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CAPITOL AREA ARCHITECTURAL & PLANNING BOARD
STATE OF MINNESOTA

**BIENNIAL REPORT
TO THE GOVERNOR
and
LEGISLATURE**

Minnesota Law provides that the Capitol Area Board shall prepare and submit to the Legislature and Governor a report on the status of implementation of the comprehensive plan together with a program for capital improvements and site development.

*Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Board
204 Administration, 50 Sherburne Avenue
St. Paul, Minnesota*

January 1993

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CAPITOL AREA ARCHITECTURAL AND PLANNING BOARD

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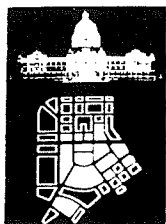
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Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Board

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January 29, 1993

TO: Governor Arne Carlson
and the
Minnesota Legislature

FROM: Lt. Governor Joannell Dyrstad
Chair, Capitol Area Architectural
and Planning Board

RE: CAPITOL AREA BIENNIAL REPORT

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As chair of the Board and as required by law, I am submitting to you the Biennial Report of the Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Board.

This report provides an overview of Capitol Area development projects with which the Board has been involved these past four years. The Board is also required to plan for the future, and as such this report presents a program of capital improvements for the area.

As the Capitol Area has evolved since the mid-1980's into a more attractive and distinctive part of St. Paul, the Board now looks forward to new challenges. Some of these are significant and are presented in the report under a section entitled "1993 and Beyond: Board Issues."

These past four years have been a significant period of Capitol Area development, probably as significant as any witnessed since Cass Gilbert first started constructing our Capitol in 1896. The Minnesota History Center, State Office Building Parking Ramp, and Vietnam Veterans Memorial have been completed; the Judicial Building and freeway reconstruction are finally nearing an end. The Capitol Building's restoration has seen significant progress with the restoration of the Senate and House chambers; additional work on this most important public building is planned.

All these efforts have involved the work of many public bodies and employees, and the support of Minnesota's citizens. On behalf of the Capitol Area Board, I would like to thank you for your leadership and support.

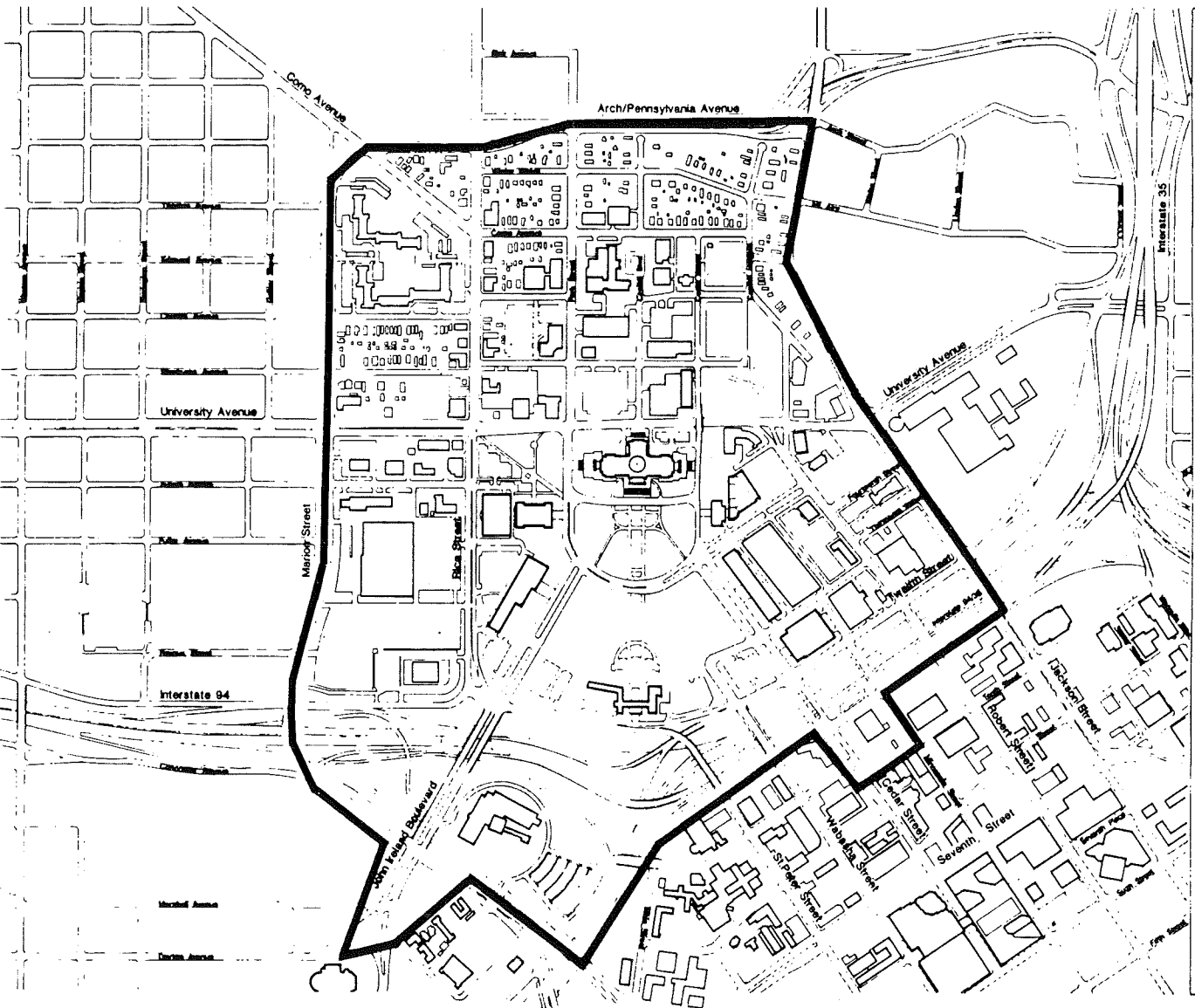
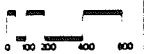
We look forward to continuing our work with you in preserving the Capitol Area's heritage and planning for its future.

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REVISED 10-13-88

MINNESOTA STATE CAPITOL AREA

Capitol Area
Architectural
and Planning
Board



1992 Biennial Report
Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Board

OUR MISSION

The Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Board (CAAPB), established in 1967, is responsible for the architectural design and comprehensive planning in the Capitol Area of St. Paul. It is not the first such state board or commission to have this responsibility. The CAAPB organizational antecedents go back to the first Board of State Capitol Commissioners, established by the legislature in 1893 to select the site and architect, and supervise the construction of Minnesota's third Capitol. Several other state and city boards and commissions followed, the most significant being the 1944 State Veterans' Service Building Commission. This commission was responsible for the Veterans Service Building and the creation of the Capitol Mall.

The purposes of the current Board are established in law (Minnesota Statutes 1992, Chapter 15.50) and are as follows:

- 1) preserve and enhance the dignity, beauty and architectural integrity of the Capitol, the buildings immediately adjacent to it, the Capitol grounds, and the Capitol Area;
- 2) protect, enhance, and increase the open spaces within the Capitol Area when deemed necessary and desirable for the public enjoyment thereof;
- 3) develop proper approaches to the Capitol Area for pedestrian movement, the highway system, and mass transit system so that the area achieves its maximum importance and accessibility; and

- 4) establish a flexible framework for growth of the Capitol buildings which will be in keeping with the spirit of the original design.

The Board's primary mission is to preserve and enhance, for the people of Minnesota, the Capitol Area's unique aesthetic and historic character, and to plan and guide its future by developing a framework for its physical growth. This framework is the Capitol Area Comprehensive Plan.

This comprehensive planning function is strengthened by the Board's authority to establish zoning rules. (See map opposite preceding page, for the Capitol Area's boundaries.) These rules include design review procedures and standards for any proposed construction in the Capitol Area.

State agencies and other public bodies considering building projects in the Area are also required to consult with the Board before developing plans. Designs for any new public building are obtained through CAAPB architectural competitions. In addition, the Board must review and approve in writing plans for substantial alterations or improvements to public lands or buildings in the Area.

In recent years the Board has begun developing an urban design framework, in order to articulate its vision for future Capitol Area development and to complement efforts to make St. Paul one of the country's preeminent capital cities.

In addition to these planning and design roles, the Board coordinates the implementation of major public projects in the Area, such as light rail transit and the new I-94 freeway overpasses linking the Capitol with downtown St. Paul.

The Capitol is Minnesota's most important public building. The Board therefore especially takes seriously its responsibility to preserve and enhance that structure. Any significant changes to the Building's appearance must be approved by the Board; in this role the Board must consult with the Minnesota Historical Society regarding the historic fidelity of any changes.

For the Capitol Building the Board also shares responsibility with the Department of Administration for developing standards for the repair, alteration, furnishing, appearance, and general maintenance of the building's public and ceremonial areas. These standards are binding upon the Administration Department. The Board also shares with the Historical Society responsibility for the design, structural composition, and location of artwork within the public and ceremonial areas of the Capitol.

The ten-member Board is chaired by the Lieutenant Governor. The nine other members are appointed as follows: four by the Governor; three by the Mayor of St. Paul; and one each by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

An advisory committee of three persons, each of whom is a planner or an architect, is required by law to advise the Board on all architectural and planning matters affecting the Capitol Area. This committee meets approximately three times a month; its proceedings are a matter of public information. This committee has the legal right to all public or private data and information relating to the Area's development.

The Board currently employs a staff of six: two planners and three support staff who are part of the state's classified service, and an executive secretary whom it appoints.

State honors its Vietnam War vets

Memorial takes visitors on a symbolic journey

By David Chanen
Staff Writer

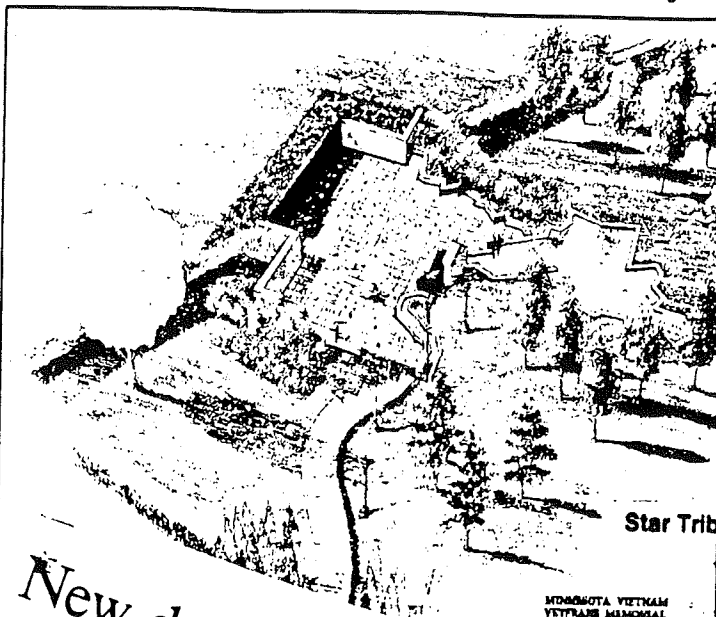
Eunice Stricklin knows that a name is one thing death can't take away from its victim.

In an album, she keeps a photo of her son Tom's name etched on the National Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington, D.C. The words "Vietnam War," cut out from a newspaper headline, are pasted underneath the picture.

For years, this was a mother's memorial to her 18-year-old son, who was killed in Vietnam. Last week, the names of Tom Stricklin and more than 1,100 others who died or are missing in action were being engraved into a dark green reflective granite wall that will be part of the Minnesota Vietnam Veterans Memorial.

"We needed something to relate to," said Dean Stricklin of Brooklyn Park, Tom's brother. "Even talking about it now, it's still fresh in my mind... the scene of the coffin being brought off the plane, etc. The pain doesn't go away."

The State Capitol mall near the Veterans Service Building will become the home of the \$1.2 million memorial when it is completed at the end of September.



Star Tribune/Monday/July 20/1992

New downtown bridges are capital



LARRY MILLETT
STAFF COLUMNIST

When archaeologists arrive to dig up the remains of downtown St. Paul, which, the way things are going, may be soon, one suspects they will be especially impressed by the Freeway Beautiful. I am referring, of course, to that stretch of Interstate 94 near the State Capitol that in recent years has been transformed into a sort of roadside neo-Renaissance fantasy. After what seems like a millennium, the entire downtown area is complete, with repeat of last year's surprise (snowstorm.) The Freeway Beautiful package includes rusticated retaining walls, old-style street lamps, decorative iron railings and, most notably, a series of ornate bridges between John Ireland and Mounds boulevards that come complete with obelisks, gate-

houses and other antique references never seen before on the great American interstate. What is by far the most elaborate of these bridges, at Cedar Street in front of the Capitol, is now almost finished, and it certainly makes for quite a spectacle. The bridge features covered walkways, barrel-vaulted covered gatehouses, and other bits of classical gas that old Cass Gilbert himself might enjoy (though he'd undoubtedly quibble about many of the details). Naturally, a question arises amid all this classical pomp. How did St. Paul, of all places, manage to secure the Freeway Beautiful at a time when most of urban America still suffers from a bad case of the interstate blahs? The answer involves a happy intersection of serendipity and good planning. Beautifying this part of the freeway, officially known as the Capitol Interchange, was possible only because it needed a major fix in the first place. Therein lies the serendipity.

change had to be altered to accommodate the long-delayed link with Interstate 35E to the south. This \$80 million project required replacing more than half a dozen bridges, realigning large segments of the freeway, and, in general, tearing up almost every last bit of freeway concrete between Western Avenue and Mounds Park Boulevard. The good planning came in because the Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Board, the St. Paul Planning and Economic Development Department and other agencies realized this massive rebuilding was a great opportunity for a new kind of city-friendly freeway design. Working with the Minnesota Transportation Department, these groups pushed to make the Capitol Interchange a special segment of freeway in tune with its stately environment.

The covered Cedar Street walkway over Interstate 94 lends a stateliness to the Capitol Approach.

The beautification of two freeways in the Twin Cities is getting positive attention from motorists. But that has the potential to create high expectations for the state Transportation Department in its future highway designs.

Artistic I-94 and functional I-394: Contrast stirs a debate on design

By Laurie Blake
Staff Writer

In a few weeks, ribbons will be cut on two freeways that differ so dramatically in design that they have sparked new interest in highway beautification in the Twin Cities.

In downtown St. Paul, where Interstate Hwy. 94 has been rebuilt with fancy turn-of-the-century styling,

On the other end of the spectrum is I-394, which slices through the western suburbs of Minneapolis with a sleek but functional uniformity meant more to lull the eye than to please it.

The contrast between function and beauty is so sharp and so surprising that people are asking what can be done with the pending reconstruction of I-35W and I-494 to make them as visually appealing as St. Paul's return.

"Across the country it's been recognized, idealistically anyway, that complete highway is really a balance of many factors, including ending and fitting of environment," said a Department

Star Tribune
MONDAY/September 28/1992
Transp...

At least 80 percent of his office are from people...

CAPITOL AREA RECENT RETROSPECTIVE

The past four years have seen a transformation of the Capitol Area. Its appearance has been transformed by the addition of such well-designed improvements as the Minnesota History Center, the Judicial Building and its East Capitol Plaza, the State Office Building Ramp, and the Minnesota Vietnam Veterans Memorial. (Some idea of the scope of these Capitol Area changes is reflected in the press collages which accompany this section of this report.)

The I-94 freeway bridges linking the Capitol Area with downtown St. Paul have been redesigned and rebuilt, and freeway rights-of-way landscaped to signify to motorists that they are approaching or driving through the State Capitol District.

The years since the mid-1980's--a period that included five major design competitions sponsored by the Capitol Area Architectural & Planning Board--have been exciting and productive times for the Board, its staff, and its Architectural Advisors. Competitions were conducted for these designs:

- Judicial Building - 1985
- Minnesota History Center - 1986
- Capitol Mall Landscaping - 1986
- State Office Building Parking Ramp - 1987
- Minnesota Vietnam Veterans Memorial - 1990

The Board's role in these developments was honored in 1989 with a special award from the Minnesota Society of the American Institute of Architects (MSAIA). Their citation noted the Board's "commitment to excellence in architecture" through sponsoring design competitions to "develop a Capitol precinct to reflect the best of Minnesota."

The following year, MSAIA voted an honor award for architectural excellence to the State Office Building Ramp. The St. Paul AIA/Heritage Preservation

Judicial Center fits in nicely despite problems designers faced

Architecture / Linda Mack

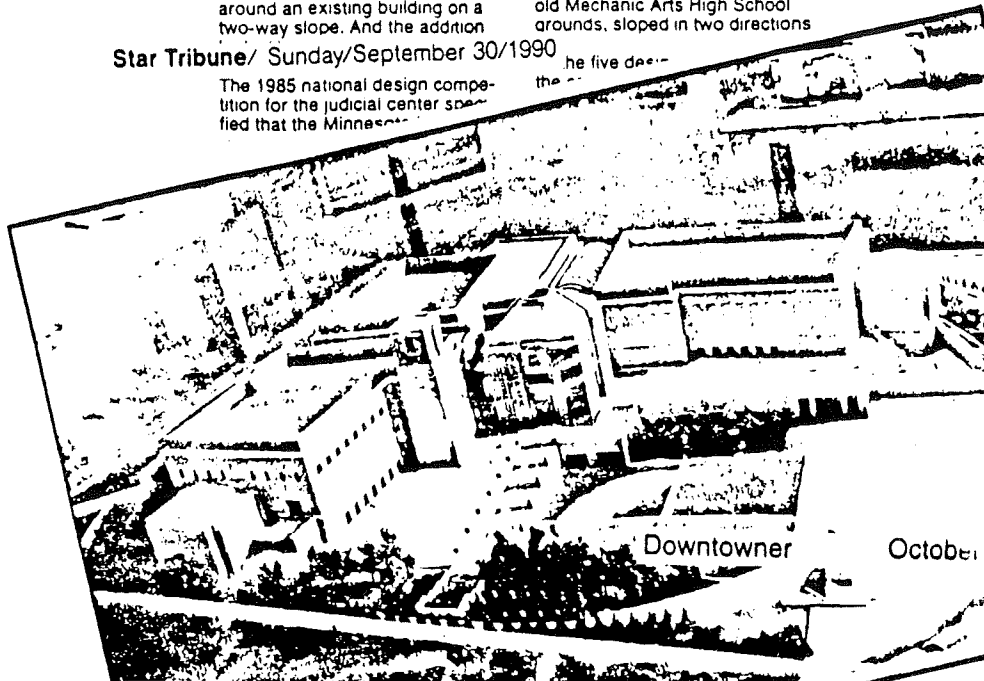
Good buildings look as if they were easy to design, bad buildings impossible.

The Minnesota Judicial Center, which opened earlier this month just east of the Capitol in St. Paul, looks easy. It wasn't. The Leonard Parker Associates of Minneapolis had to wrap 240,000 square feet of specialized space around an existing building on a two-way slope. And the addition

Society building would be remodeled and new space attached behind. The classical integrity of the 1915 building had to be respected, and the design couldn't threaten the dominance of Cass Gilbert's wedding-cake Capitol dome. Complicated functions — courtrooms and specialized support space — had to be accommodated. And the site, part of the old Mechanic Arts High School grounds, sloped in two directions

Star Tribune/ Sunday/September 30/1990

The 1985 national design competition for the judicial center specified that the Minnesota



VIEWPOINT

Historical Society's New Home is St. Paul's Great New Attraction

by Herm Sittard

When you climb the broad terrazzo staircase to the second and third levels of the Great Hall in Minnesota's new History Center you are rewarded with a magnificent view in three directions.

To the north you see the Capitol framed in a palatial window 45 feet high. To the south you see the facade and dome of the Saint Paul Cathedral. And to the southeast you see downtown Saint Paul and the Mississippi River valley.

Inside the center you have another magnificent view — the panorama of Minnesota's men and women and their accomplishments over the past four centuries.

The Minnesota Historical Society opened the heavy bronze doors of its new \$74 million History Center, and threw open a treasure chest of records, photographs and memorabilia that tell the stories of adventurers like Father Louis Hennepin, the Belgian priest who explored the Mississippi in 1680, Charles Lindbergh who made the first solo airplane flight across the Atlantic in 1927, and Gerry Spies who sailed — alone — across the Atlantic in a 10-foot boat in 1979.

"Yankee Girl"

October 28, 1992 The boat is part of "Minnesota from A to Z," an exhibit on the third floor that is really worth visiting. It was the smallest boat ever to cross the Atlantic at that time (1979).

Spies built it himself in his garage and tested it on White Bear Lake before he set sail June 1, 1979, from Norfolk, Virginia. When he reached the gulf strait about 90 miles out he ran smack into a severe storm.

Capital City Strategy aims to integrate St. Paul, state complex development

St. Paul is poised with the opportunity to be a truly grand capital city.

Today, St. Paul is a city with a Capitol in it. With close cooperation between the state and the city, assisted by the business, arts, education and entertainment communities, St. Paul can be the vibrant Capital City I believe it is destined to become.

Recently, the Pioneer Press architectural critic, Larry Millett, commented on the "client-centered" design approach taken by the Minnesota Department of Transportation in its request for proposals to developers to replace its current 1950s-vintage office building on the Capitol Mall with a new structure.

Millett noted that the department defined "client" as its own employees. He quoted an earlier Transportation Department report that stated that "the building has no importance independent of its occupants." He questioned "whether any public building can, or should, seek to neuter itself in the interest of functioning more efficiently." He correctly pointed out that public buildings traditionally have been much concerned with imagery and appearance, sometimes at the expense of functionality.

DAN CORNEJO
GUEST COLUMNIST

New policy to curb spread of monuments at Capitol

■ Intent was to forestall memorial glut on mall

LARRY MILLETT STAFF WRITER

The State Capitol Mall has a monumental problem, or, to put it more precisely, a problem with monuments. Some 14 monuments, memorials and other commemorative works adorn the grassy expanse of the mall, and more are being proposed every year.

Therein lies the problem. Memorials have tended to appear on the mall haphazardly, with no formal criteria for determining who or what deserves enshrinement.

It is doubtful, for example, that Christopher Columbus, a figure of great historical significance but one who never set foot on the sacred soil of the Gopher State, would merit a place on the mall by today's standards. Yet he's there in the form of a statue.

liminary approval to a proposed policy governing commemorative works on the mall.

The policy would establish criteria for the location and design of monuments and also lay out a set of procedures to be followed by groups seeking to place commemorative works.

SAINT PAUL PIONEER PRESS

26

OCTOBER 1992

SAINT PAUL PIONEER PRESS
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1990

Commission honored the freeway bridge designs, as did Star Tribune architectural writer Linda Mack, with a 1988 "best of year" citation for the I-94 overpasses and the freeway's "greenway" design through the Capitol Area.

The CAAPB's experience in design competitions was also honored when its 1976-77 underground building competition was featured in the national exhibition, The Experimental Tradition: Twenty-Five Years of American Architecture Competitions, 1960 - 1985, at the National Academy of Design in New York in 1988. The exhibition, curated by the Architectural League of New York, traveled to museums throughout the U.S. and Canada over the next three years. The CAAPB's large model of the controversial never-built underground Capitol Building Annex was featured among others in the exhibition, which had a three-month showing at the University of Minnesota Art Museum in 1990.

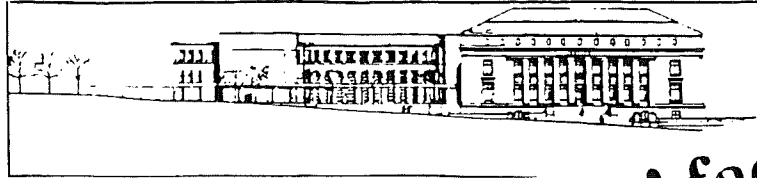
Capitol area awash in projects

It's been a busy year in and around the State Capitol, where an unprecedented series of building projects are on the drawing boards.

Here's an update on the major projects:

■ **THE CAPITOL MALL.** Thomas Rajkovich and David Mayermik, the two young architects who won a competition last year for rebuilding the mall, are now at work refining their initial design.

That design was unabashedly classical, at once evoking and expanding upon Cass Gilbert's original vision of the Capitol area.



Mall redesign key to Capitol 'campus' face-lift

By Larry Millett
Staff Writer

An unprecedented construction boom has begun on Capitol Hill in St. Paul, and when the dust finally settles in the early 1990s, much of the Capitol area will be transformed.

There will be new buildings and bridges, extensive freeway work, further restoration of the Capitol Building, a new parking ramp and, possibly, a redesigned Capitol Mall. Even the Centennial Office Building, long regarded as an ugly blotch on the Capitol environs,

There will be new buildings and bridges, extensive freeway work, further restoration of the Capitol Building and a new parking ramp.

ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS DISPATCH
SUNDAY, MAY 29, 1988

Star Tribune
THURSDAY/March 7/1991

Perpich piqued Portrait with Lola or nothing, he says

By Robert Whereatt
Staff Writer

Rudy Perpich was told Wednesday that only one of his portraits will be displayed at the State Capitol — the one without his wife, Lola. But the angry former governor responded that if the couple can't appear together, he doesn't want his portrait to appear at all.

The decision yesterday by the Capitol Area Architectural Planning Board apparently disposes of Perpich's claim that he merited two portraits because he was the

The board, which selects the art displayed in the Capitol, said yesterday that one portrait per former governor is enough.

Instead, it recommended that the \$6,000 portrait of Perpich and his wife, Lola, be given a prominent place in the \$60 million Minnesota Historical Center, which is scheduled to open near the Capitol in the autumn of 1992.

Following the meeting, an angry Perpich telephoned Minnesota Public Radio, apparently from the Virgin Islands, and said that if he cannot have the second portrait, he wants the existing one, commissioned in 1972, taken down.

"If the Capitol board allow my portrait to replace the portrait alone, then I portrait of the Capitol."

"I"

Plaza seen as exceptional public place



Star Tribune
Sunday/September 30/1990

Artist Richard Fleischner's design for the East Capitol Plaza creates a series of spaces: a paved courtyard in front of the crescent-shaped wing of the Judicial Center, a grassy area to its left, and a tree-lined amphitheater. The model also shows the way the crescent and adjacent the Judicial Center addition attach to the existing Minnesota Historical Society building.

The Minnesota Senate, a marbled place painted purple and dripping with tradition, lies gutted as workers on scaffolding strip the walls and floors, filling the chamber with dust and chaos.

A rookery of construction cranes rings the Capitol, where the east and north steps leading to the state's most famous landmark are uprooted and in a

Capitol facelift aims at realizing Gilbert's dream 80-year-old plans take Capitol into 21st century

By Jack B. Coffman
Staff Writer

Cass Gilbert's detailed plans and decorating schemes have been given the status of holy writ in the restoration.

ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS DISPATCH
SUNDAY, AUGUST 14, 1988

THE CAPITOL AREA IN THE 1990's

If the 1980's could be characterized as a time of expansionary development, the 1990's have become a time for long-range planning as the Capitol Area Board assesses the impact of the fundamental changes which the Capitol Area experienced in the 1980's and begins to prepare for the next millennium. In a time of fiscal uncertainty for the State of Minnesota, as for the nation, it also seems fitting for the Board to assess its role as comprehensive planner for the Capitol Area, and to explore alternative methods of achieving the state's goals for its Capitol Area.

First steps in that direction began in 1991 as the Board undertook revision of the 1982 Comprehensive Plan for the Capitol Area. The 1982 Plan focused on the Capitol Area as a separate and distinct place within the City of St. Paul; simply stated, it focused inward. There was good reason for this: within the Area much needed to be done as well as undone. Some of the undoing involved closure of streets which once crisscrossed the Capitol Mall, making the Capitol grounds more of a setting for parking lots than the foreground of Minnesota's foremost civic symbol.

Many of the 1982 Plan recommendations have been implemented: Minnesota's first history center and judicial building are open and operating. The Capitol Building's restoration is well underway. The Charles Lindbergh and Minnesota Vietnam Veterans Memorials have resumed the tradition of the Capitol Mall becoming a place of art and sculpture. A plaza has been constructed between the Capitol and the Judicial Building. Both pedestrian and vehicular approaches to the Capitol have been enhanced with landscaping, lighting, and pedestrian walkways on the new I-94 bridges. The Capitol grounds are once again becoming a place for civic celebrations and commemorations.

The 1982 Plan also had not taken advantage of lessons learned in more recent design framework studies for three subdistricts within the Capitol Area.

These studies--for the East Capitol Area, Rice-University and Summit Park Areas--will be incorporated as policy sections of the revised Comprehensive Plan.

Another major direction-setting vehicle to guide future Capitol Area growth is a strategic plan for location of state agencies, authorized by the 1992 legislature. The plan, expected to guide development of state facilities both inside and out of the Capitol Area, is a joint project of the Department of Administration and the CAAPB. When appropriate the results of this strategic planning effort will be added to the new Comprehensive Plan.

This new Comprehensive Plan will look outward, addressing the Capitol Area in its larger context, as a part of Minnesota's Capital City. Just as the new bridges appear to have reknit the urban fabric and drawn downtown St. Paul closer to the Capitol, so the Board has welcomed a closer partnership with the city in development of its Capital City Strategy and, an integral part of that strategy, the "Cultural Corridor" as a vital part of downtown.

CAAPB also has been represented on the Capital City Cultural Resources Commission, a special body established by the 1992 Legislature to review and recommend the proper use of state and local financial resources to develop St. Paul as a "cultural capital" and resource for the state and region. The commission will make its recommendations to the 1993 Legislature. CAAPB staff members also have been involved with St. Paul's Planning and Economic Development Department (PED) in an urban design study for the downtown area during recent months.

City-state cooperation is well illustrated by recent settlement of a land use and parking dispute that pleased all participants: CAAPB and the state Department of Transportation, St. Paul PED and Police Department. During the 1970's and '80's, police had used I-94 right-of-way along 11th Street for parking; those parking spaces were lost when construction widened the freeway. In 1992, CAAPB rejected a police request to reclaim the space because it was an inappropriate use and would detract from the freeway landscaping. The outcome: minimal green space lost to parking, compensated by the Police

Department paying for an extra row of trees for the greenway, and public parking to be made available next to police headquarters in exchange for police parking along the right-of-way.

Staff and Advisors in recent months have reassessed CAAPB landscaping standards for Capitol Area parking lots not only to make them attractive but also more safe.

Over the past two years the CAAPB also has worked cooperatively with Ramsey County in joint planning of light rail transit alignment and Capitol Area stations, and with two community groups (North End Area Revitalization and District 7) in renovation of small business establishments in the Rice-University Area.



CAPITOL AREA - SEPTEMBER 1992



1993 AND BEYOND: BOARD ISSUES

While completion of Comprehensive Plan revision remains a major objective for the Board, a number of other significant issues also require Board consideration. These include:

Development of the Capitol Mall: Since its inception, the Board has vigorously promoted public use of the Capitol Mall for civic gatherings and celebrations, such as St. Paul's Winter Carnival and Taste of Minnesota. Planners of the 1986 competition believed that redesign of the Mall would encourage greater use and appreciation of what is the largest open space in downtown St. Paul. The redesign plan, adopted by the Board, has, however, been unable to win legislative support for funding. In conjunction with the development guidelines for the Capitol Area's five subdistricts in the revised Comprehensive Plan, the Board will reassess the 1986 plan as a basis for phased development of the Mall as a public park.

This Mall "centerpiece" plan will be used to develop guidelines, standards, and plans for the entire array of Capitol open spaces. Included in the master landscape plan may be the redesign of Leif Erikson and Cass Gilbert parks; acquisition and improvement of Summit Park, across the street from the Cathedral, and future pocket parks and plazas as a part of East Capitol Area development. Funds for this major planning effort will be requested in 1994.

Commemorative Works in the Capitol Area: Related to development of a planning framework for Capitol Area open spaces is the issue of where commemorative works should be located. The 1982 Comprehensive Plan didn't deal with this issue--probably, because at that time, it wasn't an issue.

Until 1985 when the Lindbergh statue was installed, no new commemoratives had been placed since the Floyd B. Olson statue in 1958. Apart from the 1940's Court of Honor at the Veterans Service Building grounds, Lindbergh was the first memorial to be sited on the Lower Mall.

Since then half a dozen memorials have been proposed for the Mall, but only two were funded by the legislature and sited by the Board: the Vietnam Veterans Memorial (1989) and the Roy Wilkins Memorial (1990).

The need for standards to guide the placement of future memorials has become urgent as CAAPB staff and Architectural Advisors evaluated potential sites for the Wilkins Memorial. For more than a year the Board has joined in debate on objectives, standards and policies to prevent what one member called "the bronze junkyard effect"--that is, a Capitol Mall allowed to become overcrowded with memorials.

The completed policies and procedures to govern design and placement of memorials in the Capitol Area will be amended into the Comprehensive Plan.

Artwork in the Capitol Area: The CAAPB has played an increasing role in the review and approval of designs for artwork in the Capitol Area, including several state percent-for-art projects. Collaborative relationships with artists in such projects as the East Capitol Plaza and the Vietnam Veterans Memorial have not only added to the attractiveness of the Capitol Area, but broadened and enriched the professional experience of the participants.

CAAPB Advisors and staff also have been asked to review and approve art projects along Capitol approach routes--University Avenue and John Ireland Boulevard--such as the archway marking the entrance to the St. Paul Technical College.

Alternative Selection Procedures: Typically, designs for new state structures in the Capitol Area have been obtained through an architectural competition process, as prescribed in MS 15.50 Subd. 2(e).

With the Roy Wilkins Memorial, authorized by the 1990 legislature, the Board chose a different approach: it decided to select an artist, not a design. Because the memorial was to honor the character and accomplishments of civil rights leader Roy Wilkins and would be the first Mall memorial to a black

Minnesotan, project planning has proceeded from the beginning in collaboration with a Community Advisory Group comprised of Twin Cities African-American leaders.

The Board, working with this Advisory Group, selected the site for this memorial and established an artist selection process which resulted in the selection of an artist. Since then the Community Advisory Group has been actively collaborating in the design process with artist Curtis Patterson, chosen not only for his artistic qualifications but for his past experience in collaborating with community groups. CAAPB staff and Board members are also closely involved, and will review and approve the project at the completion of each design phase.

Financial Organization and Structures: Because of the Board's statutory requirement to review and approve the design of all state building projects in the Capitol Area, it is necessary for other agencies to allocate project funds for these design review services. Interagency transfers of project funds have come, for example, from the Department of Administration for review of Capitol Building renovation plans and from the Department of Transportation for the I-94 bridge design studies.

The magnitude of this activity was noted in the 1992 Legislative Auditor's report on the Board's program for fiscal years 1988 through 1991. The Auditor's summary of Board expenditures for that period, both from the General Fund and from building funds is shown below, with the "regular budget" and "bonding funds" lines added from CAAPB fiscal records.

	Fiscal Year				
	<u>1991</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Payroll	\$240,891	\$214,284	\$180,966	\$144,952	
Professional Services	75,127	98,859	104,133	221,373	
Building Construction	0	0	281,641	0	
Other	<u>45,616</u>	<u>123,347</u>	<u>61,727</u>	<u>64,262</u>	
Total	<u>\$361,633</u>	<u>\$436,490</u>	<u>\$628,467</u>	<u>\$430,587</u>	<u>\$1,857,177</u>
from regular budget	\$229,394	\$232,759	\$165,460	\$172,873	\$ 800,486
from bonding funds	132,239	203,731	463,007	257,714	1,056,691

The audit report, in part, has led to an increased emphasis by the Board on its financial organization. Some restructuring of internal controls, particularly of consultant contracting, is expected to increase both the efficiency and accountability of the Board in its management of project funds.

The Capitol Area Board has also been interested in capital budget reform since it became involved with the Governor's Task Force on State Buildings in 1990. Among its many recommendations, that task force recommended, as a first step to improve the state's capital budget process, creation of a long-range master plan for state building needs. The proposed plan would include building standards, land-use and urban design guidelines, and site selection criteria for all new construction and renovation of existing facilities.

A Joint Legislative Study on Capital Needs reported similar needs for reorganizing the capital budget process in 1990. Significant capital budget reform measures were passed by the 1991 and 1992 Legislatures.

One of these reforms will better enable the Board to carry out its required design review function: an amendment to the CAAPB statute (MS 15.50) requires consultation with the Board by state agencies and other public bodies considering capital projects in the Capitol Area, and requires that those public bodies provide adequate funds for the Board's review and planning services if the Board determines these services are necessary.

The Board sought this statutory change to prevent future instances in which hundreds of hours of CAAPB design consultant services are spent on review of major public projects (e.g., light rail transit alignment through the Capitol Area) for which no funds had been set aside to reimburse CAAPB services.

PROGRAM FOR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS & SITE DEVELOPMENT

Several Capitol Area projects authorized in recent years will proceed in 1993. The major and most visible one will be completion of sewer separation work, a joint project with the City of St. Paul, which will entail some street closures during the construction season.

Access 92 funds will enable 1993 construction of a ramp entrance to the Capitol Building at the southwest ground floor. Other accessibility improvements will be made inside the Capitol, which should bring the building up to standards set by the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Also inside the Capitol, two of three phases of a technologically sophisticated fire management system will be completed during 1993 to meet standards of the state fire code. The fire management system will be completed when funds are made available for East Wing restoration.

The Capitol Area Board expects to recommend sites in 1993 for two new projects: the Labor Interpretive Center and a Military Affairs Building.

Two projects for which funds were not appropriated in 1992 are high-priority requests for 1994. They are:

Replacement of the Capitol Roof \$4,000,000

Planning funds were approved in 1992 with the understanding that roof construction would be funded in the FY 1994-95 biennium.

Capitol Complex Exterior Lighting 370,000

Design of a comprehensive lighting program, including additional security lighting, is in two phases. This request is for Phase I to replace lighting on the Capitol Mall affected by the 1993 sewer separation construction.

To prepare for future development in the Capitol Area, the CAAPB's other 1994 budget requests will focus primarily on planning and on some much needed restoration projects. Listed below are the projects with cost estimates (in 1992 dollars):

1) **Planning:**

- *A development framework for the Capitol grounds including reassessment of the Capitol Mall redesign to establish guidelines, standards and plans for phased development of the open space plan* \$150,000
- *Design of a comprehensive exterior signage program for the Capitol Complex for campus direction and connection with downtown pathways* 60,000
- *Completion of design implementation for Capitol Complex exterior lighting with consideration for improving both security and aesthetics* 400,000
- *Planning for a gateway entrance to the Capitol grounds and a visitors center in the Cedar/Wabasha area* 600,000
- *Planning for two Capitol Area light rail transit stations and alignment if LRT legislation is enacted* 150,000
- *Planning, site selection, and design competition for a public parking ramp in the Capitol Area* 300,000
- *Summit Park acquisition and planning* 150,000
- *Planning reuse, restoration, possible relocation of the Dahl House* 150,000

2) **Restoration:**

- *Clean and restore statuary on the Capitol Mall* 150,000
- *Repair and restore the Quadriga statuary group on the Capitol* 210,000
- *Restoration and renovation of the Capitol Building cafeteria* 810,000
- *Restoration of public space: Capitol Building East Wing, ground floor* 700,000
- *Complete Capitol Building second floor exterior window and door replacement* 400,000

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Senator Donald Moe (1981-1990)

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