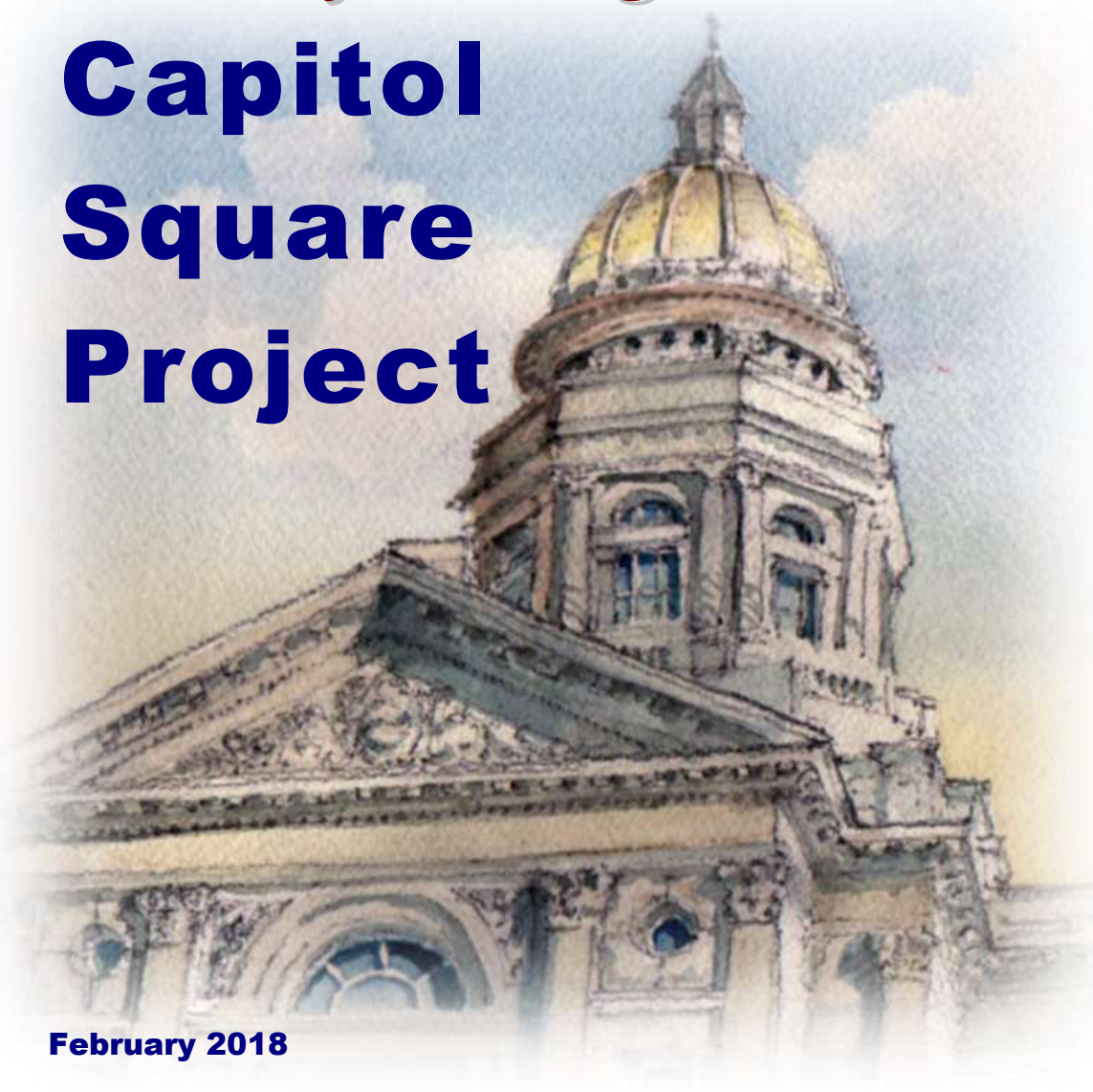


*Update on
the Wyoming*

**Capitol
Square
Project**



February 2018

Project Summary

Wyoming's Capitol has never had a comprehensive restoration in its 130-year history. The Capitol Square Project is comprised of four interrelated construction components: the rehabilitation and restoration of the Capitol; replacement, relocation, and expansion of the central utility plant serving five State buildings; the remodel and expansion of the tunnel that connects the Capitol to the Herschler Building; and the rehabilitation and expansion of the Herschler Building. These major components, combined with site work and landscaping (~\$8m), totaled approximately \$219 million of the \$299 million budget for the project at the start of construction in 2016.

1. Capitol Rehabilitation and Restoration (~\$116m)

The Capitol is undergoing extensive rehabilitation to replace outdated building systems, add critical life safety infrastructure, and address public space needs, especially the need for larger meeting rooms. This invasive work creates the ability to restore historic building features. The anticipated completion date is in mid-2019.

2. Central Utility Plant Replacement and Relocation (CUP) (~\$19m)

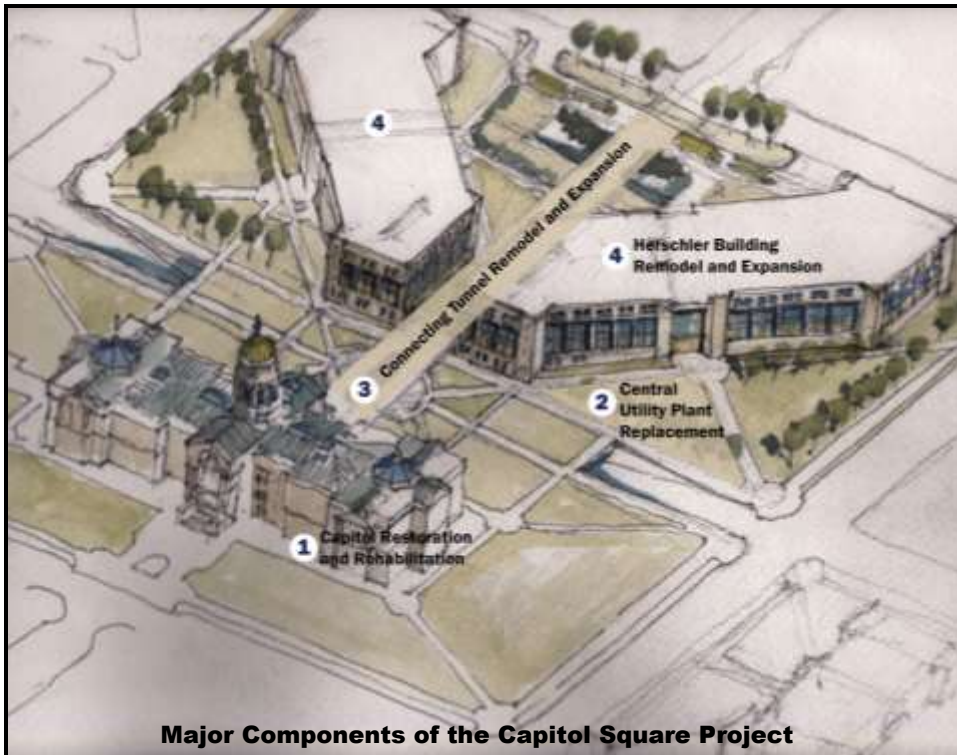
The existing central utility plant (CUP) has been replaced, relocated, and expanded to accommodate additional equipment. The CUP services five buildings in the Capitol Complex and has been in need of replacement for many years.

3. Connecting Tunnel Remodel and Expansion (Capitol Extension) (~\$19m)

The tunnel that connects the Capitol to the Herschler Building will be expanded underneath the Herschler Building extending almost all the way to 26th Street to accommodate public space needs that cannot be met in the Capitol. To manage the budget, two additional meeting rooms, an auditorium, and a student learning center will be built, but may not be finished, depending on contingency funds available at the end of the project. These amenities were added in the last year to plan for future needs.

4. Herschler Building Remodel and Expansion (~\$57m)

The Herschler Building is being remodeled and expanded to house functions that have been displaced from the Capitol. The atrium on the north side of the building has been removed to improve building efficiency and security, and to restore views to the Capitol. Approximately 56,000 square feet of additional space will be added to the building. The east wing is anticipated to be completed in the spring of 2018 and the west wing's estimated completion date is in mid-2019.



Major Components of the Capitol Square Project

Other Project Costs

The other \$80 million of the \$299 million available has been allocated to:

- Furnishings, fixtures, and equipment (FF&E).
- Design services and other owner expenses.
- An Owner's Contingency fund to address unanticipated needs for the project.
- Moving, tenant improvements for temporary space, and temporary space leases.

Several State assets have been improved as part of this project, including creation of a parking lot on Pioneer Avenue, remodeling of the Idelman Mansion and the Capitol Hill Building, as well as the relocation and upgrade of a State network center from the Herschler Building to the State Library.

Wyoming Contractor Participation

JE Dunn, the construction manager, has been soliciting bids for all phases of the work. At the end of 2016, contractors residing in Wyoming have received 43 percent of the value of the subcontracts for the Wyoming Capitol Square Project. If contracts requiring expertise in historic restoration specialty trades are removed, then 54 percent of the value of the subcontracts have gone to contractors residing in Wyoming.

Capitol Rehabilitation

Behind the Walls

NOTABLE FEATURES

Overview of Capitol Life Safety Deficiencies

- The Capitol had very little smoke detection, and no smoke evacuation or fire suppression systems. In a fire, occupants would have had less than five minutes to evacuate the building safely.
- Fire and smoke could have spread quickly throughout the building, because there were no reliable smoke and fire partitions to separate one space from the other.
- Exit signs were not installed throughout the building and no emergency power source was provided for the emergency lighting systems.
- Many parts of the building and the site were not ADA-compliant.

Capitol Building System Deficiencies

- The existing heating, ventilation and air-conditioning (HVAC) system was comprised of equipment and distribution systems that had exceeded their useful life and failed frequently, damaging the building fabric. Many parts for the antiquated HVAC system were no longer available and had to be made in-house.
- 25-percent of the Capitol had no heating and cooling capability, including the attic and Dome, leading to condensation and degradation of building fabric in this area.
- The entire electrical system was obsolete, considered hazardous, and in need of replacement. Wiring inside of conduit was old and brittle, insulation on the wires had deteriorated significantly, and the wiring did not meet current codes.
- The existing system was overburdened and struggled to keep pace with current technological demands.
- The Capitol lacked modern information technology systems, including robust audio/visual capabilities.
- The building's plumbing and steam systems were badly corroded. Water and sewer pipes suffered frequent leaks causing substantial damage.



Capitol Rehabilitation

Building Infrastructure

NOTABLE FEATURES

Building Infrastructure Cores

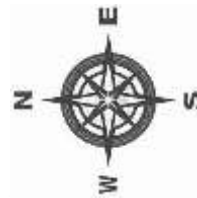
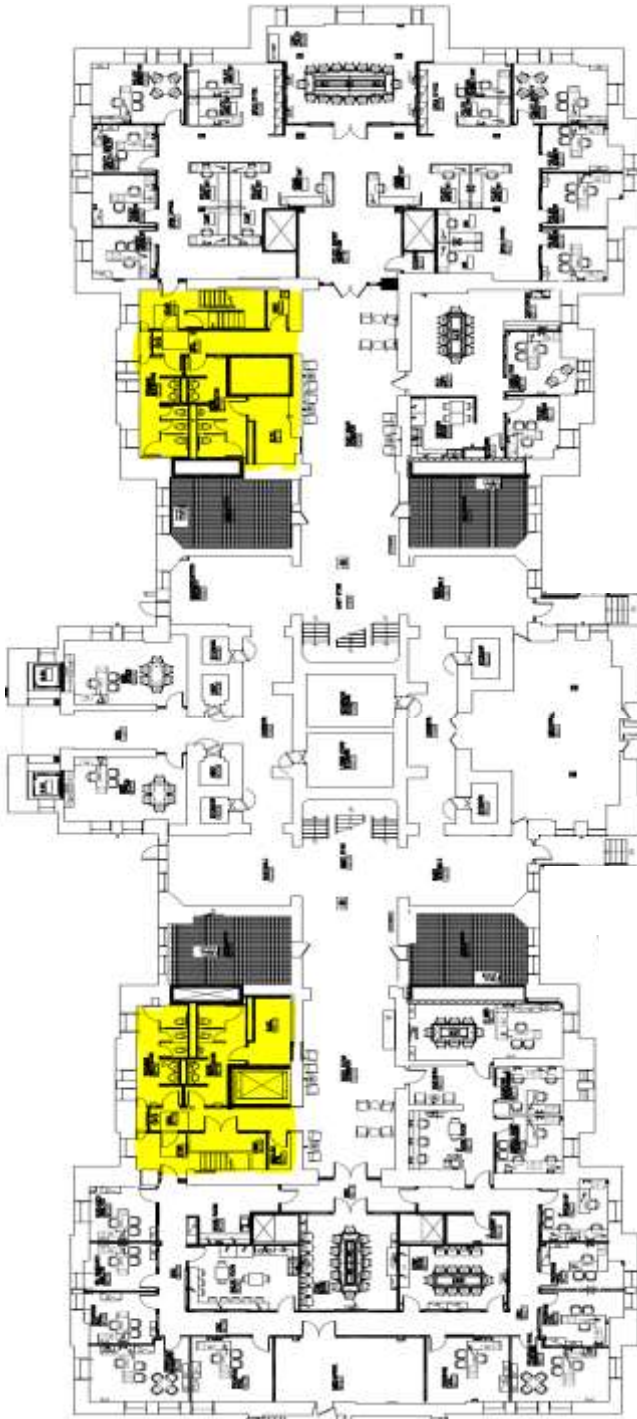
- Addressing the critical infrastructure needs and code-related issues in the Capitol will reduce useable square footage by about 10,000 square feet.
- New building system cores will be located in the northeast and northwest sides of the 1890 sections of the building, extending from the garden level to the roof.
- Building systems will be located in vertical chases and closets next to the elevators.
- There was only one public restroom with three fixtures for women and one public restroom with three fixtures for men, and one public unisex restroom in the Capitol.
- New restrooms will be located in the building cores. Restrooms will be located on every floor on both the east and west sides of the building.
- After the rehabilitation, there will be six public women's restrooms with 18 fixtures and six public men's restrooms with 18 fixtures located in the building core.

Relocation of East and West Elevators

- The existing elevator locations narrowed the corridors outside the Chambers and public galleries, impeding ADA access and made it difficult to evacuate crowds.
- The existing elevators had exceeded their useful life and needed to be replaced. The east elevator was no longer operable prior to the start of construction.
- The elevators were not large enough to fit an ambulance gurney.
- The east and west elevators will be moved out of the historic, monumental corridors into the building cores.

Interior Staircases

- The internal staircases on the north side of the House and Senate Chambers that connect the third-floor galleries to the Chambers will extend to the garden level after the restoration, providing a second means of egress in an emergency.
- Extending these staircases allowed for the removal of the unsafe and unattractive exterior fire escapes on the north side of the building.



Highlighted areas represent locations of building infrastructure cores on the northeast and northwest side of the Capitol. These cores are located on every floor of the building.

Public restrooms, new elevators, an additional staircase, and vertical chases for mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems will be located within these building system cores.

Capitol Rehabilitation

Building Infrastructure

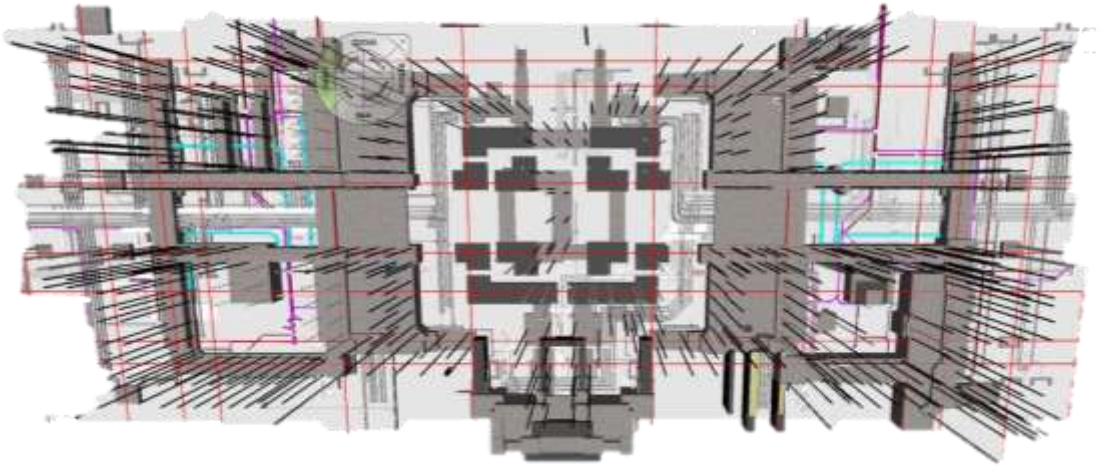
NOTABLE FEATURES

Mechanical, Electrical, and Plumbing Systems

- Prior to this project, the mechanical, electrical, and plumbing (MEP) systems were modified and expanded to accommodate for failing systems and occupant needs. Ceiling heights were dramatically lowered through the addition of suspended ceiling tiles to hide pipes, wire, and ductwork.
- After years of modifications and changes, the result consisted of a series of outdated pipes, wires, and mechanical ductwork that ran throughout the Capitol in a haphazard fashion.
- As part of the rehabilitation of the Capitol, new MEP systems have been organized in four vertical chases from the garden level through the attic, removing the outdated piping and ductwork above the ceiling tiles. The new systems are efficiently organized in vertical chases, which will be easier to maintain over time.
- New mechanical rooms have been located adjacent to the vertical chases on the garden level of the building to most effectively manage these building systems.

Foundation Underpinning

- Underpinning of the foundation has been completed, which strengthened and stabilized the building, and supports the large mechanical ductwork that now runs beneath the garden level.
- The underpinning process utilized micropiles, which are deep foundation elements constructed using high-strength, small-diameter steel threaded bar. A specialized piece of machinery drilled rods through the soil to provide additional structural support for the foundation. As rods were installed, grout was pumped into the hole to encase the rod and create the final micropile of between 8 to 12 inches in diameter and were drilled down 30 to 40 feet.
- The rods and grout were left in place to stabilize the ground and to improve the load-bearing capacity of the building. This allows the new mechanical systems to run under and around the existing foundation footings.



Schematic of Micropile Locations Below the Capitol



Small Drilling Rig Used to Install Micropiles to Underpin Capitol Foundation



Excavation Work to Install MEP Systems Below the Garden Level







View of MEP Systems Underneath Garden Level of Capitol



View of Below-Grade Excavation Work in West Wing of Garden Level



View of Vertical Chase From the Second Floor of the Capitol



Installation of MEP Systems in Vertical Chase in Progress

Capitol Restoration

Honoring the Building's History

NOTABLE FEATURES

Historic Restoration Work

- Demolition is complete inside the building. The removal of the suspended ceiling tiles revealed coffered ceilings, crown moldings, picture rail, and decorative paint.
- The full height of windows have been restored, allowing more light into the building, and arched doorways that were previously covered have been exposed.
- The invasive work necessary to upgrade mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems revealed these treasures and allows restoration of these historic features.

Ornate Decorative Painting Discovered

- Extensive decorative paint has been discovered on walls and ceilings in historic chambers, offices, and monumental corridors in the 1888 and 1890 sections of the Capitol. These discoveries date back to original construction of the building.
- The most historic rooms and corridors were painted in a style called trompe l'oeil, which means to “fool the eye.” This style of painting created an illusion of a three-dimensional effect through use of highlights and shadows in the painting process.





**Historic Door with Ornate Hardware
Found on Third Floor of Capitol**



**Entrance to Capitol Extension Connecting
the Capitol to the Herschler Building**



Decorative Paint Found on Original Ceiling in the 1890 Section of the First Floor



The historic photograph above shows trompe l'oeil decorative paint, which had been used in the monumental corridors in the 1888 section of the Capitol. A design rendering of the decorative paint is shown below.



Capitol Garden Level

Historic Entrances Reclaimed

NOTABLE FEATURES

Entrances to the Building and to the Connecting Tunnel (Capitol Extension)

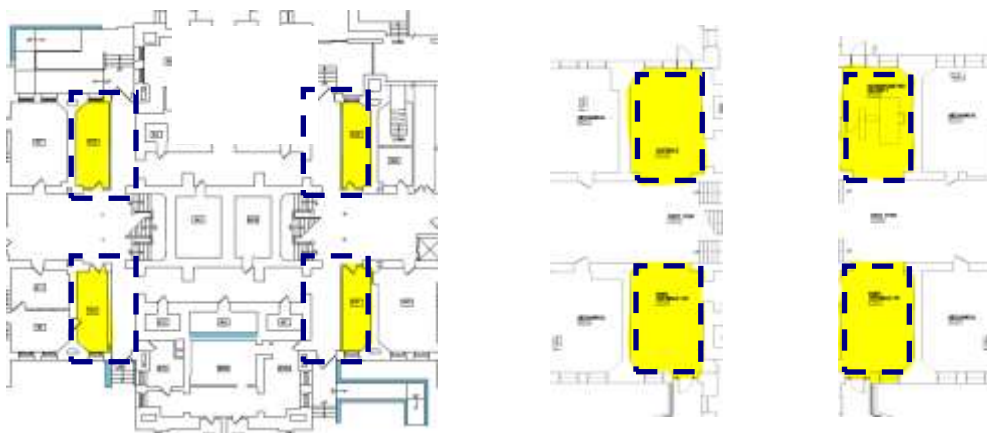
- The four entrances to the garden level have been opened to their historic dimensions, providing a more welcoming entrance for individuals entering the building. The historic dimensions are twice as big as the previous entrances.
- The corridor that leads from the center of the north side of the garden level to the tunnel connecting the Capitol to the Herschler Building has been widened by about four feet to its historic width, creating an inviting path to the remodeled and expanded Capitol Extension. Arched openings in this corridor have been restored.
- Exhibit space will be included in the garden level corridors.

Historic Renovation Work

- There are several examples of historic arches in the garden level that have been exposed through the removal of the suspended ceiling tiles.
- The vault doors throughout the garden level were retained for their historic value.
- The ceilings on this floor were dropped well below historic levels. The historic ceiling heights have been restored to reclaim the grandeur of this space.

Layout of Space

- The Governor's policy staff will be relocated from the Herschler Building to the Capitol and will be housed in the east wing of the garden level. This allows for all the Governor's staff to be located together in the Capitol.
- Legislative Service Office staff will be moved from the east side of the garden level to the west side of the garden level to accommodate the relocation of the Governor's Office policy staff.
- Public restrooms will be located in the building infrastructure cores on the northwest and northeast side of the garden level.



The image above on the left shows the previous configuration of garden-level entrances with small non-historic rooms highlighted that narrowed the entrances. The image above on the right shows the larger entrances after the non-historic walls were removed.



Capitol First Floor

Elected Officials & Meeting Rooms

NOTABLE FEATURES

Formal Offices for Each Elected Official

- The Secretary of State, Auditor, and Treasurer will each be provided with two formal offices next to the Rotunda. These offices will be housed in the historic 1888 locations for these positions.
- The Superintendent of Public Instruction will also be provided with an office on the northeast side of the Rotunda, bringing this statewide elected official into the building for the first time in recent history.

Governor's Office

- The Governor's Office will be located on the east wing of the Capitol on the first floor and the garden level. The office will be connected by an internal staircase. This change brings all the Governor's staff together in the Capitol.
- A new ceremonial conference room will be located on the south side of the Governor's Suite for events such as bill signings. This room is located in the same space that originally housed the State Library in 1890. Ornate decorative columns and coffered ceilings will be restored in this room to replicate the historic finishes.

First Floor Public Spaces

- One of the primary project goals of the project is to create larger meeting rooms, and two large public meeting rooms seating approximately 50 audience members will be located on the west end of the first floor. These rooms will be available to the elected officials to host events when not in use by the Legislature.
- Public restrooms will be located in the building infrastructure cores on the northwest and northeast side of the first floor.



Decorative column capitals and coffered ceilings were uncovered in the location of the 1890 State Library on the first floor. The red dashed line shows the location of suspended ceiling tiles prior to demolition. The column capital was hidden above the ceiling tiles.

Capitol First Floor

Capitol Rotunda

NOTABLE FEATURES

Skylights and Lay Lights

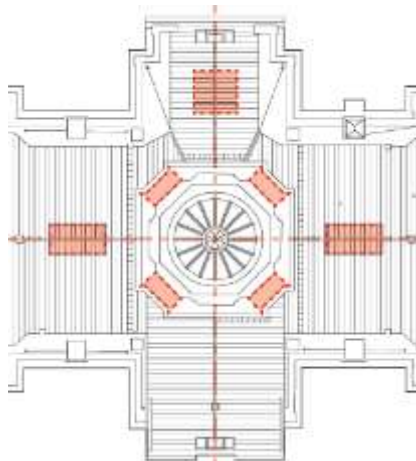
- There were four skylights that historically lit the lay light in the Rotunda. These skylights will be restored to naturally light the lay light during the day.
- Historically, there were skylights and lay lights over the monumental staircases on the east and west side of the Rotunda. These skylights and lay lights will be restored to transmit natural light from the third floor down to the first floor.

Monumental Stair Finishes

- The monumental staircases were historically trimmed in wood, with a runner. These staircases will be restored to their historic finishes.

Repainting of Rotunda

- Due to the invasive infrastructure work taking place throughout the building, all of the interiors will be repainted. The Rotunda will be restored to its 1888 decorative trompe l'oeil paint finishes.



Locations of Historic Skylights in Rotunda



Design Rendering of Historic Trompe L'oeil Decorative Paint in Rotunda

Capitol Second Floor

House and Senate Chambers

NOTABLE FEATURES

Restoration of Windows on East Side of House Chamber

- Three windows that existed on the east side of the House Chamber, but were filled in when the House Chamber was expanded in the 1970s, will be restored.

Historic Paint in Chamber

- Based on the invasive infrastructure work that will take place to address life safety, building system and code-related issues, the building will need to be repainted. The historic paint schemes from 1917 will be applied in the House and Senate Chamber.

Chamber Corridor Windows

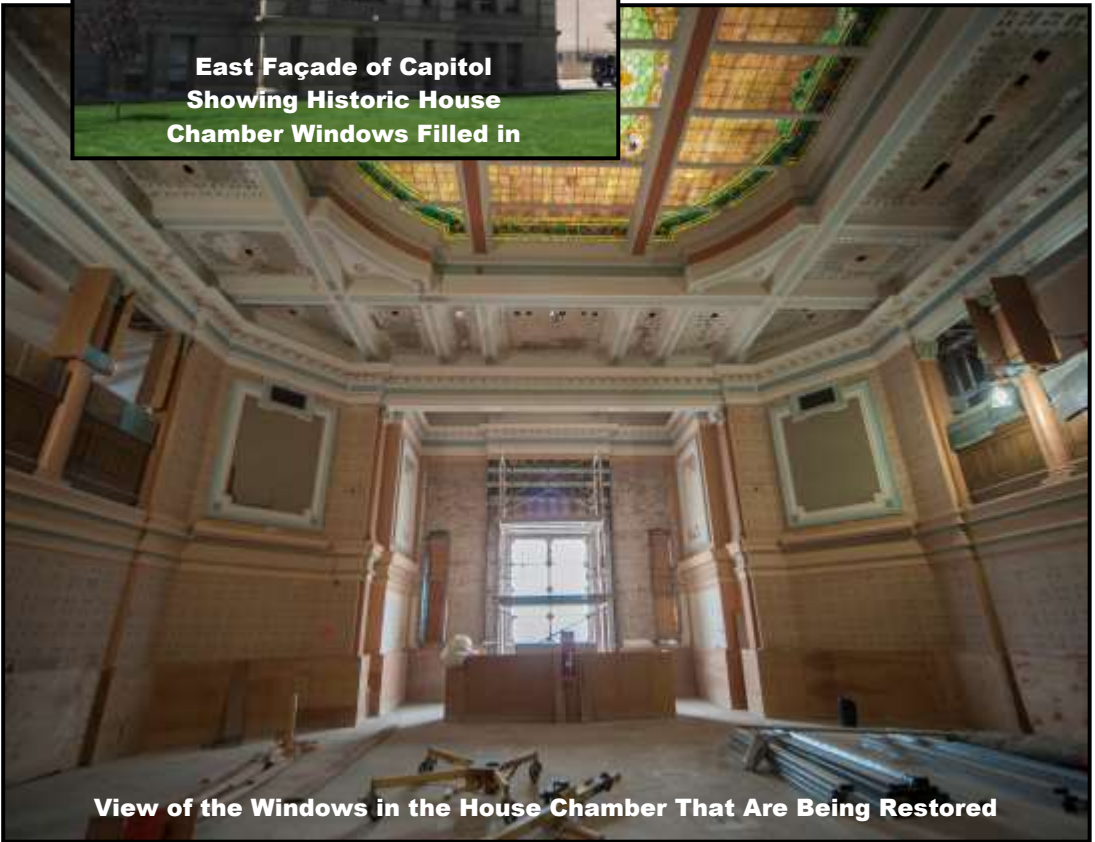
- Over time, the north and south Chamber corridors were reduced to create larger offices, blocking the windows that formerly lit the space. These corridors have been restored to their historic dimensions, flooding the Chamber hallways with light.

Chamber Services

- In addition to the restrooms that will be located in the building infrastructure cores on the northwest and northeast side of the second floor, each Chamber will also have two unisex restrooms on the north side of the building.
- Break rooms will be located on the south side of the House and Senate Chamber lobbies, accessible from inside of the chambers.



**East Façade of Capitol
Showing Historic House
Chamber Windows Filled in**



View of the Windows in the House Chamber That Are Being Restored

Capitol Second Floor

1888 Historic Spaces

NOTABLE FEATURES

Restoration of the Territorial House Chamber/Historic Supreme Court Chamber

- The 1888 Territorial House Chamber, which was later occupied by the Supreme Court in 1890, is being restored. The room is located on the north side of the Rotunda on the second floor in the location of the former LSO main office.
- The chamber has been returned to its original size by eliminating a partition wall and reclaiming the two-story volume and public balcony.
- Original features in this room included extensive trompe l'oeil decorative painting and a stained glass lay light and chandelier that were most recently located in Room 302. Natural light will be provided by the historic skylight which will be restored.
- This magnificent room will become the largest meeting room in the Capitol and will seat approximately 75 members of the public, with restoration of the balcony.
- Restoration of this room helps to accomplish one of the primary drivers of the project to create larger meeting rooms for public participation in policymaking.
- This public meeting room will be available for the State Building Commission, State Loan and Investment Board, and State Land Board meetings of the statewide elected officials when not in use by the Legislature.
- The 1889 Constitutional Convention was held in this room. The Capitol's National Historic Landmark status is attributed to the suffrage debates that occurred here, making it one of the most historically significant chambers in the country.

Opening the Territorial Council Chamber

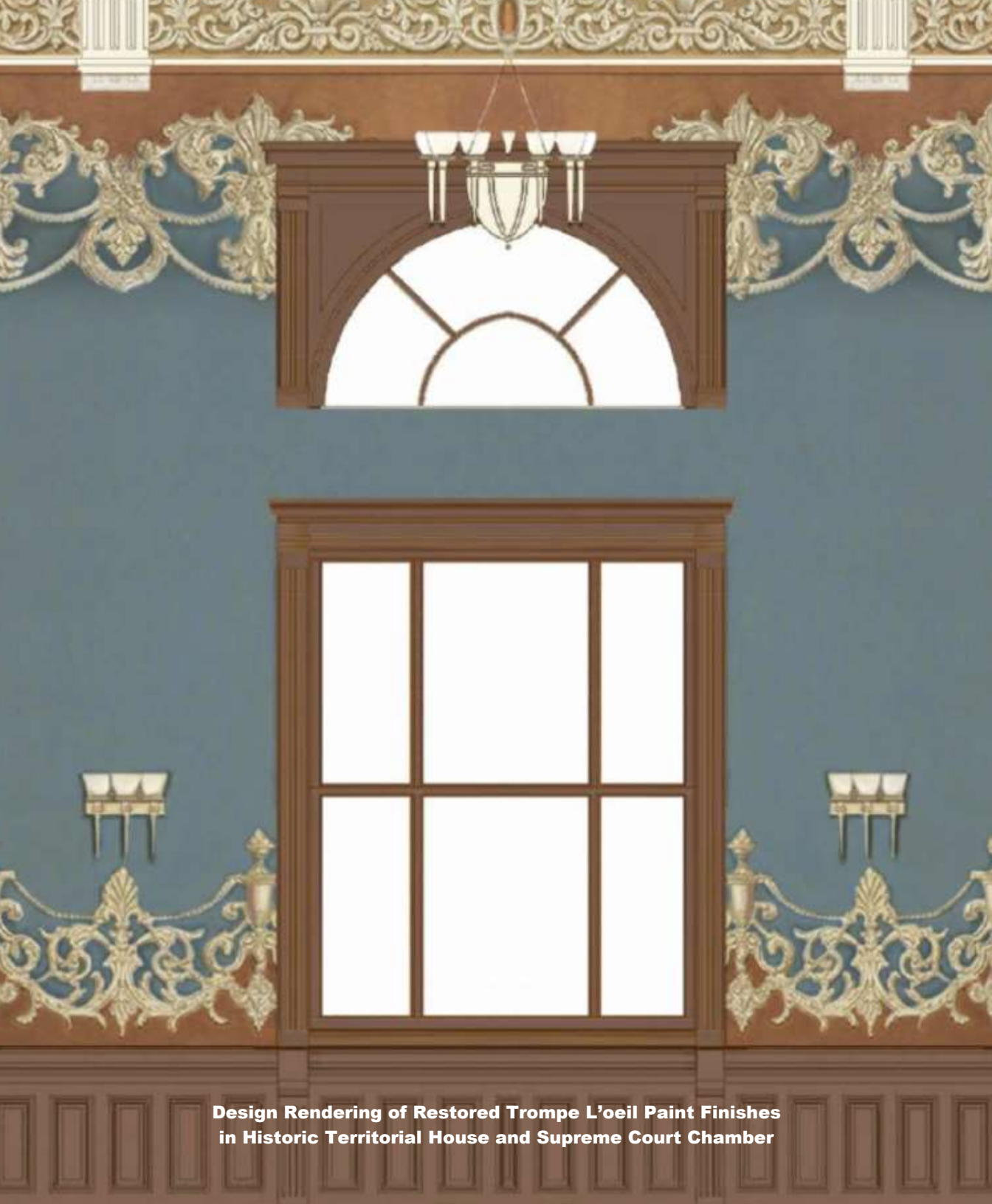
- The 1888 Territorial Council (Senate) was located in the room that was most recently occupied by the Joint Appropriations Committee on the south side of the Rotunda on the second floor.
- This room will house the Legislative Service Office main office, so it will be more accessible to the public year-round.
- The doors into this room will be open for the public to enjoy the view down Capitol Avenue to the historic train depot and will include a legislative research library.



View of the historic two-story 1888 Territorial House and 1890 Supreme Court Chamber after demolition of the floor that divided the space for many years



**Original Trompe L'oeil Decorative Paint
Discovered in the Historic Chamber**



**Design Rendering of Restored Trompe L'oeil Paint Finishes
in Historic Territorial House and Supreme Court Chamber**

Capitol Third Floor

House and Senate Galleries

NOTABLE FEATURES

Gallery Corridors

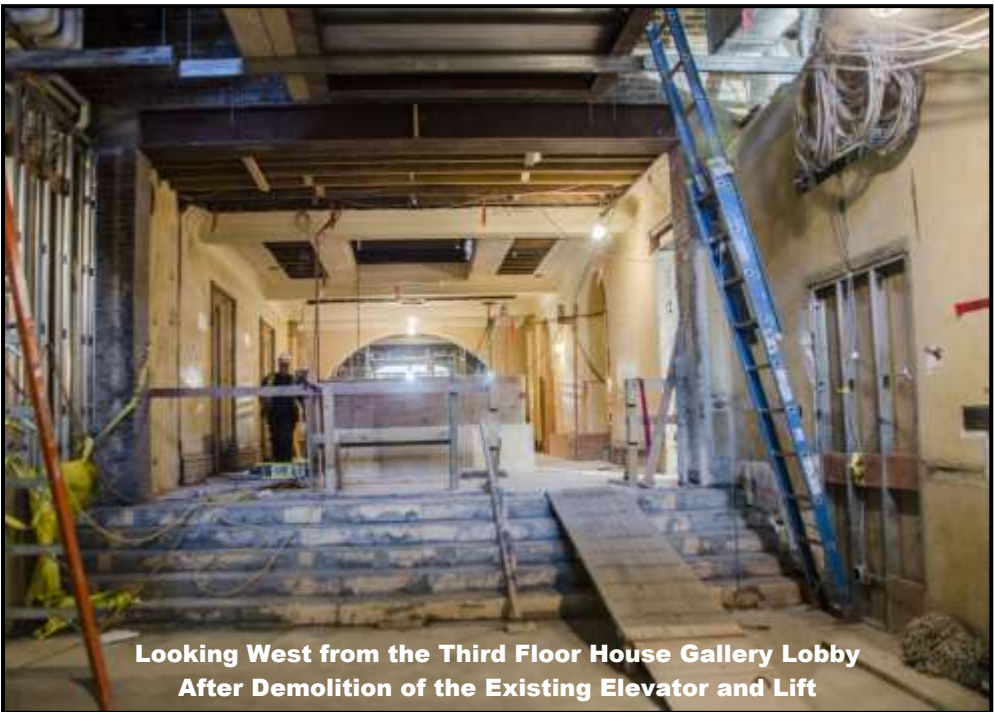
- The corridors on the north and south side of the House and Senate galleries have been restored to their historic configuration, filling each gallery with natural light.
- Extraneous steps and uneven floors have been removed from the House and Senate galleries to reduce tripping hazards.
- The platform bench seating in the House Gallery has been removed and theater seating will be added to provide safer and more comfortable seating for the public.

House and Senate Gallery Lobbies

- Restoring the skylights and lay lights in the third-floor gallery lobbies will naturally light these public spaces.
- The House and Senate receptionists will be located in the third-floor lobbies to provide information to the public located in the gallery.
- The House and Senate gallery lobbies have been opened up with the removal of the non-historic elevators, which will allow for improved egress from the galleries.
- Public restrooms will be located in the building infrastructure cores on the northwest and northeast side of the House and Senate third-floor gallery lobbies.



**The Elevator and Lift Narrowed Egress
Through the Corridor to the House Gallery**



**Looking West from the Third Floor House Gallery Lobby
After Demolition of the Existing Elevator and Lift**

Capitol Third Floor

Corridor & Meeting Rooms

NOTABLE FEATURES

Reinstallation of Skylights and Lay Lights

- There were originally 15 skylights washing the third floor in daylight. The Chamber skylights were reopened in 2009, and nine other skylights are currently being reinstalled above the Rotunda, the monumental staircases, and the gallery lobbies.

Removal of Elevators from Corridors

- The former elevator locations narrowed the corridors outside the public galleries, impeding ADA access and making it difficult to evacuate crowds.
- Removal of the elevators has created an open corridor, providing a visual connection from the House Gallery Lobby to the Senate Gallery Lobby.

Elevator Access to Upper Level of Third Floor

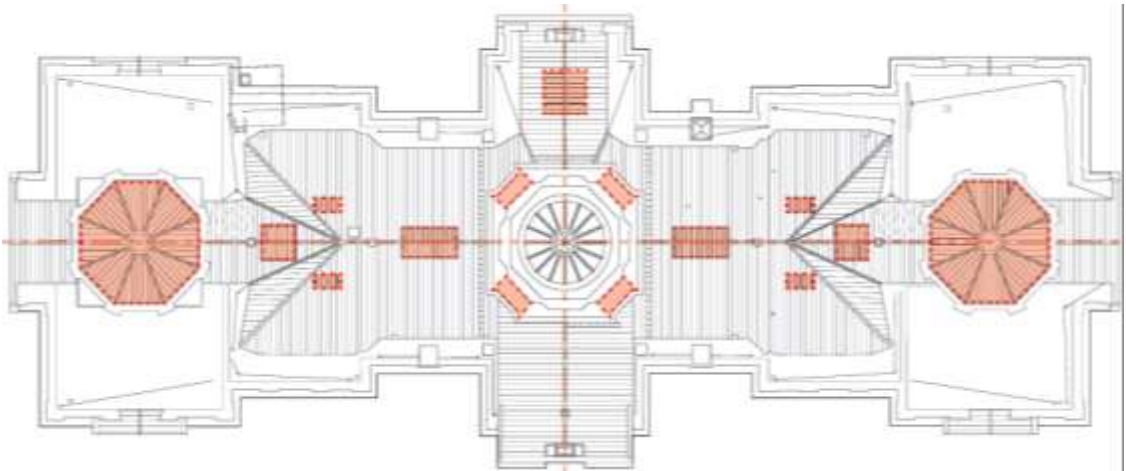
- The new, relocated elevators will include access to the upper-level of the third floor, eliminating the need for the lift that existed outside of the House Gallery Lobby. This change will allow the public to access the upper level of the third floor from either the east or the west elevator without use of a separate lift.

Relocation of Joint Appropriations Committee (JAC)

- The JAC will be moved up to the third floor in former Room 302. Relocation to this space provides two doors in and out of the committee room, allowing for safer egress. More members of the public can be accommodated in this room.
- The original 1888 vaulted ceiling will be restored in the meeting room. The room also originally contained extensive decorative paint on the ceiling.

Public Balcony of Historic Supreme Court Chamber

- The north side of the Rotunda will house a public balcony that provides additional seating for the two-story public meeting room below. The installation of this balcony has restored the original design of the historic Territorial House Chamber, which became the Supreme Court Chamber in 1890.



Locations of Historic Skylights



**Historic Photograph of Room 302 with
Decorative Paint on Vaulted Ceiling**

Capitol Exterior

Building Envelope

NOTABLE FEATURES

Removal of Non-Historic Material

- The exterior fire escapes were slippery in the winter, making quick evacuation difficult and dangerous. The fire escapes have been removed and internal staircases will be added, restoring the historic façade of the north side of the Capitol.
- The glass enclosures on the northeast and northwest garden level entrances have been removed and the stone that was damaged by the enclosures will be repaired.
- The metal windows on the Capitol and are being replaced with wood windows designed to match the historic windows that had been removed in previous building campaigns. The new windows will be more energy efficient than the old windows.

Repair and Replacement of Sandstone

- There were areas throughout the exterior, where the sandstone was loose and posed a life-safety hazard or did not shed water properly. These stones will be replaced. Cracks, spalls and voids, along with blistering, delamination, and erosion were also identified and are being addressed as part of the restoration.
- The sandstone for the restoration efforts was mined at a quarry near Rawlins, Wyoming. Most of the original stone used the Capitol was mined at this quarry in the late 1880s. The current quarry owner, the Anschutz Corporation, allowed the State of Wyoming to harvest the stone for free.

Entablature and Dome and Drum Metal Work

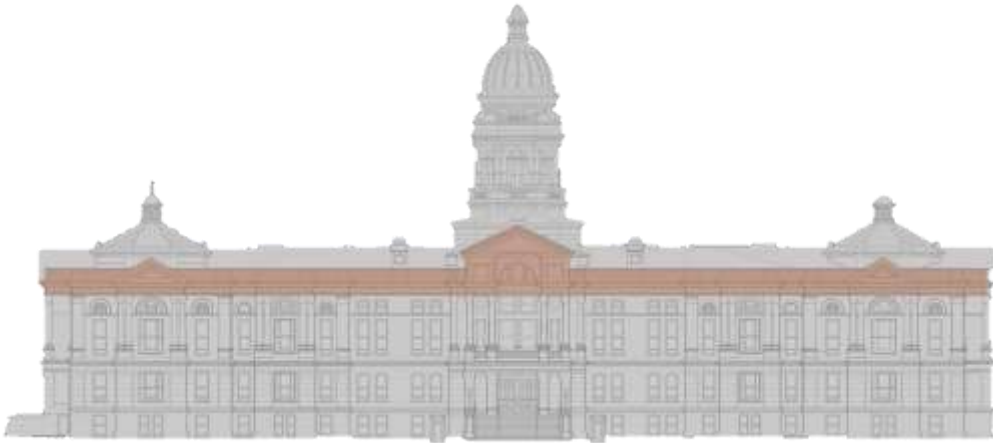
- The entablature, cornice, and pediments at the top of the Capitol exterior are made of metal, not stone. The existing material, most of which is original to the building, is failing and is currently being repaired or replaced.
- Extensive work is needed on the dome and drum of the Capitol to repair and replace many of the failing materials. Scaffold erection for this work is currently underway.



Loose Original Sandstone on Capitol



Sandstone Harvested from Historic Quarry Near Rawlins



The Metal Entablature on the Capitol was Severely Degraded





**Metal Failure on the Dome and Drum Caused
Water to Leak into the Building**

Capitol Extension

Focus on Public Amenities

NOTABLE FEATURES

Public Meeting Rooms

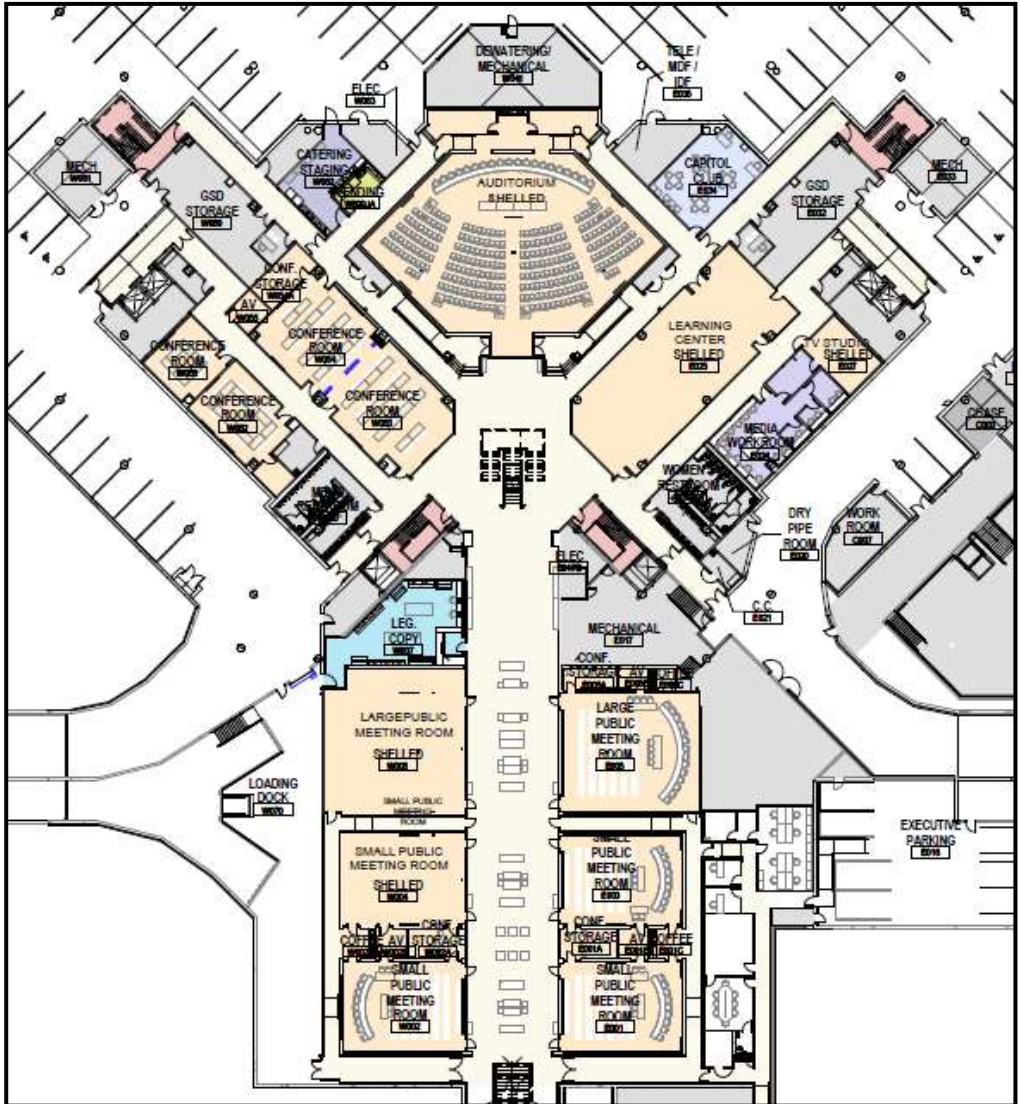
- Six large public meeting rooms will be located on the south end of the Capitol Extension (tunnel that connects the Capitol to the Herschler Building).
- Four of the meeting rooms will seat 75 members of the public, plus committee members and staff.
- Two of the meeting rooms will seat 100 members of the public, plus committee members and staff.
- An auditorium seating almost 300 people is planned for the north end of the Capitol Extension. This area is not planned for completion as part of the project, due to budget constraints.
- Conference rooms and a catering kitchen can be reserved for public use.

Student Learning Center

- An area for a large Student Learning Center will be located on the north end of the Capitol Extension and will serve as a classroom for Wyoming school students who travel to the Capitol. This area is not planned to be completed currently.
- School buses used to drop children off on busy Capitol Avenue. The school bus drop-off will be relocated on the north side of the Herschler Building in the existing driveway off 26th Street to provide a safer environment for loading and unloading. Students will enter the Student Learning Center from this location.

Visitor Center

- A future Visitor Center is planned for the Capitol Extension and the drop-off for tour buses will be in the driveway on the north side of the Herschler Building.
- Exhibits are planned throughout the space to highlight citizen participation in government, Wyoming history, and building architecture. The exhibits are currently not funded as part of this project.



Design Sketch of Below-Grade Capitol Extension



Stairs to Garden Level of Capitol from Capitol Extension Meeting Rooms



Meeting Rooms and Seating Areas in the Capitol Extension

Large Public Meeting Rooms in the Capitol Extension Will Replace the Undersized and Crowded Committee Rooms in the Capitol



Herschler Building

Remodel and Expansion

NOTABLE FEATURES

The Atrium Has Been Removed

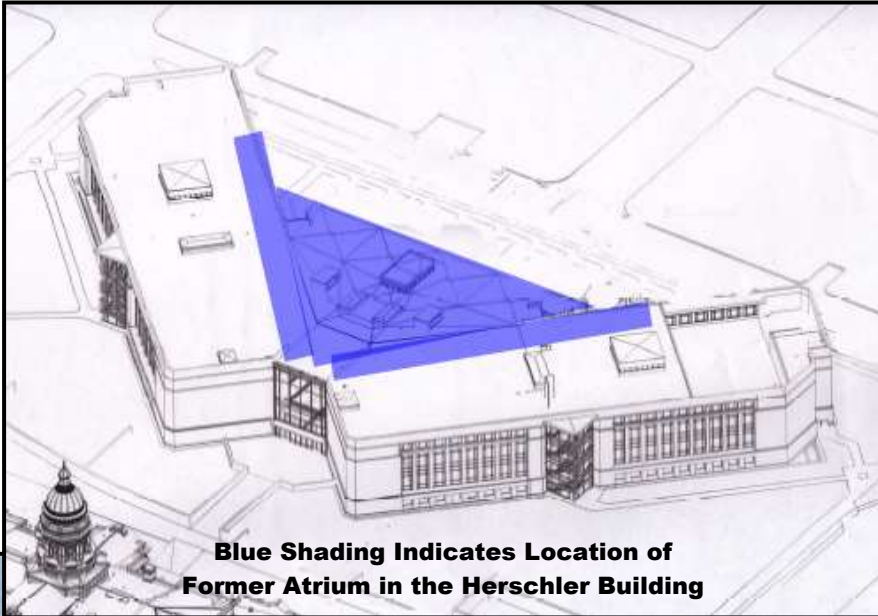
- Removal of the atrium will reduce noise traveling through the building.
- Removal of the atrium will reduce heating and cooling costs.
- Removal of the bridges that connect the two wings will increase security in the building by creating enclosed office suites.
- More light will be available into the offices on the north side of the building.
- The views to the Capitol from the north side of Capitol Avenue have been restored, along with views into the neighborhood from the north side of the Capitol.

The Building Will be Reconfigured

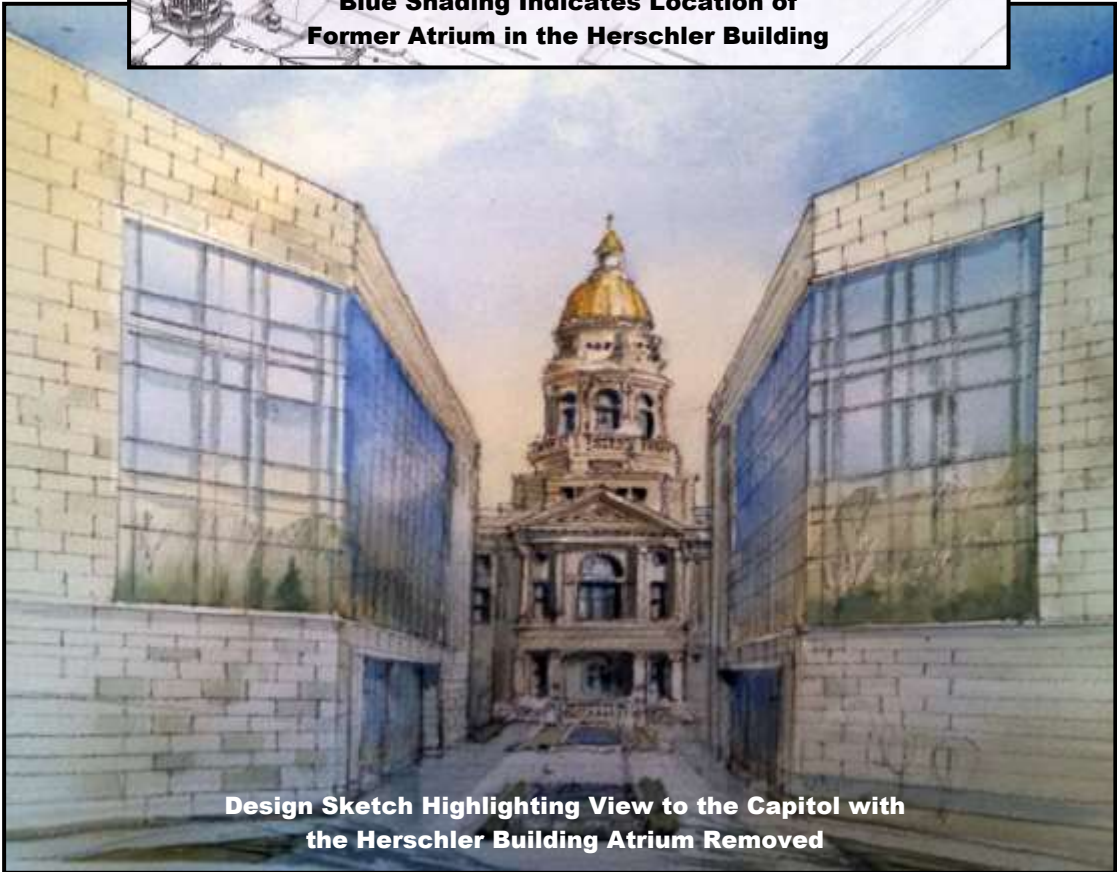
- New entries are being added on the north and south sides of the center of each wing to provide more efficient access into the building and to elevators and restrooms.
- The new configuration will reduce pedestrian traffic through unrelated agency space and increase the square footage that can be used to house employees.
- New internal staircases are being added adjacent to the existing elevators and new elevators are being installed on the south side of the east wing.

The Building Will be Remodeled

- The mechanical distribution system is being replaced. The lighting and electrical systems in the building are also being replaced.
- The restrooms will be remodeled and expanded and plumbing will be replaced.
- Worn-out original finishes are being replaced, including ceilings, carpet, and paint.



Blue Shading Indicates Location of Former Atrium in the Herschler Building



Design Sketch Highlighting View to the Capitol with the Herschler Building Atrium Removed

New Herschler Building Exterior

- The exterior of the Herschler Building will be replaced to address major maintenance issues, including water infiltration, corrosion, wall gaps, and rotting window blocks.
- The failing exterior is being replaced with building elements that better relate to the scale of the Capitol and that will be more complementary to the Capitol.

Expansion of the Herschler Building to the South

- Replacing the aged-out exterior provided the opportunity to enlarge the footprint of the building 15 feet over existing slab foundations that held planting beds that leaked into the underground garage and needed to be removed.
- The imposing, windowless south-facing walls will be replaced with offices that overlook the Capitol. This area provides the additional space and proximity to the Capitol needed for elected officials' staff, legislative committee chairmen, and legislative session staff.
- The needed replacement of the exterior building envelope and the availability of existing foundations provided the opportunity to expand the building by approximately 56,000 square feet of usable space.



Design Rendering of the New Exterior of the Herschler Building



New Steel Framing for Expansion of Herschler Building to the South



Site Work and Landscaping

NOTABLE FEATURES

Cooling Tower and Transformer Relocation

- The cooling tower on the northeast side of the Capitol creates noise and mist on the Capitol grounds. Moisture from the tower has degraded the stone on the Capitol.
- The generator, transformer, and associated switchgear on the northeast side of the Capitol pose a security risk and detract from the appearance of the Capitol grounds.
- These systems will be relocated to the Central Utility Plant and to the fourth floor of the east wing of the Herschler Building.

Plaza Redesign

- The plaza between the Capitol and Herschler Building has a significant amount of concrete. Much of this concrete will be removed to create a park-like setting.
- The roof of the tunnel connecting the two buildings has significant deterioration and will be replaced, creating the opportunity to light the space with skylights.
- The drives on the north side of the Capitol will be removed to increase security and the amount of green space in between the Capitol and Herschler Building.

Better Wayfinding on Site

- New sidewalks that replicate the historic walks will create diagonal pathways for easier access to the Capitol and the new central entrances of each wing of the Herschler Building.
- The removal of the Herschler Building atrium opens the grounds to the neighborhood, making the space more inviting to the public.



Existing Cooling Tower, Generator, and Transformer Will Be Moved



The Grounds Between the Herschler Building and Capitol Will Have Less Concrete and More Grass

Central Utility Plant

Relocation and Expansion

NOTABLE FEATURES

Serves Five State Buildings

- The central utility plant (CUP) supplies mechanical and electrical service to five State buildings. The systems in the CUP have reached the end of their life cycles and require extraordinary maintenance to keep them operating.
- The existing CUP lacks sufficient, serviceable space for proposed systems. Expanding the footprint of the CUP allows installation of modern systems, as well as room for future expansion.
- Relocating the CUP allows for additional space needs to be met in the tunnel connecting the Capitol to the Herschler Building.



Excavation Work to Prepare for New Central Utility Plant



Early Morning Concrete Pour for Foundation of the New Central Utility Plant

Follow the progress of the Capitol Square Project:

www.Wyomingcapitolsquare.com

Follow the Project on Facebook:

www.facebook.com/WyomingCapitolSquare

Find meeting information for the Oversight Group
on Capitol Rehabilitation and Restoration:

www.wyoleg.gov

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