employees, and create an immediate sense of Texas pride upon arrival.

Educational materials can be integrated into the landscape, the architecture, and the signage, or they can stand alone as exhibits.



**Figure 6.102**  
Example of the Reverse Side of Pedestrian Directionals  
Featuring Storytelling and Interpretive Graphics



**Figure 6.103**  
Proposed Pedestrian  
Directional Locations  
North of 15th  
Street May Contain  
Storytelling and  
Interpretive Graphics

● Pedestrian  
directionals



**Figure 6.104**  
Free-Standing Pedestrian Storytelling and Interpretive Signage on  
the Reverse Side of a Pedestrian Directional





# Appendices

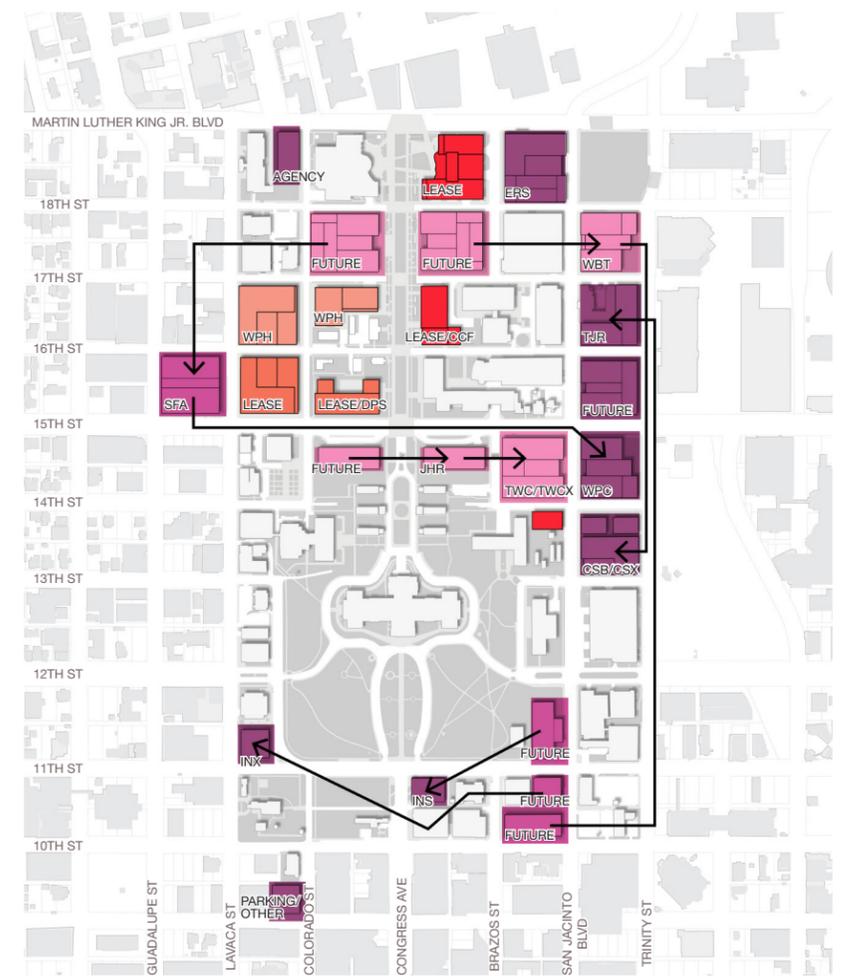
# Detailed Phasing Scenario

In order to test the full build-out capacity of the Capitol Complex, the 2018 master plan update outlines a possible detailed phasing scenario for sequencing within the larger phasing strategy proposed in the Implementation chapter. This scenario reflects one option for opportunity sites that have the ability to accommodate the current size of an existing building. As many of these moves will happen decades in the future, this scenario will likely change as future needs are determined. However, the intent is to portray the types of decisions that will need to be made as buildings and garages age beyond their useful lifespan and a replacement facility is needed. In addition to building moves, some sites are labeled as available for future needs that are unknown at the time of this 2018 master plan update.

The specific moves outlines in this phasing scenario are as follows:

- Phase 1
  - Lease space and CCF move to new buildings
- Phase 2
  - Lease space and DPS move to new buildings
- Phase 3
  - WPH moves to new buildings
- Phase A
  - Lot 19 is available for existing agency needs
  - ERS redevelops in place
  - Lot 15 is available for State parking and non-State use
  - INS moves to Lot 27 site
  - INX moves to Lot 25 site
  - Lot 22/Half of Garage B site is available future needs
  - TJR moves to Garage G/Half of Garage B site
  - WPC moves to Garage A site
  - CSB moves to Garage F/CSX site

- Phase B
  - INX site is available for future needs
  - TJR site is available for future needs
  - INS site is available for future needs
  - SFA moves to WPC/Garage J site
- Phase C
  - WBT moves to CSB site
  - SFA site is available for future needs
  - WBT site is available for future needs
  - TWC/TWCX redevelop on TWCX site
  - JHR moves to TWC site
  - JHR site is available for future needs



Detailed Phasing Scenario Moves

Detailed Phasing Scenario Moves											
Phase	Building Site	New Building Area (GSF)	New Garage Area (GSF)	Replacement For	Replacement Building Area (GSF)	Replacement Garage Area (GSF)	On-Site Displaced Garage Area (GSF)	On-Site Displaced Surface Parking Area (GSF)	Building Area Surplus/Deficit (GSF)	Parking Net Gain/Loss (GSF)	Notes
1	1601 Congress Avenue	420,000	399,900	Lease/CCF	11,335			46,920		352,980	
	1801 Congress Avenue	636,000	1,030,000	Lease				408,800		1,025,100	
2	15th Street Site	165,000	367,300	Lease/DPS	10,000			55,200		312,100	
	Lavaca Site	360,000	671,600	Lease				67,888		971,012	
3	Colorado Site	360,000	671,600	WPH			487,248			184,352	2 buildings replace WPH
	17th Street Site	170,000	344,600	WPH/Garage N	419,276	318,786		53,248	110,724	-27,434	2 buildings replace WPH
A	Lot 19	82,800	55,200	Existing Agency				34,320		20,880	
	ERS	375,600	237,100	ERS	115,000				260,600	237,100	ERS redevelops in place
	Lot 15	122,800	140,400	State Parking/Developer Use				17,664		122,736	
	Lot 27	155,300	58,200	INS		86,029		20,480	69,271	37,720	
	Lot 25	57,300	19,100	INX		59,757		21,760	-2,457	-2,660	
	Lot 22/Half Garage B	316,700	191,800	Future Needs			134,544	40,848		16,409	
	Garage G/Half Garage B	236,100	127,600	TJR		100,026		213,241	136,074	-202,139	
	Garage A	483,200	214,100	WPC		472,372		300,767	10,828	-86,667	
	Garage F/CSX/Lot 18	125,400	140,300	CSB/CSX		111,935			17,664	13,465	112,636
B	INX	82,900	49,700	Future Needs							
	TJR/Garage K	131,000	78,700	Future Needs				98,498		-19,798	
	INS	122,900	0	Future Needs							
	WPC/Garage J	685,400	282,600	SFA		417,139		261,882	268,261	20,718	
C	CSB	417,300	207,600	WBT		466,078			-48,778	207,600	Other WBT space in surplus
	SFA	558,700	223,700	Future Needs							
	WBT	477,300	223,700	Future Needs							
	TWCX	459,300	234,200	TWC/TWCX		173,500			285,800	234,200	TWC redevelops in place
	TWC	206,500	0	JHR		161,811			44,689		Special considerations required due to federal status of TWC
	JHR	177,000	0	Future Needs							

CCF = Capitol Complex Child Care Facility  
 CSB = Central Services Building  
 CSX = Central Services Annex  
 ERS = Employee Retirement System Building

INS = State Insurance Building  
 INX = State Insurance Annex  
 JHR = John H. Reagan Building

SFA= Stephen F. Austin Building  
 TJR = Thomas J. Rusk Building  
 TWC = Texas Workforce Commission Building

TWCX = Texas Workforce Commission Annex  
 WBT = William B. Travis Building  
 WPC = William P. Clements Jr. Building

# Plant List

Not all landscapes are appropriate for the Texas Capitol Complex. Certain landscapes require more resources to maintain and are not ecologically healthy, while others provide habitat, are ecologically resilient, and enhance a sense of place for Texans. Designing for ecological function in the Texas Capitol Complex landscape network provides important environmental and cultural amenities to the community. These amenities are often referred to as ecosystem services, which can be described as goods and services of direct and indirect benefit to humans that are produced by ecosystem processes. The United Nations' 2004 Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MEA) grouped these services into four broad categories: provisioning (e.g. providing food and water), regulating (e.g. climate control), supporting (e.g. pollination) and cultural (e.g. recreation and sense of place). Creating ecologically functional and healthy landscapes within the Capitol Complex provides many of these services to the immediate area, as well as to the larger region.

The development of new state governmental buildings must follow Texas Government Code, Sec. 2166.404, Xeriscape on New Construction. This regulation requires any new project to create water resilient landscapes that reduce water use for irrigation, receive stormwater where possible, use vegetation appropriate for the local ecosystem, and use healthy or amended soils for retaining water. Fortunately, in Texas there are twelve distinct ecoregions, which are geographically distinct areas with similar geology, climate, and biological traits. Austin's local flora offers a vast tool box of species that can be utilized to create remarkably beautiful landscapes that both meet these requirements and provide ecosystem services.

The Texas Capitol Complex plant species list is intended to assist in making planting design decisions that will serve and strengthen the above goals. The list includes native, local flora primarily from the Edwards Plateau and Blackland Prairie ecoregions. The planting list was created in conjunction with the Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center and has been adopted for use on a number of local projects. The suitability of plant species to a specific set of project conditions will require judgment to match plants to the specific conditions of use, exposure, moisture, and soils. The plant list offers information on size, sun exposure, soil moisture preferences, irrigation needs, bloom time and color, and suitable landscape types for each species (e.g. civic space/mall planting, foundation planting, streetscape planting etc.).

This plant list should not be considered exclusive. Alternative plant selections should be evaluated by their performance and suitability for the context. For example, historic gardens, such as at the Carrington-Covert House and Elrose Apartments, are exempt from this plant list, in favor of more period appropriate plant material.



View of the Observation Tower and Gallery at the Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center at sunrise. The Wildflower Center is the Texas State Botanic Garden and Arboretum, and displays over 800 different plant species from across the state. (Photo credit: Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center)

**LEGEND**

<p><b>LIGHT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● sun</li> <li>●◐ sun - part shade</li> <li>●◑ sun - part shade - shade</li> <li>◐◑ part shade - shade</li> </ul>	<p><b>WATER USE</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ low</li> <li>■◐ low - medium</li> <li>■◑ medium</li> <li>■ high</li> </ul>	<p><b>LANDSCAPE TYPOLOGIES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CMP civic space / mall planting</li> <li>CPP courtyard / plaza planting</li> <li>FP foundation planting</li> <li>LGP learning garden / playscape planting</li> <li>SP streetscape planting</li> <li>SPP service / parking planting</li> <li>WC Waller Creek</li> </ul>	<p>* Annual species</p>
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									LANDSCAPE TYPOLOGIES						
HABIT	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	HEIGHT [FT]	SOIL MOISTURE	LIGHT	WATER USE	BLOOM COLOR	BLOOM TIME	CMP	CPP	FP	LGP	SP	SPP	WC
FORB/HERB	<i>Agalinis heterophylla</i> *	Prairie agalinis*	1-3	DRY-MOIST	●●	■	PINK, PURPLE	SUMMER-FALL	✓						✓
	<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	Wild red columbine	1.5-2	DRY-MOIST	●○	■□	RED, PINK, YELLOW	SPRING-SUMMER							✓
	<i>Argemone albiflora</i> *	White pricklypoppy*	3-6	DRY	●●	■	WHITE	SPRING-SUMMER							✓
	<i>Asclepias asperula</i>	Antelope horns	1-2	DRY-MOIST	●	■■	WHITE, GREEN	SPRING-FALL							✓
	<i>Asclepias oenotheroides</i>	Zizotes milkweed	1-2	DRY	●	■	GREEN	SPRING-FALL							✓
	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	Butterfly weed	1-2	DRY-MOIST	●●	■	ORANGE, YELLOW	SPRING-FALL							✓
	<i>Callirhoe involucrata</i>	Winecup	0.5-1	DRY-MOIST	●●	■■	WHITE, PINK, PURPLE	SPRING-SUMMER							✓
	<i>Calypsothecium vialis</i>	Horseherb	0.5-1	DRY-MOIST	●●○	■□	YELLOW	SPRING-FALL		✓	✓	✓			✓
	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Chile pequin	1-3	MOIST	●●○	■	WHITE	SPRING-FALL		✓	✓				✓
	<i>Castilleja indivisa</i> *	Indian paintbrush*	0.5-1	DRY	●	■	RED, ORANGE	SPRING							✓
	<i>Centaurium beyrichii</i> *	Mountain pink*	0-1	DRY	●●	■	PINK	SPRING-SUMMER	✓						✓
	<i>Chamaecrista fasciculata</i> *	Partridge pea*	1-3	DRY-MOIST	●●	■□	YELLOW	SUMMER-FALL							✓
	<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>	Lanceleaf coreopsis	0-1	DRY	●●○	■■	YELLOW	SPRING							✓
	<i>Dalea greggii</i>	Gregg dalea	0.5-0.75	DRY	●●	■	PURPLE	SPRING-FALL		✓	✓				
	<i>Dichondra argentea</i>	Silver ponyfoot	0.5-0.75	DRY	●●	■■	WHITE	SPRING-SUMMER	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	Purple coneflower	2-5	DRY	●●	■■	PINK, PURPLE	SPRING-FALL		✓		✓			✓
	<i>Equisetum hyemale</i>	Horsetail	3	MOIST-WET	●●○	■■	NA	NA		✓		✓			✓
	<i>Gaillardia pulchella</i> *	Indian blanket*	1-2	DRY	●●	■■	RED, YELLOW, BROWN	SPRING-SUMMER							✓
	<i>Helianthus maximiliani</i>	Maximilian sunflower	3-10	DRY-MOIST	●	■	YELLOW, BROWN	SUMMER-FALL							✓
	<i>Liatris sp.</i>	Blazing star	1-2	DRY	●	■■	PINK, PURPLE	SUMMER-FALL		✓		✓			✓
	<i>Lupinus texensis</i> *	Texas bluebonnet*	0.5-1.5	DRY	●	■	WHITE, BLUE	SPRING	✓						✓
	<i>Monarda citriodora</i> *	Lemon beebalm*	1-2	DRY	●●	■	WHITE, PINK, PURPLE	SPRING-SUMMER				✓			✓
	<i>Oenothera speciosa</i>	Pink evening primrose	1-1.5	DRY-MOIST	●	■□	WHITE, PINK	SPRING-SUMMER							✓
	<i>Phyla nodiflora</i>	Texas frogfruit	0.5-1	DRY-MOIST	●●	■□	WHITE	SPRING-FALL		✓	✓				✓
	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i> *	Black-eyed Susan*	1-2	DRY-MOIST	●	■■	YELLOW	SUMMER-FALL		✓		✓			✓
	<i>Salvia coccinea</i>	Tropical sage	1-3	DRY-MOIST	●●○	■■	RED, PINK	SPRING-FALL	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
	<i>Salvia farinacea</i>	Mealy blue sage	2-3	MOIST	●	■	BLUE	SPRING-FALL		✓	✓	✓			✓
	<i>Salvia roemeriana</i>	Cedar sage	1-2	DRY	●○	■	RED	SPRING-SUMMER		✓		✓			✓
	<i>Scutellaria ovata</i>	Heartleaf skullcap	1-3	MOIST	●○	■■	BLUE, VIOLET	SPRING		✓	✓				
	<i>Stemodia lanata</i>	Woolly stemodia	0.5-1	DRY	●	■	WHITE, PURPLE, VIOLET	SPRING-FALL	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	<i>Symphotrichum oblongifolium</i>	Fall aster	1-1.5	DRY-MOIST	●●	■	PURPLE, VIOLET	FALL		✓	✓	✓			
	<i>Tradescantia occidentalis</i>	Prairie spiderwort	1-2	DRY	●●	■	PINK, PURPLE	SPRING-SUMMER		✓					✓
<i>Viguiera dentata</i>	Plateau goldeneye	2-3	DRY	●●	■■	YELLOW	FALL							✓	



									LANDSCAPE TYPOLOGIES						
HABIT	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	HEIGHT [FT]	SOIL MOISTURE	LIGHT	WATER USE	BLOOM COLOR	BLOOM TIME	CMP	CPP	FP	LGP	SP	SPP	WC
GRASS/GRASS-LIKE	<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>	Big bluestem	4-8	DRY - MOIST	●●☾	■□	RED, BLUE, BROWN	SUMMER-FALL							✓
	<i>Andropogon glomeratus</i>	Bushy bluestem	2-5	MOIST - WET	●	■□	WHITE, BROWN	SUMMER-FALL							✓
	<i>Aristida purpurea</i>	Purple threeawn	1-2	DRY	●	■	PURPLE	SPRING-FALL							✓
	<i>Bothriochloa barbinodis</i>	Cane bluestem	3-6	DRY	●	■□	YELLOW	SPRING-SUMMER							✓
	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>	Sideoats grama	2-3	DRY - MOIST	●●☾	■□	PINK, RED, ORANGE	SUMMER-FALL	✓		✓				✓
	<i>Bouteloua dactyloides</i>	Buffalograss	0.5-1	DRY	●	■□	YELLOW	SPRING-FALL				✓	✓	✓	✓
	<i>Bouteloua gracilis</i>	Blue grama	1-1.25	DRY	●	■□	YELLOW	SUMMER-FALL	✓		✓				✓
	<i>Carex cherokeensis</i>	Cherokee sedge	1-1.5	MOIST - WET	●☾○	■□	NA	NA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	<i>Carex retroflexa</i>	Reflexed sedge	0.5-1	DRY - MOIST	●●☾	■□	NA	NA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	<i>Carex texensis</i>	Texas sedge	0.75-1	DRY - MOIST	●●☾	■□	NA	NA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	<i>Chasmanthium latifolium</i>	Inland sea oats	2-4	MOIST	●●☾○	■□	GREEN	SUMMER-FALL	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	<i>Elymus canadensis</i>	Prairie wildrye	2-4	MOIST	●●☾	■□	YELLOW, GREEN, BROWN	SPRING							✓
	<i>Eriochloa sericea</i>	Texas cupgrass	1-3	DRY	●	■□	NA	SUMMER-FALL							✓
	<i>Hilaria belangeri</i>	Curly mesquite	0.25-1	DRY	●	■	GREEN	SUMMER							✓
	<i>Leptochloa dubia</i>	Green sprangletop	2-3	DRY	●●☾	■□	YELLOW	SPRING-FALL							✓
	<i>Muhlenbergia capillaris</i>	Gulf muhly	1.5-3	DRY - MOIST	●	■□	PINK, PURPLE	FALL	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	<i>Muhlenbergia dubia</i>	Pine muhly	2-3	DRY	●	■	WHITE	SUMMER-FALL	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	<i>Muhlenbergia lindheimeri</i>	Big muhly	2-5	DRY - MOIST	●	■□	WHITE	SPRING-FALL	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	<i>Muhlenbergia reverchonii</i>	Seep muhly	1-3	DRY - MOIST	●	■□	WHITE, PINK, BROWN	SUMMER-FALL	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	<i>Nassella leucotricha</i>	Texas wintergrass	1-2	DRY	●	■	GREEN	SPRING							✓
	<i>Nassella tenuissima</i>	Mexican feathergrass	1-2	DRY - MOIST	●●☾	■	WHITE	SUMMER-FALL	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	Switchgrass	3-6	DRY - MOIST	●●☾	■□	GREEN, BROWN	SUMMER-FALL							✓
	<i>Poa arachnifera</i>	Texas bluegrass	1-2	MOIST	●●☾	■□	GREEN	SPRING		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	Little bluestem	1.5-3	DRY	●●☾	■	WHITE, GREEN, BROWN	SPRING-WINTER	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	
<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	Indiangrass	3-8	DRY - MOIST	●●☾○	■□	YELLOW	SUMMER-FALL			✓		✓	✓	✓	
<i>Tripsacum dactyloides</i>	Eastern gamagrass	3-10	MOIST	●☾○	■□□	BROWN	SPRING							✓	
CACTUS/ SUCCULENT	<i>Agave havardiana</i>	Havard agave	3-4	DRY	●●☾	■	YELLOW, GREEN	BLOOMS ONCE	✓	✓	✓				✓
	<i>Dasyllirion leiophyllum</i>	Green sotol	3-6	DRY	●	■	YELLOW	SPRING-SUMMER	✓	✓	✓				✓
	<i>Dasyllirion wheeleri</i>	Common sotol	3-6	DRY	●	■	YELLOW	SPRING	✓	✓	✓				✓

**LEGEND**

**LIGHT**  
 ● sun  
 ●☾ sun - part shade  
 ●☾○ sun - part shade - shade  
 ●☾○ part shade - shade

**WATER USE**  
 ■ low  
 ■□ low - medium  
 ■□ medium  
 ■□ high

**LANDSCAPE TYPOLOGIES**  
 CMP civic space / mall planting  
 CPP courtyard / plaza planting  
 FP foundation planting  
 LGP learning garden / playscape planting  
 SP streetscape planting  
 SPP service / parking planting  
 WC Waller Creek

\* Annual species

									LANDSCAPE TYPOLOGIES						
HABIT	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	HEIGHT [FT]	SOIL MOISTURE	LIGHT	WATER USE	BLOOM COLOR	BLOOM TIME	CMP	CPP	FP	LGP	SP	SPP	WC
CACTUS/SUCCULENT	<i>Hesperaloe funifera</i>	Giant hesperaloe	3-6	DRY	●●	■	WHITE, YELLOW	SPRING	✓	✓	✓			✓	
	<i>Hesperaloe parviflora</i>	Red yucca	2-3	DRY	●	■	RED, YELLOW	SPRING-SUMMER	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	<i>Manfreda maculosa</i>	Manfreda	0.5-1	DRY-MOIST	●●	■■	WHITE, PINK	SPRING-SUMMER		✓		✓			
	<i>Nolina texana</i>	Texas beargrass	1.5-2.5	DRY	●●	■	WHITE, GREEN	SPRING-SUMMER	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
	<i>Nolina lindheimeriana</i>	Devil's shoestring	1-3	DRY	●●	■	WHITE	SPRING	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
	<i>Opuntia ellisiana</i>	Spineless prickly pear	3-6	DRY	●●	■	RED, PINK, ORANGE	SPRING-SUMMER		✓	✓				✓
	<i>Yucca constricta</i>	Buckley yucca	2-3	DRY	●	■	WHITE, GREEN	SPRING-SUMMER	✓	✓	✓				✓
	<i>Yucca pallida</i>	Pale-leaf yucca	1-2	DRY	●●	■	WHITE	SPRING	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
	<i>Yucca rupicola</i>	Twistleaf yucca	1-2	DRY	●●	■	WHITE, GREEN	SPRING	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
	<i>Yucca treculeana</i>	Spanish dagger	6-12	DRY	●●	■■	WHITE, RED	WINTER-SPRING	✓	✓	✓				
VINE	<i>Bignonia capreolata</i>	Crossvine	50	DRY-MOIST	●●	■■	RED, YELLOW	SPRING		✓	✓	✓			✓
	<i>Campsis radicans</i>	Trumpet vine	35	DRY-MOIST	●	■	RED, ORANGE, YELLOW	SUMMER		✓	✓	✓			✓
	<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>	Carolina jessamine	10-20	MOIST	●●	■■	YELLOW	WINTER-SPRING		✓	✓	✓			✓
	<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>	Coral honeysuckle	3-20	MOIST	●●	■■	RED, PINK, YELLOW	SPRING-SUMMER		✓	✓	✓			✓
	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia creeper	3-40	MOIST	●●○	■	WHITE, GREEN	SPRING		✓	✓				✓
	<i>Passiflora incarnata</i>	Purple passion vine	25	DRY-MOIST	●●	■■	PINK, PURPLE, BLUE	SPRING-SUMMER		✓	✓				✓
	<i>Vitis mustangensis</i>	Mustang grape	30-70	MOIST	●●	■■	WHITE, RED	SPRING		✓					✓
	<i>Wisteria frutescens</i>	Texas wisteria	25-30	MOIST	●●○	■■	WHITE, PINK, PURPLE	SPRING		✓		✓			✓
SHRUB	<i>Ageratina havanensis</i>	Shrubby boneset	3-6	DRY	●	■	WHITE	FALL		✓	✓			✓	✓
	<i>Anisacanthus quadrifidus var. wrightii</i>	Flame acanthus	3-5	DRY-MOIST	●●	■	RED, ORANGE	SUMMER-FALL		✓	✓			✓	
	<i>Artemisia ludoviciana</i>	Silver sage	1.5-3	DRY	●	■	YELLOW	SUMMER-FALL			✓			✓	
	<i>Buddleja marrubiifolia</i>	Wooly butterfly bush	3-6	DRY	●○	■	ORANGE	SUMMER-FALL		✓	✓	✓			✓
	<i>Callicarpa americana</i>	American beautyberry	3-6	MOIST	●○	■	WHITE, PINK	SPRING-SUMMER		✓	✓				✓
	<i>Dalea frutescens</i>	Black dalea	2-3	DRY	●	■	PURPLE	SUMMER-FALL		✓					
	<i>Erythrina herbacea</i>	Coralbean	6-12	DRY	●●	■■	RED	SPRING-FALL			✓				✓
	<i>Eysenhardtia texana</i>	Kidneywood	3-10	DRY	●	■	WHITE	SUMMER-FALL		✓	✓				✓
	<i>Fallogia paradoxa</i>	Apache plume	2-6	DRY	●●	■	WHITE	SPRING-WINTER		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
	<i>Lantana urticoides</i>	Texas Lantana	3-6	DRY	●	■	RED, ORANGE, YELLOW	SPRING-FALL		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	<i>Leucophyllum frutescens</i>	Cenizo	2-8	DRY	●●	■■	WHITE, PINK, PURPLE	SPRING-FALL	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	<i>Malvaviscus arboreus var. drummondii</i>	Turkscap	2-3	DRY-MOIST	●○	■	WHITE, RED	SUMMER-FALL		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	<i>Morella cerifera</i>	Wax myrtle	6-12 ft	MOIST	●●	■■■	GREEN	SPRING		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	<i>Pavonia lasiopetala</i>	Rockrose	3-4 ft	DRY	●●	■	PINK, YELLOW	SPRING-FALL		✓	✓	✓			
	<i>Penstemon baccharifolius</i>	Rock penstemon	1-3 ft	DRY	●●	■	RED	SUMMER	✓	✓		✓			✓

HABIT	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	HEIGHT [FT]	SOIL MOISTURE	LIGHT	WATER USE	BLOOM COLOR	BLOOM TIME	LANDSCAPE TYPOLOGIES						
									CMP	CPP	FP	LGP	SP	SPP	WC
SHRUB	<i>Rhus aromatica</i>	Fragrant sumac	6-12	DRY-MOIST	●●○	■	YELLOW	SPRING		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
	<i>Rhus virens</i>	Evergreen sumac	6-12	DRY	●●	■	WHITE	SUMMER			✓				
	<i>Sabot minor</i>	Texas palmetto	5-7	DRY-MOIST	●●○	■	WHITE	SUMMER-FALL		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
	<i>Salvia greggii</i>	Cherry autumn sage	2-3	DRY	●	■	RED	SPRING-FALL			✓	✓	✓		
	<i>Scutellaria wrightii</i>	Wright's skullcap	0.5-0.8	DRY	●●	■	PINK	SUMMER		✓		✓			
	<i>Sphaeralcea incana</i>	Gray globemallow	3-6	DRY-MOIST	●●	■	ORANGE	SUMMER-FALL		✓	✓	✓			
	<i>Symphoricarpos orbiculatus</i>	Coralberry	1-2	DRY-MOIST	●○	■	WHITE, GREEN	SPRING-SUMMER		✓	✓			✓	✓
SMALL TREE	<i>Aesculus pavia</i>	Red buckeye	10-15	MOIST	●○	■	RED, YELLOW	SPRING		✓	✓				✓
	<i>Bauhinia lunarioides</i>	Anacacho orchid tree	6-12	DRY	●○	■	WHITE/PINK	SPRING		✓	✓	✓			
	<i>Cercis canadensis var. mexicana</i>	Mexican redbud	5-12	DRY	●●	■	PINK, PURPLE	SPRING		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
	<i>Cercis canadensis var. texensis</i>	Texas redbud	10-20	DRY	●●	■	WHITE, PINK, PURPLE	SPRING		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
	<i>Cornus drummondii</i>	Rough-leaf dogwood	12-16	DRY-MOIST	●○	■	WHITE	SPRING-SUMMER			✓				✓
	<i>Cotinus obovatus</i>	American smoke tree	15-30	DRY	●●	■	PINK, YELLOW, PURPLE	SPRING		✓	✓	✓			
	<i>Diospyros texana</i>	Texas persimmon	10-15	DRY	●●	■	WHITE/GREEN	SPRING		✓	✓	✓			
	<i>Ilex decidua</i>	Possumhaw holly	15-25	MOIST	●●	■	WHITE	SPRING		✓	✓			✓	✓
	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	Yaupon holly	12-45	DRY-MOIST	●●○	■	WHITE	SPRING		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
	<i>Leucaena retusa</i>	Goldenball leadtree	12-15	DRY	●○	■	YELLOW	SPRING-FALL		✓	✓	✓			
	<i>Malus ioensis var. texana</i>	Texas crabapple	10-12	MOIST	●	■	WHITE, PINK	SPRING			✓	✓			✓
	<i>Rhus lanceolata</i>	Flameleaf sumac	15-20	DRY	●	■	WHITE, YELLOW, GREEN	SUMMER		✓	✓				✓
	<i>Sophora secundiflora</i>	Texas mountain laurel	10-15	DRY-MOIST	●●	■	BLUE, PURPLE	SPRING		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
	<i>Styphnolobium affine</i>	Eve's necklace	15-30	DRY	●○	■	WHITE, PINK	SPRING			✓			✓	✓
	<i>Ungnadia speciosa</i>	Mexican buckeye	8-12	DRY	●●	■	PINK	SPRING-SUMMER		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
<i>Viburnum rufidulum</i>	Blackhaw viburnum	15-25	DRY	●○	■	WHITE	SPRING		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
LARGE TREE	<i>Acacia farnesiana</i>	Huisache	15-20	DRY	●	■	ORANGE, YELLOW	SPRING		✓	✓			✓	✓
	<i>Aesculus glabra var. arguta</i>	Texas buckeye	10-25	DRY-MOIST	●○	■	YELLOW, GREEN	SPRING		✓					✓
	<i>Carya illinoensis</i>	Pecan	70-100	MOIST	●	■	YELLOW	SPRING							✓
	<i>Chilopsis linearis</i>	Desert willow 'Bubba'	15-40	DRY	●	■	PINK, PURPLE	SPRING-SUMMER		✓	✓	✓		✓	
	<i>Fraxinus albicans</i>	Texas ash	30-45	DRY	●○	■	NA	NA		✓				✓	✓
	<i>Hesperocyparis arizonica</i>	Arizona cypress	30-40	DRY	●●	■	NA	NA		✓	✓			✓	

LEGEND	<b>LIGHT</b>	<b>WATER USE</b>	<b>LANDSCAPE TYPOLOGIES</b>	
	● sun	■ low	CMP civic space / mall planting	* Annual species
	●○ sun - part shade	■ low - medium	CPP courtyard / plaza planting	
	●●○ sun - part shade - shade	■ medium	FP foundation planting	
●○ part shade - shade	■ high	LGP learning garden / playscape planting		
		SP streetscape planting		
		SPP service / parking planting		
		WC Waller Creek		

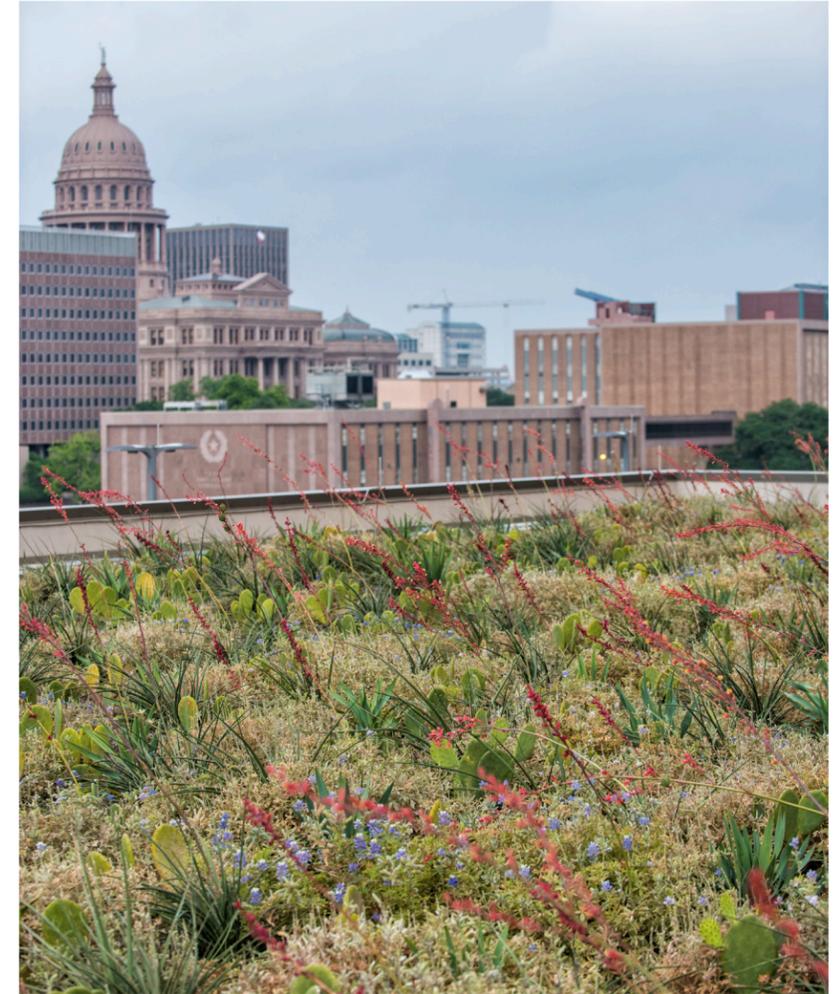
									LANDSCAPE TYPOLOGIES						
HABIT	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	HEIGHT [FT]	SOIL MOISTURE	LIGHT	WATER USE	BLOOM COLOR	BLOOM TIME	CMP	CPP	FP	LGP	SP	SPP	WC
LARGE TREE	<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>	Paloverde	12-20	DRY-MOIST	●	■ ■	YELLOW	SPRING-SUMMER		✓	✓	✓		✓	
	<i>Platanus mexicana</i>	Mexican sycamore	50-60	MOIST	● ●	■ ■	GREEN	SPRING		✓			✓	✓	
	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	American sycamore	50-60	MOIST	● ● ○	■ ■ ■	GREEN	SPRING		✓			✓	✓	
	<i>Prosopis glandulosa</i> 'Maverick'	Thornless honey mesquite	15-30	DRY	● ●	■	YELLOW	SPRING		✓	✓	✓		✓	
	<i>Prunus mexicana</i>	Mexican plum	15-35	DRY-MOIST	● ●	■	WHITE, PINK	SPRING		✓	✓				✓
	<i>Quercus buckleyi</i>	Texas red oak	35-40	DRY	● ●	■	RED	SPRING-SUMMER	✓				✓	✓	✓
	<i>Quercus fusiformis</i>	Escarpment live oak	40-50	DRY	● ●	■	YELLOW	SPRING	✓				✓	✓	✓
	<i>Quercus laceyi</i>	Lacey oak	35-50	DRY	● ●	■	YELLOW	SPRING	✓				✓	✓	✓
	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	Bur oak	60-100	DRY-MOIST	● ● ○	■ ■	YELLOW, GREEN, BROWN	SPRING	✓				✓	✓	✓
	<i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i>	Chinkapin oak	60-110	DRY	● ●	■ ■	YELLOW, GREEN, BROWN	SPRING	✓				✓	✓	✓
	<i>Quercus polymorpha</i>	Monterrey oak	60-80	MOIST	● ●	■ ■	GREEN	SPRING		✓			✓	✓	✓
	<i>Quercus shumardii</i>	Shumard red oak	50-90	DRY-MOIST	● ●	■ ■	WHITE, GREEN	SPRING	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
	<i>Quercus stellata</i>	Post oak	40-50	DRY	● ○	■ ■	YELLOW, BROWN	SPRING	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Southern live oak	40-80	MOIST	● ●	■ ■	YELLOW	SPRING	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Bald cypress	50-75	MOIST	● ●	■ ■	PURPLE	SPRING					✓	✓	✓
	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American elm	60-80	MOIST	● ●	■ ■ ■	RED, GREEN	SPRING							✓
	<i>Ulmus crassifolia</i>	Cedar elm	50-70	MOIST	● ●	■ ■	GREEN	SUMMER-FALL	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓

# A Plant List

## GREEN ROOFS

Vegetated green roofs can improve the performance of individual buildings and provide benefits to the surrounding environment. Green roofs can cool buildings; retain, filter, and slow stormwater; clean air; reduce the urban heat island effect; and increase the lifetime of roofs. Green roofs can also provide green space in dense urban areas, increasing human wellness benefits and providing much needed wildlife habitat.

The Capitol Complex green roof plant lists are intended to assist in making planting design decisions that will serve and strengthen any proposed green roof project. There are three green roof plant lists highlighted: Full Sun-Succulent Plant Assemblage; Part-Shade, Shade-Deep Media Plant Assemblage; and Full Sun-Prairie Plant Assemblage. Both of the full sun assemblages are designed to work as a system where each species provides a function that supports the longevity of the green roof. The plant lists offer information on size, sun exposure, soil moisture preferences, irrigation needs, bloom time, and bloom color.



View of the Texas State Capitol from the green roof of the Dell Medical School–Health Transformation Building. A Full Sun-Succulent Plant Assemblage was used on this roof to reduce the amount of irrigation required, increase urban biodiversity, and to provide a calming view for patients at the Dell Seton Medical Center at The University of Texas. (Photo credit: Adam Barbe)

**LEGEND**

<b>LIGHT</b>		<b>WATER USE</b>		
●	sun	■	low	* Annual species
●◐	sun - part shade	■◐	low - medium	
●◑	sun - part shade - shade	■◑	medium	
◐◑	part shade - shade	■◑	high	

GREEN ROOF TYPE	HABIT	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	HEIGHT [FT]	SOIL MOISTURE	LIGHT	WATER USE	BLOOM COLOR	BLOOM TIME
FULL SUN SUCCULENT PLANT ASSEMBLAGE	FORB/HERB	<i>Asclepias oenotheroides</i>	Zizotes milkweed	1-3	DRY	●	■	PINK, PURPLE	SUMMER-FALL
	FORB/HERB	<i>Centaurium beyrichii*</i>	Mountain pink*	0-1	DRY	●●	■	RED, PINK, YELLOW	SPRING-SUMMER
	FORB/HERB	<i>Coreopsis tinctoria*</i>	Plains coreopsis*	1-2	MOIST	●●	■■	WHITE	SPRING-SUMMER
	FORB/HERB	<i>Eryngium leavenworthii*</i>	Leavenworth's eryngo*	1.5-3	MOIST	●●	■	WHITE, GREEN	SPRING-FALL
	CACTUS/SUCCULENT	<i>Hesperaloe parviflora</i>	Red yucca	1-3	DRY	●	■	GREEN	SPRING-FALL
	FORB/HERB	<i>Liatris punctata var. mucronata</i>	Texas blazing star	1.5-3	DRY	●	■	ORANGE, YELLOW	SPRING-FALL
	FORB/HERB	<i>Lupinus texensis*</i>	Texas bluebonnet*	1-3	DRY	●	■	WHITE, PINK, PURPLE	SPRING-SUMMER
	CACTUS/SUCCULENT	<i>Manfreda maculosa</i>	Manfreda	0-1	DRY-MOIST	●●	■■	YELLOW	SPRING-FALL
	FORB/HERB	<i>Melampodium leucanthum</i>	Blackfoot daisy	0.5-1	DRY	●●	■	WHITE	SPRING-FALL
	FORB/HERB	<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	Beebalm	1-3	DRY	●●	■	RED, ORANGE	SPRING
	GRASS/GRASS-LIKE	<i>Nassella tenuissima</i>	Mexican feathergrass	1-2	DRY-MOIST	●●	■	PINK	SPRING-SUMMER
	CACTUS/SUCCULENT	<i>Opuntia ellisiana</i>	Spineless prickley pear	3-6	DRY	●●	■	YELLOW	SUMMER-FALL
	FORB/HERB	<i>Solidago nemoralis</i>	Prairie goldenrod	1-3	DRY	●●○	■■	YELLOW	SPRING
	FORB/HERB	<i>Tetaneuris scaposa</i>	Four-nerve daisy	1-1.5	DRY	●●	■	PURPLE	SPRING-FALL

GREEN ROOF TYPE	HABIT	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	HEIGHT [FT]	SOIL MOISTURE	LIGHT	WATER USE	BLOOM COLOR	BLOOM TIME
PART SHADE-SHADE DEEP MEDIA PLANT ASSEMBLAGE	SHRUB	<i>Ageratina havanensis</i>	Shrubby boneset	2-5	DRY	●●	■	WHITE	FALL
	SHRUB	<i>Callicarpa americana</i>	American beautyberry	3-5	MOIST	●●	■	WHITE, PINK	SUMMER
	GRASS/GRASS-LIKE	<i>Chasmanthium latifolium</i>	Inland sea oats	1-3	MOIST	●○	■■	NA	NA
	TREE	<i>Diospyros texana</i>	Texas persimmon	10-15	DRY	●●	■	WHITE	SPRING
	TREE	<i>Ilex decidua</i>	Possumhaw holly	15-25	MOIST	●●	■■	WHITE	SPRING
	SHRUB	<i>Malvaviscus arboreus var. drummondii</i>	Dwarf turk's cap	2-3	DRY-MOIST	●●○	■■	RED	SUMMER-FALL
	CACTUS/SUCCULENT	<i>Manfreda maculosa</i>	Manfreda	0.5-1	DRY-MOIST	●●	■■	WHITE, PINK	SPRING-SUMMER
	FORB/HERB	<i>Packera aurea</i>	Golden groundsel	1-3	MOIST	●●○	■■	YELLOW	SPRING-FALL
	GRASS/GRASS-LIKE	<i>Poa arachnifera</i>	Texas bluegrass	1-3	MOIST	●○	■■	SILVER	SPRING
	SHRUB	<i>Rhus virens</i>	Evergreen sumac	6-12	DRY	●●	■	WHITE, YELLOW	SUMMER
	SHRUB	<i>Sabal minor</i>	Dwarf Texas palmetto	3-6	DRY-MOIST	●●○	■■	NA	NA
	FORB/HERB	<i>Salvia coccinea</i>	Tropical sage	1-3	DRY-MOIST	●●○	■■	NA	NA
	FORB/HERB	<i>Salvia roemeriana</i>	Cedar sage	1-2	DRY	●○	■	RED	SPRING-SUMMER
	SHRUB	<i>Symphoricarpos orbiculatus</i>	Coral berry	1-2	DRY-MOIST	○	■■	WHITE	SPRING-SUMMER
	FERN	<i>Thelypteris kunthii</i>	River fern	1-3	MOIST	●○	■■	NA	NA
	CACTUS/SUCCULENT	<i>Yucca pallida</i>	Pale-leaf yucca	1-2	DRY	●●	■	WHITE	SUMMER
	CACTUS/SUCCULENT	<i>Yucca rupicola</i>	Twist-leaf yucca	1-3	DRY	●●	■	WHITE, GREEN	SPRING



GREEN ROOF TYPE	HABIT	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	HEIGHT [FT]	SOIL MOISTURE	LIGHT	WATER USE	BLOOM COLOR	BLOOM TIME
FULL SUN PRAIRIE PLANT ASSEMBLAGE	FORB/HERB	<i>Argemone albiflora*</i>	White pricklypoppy*	3-6	DRY	●●	■	WHITE	SPRING-SUMMER
	GRASS/GRASS-LIKE	<i>Aristida purpurea*</i>	Purple threeawn*	1-2	DRY	●	■	PURPLE	SPRING-FALL
	FORB/HERB	<i>Asclepias asperula</i>	Antelope horn	1-2	DRY-MOIST	●	■ ■	WHITE, GREEN	SPRING-FALL
	FORB/HERB	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	Butterfly weed	1-2	DRY-MOIST	●●	■	ORANGE, YELLOW	SUMMER-FALL
	FORB/HERB	<i>Asclepias viridis</i>	Green milkweed	1-3	MOIST	●	■	GREEN	SPRING-SUMMER
	GRASS/GRASS-LIKE	<i>Bothriochloa laguroides</i>	Silver bluestem	1-3	DRY-MOIST	●	■	WHITE	SUMMER-FALL
	GRASS/GRASS-LIKE	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>	Sideoats grama	2-3	DRY-MOIST	●●	■ ■	RED, ORANGE, YELLOW	SUMMER-FALL
	GRASS/GRASS-LIKE	<i>Bouteloua dactyloides</i>	Buffalograss	0.5-1	DRY	●	■ ■	YELLOW	FALL-WINTER
	GRASS/GRASS-LIKE	<i>Bouteloua gracilis</i>	Blue grama	1-1.25	DRY	●	■ ■	YELLOW	SUMMER-FALL
	FORB/HERB	<i>Callirhoe involucrata</i>	Winecup	0.5-1	DRY-MOIST	●●	■ ■	WHITE, PINK, PURPLE	SPRING-SUMMER
	FORB/HERB	<i>Castilleja indivisa*</i>	Indian paintbrush*	0.5-1	DRY	●	■	RED, ORANGE	SPRING
	FORB/HERB	<i>Chamaecrista fasciculata*</i>	Partridge pea*	1-3	DRY-MOIST	●●	■ ■	YELLOW	SUMMER-FALL
	FORB/HERB	<i>Coreopsis tinctoria*</i>	Plains coreopsis*	1-2	MOIST	●●	■ ■	YELLOW, BROWN	SPRING
	FORB/HERB	<i>Dalea candida</i>	White prairie clover	2-3	DRY	●	■ ■	WHITE	SUMMER-FALL
	FORB/HERB	<i>Desmanthus illinoensis</i>	Illinois bundleflower	1-3	MOIST	●	■ ■	WHITE	SUMMER
	FORB/HERB	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	Purple coneflower	2-5	DRY	●●	■ ■	PINK, PURPLE	SPRING-SUMMER
	GRASS/GRASS-LIKE	<i>Elymus canadensis</i>	Prairie wildrye	2-4	MOIST	●●	■ ■	YELLOW, GREEN, BROWN	SPRING-SUMMER
	FORB/HERB	<i>Gaillardia pulchella*</i>	Indian blanket*	1-2	DRY	●●	■ ■	RED, YELLOW, BROWN	SUMMER
	GRASS/GRASS-LIKE	<i>Hilaria belangeri</i>	Curly mesquite	0.25-1	DRY	●	■	GREEN	SUMMER-FALL
	FORB/HERB	<i>Ipomopsis rubra*</i>	Standing cypress*	2-4	DRY	●●	■ ■	RED, ORANGE, YELLOW	SUMMER
	GRASS/GRASS-LIKE	<i>Leptochloa dubia</i>	Green sprangletop	2-3	DRY	●●	■ ■	YELLOW	SUMMER-FALL
	FORB/HERB	<i>Liatris punctata var. mucronata</i>	Texas gayfeather	1-3	DRY	●	■	PURPLE, PINK	FALL-WINTER
	FORB/HERB	<i>Lupinus texensis*</i>	Texas bluebonnet*	0.5-1.5	DRY	●	■	WHITE, BLUE	SPRING
	FORB/HERB	<i>Monarda citriodora*</i>	Lemon beebalm*	1-2	DRY	●●	■	WHITE, PINK, PURPLE	SUMMER
	GRASS/GRASS-LIKE	<i>Nassella leucotricha</i>	Texas wintergrass	1-3	DRY-MOIST	●●○	■	GREEN	SUMMER
	FORB/HERB	<i>Oenothera speciosa</i>	Pink evening primrose	1-2	DRY-MOIST	●	■ ■	WHITE, PINK	SPRING-SUMMER
	FORB/HERB	<i>Physostegia intermedia</i>	Spring obedient plant	1-5	MOIST	●●	■ ■	WHITE, PINK, PURPLE	SUMMER
	FORB/HERB	<i>Rudbeckia hirta*</i>	Blackeyed Susan*	1-3	DRY-MOIST	●●○	■	YELLOW	SUMMER-FALL
	FORB/HERB	<i>Salvia farinacea</i>	Mealy blue sage	2-3	MOIST	●	■	BLUE	SPRING-SUMMER
	GRASS/GRASS-LIKE	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	Little bluestem	1.5-2	DRY	●●	■	WHITE, GREEN, BROWN	SUMMER-FALL

**LEGEND**

**LIGHT**  
 ● sun  
 ●● sun - part shade  
 ●●○ sun - part shade - shade  
 ●○ part shade - shade

**WATER USE**  
 ■ low  
 ■ ■ low - medium  
 ■ ■ ■ medium  
 ■ ■ ■ ■ high

\* Annual species



View of the Woodlands Boat House in Houston, Texas with a Full Sun-Prairie Plant Assemblage. This plant strategy was used to provide a colorful and visually playful aesthetic, increase biodiversity, and be a lower weight green roof option. (Photo credit: Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center)



APPENDIX 11

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