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# 2002 Long Range Development Plan

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**University of California, Los Angeles**

**February 2003**

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# CONTENTS

<b>Chapter I</b>	<b>Executive Summary .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Chapter II</b>	<b>The Planning Context .....</b>	<b>3</b>
	A. Background and Introduction .....	3
	B. Existing Student Enrollment and Campus Population .....	3
	C. Academic and Ancillary Programs .....	6
	1. Academic Program .....	6
	2. Ancillary Programs .....	6
	D. Grounds and Buildings .....	11
	1. Development under the 1990 LRDP .....	14
	2. Open Space and Landscape .....	15
	3. Circulation .....	19
	4. Utility Infrastructure .....	19
	5. Renovation, Rehabilitation, and Seismic Upgrades .....	20
	6. Environmental Sustainability .....	20
	E. Campus-Community Interface .....	21
<b>Chapter III</b>	<b>The Long Range Development Plan .....</b>	<b>23</b>
	A. Projected Student Enrollment and Campus Population .....	23
	1. Relationship Between Full-Time-Equivalent (FTE) and Headcount Students for UC Enrollment Planning .....	24
	2. Student Enrollment .....	24
	3. Campus Population .....	25
	B. Campuswide Program Development Needs .....	26
	1. Academic Program .....	27
	2. Ancillary Programs .....	28
	C. Campuswide Development Objectives .....	28
	1. Academic Objectives .....	29
	2. Physical Objectives .....	29
	3. Operational Objectives .....	30
	D. Campus Land Use Zones and Proposed Development Allocations .....	30
	1. Botanical Garden Zone .....	34
	2. Bridge Zone .....	36
	3. Campus Services Zone .....	38
	4. Central Zone .....	40
	5. Core Campus Zone .....	42
	6. Health Sciences Zone .....	44
	7. Northwest Zone .....	46
	8. Southwest Zone .....	48
	E. Environmental Policy and Approval Process .....	50
<b>Appendices</b>		
Appendix A	UCLA Academic Program Structure	
Appendix B	List of Buildings by LRDP Zone as of 2001–02	

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## Tables

Table 1	Student Enrollment (On and Off Campus, Three-Quarter Average Headcount) .....	4
Table 2	Campus Population (On Campus Only) .....	5
Table 3	Number of Students Housed in University-Owned or Private-Sector Housing .....	8
Table 4	Development Allocation by LRDP Zone, 1990 to 2001–02 .....	15
Table 5	Projected Student Enrollment (On and Off Campus) .....	25
Table 6	Regular Session On-Campus Population .....	26
Table 7	Summer Session On-Campus Population .....	27
Table 8	Proposed Development Reallocation by LRDP Zone .....	31
Table 9	Botanical Garden Zone Existing and Proposed Development .....	34
Table 10	Bridge Zone Existing and Proposed Development .....	36
Table 11	Campus Services Zone Existing and Proposed Development .....	38
Table 12	Central Zone Existing and Proposed Development .....	40
Table 13	Core Campus Zone Existing and Proposed Development .....	42
Table 14	Health Sciences Zone Existing and Proposed Development .....	44
Table 15	Northwest Zone Existing and Proposed Development .....	46
Table 16	Southwest Zone Existing and Proposed Development .....	48

## Figures

Figure 1	Regional Map .....	12
Figure 2	UCLA Campus Map .....	13
Figure 3	UCLA Open Space Areas .....	17
Figure 4	Campus Land Use Zones .....	32
Figure 5	Botanical Garden Zone Built Environment .....	35
Figure 6	Bridge Zone Built Environment .....	37
Figure 7	Campus Services Zone Built Environment .....	39
Figure 8	Central Zone Built Environment .....	41
Figure 9	Core Campus Zone Built Environment .....	43
Figure 10	Health Sciences Zone Built Environment .....	45
Figure 11	Northwest Zone Built Environment .....	47
Figure 12	Southwest Zone Built Environment .....	49

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The University of California is directed by the Master Plan for Higher Education in California to provide instruction in the liberal arts and sciences and professional education in Law, Medicine, Veterinary Medicine, and Dentistry. It is also assigned exclusive responsibility for doctoral education in most disciplines and is designated as the primary state-supported academic agency for research.

UCLA's mission within this context is to offer teaching, research, and service programs of the highest quality to serve the needs of the Los Angeles region, the State of California, and the nation.

The UCLA Long Range Development Plan (LRDP) is the comprehensive land use plan that guides physical development of the campus to support its teaching, research, and public service mission. The LRDP identifies institutional and development objectives, and delineates campus land use zones. It also estimates the new building space proposed for each zone.

The previous LRDP, which was adopted in 1990 (1990 LRDP), proposed a total of 3.71 million gross square feet (gsf) of new development. It also established parking and vehicle trip generation limits while planning for an essentially stable student enrollment between 1990 and its planning horizon of 2005–06.

In accordance with the Master Plan for Higher Education, which guarantees access to the University of California for the top 12.5 percent of California's public high school graduates, all the University

campuses are now having to plan to increase enrollments to meet the anticipated demand for public higher education that will result from a projected increase in the number of high school graduates over the next decade. Both the State Legislature and the Governor, through his Partnership with the University of California, expect much of the growth to be accommodated by expanding summer enrollment; accordingly, State funds have been provided to support summer instruction.

UCLA was asked to plan to accommodate an increased enrollment of 4,000 full-time-equivalent (FTE) students through 2010. As the increased enrollment would exceed the student enrollment projections described in the 1990 LRDP, this update (the "2002 LRDP") and preparation of a new Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is being undertaken in compliance with Section 21080.09 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

This LRDP considers on-campus population growth for both the regular session and the summer session. It addresses the existing program space needs and those associated with the enrollment growth within the remaining approved physical development capacity in the 1990 LRDP, which is approximately 1.71 million gross square feet. At the same time, the 2002 LRDP continues the 1990 LRDP planning horizon from academic year 2005–06 to 2010–11,<sup>1</sup> while maintaining the same limits on parking spaces and vehicle trips as established in 1990.

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<sup>1</sup> While the planning horizon for the 2002 LRDP is anticipated to be 2010–11, the LRDP could continue beyond that year, provided that the development allocation, vehicle trip, and parking limits are maintained.



# THE PLANNING CONTEXT

## A. BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION

UCLA’s mission is to offer teaching, research, and service programs of the highest quality to serve the needs of the Los Angeles region, the State of California, and the nation. The UCLA Long Range Development Plan (LRDP) is the comprehensive land use plan that guides the physical development of the campus to support its teaching, research, and public service mission. It identifies institutional development objectives, delineates campus land use zones, and estimates the net new building space proposed for each zone.

The LRDP, adopted in 1990, identified eight land use zones and proposed net new development of 3.71 million gross square feet (gsf) over a 15-year planning horizon through academic year 2005–06. The 1990 LRDP also adopted a parking space limit of 25,169 spaces and a vehicle trip generation limit of 139,500 average daily vehicle trips, while planning for an essentially stable student enrollment and providing for a small growth in the overall campus population.

In accordance with the Master Plan for Higher Education, which guarantees access to the University of California for the top 12.5 percent of California’s public high school graduates, the University is now having to plan to increase enrollments to meet the anticipated demand for public higher education that will result from a projected increase in the number of high school graduates over the next decade. This growth is anticipated as a result of several converging demographic factors in California that collectively

increase the per capita demand for a college education. These factors include a substantial projected population growth and a relative increase in the proportion of college age students as the children of the post-World War II baby boom reach college age.

Accordingly, UCLA was asked to plan to accommodate an increased enrollment of 4,000 full-time-equivalent (FTE) students through 2010. As the increase would exceed the student enrollment projections described in the 1990 LRDP, this update (the “2002 LRDP”) and preparation of a new Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is being undertaken in compliance with Section 21080.09 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

This Chapter provides the existing context for consideration of the proposed growth in student enrollment as it relates to the implementation status of the 1990 LRDP. The following elements are included: Existing Student Enrollment and Campus Population; Academic and Ancillary Programs; Grounds and Buildings; and the Campus-Community Interface.

## B. EXISTING STUDENT ENROLLMENT AND CAMPUS POPULATION

Student enrollment at UCLA is discussed in this LRDP in terms of student *headcount* enrollment, or the number of individual students registered at UCLA. While the campus operates 365 days a year, the academic calendar consists of the *regular session*

(fall, winter, and spring *three-quarter average*) and *summer session* (twelve weeks). Enrolled students may be *undergraduate* (individuals seeking a bachelors or equivalent degree) or *graduate and professional* (individuals seeking a masters or doctoral level degree or a professional degree such as law, management, or medicine). Enrollment is further categorized into *general campus* and *health science* programs. Table 1 displays the total student headcount enrollment in comparison with the projections provided in the 1990 LRDP for the regular session.

locations and students studying abroad. Staff and academic employees who work at off-campus locations and outside normal business hours are also excluded from the on-campus population.

On-campus population figures are adjusted to reflect the fact that all students, faculty, and staff who may be on campus at some time will not be on campus simultaneously on any given day. This is because weekday attendance patterns for students and employees vary due to class and teaching schedules, vacations, sabbaticals, and weekend employment.

**Table 1**  
**STUDENT ENROLLMENT**  
**(ON AND OFF CAMPUS, THREE-QUARTER AVERAGE HEADCOUNT)**

	1990 LRDP		
	1988-89 Baseline	2005-06 Projection	2001-02 Baseline <sup>1</sup>
<b>General Campus</b>			
Undergraduate	23,029	22,300	24,742
Graduate and Professional	7,908	8,760	7,329
<i>Subtotal</i>	<u>30,937</u>	<u>31,060</u>	<u>32,071</u>
<b>Health Sciences</b>			
Undergraduate	62	50	21
Graduate and Professional	3,675	3,669	3,827
<i>Subtotal</i>	<u>3,737</u>	<u>3,719</u>	<u>3,848</u>
<b>Total Enrollment<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>34,674</b>	<b>34,779</b>	<b>35,919</b>

1. This estimate was developed in summer 2001 to begin the 2002 LRDP planning process and establish a baseline year for the environmental analysis.

2. Includes off-campus health science students and students studying abroad.

Source: UCLA Analysis and Information Management, 2002

The *on-campus population*, or the number of individuals either enrolled or employed on-campus (represented by headcount), consists of students, academic employees, and staff employees. Students make up the largest headcount group, followed by staff and academic employees. The on-campus student population excludes off-campus students, such as medical interns and residents assigned to other

Due to these variations, the number of enrolled and employed individuals on campus on any given weekday is less than the total number of people enrolled and employed. The *average weekday population* adjusts the total on-campus population to represent the average number of people (students and employees) physically on-campus on any given weekday.

*Other Individuals* comprise the remaining component of the average weekday population. This category includes medical center patients; conference and event participants; volunteers; gallery, museum, library, and recreation facility visitors; vendors; and construction workers.

The existing on-campus population, in comparison with the 1990 LRDP projections, is shown in Table 2.

While the total existing on-campus population and estimated average weekday population are less than

the 1990 LRDP projections, as shown in Table 2, the on-campus student headcount has risen slightly above the 1990 LRDP projection as the campus endeavored to meet the State Legislature's request to begin accommodating additional students.<sup>2</sup>

Summer enrollment was not discussed in the 1990 LRDP but is considered in Chapter III of this LRDP. A description of the projected student enrollment and campus population growth for the regular and summer sessions, through 2010–11 is also provided in Chapter III.

**Table 2  
CAMPUS POPULATION  
(ON CAMPUS ONLY)**

	1990 LRDP		
	1988-89 Baseline	2005-06 Projection	2001-02 Baseline <sup>1</sup>
<b>Regular Session Headcount (3-quarter average)</b>			
Students Enrolled <sup>2</sup>	33,433	33,562	34,310
Academic Employees <sup>3</sup>	4,619	5,405	5,342
Staff Employees <sup>4</sup>	14,198	16,540	14,703
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,250</b>	<b>55,507</b>	<b>54,355</b>
<b>Average Weekday Population</b>			
Students, and Academic and Staff Employees <sup>5</sup>	43,400	46,985	46,080
Other Individuals <sup>6</sup>	10,335	11,445	10,588
<b>Total</b>	<b>53,735</b>	<b>58,430</b>	<b>56,668</b>

1. This estimate was developed in summer 2001 to begin the 2002 LRDP planning process and establish a baseline year for the environmental analysis.
2. Includes total general campus and health science enrollment; excludes off-campus health science students, evening employees, and students studying abroad.
3. Includes faculty and other teaching and academic staff and Emeriti; excludes sabbatical leaves, off-campus assignments, and student employees (teaching assistants and interns and residents that are included in the enrolled student category).
4. Includes non-academic career, casual and contract/per diem employees; excludes off-campus assignments, evening employees, and student employees (that are included in the enrolled student category).
5. Adjusted for varied class and teaching schedules, vacations, sick leave, absences from campus and other less than full-time work or study schedules.
6. Average weekday numbers of Medical Center clinical and affiliated faculty, patients, visitors and volunteers; pre-school and elementary school children; other campus visitors and volunteers; vendors; and construction workers.

**Source:** UCLA Analysis and Information Management, 2002

<sup>2</sup> An Addendum to the LRDP EIR, adopted by the UC Board of Regents in November 2001, demonstrated that an increase of one to three percent of student enrollment above the 2005–06 projections could be accommodated without modifying the conclusions of the analyses contained in the 1990 LRDP Final EIR.



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## C. ACADEMIC AND ANCILLARY PROGRAMS

### 1. Academic Program

The academic structure of UCLA includes the College of Letters and Science with five divisions (Humanities, Life Sciences, Physical Sciences, Social Sciences, and Honors and Undergraduate Programs); seven general campus professional schools (Education and Information Studies, Engineering and Applied Science, Law, Management, Public Policy and Social Research, Arts and Architecture, and Theater, Film and Television); and four health sciences professional schools (Dentistry, Public Health, Nursing, and Medicine). In addition, there are a number of established interdepartmental and organized research units, as well as many other less-structured interdisciplinary programs. Additional information regarding UCLA's academic program structure is provided in Appendix A of this LRDP.



Libraries are an essential part of the academic program, and provide information service to the campus, the University, and the community. The

UCLA library system includes the Powell College Library, the Young Research Library, and many disciplinary libraries, including Arts, Biomedical, Law, Management, Music, four Science and Engineering Libraries, the Southern Regional Library, University Archives, and special collections.

University Extension is the continuing education component of the academic program. Extension classes are held in main campus facilities primarily during evening and weekend hours.

### 2. Ancillary Programs

To support the academic program, UCLA administers essential ancillary programs including administration, affiliated units, childcare, student housing, the medical enterprise (hospitals and community clinics), recreation, student affairs, transportation and parking services, public arts programs, and the Corrine E. Seeds University Elementary School.

#### ■ *Administration*

General administration determines policy and provides campuswide services and operations. It includes business and administrative services, computing and communication services, transportation and parking services, community safety, environmental services, facilities management, human resources, capital programs, external affairs, and the Chancellor's office.

#### ■ *Affiliated Units*

Affiliated units are those that operate under governance that is separate from the campus administration. Affiliated units serving the campus



and community include Associated Students UCLA (ASUCLA), the Faculty Center, and the University Credit Union. Over the last decade, expansion of Ackerman Union has provided much needed space to enhance ASUCLA programs.

#### ■ *Childcare*

Quality childcare is important to the recruitment and retention of graduate students, faculty, and staff. UCLA Child Care Services is currently licensed to provide day care for 265 pre-school children.

#### ■ *Student Housing*

The consistently high cost of real estate in Los Angeles continues to pressure the University to provide affordable and accessible housing for students, which is an important factor in their recruitment and in the quality of their educational experience. Also, provision of campus-accessible housing continues to be an important factor in reducing private vehicle trips and vehicle miles traveled to address regional traffic issues.

The 1990 LRDP incorporated the 1990 Student Housing Master Plan (SHMP) that provided for the continuing development of on-campus student

housing to enhance the educational experience for students and continue the evolution of UCLA from a commuter to a residential campus. The primary goal of the 1990 SHMP was to house approximately 50 percent of UCLA student enrollment in a combination of university-owned housing or private-sector housing within one mile (or walking distance) of campus by 2005. In academic year 2000–01, approximately 46 percent of the campus student enrollment was accommodated. With completion of the Southwest Campus Student Housing and Parking project, which began construction in 2002 to provide approximately 2,000 beds on campus for single graduate and upper division students, the 2005 goal of the 1990 SHMP will be met.

Despite the notable success in planning for and meeting student housing needs, several current and anticipated challenges face the campus housing program. Among these is the planned increase in enrollment through 2010–11, which will have a measurable impact on the demand for, and use of, campus housing resources. In academic year 2000–01, the campus began a consultative process to assess and develop a plan to address the anticipated increase



in housing demand into the next decade. The Student Housing Master Plan, dated March 2001, sets new housing goals for the campus to address student housing demand through 2010.

As shown in Table 3, by 2010–11, the campus seeks to accommodate the housing needs of approximately 58 percent of student enrollment, thereby continuing the evolution of UCLA from a commuter to a residential campus. Table 3 presents the total number of students currently housed in university-owned and private-sector housing within walking distance of campus in relation to the 2005 goals, as well as the proposed 2010 goals.

### ■ *Medical Enterprise*

The UCLA medical enterprise (including inpatient, outpatient, and emergency services) continues to remain a leader in medical education, research, and service. The 1990 LRDP included provision for a new replacement medical center with reassignment of portions of the Center for the Health Sciences to the health sciences professional schools and medical



center clinics. Following the 1994 Northridge earthquake and the assessment of damage to the existing aging facilities, the campus embarked on a comprehensive Academic Health Care Facilities Reconstruction Plan (AHCFRP). That Plan, currently in the first phase of implementation, included construction of a replacement hospital and research laboratory facilities. Upon completion of these replacement facilities, demolition of portions of the existing damaged health sciences facilities will be undertaken. Land area cleared by this demolition would then accommodate a second phase of

**Table 3  
NUMBER OF STUDENTS HOUSED IN  
UNIVERSITY-OWNED OR PRIVATE-SECTOR HOUSING**

	<i>1990 LRDP Goal for 2005</i>	<i>2001-02 Actual</i>	<i>2001-02 Percentage of Students Housed</i>	<i>2010 Goal</i>	<i>2010-11 Estimated Percentage of Students Housed</i>
<b>University Owned<sup>1</sup></b>					
Undergraduate	6,167	8,294	33%	10,390	41%
Graduate/Professional	4,326	1,103	10%	4,109	34%
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>10,493</i>	<i>9,397<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>26%</i>	<i>14,499</i>	<i>39%</i>
<b>Private Sector<sup>3</sup></b>	6,500	7,225	20%	7,225	19%
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,993</b>	<b>16,622</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>21,724</b>	<b>58%</b>

1. Includes students housed in on-campus and University-owned apartments off campus.

2. Excludes 427 postdoctoral scholars living in University-owned apartments.

3. Within walking distance to campus.

Source: UCLA Student Housing Master Plan, 2001

redevelopment for the Center for the Health Sciences. Implementation of the AHCFRP will continue through the planning horizon of this LRDP.



### ■ *Recreation*

The campus places a high value on the preservation of recreation space and recognizes the significant role recreational facilities and programs have in serving the needs of both the on- and off-campus community. Current open recreational areas (fields, courts, and lawn areas) on campus total approximately 36 acres. Major recreational facilities include Pauley Pavilion, Wooden Center, Los Angeles Tennis Center, Drake Track and Field Stadium/Marshall Field, Sunset Canyon Recreation Center, the Sunset Tennis Courts, the Intramural Field, North Athletic Field, Spaulding Field, Easton Stadium, and Sycamore Park.

Several facilities have been enhanced and/or expanded since 1990, providing increased utilization and capacity (e.g., additions to the Wooden Center, creation of Marshall Field for soccer practice inside the Drake running track, FitCenter South [a new fitness facility in the Rehabilitation Center], and a pitch and putt golf area at Sycamore Park). Furthermore, construction of below-grade parking under the North Athletic Field, Wilson Plaza, and the Intramural Field (the latter of which is currently

under construction) has resulted in significant improvements to these facilities (e.g., reduced slopes, improved drainage, and provision of lighting to extend winter utilization into evening hours). Additional recreational facilities, including a fitness center and passive recreational lawn areas, will be provided in the Southwest Graduate Student Housing project, under construction in the Southwest zone. Future recreational facilities are proposed in conjunction with additional undergraduate housing in the Northwest zone, as further described in Chapter III.

### ■ *Student Affairs*

Student Affairs provides an array of programs, services, and educational experiences that promote the academic success of UCLA students and enhance the quality of campus life. The Student Affairs department includes undergraduate admissions, registration, financial aid, career placement and planning, legal services, student programming, community service, Dean of Students, residential life, student health, and psychological services. Over the past decade, several facility improvements envisioned in the 1990 LRDP have allowed for a more effective delivery of student services, including a new student health facility (the Ashe Center); consolidation of some student services in the Strathmore Building; and provision of comprehensive services to international scholars in the Bradley International Center. In addition, completed additions to the Wooden Center and renovation of the Men's Gym (to be renamed the "Student Activities Building") also provide significant improvement to the delivery of student service programs.



### ■ *Transportation and Parking*

In response to the need to develop alternative solutions to the growing transportation problems in the Los Angeles region, UCLA adopted a Transportation Systems and Demand Management Plan (TDM) in 1984. The TDM plan was incorporated into the 1990 LRDP as a cornerstone element intended to enable the campus to limit the supply of parking and the number of average daily vehicle trips. In this regard, the 1990 LRDP Final EIR adopted mitigation measures that committed the campus to (1) no net increases in the supply of parking and (2) a limit in the campus total average daily vehicle trips of 139,500 with an annual reporting requirement to the City of Los Angeles based on vehicle counts conducted each fall when traffic is at the highest level (the “cordon count”). As of 2001–02, the campus average daily vehicle trip generation totaled 121,799, approximately 13 percent below the vehicle trip generation limit adopted in the 1990 LRDP.

Over the past decade, UCLA has funded many off-campus traffic mitigations that have improved traffic conditions surrounding the campus. In addition, the campus has installed an electronic monitoring system

that enables automated counting of vehicles that enter and exit campus driveways and parking facilities. This system, approved by the City of Los Angeles Department of Transportation (LADOT), is used to conduct the annual cordon count submitted to LADOT and provides the campus with an important resource for managing transportation services.

Additional 1990 LRDP EIR mitigation measures required the campus to implement other TDM features in order to reduce the faculty/staff parking rates by 12 percent below the then-current levels, which has been achieved as of academic year 2001–02, along with an average vehicle ridership (AVR) of 1.5 persons per vehicle. Furthermore, the campus has established an extensive no-fee shuttle bus system, utilizing compressed natural gas (CNG) fueled vehicles, which serves the main campus as well as portions of Westwood Village throughout the day and evening hours. Finally, to further support reductions in commuter trips to campus, the 1990 LRDP Final EIR included a commitment to develop additional housing in the Southwest zone, which is currently under construction.

UCLA has one of the most comprehensive TDM programs in the country with the largest vanpool program of any public or private university. During the 18 years of operation, UCLA’s TDM program has remained at the leading edge and has received numerous awards from regional and local agencies, including the South Coast Air Quality Management District. UCLA has achieved, or approved plans toward achievement of, the TDM and housing goals set forth in the 1990 LRDP and has accomplished significant reductions in trip generation over what would have occurred without the TDM plan.

The existing campus parking inventory consists of 21,020 marked spaces and 1,310 stack spaces. Approximately 3,500 additional parking spaces are either under construction or approved in conjunction with the Replacement Hospital, the Intramural Field below-grade parking structure, and the Southwest Graduate Student Housing and Parking project. As these additional parking spaces become available for use, the campus reliance on stack parking operations will reduce accordingly to maintain the campus parking limit of 25,169 spaces adopted in the 1990 LRDP.

As described in Chapter III of this LRDP, with continued implementation of the TDM program, the campus will maintain the same parking and trip generation limits adopted in the 1990 LRDP through the planning horizon for this LRDP, which is academic year 2010–11.

#### ■ *Public Arts Programs*

Cultural programs (theaters, galleries, and museums) serve academic endeavors in applied and performing



arts, as well as the cultural life of the campus and community. UCLA's exceptional public performing and visual arts programs provide an important public service and contribute to Los Angeles' growing recognition as a major cultural center. The campus continues to seek ways to enhance its cultural programs and make them more accessible to the public. Over the past decade, several improvements and/or affiliations have significantly enhanced UCLA cultural programs, including the complete renovation of Royce Hall and provision of new theater venues in conjunction with the renovation of Kaufman Hall (Dance Building) and Broad Art Center (Dickson Hall).

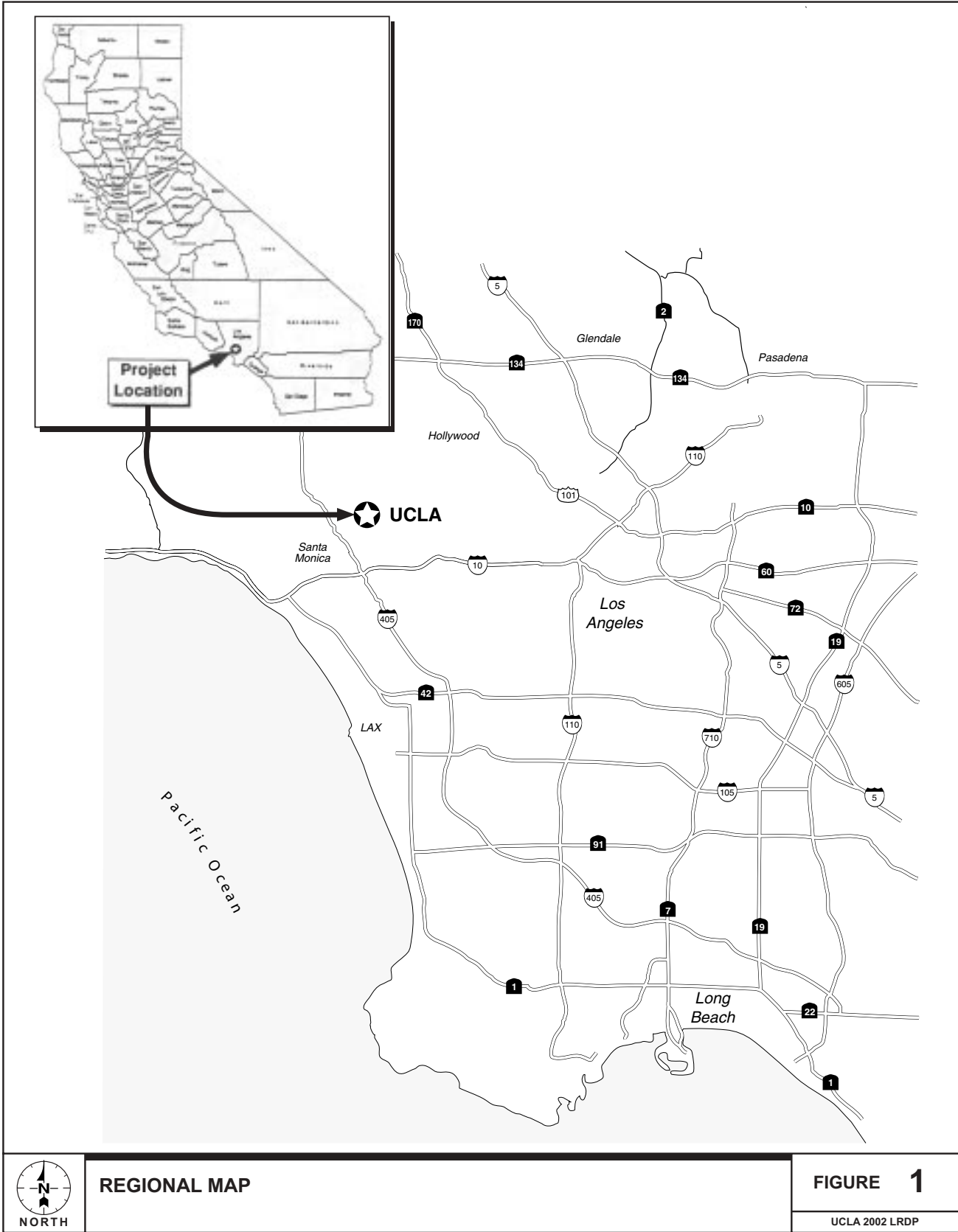
#### ■ *University Elementary School*

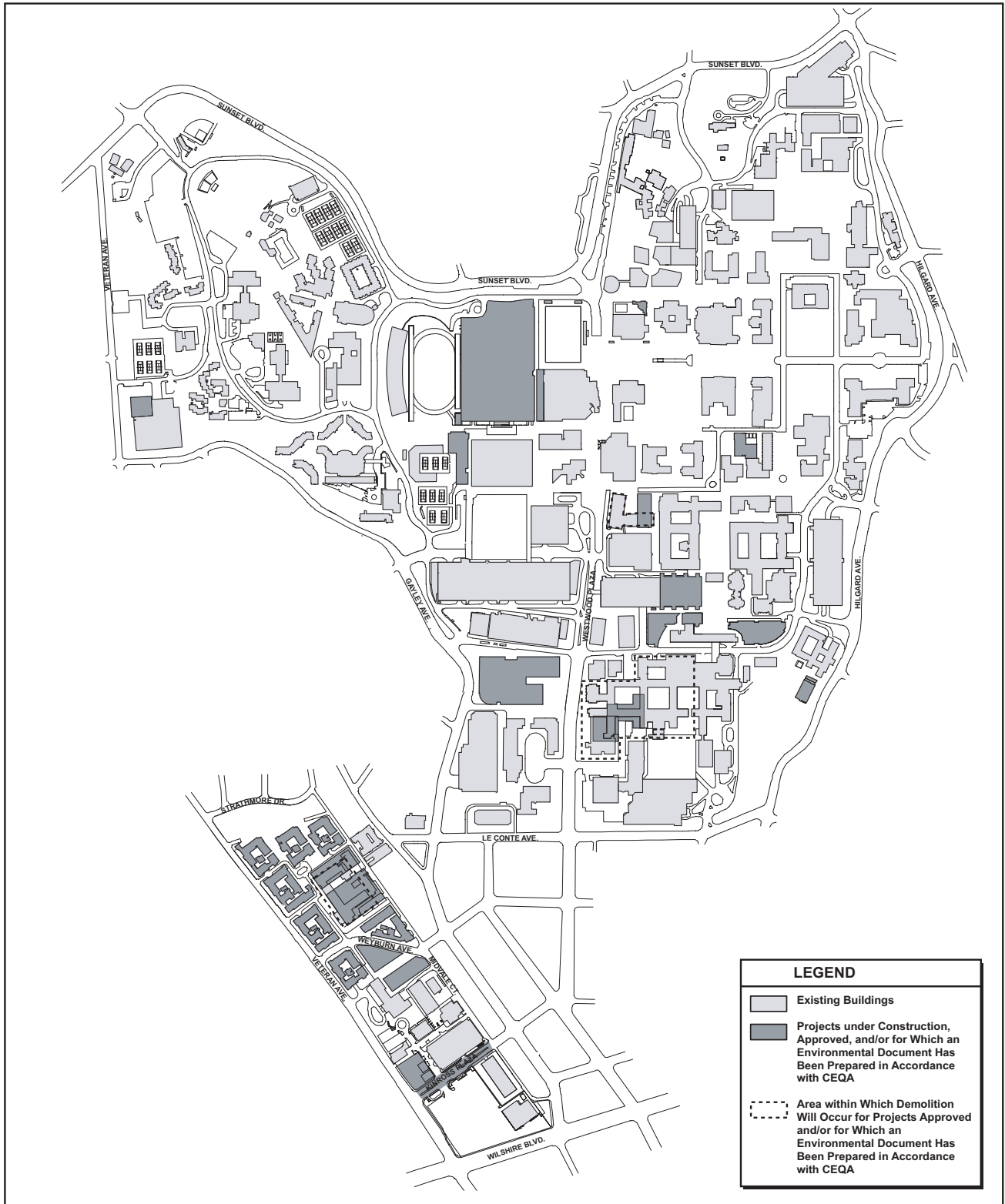
The Corrine E. Seeds University Elementary School, which is located on campus, provides elementary education for approximately 425 children drawn from a wide geographical area spanning the entire Los Angeles Region. In addition, the School provides a teaching and research laboratory for the Graduate School of Education and other related disciplines.

## D. GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS

The 419-acre UCLA campus is located in the Westwood community of the City of Los Angeles, approximately 12 miles from downtown and 6 miles from the Pacific Ocean, as shown in Figure 1. Land uses that surround the campus include private residences and Marymount High School to the north, residential areas to the east, the Westwood Village commercial area to the south, and residential areas and the Los Angeles National Cemetery to the west.

As reflected by Figure 2, the campus area subject to the 2002 LRDP is the main campus, which is bounded





**UCLA CAMPUS MAP**

**FIGURE 2**

UCLA 2002 LRDP



by Sunset Boulevard, Hilgard Avenue, Le Conte Avenue, Gayley Avenue and Veteran Avenue, and the Southwest zone, which is bounded by Midvale Court, Wilshire Boulevard, Veteran Avenue and the privately owned residential parcels immediately south of Strathmore Drive.



Of the total 419 acres, approximately 36 percent (or 152 acres) consists of green space, including landscaped buffer areas surrounding the northern, eastern, and western boundaries of the main campus; landscaped courtyards and plazas; gardens; and recreational areas. The remaining 267 acres accommodate approximately 170 buildings totaling approximately 13.8 million gsf; fifteen parking structures and surface parking lots that provide approximately 21,020 marked parking spaces and approximately 1,310 stack parking spaces (for a campus total of 22,330 spaces); and other paved areas, walkways, and roadways.

## 1. Development under the 1990 LRDP

The 1990 LRDP established eight campus land use zones distinguished by their geography and primary uses. Under the 1990 LRDP, an additional 3.71 million gsf of net new development was proposed. The proposed new development was allocated

among the eight land use zones following an assessment of program needs to address (1) program deficiencies in the amount and type of existing space, (2) technological or functional obsolescence of existing facilities, and (3) planned and unanticipated program changes.

As of 2001–02 approximately 644,000 gsf of this new development has been built; 1.36 million gsf is under construction, approved for construction or demolition, and/or for which an environmental document has been prepared in accordance with CEQA; and approximately 1.71 million gsf remains for future development. Table 4 presents the development allocation under the 1990 LRDP, a summary of the new development (built, under construction, approved, and/or for which an environmental document has been prepared) that has occurred since 1990, and the resulting remaining development allocation by zone. Several zone allocation transfers were adopted in conjunction with project approvals. These transfers occurred primarily to enable construction of staging space, and/or replacement facilities to house programs while existing campus facilities underwent seismic repairs or replacement following extensive damage caused by the 1994 Northridge earthquake.

A list of existing buildings, buildings under construction, and projects approved and/or analyzed in an environmental document is provided in Appendix B of this document.

It is anticipated that existing and future program needs, including those associated with planned enrollment growth, can be accommodated within the 1.7 million gsf of development remaining under the 1990 LRDP through academic year 2010–11.

**Table 4  
DEVELOPMENT ALLOCATION BY LRDP ZONE, 1990 TO 2001-02<sup>1</sup>**

<i>Campus Zone</i>	<i>Allocation under 1990 LRDP as Amended</i>		<i>Development Since 1990</i>			
	<i>1990 Allocation</i>	<i>Amended Allocation<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>Built</i>	<i>Under Construction, Approved, and/or Analyzed in Accordance with CEQA<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>Total Development 1990-2001</i>	<i>Remaining Allocation</i>
Botanical Garden	0	19,100	0	19,100	19,100	0
Bridge	25,000	25,000	0	0	0	25,000
Campus Services	155,000	190,125	190,125	0	190,125	0
Central	125,000	203,975	134,025	69,950	203,975	0
Core	900,000	1,107,000	193,125	610,442	803,567	303,433
Health Sciences	700,000	473,900	15,900	-222,092	-206,192	680,092
Northwest	5,000	5,000	0	0	0	5,000
Southwest	<u>1,800,000</u>	<u>1,685,900</u>	<u>110,960</u>	<u>882,00</u>	<u>992,960</u>	<u>692,940</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,710,000</b>	<b>3,710,000</b>	<b>644,135</b>	<b>1,359,400</b>	<b>2,003,535</b>	<b>1,706,465</b>

1. Net new (less demolition) gross square feet (gsf).
2. Reflects square footage transfers among zones from LRDP Amendments that occurred between 1990 and 2001, as follows: Botanical Garden, +19,100; Campus Services, +35,125; Central, +78,975; Core, +207,000; Health Sciences, -226,100; and Southwest, -114,000.
3. Reflects square footage of projects under construction, and/or approved for construction or demolition, and/or for which an environmental document has been prepared in accordance with CEQA.

Source: UCLA Capital Programs, 2002

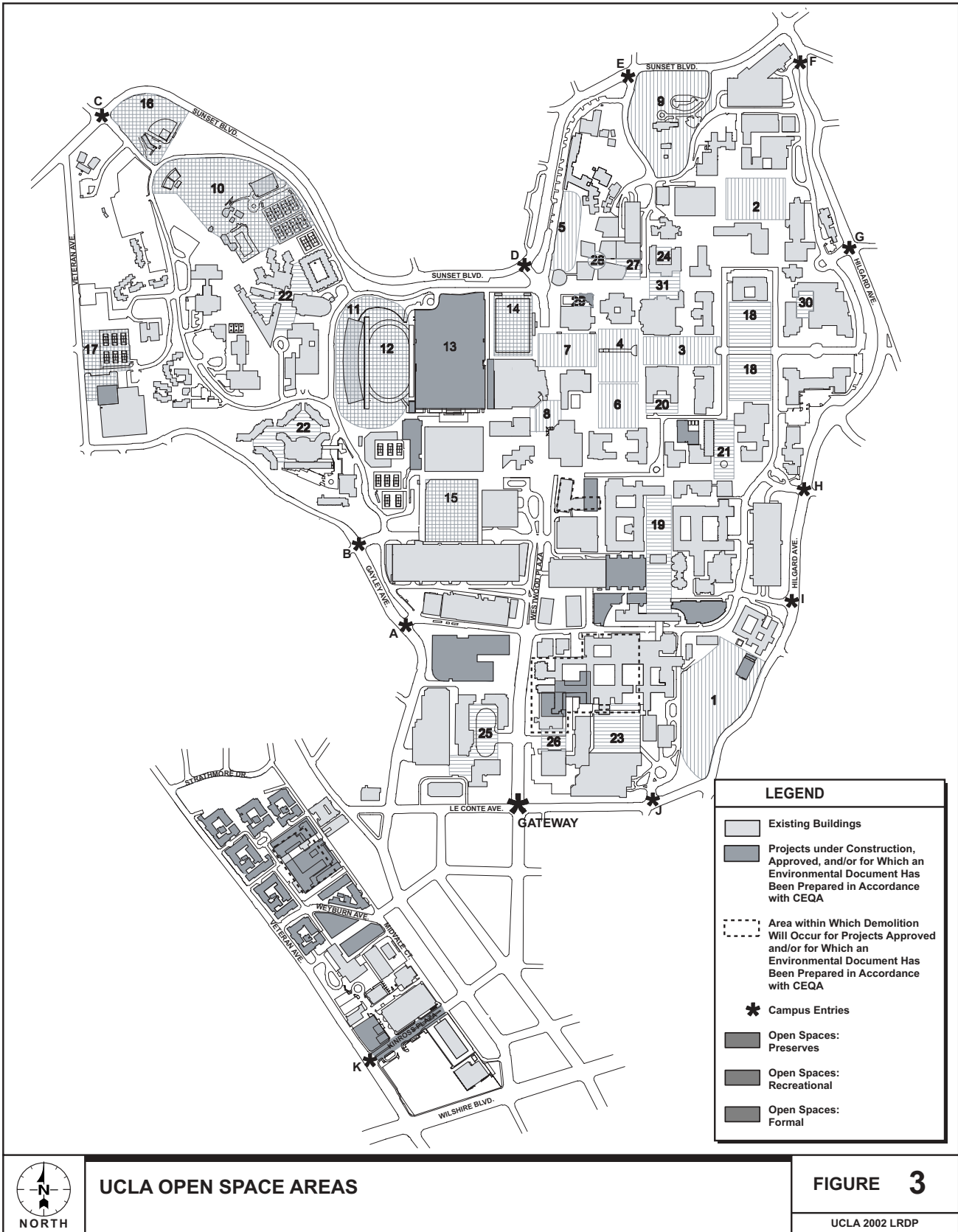
Therefore, the 2002 LRDP does not propose development of additional square footage beyond the remaining approximately 1.7 million gsf already approved under the 1990 LRDP. However, in anticipation of the evolving campus academic and ancillary needs, the approximately 1.7 million gsf would be reallocated among the eight land use zones as presented in Chapter III.

## 2. Open Space and Landscape

Open space is an essential component of the aesthetic and social life of the campus. Of the total campus area of 419 acres, approximately 152 acres (or 36 percent) consists of green space, including landscaped buffer areas surrounding the northern, eastern, and western boundaries of the main campus; open space preserves; landscaped courtyards, plazas, and gardens; recreational areas; and campus entries. All

of the plant life on the UCLA campus has been introduced along with the development of buildings, and the majority of the vegetation consists of non-native rather than native species. The locations of campus open spaces described below are shown in Figure 3.





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## ■ *Preserves*

Several campus open spaces have been developed to an exceptional level of spatial and aesthetic excellence or hold cherished places in campus history and tradition. They include the following:

1. *Mildred E. Mathias Botanical Garden*—Located in the southeast corner of campus, the garden contains approximately 5,000 species of exotic and native plants and provides a unique aesthetic, teaching, and research resource available to the public. This area also provides an important buffer zone between the campus and the residential area to the east.
2. *The Franklin D. Murphy Sculpture Garden*—This area contains one of the world’s premier outdoor collections of sculpture, located in an idyllic setting in the northern Core campus.
3. *Dickson Plaza*—Located in the heart of the campus, Dickson Plaza constitutes the east-west axis of the original Kelham campus plan. It is bordered by some of the oldest and grandest campus buildings, including Powell Library, Haines Hall, Kinsey Hall, and Royce Hall.
4. *Janss Steps*—Janss Steps represent the east-west connection between the north-central entrance to the campus (Sunset Boulevard and Westwood Plaza) and Dickson Plaza.
5. *Stone Canyon Creek Area*—Stone Canyon Creek is a flood control channel west of the Anderson School that contains numerous native and exotic tree species.
6. *Meyerhoff Park*—Meyerhoff Park is a large sloping lawn area that flanks Janss Steps, and is located in the central portion of the main campus west of Powell Library.
7. *Wilson Plaza*—This plaza is the open area above the subterranean parking between Gloria Kaufman Hall and the Men’s Gymnasium (Student Activities Center).
8. *Bruin Plaza*—Bruin Plaza serves as a pedestrian gathering space and accommodates outdoor concerts. The plaza anchors the northern reach

of Westwood Plaza and features the bronze “Bruin Bear” sculpture.

9. *University Residence*—Built and landscaped in 1929, the University Residence is home to the UCLA Chancellor.

## ■ *Recreational Open Areas*

Recreational open areas are important to the health of the campus community and the quality of campus life. Major recreational areas located in the Central and Northwest zones of campus include the following:

10. *Sunset Canyon Recreation Area*—This area provides two pools, picnic/barbecue areas, sand volleyball courts, tennis courts, informal playing fields, and an outdoor amphitheater in a rolling landscape edged with trees.
11. *Drake Track & Field Stadium*—The Drake Track & Field Stadium provides an arena for intramural and intercollegiate athletics and a 400-meter, nine-lane running track.
12. *Marshall Field*—Marshall Field is the turf area located at Drake Track and Field Stadium that is used for various field sports.
13. *Intramural Field*—The Intramural Field is the largest contiguous open recreational area on campus. This 8.5-acre field is located between Drake Track & Field Stadium and the North Athletic Field above subterranean parking that is currently under construction.
14. *North Athletic Field*—The North Athletic Field is located above subterranean Parking Structure 4 and is utilized for intramural and intercollegiate field activities.
15. *Spaulding Field*—Spaulding Field is an athletic practice field, located north of Strathmore Drive.
16. *Easton Stadium*—Easton Stadium is a field for women’s softball practice and competitive events and is located in the Northwest zone.
17. *Sycamore Park*—Sycamore Park includes tennis courts, a pitch and putt golf course, and lawn

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areas available for daytime use. It is located north of the Southern Regional Library Facility.

### ■ *Formal Open Areas*

Other highly valued formal courtyards, plazas, and open spaces include the following:

18. *Dickson Court*—The lawn area bracketed by Perloff Hall to the north and Schoenberg Hall to the south in the Core Campus zone.
19. *Court of Sciences*—This paved and landscaped area is located in the southern portion of the Core Campus zone and is surrounded by science and engineering buildings.
20. *Courtyard South of Powell Library*—This recently developed courtyard, situated between the southern wings of Powell Library, provides a quiet landscaped reading area.
21. *Inverted Fountain*—The inverted fountain is the prominent feature in a large open plaza area located in the Core Campus zone north of Franz Hall.
22. *Sunset Village Plaza and De Neve Plaza*—These plazas are internal courtyards that provide pedestrian linkages between the individual residential halls in the Northwest zone.
23. *UCLA Medical Center Plazas*—The Center for the Health Sciences (CHS) Plaza (above the CHS parking structure) and other courtyards are located within the Health Sciences zone.
24. *Rolfe Sculpture Courtyard*—This courtyard, nestled on the north side of Rolfe Hall, features eleven works in bronze by Robert Graham, an internationally renowned Los Angeles-based sculptor.
25. *UCLA Medical Plaza*—The UCLA Medical Plaza is located amidst the outpatient medical care facilities near the Westwood Plaza and Le Conte Avenue campus entrance in the Health Sciences zone.
26. *Stein Plaza*—The Stein Plaza is a formal entry plaza that serves the Jules and Doris Stein Eye Institute buildings in the Health Sciences zone.
27. *Alumni Plaza*—The Alumni Plaza is a formal hardscape area located on the top level of Parking Structure 5 that provides a connection to the Anderson Graduate School of Management in the Core Campus zone.
28. *Marian Anderson Court*—This formal courtyard is located within the Anderson School complex in the Core Campus zone, and is dedicated to Marian Anderson.
29. *Kaufman Garden Theater*—This outdoor theater with lawn seating is north of Kaufman Hall in the Core Campus zone.
30. *Law School Courtyard*—An outdoor landscaped area with seating for informal gatherings and quiet reading in the Core Campus zone.
31. *Court of Humanities*—A newly created landscape and hardscape area north of Royce Hall in the Core Campus zone.

### ■ *Campus Entries*

Campus entries also function as open areas that interface with off-campus uses and are marked with landscape monuments of brick or stone. As shown in Figure 3, the major entry to the campus from the south functions as a campus “Gateway,” located at the intersection of Le Conte Avenue and Westwood Plaza. Other campus entries include the following:

- A. Charles E. Young Drive South at Gayley Avenue
- B. Strathmore Drive at Gayley Avenue
- C. Bellagio Drive at Sunset Boulevard
- D. Westwood Boulevard at Sunset Boulevard
- E. Royce Drive at Sunset Boulevard
- F. Comstock Avenue at Hilgard Avenue
- G. Wyton Drive at Hilgard Avenue
- H. Westholme Avenue at Hilgard Avenue
- I. Manning Avenue at Hilgard Avenue
- J. Tiverton Drive at Le Conte Avenue
- K. Kinross Plaza at Veteran Avenue (under construction)



### 3. Circulation

The on-campus circulation system is organized to facilitate on-campus travel, separating vehicles from pedestrians as much as possible. The system limits automobile traffic to the peripheral loop road (Charles E. Young Drive) and access to parking lots and structures. Roads in the central portion of campus are limited to emergency and service vehicles and to provide access for disabled persons. Well-developed pedestrian pathways continue to be enhanced in conjunction with new development to improve way-finding and safety. For example, an extension of Bruin Walk, the main east-west pedestrian route, was provided in conjunction with a recently completed student housing project in the Northwest zone. Similarly, in association with the Southwest Graduate Student Housing and Parking project in the Southwest zone, a major enhancement to the Westwood Village street grid system is underway to provide an extension of Kinross Avenue across Parking Lot 32, with a phased traffic signal at the newly formed intersection of Kinross and Veteran Avenues.

The campus provides an extensive shuttle bus system (utilizing CNG fueled vehicles) that serves the main campus as well as portions of Westwood Village throughout the day and evening hours.

### 4. Utility Infrastructure

The utility infrastructure and distribution system (i.e., electricity and gas, heating and cooling, water, sanitary sewer, storm drain, telephone and telecommunications, and waste disposal) that serves the campus is continually evaluated and upgraded in conjunction with proposed development in order to ensure adequate facilities and services. Ongoing resource conservation programs have reduced campus water consumption, electricity and gas demand, and solid waste generation over the past decade. In the early 1990s, the Energy Systems Facility (Chiller/Cogeneration) was completed. It currently provides between 75 and 80 percent of the campus electricity needs, as well as steam and chilled water to heat and air condition campus buildings. In addition, a Thermal Energy Storage System, completed in 2002, improves the efficiency and effectiveness of the campus cooling system by storing chilled water produced during the night when electrical demand is lower to provide air conditioning for campus buildings during the day.

The campus has also continued upgrades to electrical distribution systems and campus fire alarm systems, and improved telecommunication connectivity systems around the campus. A street lighting upgrade program and walkway lighting improvement program have significantly improved efficiency and effectiveness of nighttime campus lighting.

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## 5. Renovation, Rehabilitation, and Seismic Upgrades

Campus facilities require renovation and renewal as obsolescence and normal aging of building and utility infrastructure (e.g., plumbing, mechanical, and network technology) systems become apparent. Disciplines with sophisticated research requirements, such as those found in the physical and life sciences, have increasing difficulty in supporting instruction and research activities in technologically obsolete space and constrained facilities. Therefore, ongoing renewal and upgrade of existing facilities is a continuing need. A seismic structural correction program has been underway since the mid-1980s and was accelerated when the 1994 Northridge Earthquake caused significant damage to a number of campus structures.

## 6. Environmental Sustainability

The concept of environmental sustainability addresses the need to maintain or sustain natural resources such that the needs of the present can be met without compromising the needs of future generations. The Governor's Executive Order D-16-00, which became effective August 2, 2000, establishes a State sustainable building goal to "site, design, deconstruct, construct, renovate, operate, and maintain State buildings that are models of energy, water, and materials efficiency, while providing healthy, productive, and comfortable indoor environments and long-term benefits to Californians." This approach treats an entire building as one system, recognizing that individual building features, such as lighting, windows, heating and cooling systems, and control systems, need to be designed as a coherent



whole. Additionally, certain systems can be implemented more efficiently on a campuswide scale (e.g., the Campus Chiller/Cogeneration (ESF) Facility). While the Executive Order is only advisory with respect to the University of California, UCLA continues to incorporate programs and techniques that create buildings and systems that are environmentally friendly and help provide for a sustainable environment. Many of the 2002 LRDP objectives promote the principles of sustainability, such as the efficient use of water, solid waste recycling and reuse, encouraging energy efficiency through the use of sustainable building design features, utilization of clean-fuel vehicles to improve air quality, and providing and promoting opportunities for the use of alternative transportation modes to reduce vehicle miles traveled. The campus has instituted and continues to maintain extensive water conservation and recycling programs that have substantially reduced campus water demand in spite of an increasing campus population. Further, the campus will continue to incorporate design features, technological adaptations, and/or planning principles into future campus development to encourage or reinforce the concept of environmental sustainability and stewardship, including the conservation of resources and the minimization of waste.

## **E. CAMPUS-COMMUNITY INTERFACE**

UCLA is part of the University of California, a constitutionally created unit of the State of California. As a state entity, UCLA is not subject to municipal policies, such as the County or City General Plans. Westwood and other surrounding communities are part of the City of Los Angeles, and this jurisdictional separation provides no formal



mechanism for joint planning or the exchange of ideas. Nevertheless, UCLA participated in development of the Westwood Community Plan and the Westwood Village Specific Plans (both part of the General Plan of the City of Los Angeles) in an effort to coordinate planning efforts between the City of Los Angeles and the campus. UCLA has considered the local plans and policies for the communities surrounding the campus, and the LRDP is generally consistent with those local plans. In addition, the campus seeks to maintain an ongoing exchange of ideas and information and to pursue mutually acceptable solutions for planning issues that confront both the campus and the community. UCLA participates in, and communicates with, City and community organizations, and sponsors various meetings and briefings to keep local organizations, associations, and elected representatives apprised of ongoing planning efforts.





# THE LONG RANGE DEVELOPMENT PLAN



This LRDP considers the existing and anticipated program space needs to address the academic, administrative, and support requirements associated with student enrollment and campus population growth anticipated through academic year 2010–11. The LRDP proposes to accommodate future growth within the remaining development capacity of approximately 1.71 million gross square feet (gsf) previously approved under the 1990 LRDP while also maintaining the limits on parking spaces and vehicle trips articulated in the 1990 LRDP. The fundamental intent of this LRDP remains unchanged from that of previous LRDPs approved by The University of California Board of Regents in 1963, 1983, and 1990: the LRDP objectives and proposals

represent the best possible relationship among UCLA academic, research, and public service goals; faculty and student needs; site characteristics; and integration with the surrounding on-campus and off-campus community.

## A. PROJECTED STUDENT ENROLLMENT AND CAMPUS POPULATION

This section describes the projected student enrollment and campus population growth through academic year 2010–11. As previously described, UCLA has been asked to accommodate an increase of 4,000 full-time-equivalent (FTE) students. To

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promote increased operating efficiency and space utilization, the State Legislature expects campuses to accommodate much of the growth by expanding summer enrollment and has provided State funds to support summer instruction. This section provides a description of the relationship between *FTE* and *headcount* as it pertains to UC enrollment planning and relies upon the explanatory definitions provided in Chapter II, Section B of this LRDP for the presentation of projected student enrollment and campus population growth.

## 1. Relationship Between Full-Time-Equivalent (FTE) and Headcount Students for UC Enrollment Planning

The term *full-time-equivalent* students, or *FTE* students, is a key budget and planning metric for the University of California since State funding to support enrollment growth at UCLA is provided on the basis of pre-established annual student FTE levels. The number of FTE students differs from the number of individual students (measured in terms of *headcount*) who are enrolled at the campus to take classes. Forty-five units of coursework taken by undergraduate students at UCLA during an academic year is equivalent to one FTE student, based on the concept of an entering freshman making orderly progress over four years toward a 180-unit degree. At the graduate level, 36 units of coursework is equivalent to one FTE and in the health sciences every student headcount is considered to be one FTE.

If each student (undergraduate or graduate) took a full-time course load, student FTE would equal the student headcount enrollment. Student FTE is somewhat lower than the total student headcount,

however, because students currently take slightly less than a full-time course load on average (approximately 93 percent of the defined full-time course load). This difference is compounded in the summer when enrollment consists primarily of undergraduate students who take only a little more than 8 units of course work on average, far below the 45 units that make up a full FTE. Thus, each headcount student currently attending summer session equals slightly less than one-fifth of an FTE on average. It is because of these differences between the defined full-time course (45 units) load and the actual number of units taken by students that causes student FTE to differ from student headcount enrollment.

As discussed in Chapter II, in 1999 the UC was asked to take additional students to meet the needs of California's growing population. The request was framed in terms of a growth target of 4,000 FTE students to be added to UCLA's General Campus academic program. At that time, UCLA's planned General Campus three-quarter average regular session FTE target was 28,900 FTE; the Health Sciences regular session FTE level was approximately 3,719 FTE; and 1,210 FTE comprised the summer session. Thus, with the proposed additional 4,000 FTE students, the total 2010–11 budgeted FTE target for the UCLA campus is 37,829 FTE students.

## 2. Student Enrollment

The 37,829-student FTE budget target for 2010–11 is used to derive headcount projections for both the regular and summer sessions. Development of student headcount projections is subject to uncertainties that stem from difficulty in estimating future course loads that students will take and future State funding availability. For planning purposes, the

LRDP headcount projections account for this uncertainty in order to ensure sufficient capacity to accommodate the growth in student enrollment and also to make certain that the potential environmental consequences of enrollment growth are adequately addressed. Therefore, the student headcount projections shown in Table 5 represent the highest headcount growth that is anticipated to occur in both the regular and summer sessions through academic year 2010–11. Actual headcount enrollment will most likely be lower than the estimates for both periods and growth patterns could vary between the regular and summer sessions over the planning horizon. Combined enrollment growth in both the regular and summer sessions is also not anticipated to be greater than the 2010–11 total student FTE budget target previously described.

In Table 5, regular session headcount enrollment is presented as a *three quarter average* of students enrolled in the fall, winter, and spring quarters, whereas summer enrollment represents the *total* number of students that enrolled in one or more classes over the twelve-week summer session. Many of the students that attend summer session are also enrolled in the regular session. Consequently, it is not meaningful to combine the student headcount estimates for regular and summer sessions as the sum of the two would double-count a number of students enrolled in both sessions.

### 3. Campus Population

Projections of the total campus population and estimates of the average weekday on-campus

<b>Table 5 PROJECTED STUDENT ENROLLMENT<sup>1</sup> (ON AND OFF CAMPUS)</b>		
	<i>2001-02 Baseline<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>2010-11 Projection</i>
<b>Regular Session (3-Quarter Average Headcount)</b>		
<b>General Campus and Health Sciences</b>		
Undergraduate	24,763	25,661
Graduate and Professional	11,156	11,969
<b>Total<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>35,919</b>	<b>37,630</b>
	<i>2000 Baseline<sup>4</sup></i>	<i>2010 Projection</i>
<b>Summer Session (Total Enrolled Headcount)</b>		
<b>General Campus and Health Sciences<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>10,010</b>	<b>16,560</b>

1. Many of the students that attend summer session are also enrolled in regular session. Because regular session headcount is represented by the 3-quarter average and summer session headcount is represented by the total number of students enrolled, it is not meaningful to combine the regular and summer session projections (i.e., the sum of the two would double-count a number of students enrolled in both sessions).
2. This estimate was developed in summer 2001 to begin the 2002 LRDP planning process and establish a baseline year for the environmental analysis.
3. Includes off-campus health science students and students studying abroad.
4. Summer 2000 baseline reflects the actual headcount enrollment before State funding incentives increased enrollment in Summer 2001 to approximately 14,000. Selection of 2000 as the baseline year for planning purposes allows for an assessment of total growth anticipated for summer sessions through 2010, including the increases that occurred in Summer 2001.
5. Summer sessions are almost exclusively attended by undergraduate students.

**Source:** UCLA Analysis and Information Management, 2002

population are provided in Tables 6 and 7 for the regular and summer sessions, respectively.

Table 6 shows that the on-campus population of students and academic and staff employees during the regular session is projected to grow by approximately 7.4 percent over the LRDP planning horizon. Table 7 shows that the on-campus population of students and academic and staff employees during the summer session is anticipated to increase by approximately 31 percent over the same time period.

Even with a larger percentage of student growth projected for the summer session, the overall total campus population during summer will remain substantially below that of the regular session over the LRDP planning horizon.

## B. CAMPUSWIDE PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT NEEDS

The development allocation of 3.71 million gsf of net new space included in the 1990 LRDP was originally based upon a campus wide assessment of space and facility needs through 2005–06 that was conducted in the late 1980s. Many of these program needs have been met either by provision of new facilities and/or renovation of existing facilities. However, due to the 1994 Northridge earthquake, some proposals for new campus development were deferred by the critical need to seismically strengthen and replace many campus buildings that were damaged.

**Table 6  
REGULAR SESSION ON-CAMPUS POPULATION**

	<i>Baseline 2001-02<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Projected 2010-11</i>	<i>Growth</i>
<b>Regular Session (Three-Quarter Average)</b>			
Students Enrolled <sup>2</sup>	34,310	36,445	2,135
Academic Employees <sup>3</sup>	5,342	6,147	805
Staff Employees <sup>4</sup>	14,703	15,793	1,090
<b>Total</b>	<b>54,355</b>	<b>58,385</b>	<b>4,030</b>
<b>Average Weekday Population</b>			
Students, and Academic and Staff Employees <sup>5</sup>	46,080	49,506	3,426
Other Individuals <sup>6</sup>	10,588	12,035	1,447
<b>Total</b>	<b>56,668</b>	<b>61,541</b>	<b>4,873</b>

1. This estimate was developed in summer 2001 to begin the 2002 LRDP planning process and establish a baseline year for the environmental analysis.
2. Includes total general campus and health science enrollment and excludes off-campus health science students and students studying abroad.
3. Includes faculty and other teaching and academic staff and Emeriti and excludes sabbatical leaves, off-campus assignments, evening employees, and student employees (i.e., teaching assistants and interns and residents that are included in student enrollment numbers).
4. Includes nonacademic career, casual and contract/per diem employees, and excludes off-campus assignments, evening employees, and student employees (student employees are included in student enrollment numbers).
5. Adjusted for varied class and teaching schedules, vacations, sick leave, absences from campus, and other less than full-time work or study schedules.
6. Average weekday numbers of Medical Center clinical and affiliated faculty, patients, visitors, and volunteers; pre-school and elementary school children; other campus visitors and volunteers; vendors; and construction workers.

Source: UCLA Analysis and Information Management, 2002

**Table 7  
SUMMER SESSION ON-CAMPUS POPULATION**

	<i>Baseline 2000<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Projected 2010</i>	<i>Growth</i>
<b>Summer Session (Total Headcount)</b>			
Students Enrolled <sup>2</sup>	10,010	16,560	6,550
Academic Employees <sup>3</sup>	4,722	5,532	810
Staff Employees <sup>3</sup>	12,983	14,214	1,231
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,715</b>	<b>36,306</b>	<b>8,591</b>
<b>Average Weekday Population</b>			
Students <sup>4</sup>	8,979	12,751	3,772
Academic and Staff Employees <sup>5</sup>	14,706	16,332	1,626
Other Individuals <sup>6</sup>	10,441	12,035	1,594
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,126</b>	<b>41,118</b>	<b>6,992</b>

1. Summer 2000 baseline reflects the actual headcount enrollment before State funding incentives increased enrollment in Summer 2001 to approximately 14,000. Selection of 2000 as the baseline year for planning purposes allows for an assessment of total growth anticipated for summer sessions through 2010, including the increases that occurred in Summer 2001.
2. Total headcount for both on-campus summer sessions (e.g., Sessions A and C combined; Session B occurs entirely off-campus).
3. Regular session academic and staff employee headcount adjusted to reflect lower employment during summer months (e.g., academic employees with nine-month teaching appointments who do not conduct research on campus during the summer).
4. Average weekday summer session student headcount is estimated to be equal to the peak Session A headcount enrollment. Enrollment in Session A is always higher than Session C. While Session C enrollment is projected to increase over the 2002 LRDP planning horizon, it will remain below Session A.
5. Adjusted for varied class and teaching schedules, vacations, sick leave, absences from campus, and other less than full-time work or study schedules.
6. Average weekday numbers of Medical Center clinical and affiliated faculty, patients, visitors, and volunteers; pre-school and elementary school children; other campus visitors and volunteers; vendors; and construction workers.

**Source:** UCLA Analysis and Information Management, 2002

As described in Chapter II, approximately 1.71 million gsf of the original 3.71 million gsf has not yet been formulated into specific project proposals. It is anticipated that existing and foreseeable program needs, as well as the space requirements associated with increased student enrollment and campus population growth, can be accommodated within the remaining unused development capacity under the 1990 LRDP. Therefore, this LRDP does not increase proposed new development beyond the remaining 1.71 million gsf previously approved under the 1990 LRDP.

## 1. Academic Program

UCLA's academic programs continue to evolve and be redefined as needs emerge and new disciplines are developed, but no significant change in the basic

academic structure and program goals is anticipated during the planning horizon of this LRDP. Because the addition of students would require new faculty, support staff, and other related employees, some added instructional space (classrooms and laboratories) and office space (for faculty, researchers, and administrative support) would likely be needed.

An academic planning effort conducted in 2000–01 guided decision making about what programs would grow to accommodate the student demand and meet the needs of the State and its citizens. Because most of the student enrollment growth would be at the undergraduate level, the programs centered in the College of Letters and Science (Humanities, Social Sciences, Life Sciences, and Physical Sciences) would need to accommodate the largest share of growth. It was also determined that

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undergraduate programs in Information Studies; the Arts and Architecture; and Theater, Film, and Television should grow to meet student demand, to meet changing technological needs, and because UCLA's programs in these fields are among a small number currently available in California public higher education. Additionally, because of State workforce and economic considerations, the following programs are anticipated to grow: graduate professional teacher and principal training programs in education; engineering and computer science programs, at both the undergraduate and graduate levels; and social welfare doctorate programs. No expansion of professional programs in the health sciences, law, or management is anticipated.

## 2. Ancillary Programs

Many of the ancillary programs described in Chapter II of this LRDP, particularly student housing and recreation, would experience increased demand for services resulting from anticipated enrollment growth. Certain administrative units, student services, and childcare would face varying demands for added service, some of which may translate to future program space proposals. For example, the 2001 Student Housing Master Plan describes housing needs associated with existing unmet demand as well as anticipated student population growth, and adopts goals to increase housing to address future demand. As a result, this LRDP includes a specific housing proposal to construct up to 2,000 additional beds of undergraduate student housing in the Northwest zone of campus.

While academic program enrollment growth is not anticipated in the health sciences professional schools, growth in the research and patient service programs

of the medical center could result in response to new initiatives and funding opportunities.

Parking Services at UCLA continually evaluates on-campus parking availability and allocation in response to changing institutional priorities and the population groups served. With consideration of the projected campus population growth, and with provision of the additional undergraduate housing, it is anticipated that on-campus parking can continue to be provided at the same existing level of service within the parking inventory limit established in the 1990 LRDP. Future fluctuations in parking inventory may result from new development proposals and changes in the utilization of stack parking. However, the overall campus parking inventory will be maintained within the LRDP limit of 25,169 spaces through 2010–11.

Finally, the campus remains committed to continue efforts to enhance the established UCLA Transportation Demand Management programs to minimize growth in average daily vehicle trips. This commitment, coupled with the proposal to construct additional on-campus undergraduate student housing, will serve to maintain the total campus vehicle trip generation below the LRDP trip cap of 139,500 average daily trips through 2010–11.

## C. CAMPUSWIDE DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

The physical environment, facilities, and the quality of campus life are important factors in attracting the best students and faculty to UCLA. While campus land resources are limited, opportunities for infill and redevelopment remain. Planning for future development at UCLA will include continued examination of the utility and cost-effectiveness of

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renovating or replacing aging facilities, the constraints of a fully developed urban environment, and the capacity limitations of regional infrastructure.

A campus carrying capacity study conducted in 1989 established the feasibility of the available campus land area to accommodate the new development contemplated in the 1990 LRDP. Since this LRDP does not increase the overall development allocation beyond that previously considered, the land area on campus is still considered sufficient to accommodate the remaining 1.71 million gsf of new development.

Future development will be guided by institutional objectives that fall into three major categories: academic, physical, and operational, as described below.

## 1. Academic Objectives

- Offer teaching, research, and service programs of the highest quality to serve the needs of the Los Angeles region, the State of California, and the nation.
- Build an academic community of faculty and students in keeping with an institution of UCLA's caliber.
- Build a strong organization of staff employees through training and professional development programs and attention to the work environment.
- Foster diversity among students, faculty, and staff, and through curriculum, academic programs, and public service.
- Ensure student access in a manner consistent with the Master Plan for Higher Education in California, while continuing to enhance the quality of the academic program and meeting the University enrollment growth target to accommodate an additional 4,000 FTE students at UCLA by 2010–11.

- Develop an academic, administrative, and physical environment that supports outstanding research and creative activity.
- To the extent feasible, site new buildings in locations that offer programmatic advantages due to proximity to related academic disciplines.
- Create an intellectual milieu and shared ethic that fosters excellence and a sense of community on campus.
- Create an environment for student life that fosters students' academic, personal, and social development.
- Continue to serve the Los Angeles region through provision of cultural, health, educational and other community programs.

## 2. Physical Objectives

- Maintain the 1990 LRDP campus parking cap of 25,169 spaces.
- Maintain the 1990 LRDP campus vehicle trip cap of 139,500 average daily trips.
- Develop a maximum of 1.71 million gsf of additional building space, which represents the remaining approved 1990 LRDP development allocation.
- Continue the infill development of the UCLA campus, which reduces vehicle miles traveled and energy consumption.
- Retain the human scale and rich landscape of the campus while enhancing its function as a mature university in a fully developed urban environment.
- Site and design facilities to enhance spatial development of the campus while maximizing use of limited land resources.
- Respect and reinforce the architectural and landscape traditions that give the campus its unique character.



- Continue to integrate landscaped open space (including plazas, courts, gardens, walkways and recreational areas) with development, to encourage use through placement and design.
- Provide recreational facilities for students, faculty, and staff on campus.
- Provide a landscaped buffer along the western, northern, and eastern edges of the main campus.
- Design future development on the southern edge of the main campus to enhance the campus interface with Westwood Village.
- Maintain the integrity of the campus historic core.
- Site new building projects to ensure compatibility with existing uses and the height and massing of adjacent facilities, to the extent feasible.
- Provide accessibility for the disabled in the siting and design of new buildings or the renovation, restoration, or reconstruction of existing buildings.
- Clarify and strengthen existing pedestrian and vehicular circulation to enhance way-finding and promote safety.
- Develop on-campus housing to enhance the educational experience for students and continue the evolution of UCLA from a commuter to a residential campus.

### 3. Operational Objectives

- Accommodate a proportion of enrollment growth by utilizing existing campus facilities more intensively during the summer, thereby minimizing capacity impacts to student services, housing, parking, and traffic, and limiting population growth in the regular session when campus activity is highest.
- To the extent practicable, continue to incorporate design features, technological adaptations, and/or planning principles into future campus development to encourage or reinforce the concept of environmental sustainability and

stewardship, including the conservation of resources, and the minimization of waste.

- Promote the efficient use of water through the use of natural drainage patterns, drought tolerant landscaping, and recycling and reuse.
- Encourage energy efficiency through thoughtful design that considers the effective placement of buildings and the use of shading, to the extent feasible.
- Continue to acquire and use clean fuel vehicles for public transit and fleet vehicles.
- Provide and promote opportunities for the use of alternative transportation modes.
- Plan, design, and implement the proposed project within the practical constraints of available funding sources.

## D. CAMPUS LAND USE ZONES AND PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT ALLOCATIONS

UCLA is a mature campus with well-established building, circulation, infrastructure, and open space patterns. Within the planning horizon of this LRDP, the campus urban design framework will continue to be guided by the academic, physical, and operational development objectives previously described.

While the campus functions as an integrated whole, patterns of use and adjacency have defined areas characterized by dominant uses and differing densities roughly contained within eight campus-planning zones: Botanical Garden, Bridge, Campus Services, Central, Core Campus, Health Sciences, Northwest, and Southwest zones. This LRDP retains the same land use zone designations as the 1990 LRDP, including a modification of the boundary between the Campus Services zone and the Health Sciences

zone that was adopted in 1998 to accommodate the Westwood Replacement Hospital component of the Academic Health Center Facilities Reconstruction Plan. Figure 4 illustrates the eight campus land use zones.

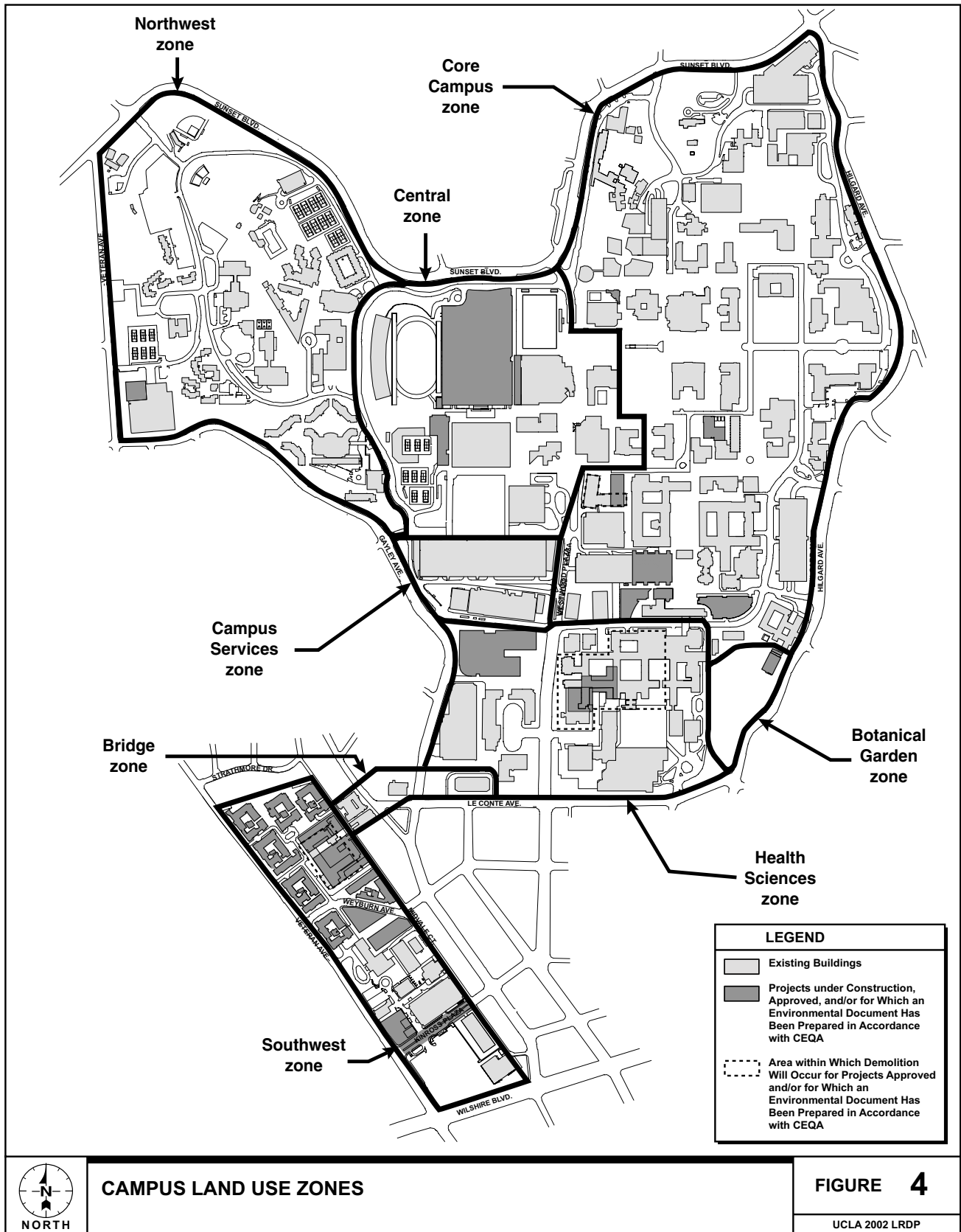
In consideration of the evolving campus academic and ancillary needs, the 1.71 million gsf remaining under the 1990 LRDP would be allocated among the eight land use zones as shown in Table 8. The existing and proposed development square footage excludes parking structures since parking limits are assessed by the number of parking spaces rather than the square footage of the parking structures themselves. Much of the 1.7 million gsf of net new development has been reallocated in order to meet campus housing needs in the Northwest zone, academic space needs in the Core Campus zone, and other space needs to address varying demands for added administrative, facilities management research, and childcare services.

While the LRDP identifies the amount of development anticipated within each campus land use zone, the allocations are subject to forecasting uncertainty and other unforeseen circumstances. Therefore, in order to balance the specificity required for the planning and environmental analysis with the flexibility needed to accommodate future development, each of the proposed development allocations by zone (listed in Table 8) will be permitted to vary by up to 30,000 gsf over the LRDP planning horizon without requiring an amendment to the LRDP, so long as (1) additional square footage (up to 30,000 gsf) needed in a particular zone is balanced by a subtraction of the same amount of square footage from one or more of the other zones, (2) the Botanical Garden zone allocation would not change, and (3) any proposal would be consistent with the 2002 LRDP development objectives and CEQA. For example, up to 30,000 gsf could be reallocated to the Core Campus zone by reducing the allocation from one or more of the other campus

**Table 8  
PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT REALLOCATION BY LRDP ZONE**

<i>LRDP Zone</i>	<i>1990 LRDP Remaining Allocation (gsf)</i>	<i>Proposed Allocation (gsf)</i>
Botanical Garden	0	0
Bridge	25,000	175,000
Campus Services	0	20,000
Central	0	5,000
Core	303,433	457,465
Health Sciences	680,092	269,000
Northwest	5,000	570,000
Southwest	692,940	210,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,706,465</b>	<b>1,706,465</b>

Source: UCLA Capital Programs, 2002



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zones by an equivalent 30,000 gsf. By adhering to these conditions, the overall campus development will remain within the proposed 1.71 million gsf for the duration of this LRDP.

The following descriptions of each campus zone provide information about the existing built environment and land uses, proposed new development allocation and potential uses, and the resulting total development allocation. Enhancements to existing pedestrian and vehicular circulation and utility infrastructure would be undertaken as appropriate in conjunction with proposed development to increase way-finding and promote safety. Where relevant, a description of potential modifications to open space, circulation, and utility infrastructure is also provided.

Future project proposals will be guided by the LRDP academic, physical, and operational objectives to ensure the best possible relationship among academic, research, and public service goals; faculty and student needs; site characteristics; and integration with the surrounding on-campus and off-campus community.

## 1. Botanical Garden Zone

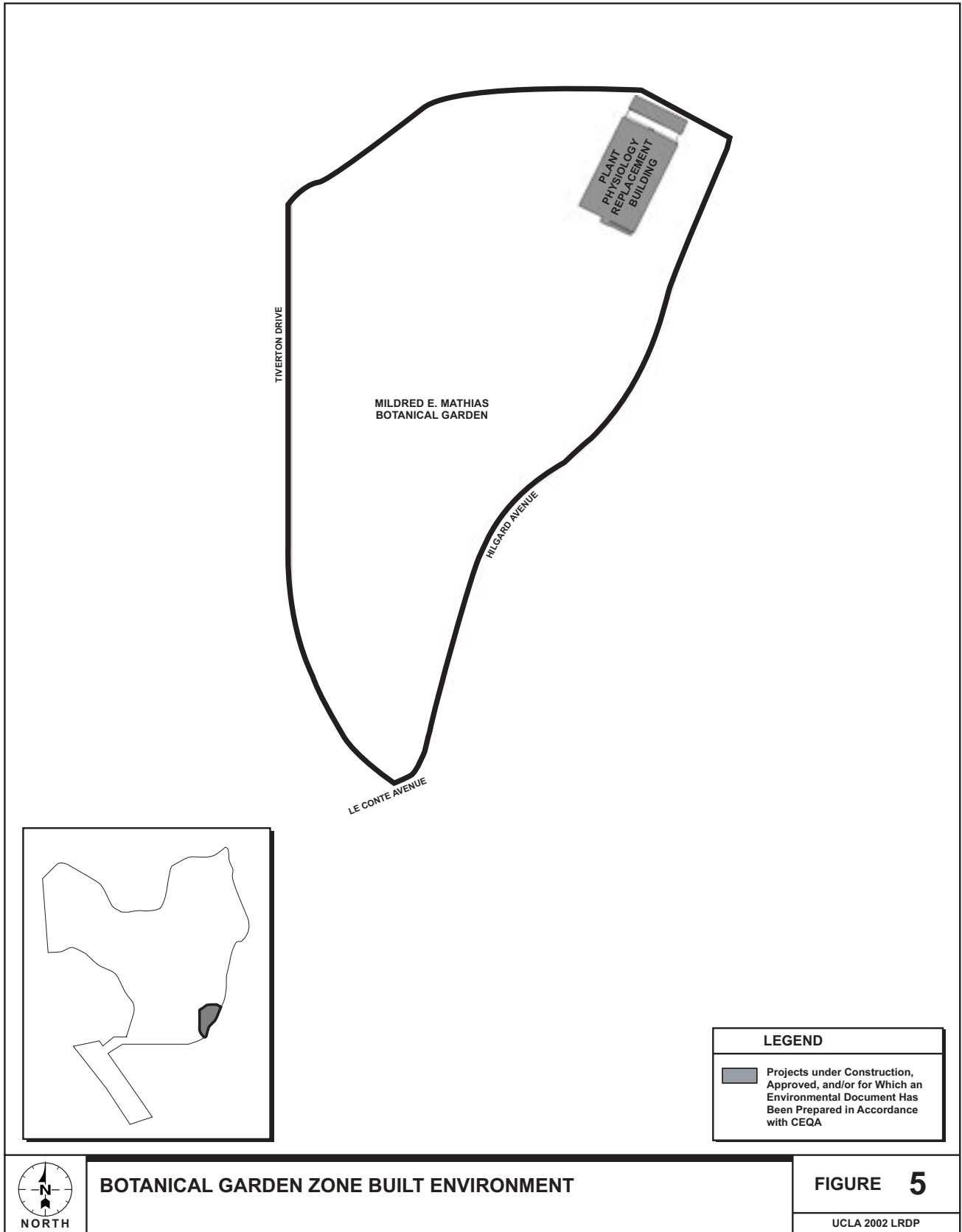
The 7-acre Botanical Garden zone is bounded by Tiverton Drive to the west, the southern portion of the Core Campus zone to the north, Hilgard Avenue to the east, and Le Conte Avenue to the south. The Mildred E. Mathias Botanical Garden (“Botanical Garden”), which is open to the public, is the primary land use in the zone. As shown in Table 9, there are

no permanent structures in the Botanical Garden zone. However, construction of a greenhouse facility (Plant Physiology Replacement Building) in the area previously designated as the experimental garden area is underway. No future development is proposed for the Botanical Garden zone. Figure 5 shows the Botanical Garden zone existing built environment.

**Table 9  
BOTANICAL GARDEN ZONE  
EXISTING AND PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT**

	<i>GSF</i>
Existing 2002 Built Environment	0
Under Construction, Approved, and/or Analyzed in Accordance with CEQA	19,100
<i>Subtotal</i>	<u>19,100</u>
Proposed Development Allocation	0
<b><i>Total</i></b>	<b><i>19,100</i></b>

Source: UCLA Capital Programs, 2002



**BOTANICAL GARDEN ZONE BUILT ENVIRONMENT**

**FIGURE 5**

UCLA 2002 LRDP

## 2. Bridge Zone

The 5-acre Bridge zone forms a physical land connection between the main campus zones and the Southwest zone and contains a mixture of existing uses. The Bridge zone consists of the Ueberroth Building (that accommodates health sciences administrative and research support units), the University Extension Building, student and faculty apartments on Levering Avenue, and an open landscaped area on the corner of Gayley and Le

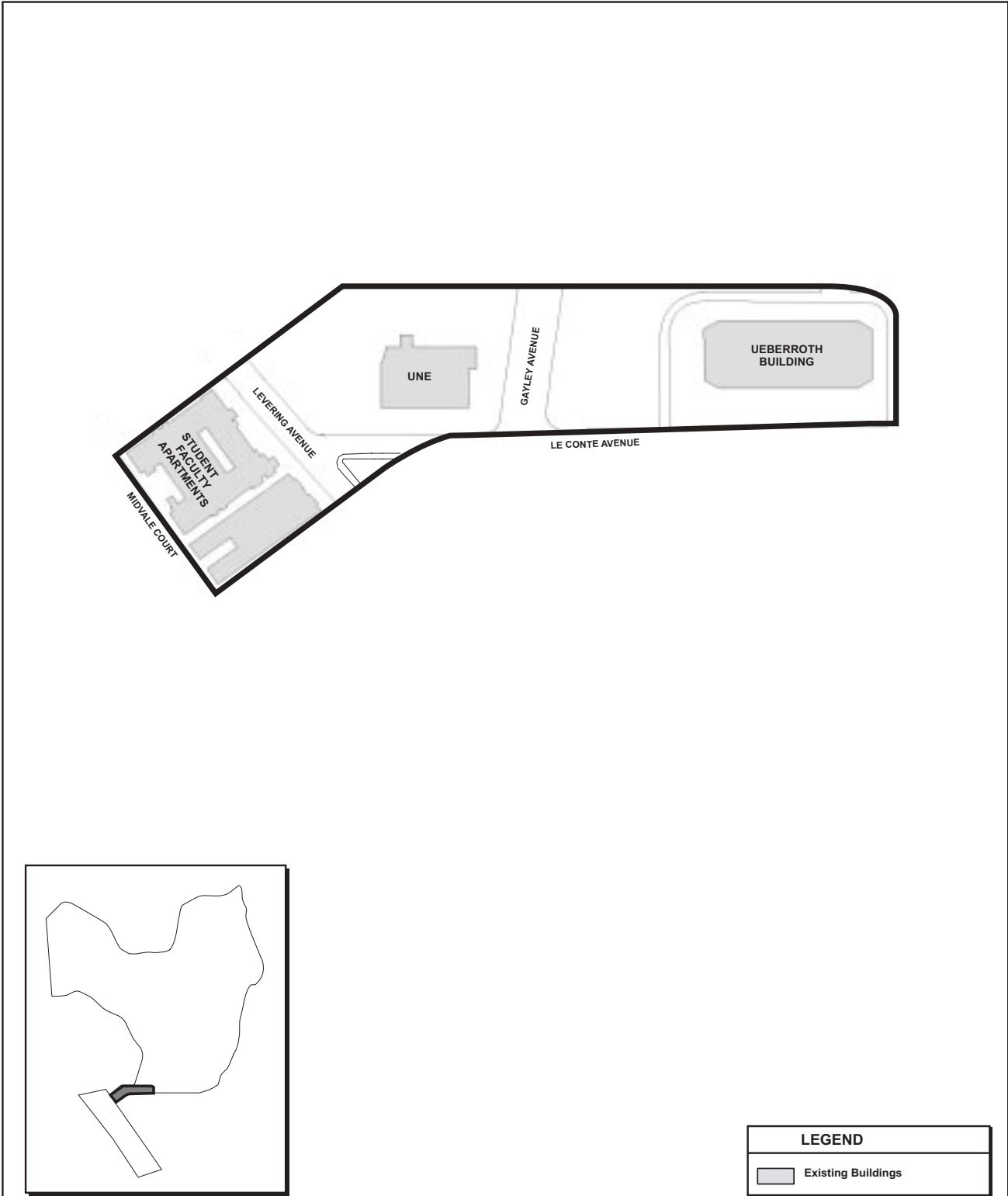
Conte Avenues. As shown in Table 10, the Bridge zone has an existing built environment of approximately 330,600 gsf. Figure 6 shows the Bridge zone existing built environment.

Due to adjacency with the existing Medical Plaza Ambulatory Care Center, proposed development allocation in the Bridge zone could provide for potential growth in ambulatory patient care and associated research facilities.

**Table 10  
BRIDGE ZONE  
EXISTING AND PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT**

	<i>GSF</i>
Existing 2002 Built Environment	330,600
Under Construction, Approved, and/or Analyzed in Accordance with CEQA	<u>0</u>
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>330,600</i>
Proposed Development Allocation	175,000
<b><i>Total</i></b>	<b><i>505,600</i></b>

Source: UCLA Capital Programs, 2002



**BRIDGE ZONE BUILT ENVIRONMENT**

**FIGURE**

UCLA 2002 LRDP



### 3. Campus Services Zone

The Campus Services zone, which is approximately 15.3 acres, is bounded by Westwood Plaza to the east, Strathmore Drive to the north, Gayley Avenue to the west, and Charles E. Young Drive South to the south. Land uses in this zone include the Energy Systems Facility (ESF), parking, facilities management shops and offices, the Environmental Services Facility, the campus fleet services yard, the Strathmore Building, and the police station. As shown in Table 11, the Campus Services zone contains an existing built environment of approximately 411,000 gsf.

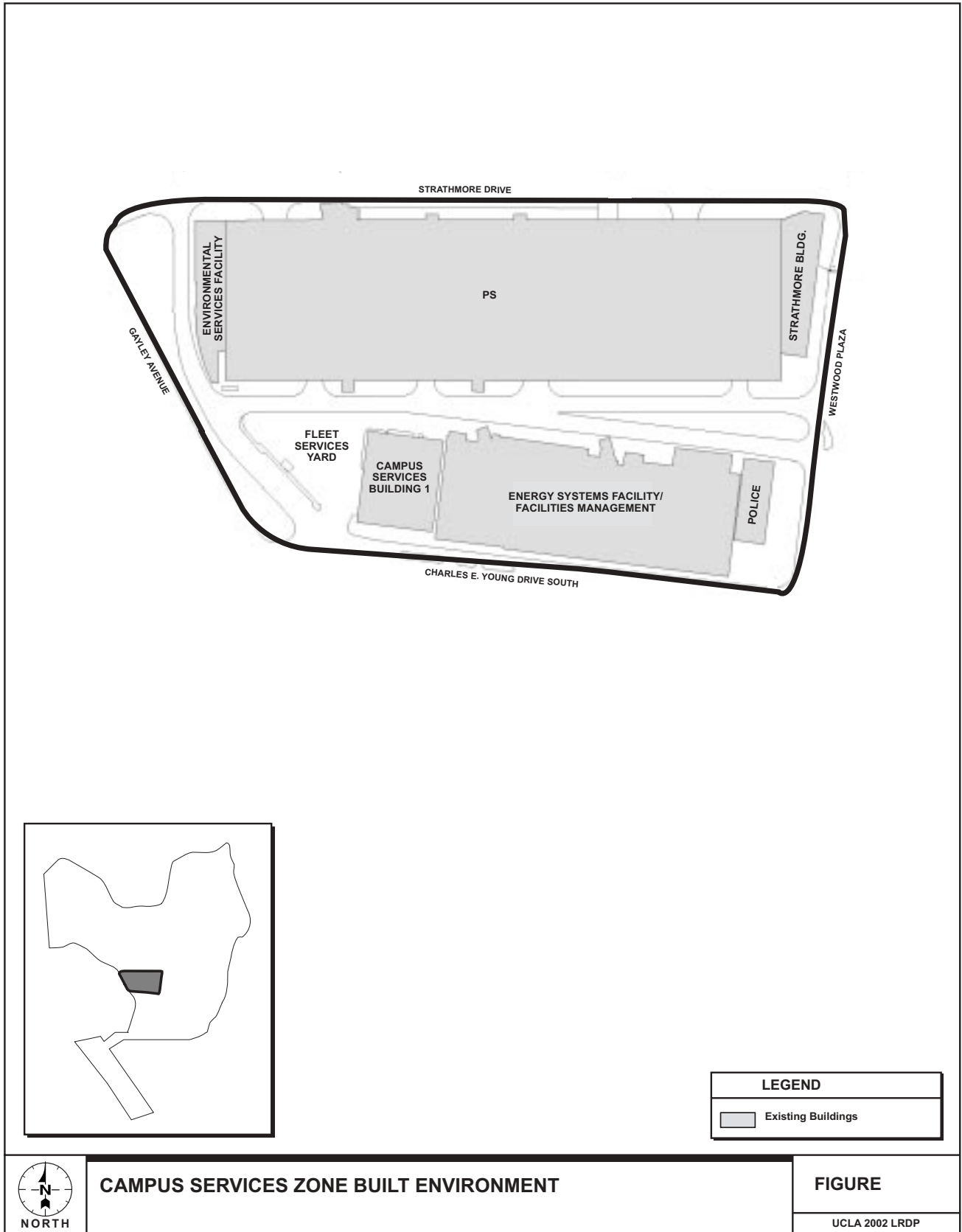
Figure 7 shows the Campus Services zone existing built environment.

The proposed development allocation for the Campus Services zone is anticipated to accommodate future needs for facilities management and/or community safety administrative services. Vehicular and pedestrian circulation is established in this zone. Improvements to the intersection of Charles E. Young Drive South and Gayley Avenue are planned in conjunction with the Replacement Hospital facility that is currently under construction.

**Table 11  
CAMPUS SERVICES ZONE  
EXISTING AND PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT**

	GSF
Existing 2002 Built Environment	411,000
Under Construction, Approved, and/or Analyzed in Accordance with CEQA	0
<i>Subtotal</i>	<u>411,000</u>
Proposed Development Allocation	20,000
<b><i>Total</i></b>	<b>431,000</b>

Source: UCLA Capital Programs, 2002



## 4. Central Zone

The 61.5-acre Central zone is located between the Core Campus zone and the Northwest zone, bounded by Sunset Boulevard to the north and Strathmore Drive to the south. The Central zone contains most of the campus recreational and athletic facilities and playing fields, as well as student activity centers and underground parking. As shown in Table 12, the Central zone has an existing built environment of approximately 1,007,125 gsf. Three projects currently under construction and/or approved with construction pending in this zone are the Intramural Field parking structure, the Wooden West addition, and the expansion of the Acosta Athletic Training

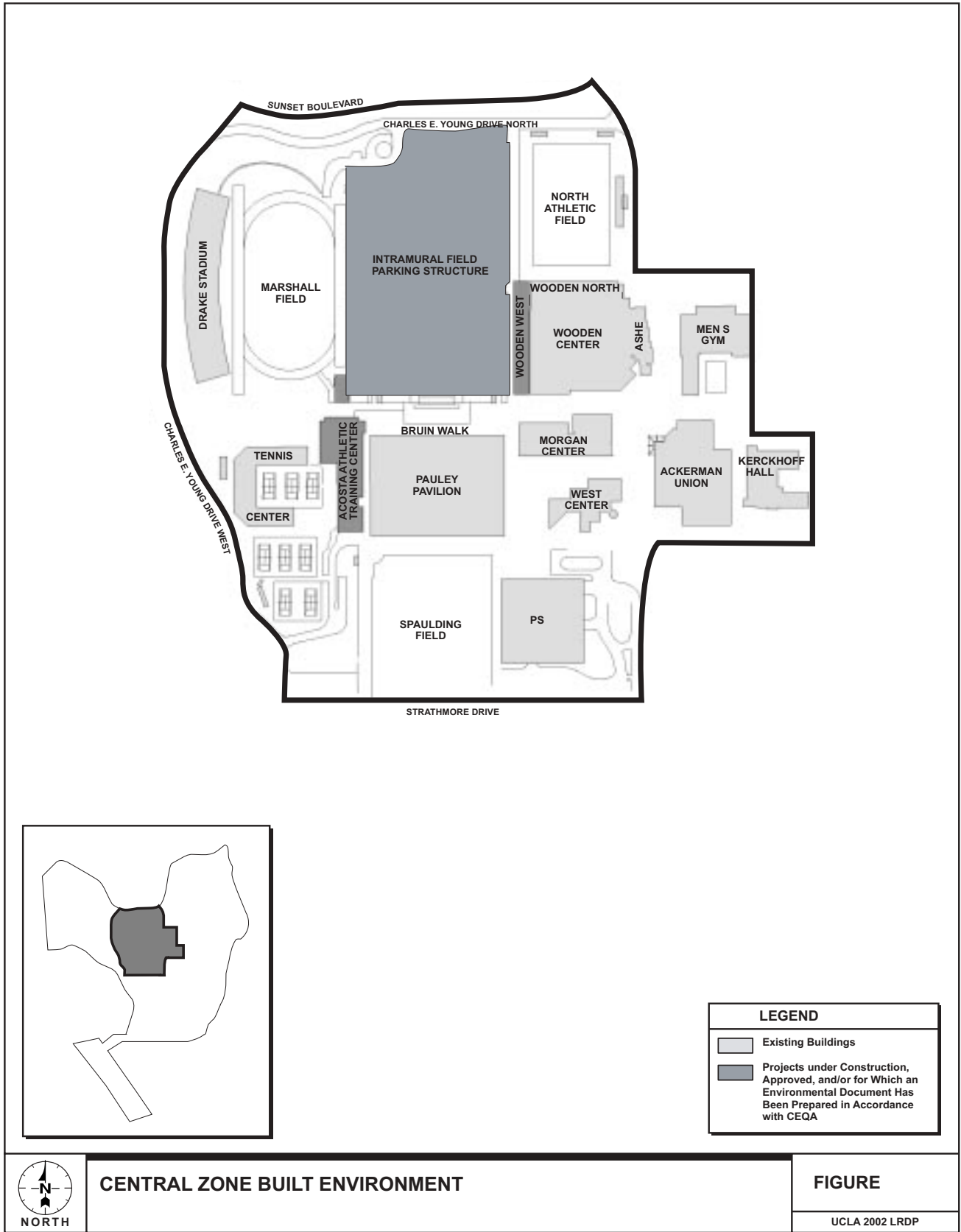
facility. Figure 8 shows the Central zone existing built environment.

The proposed development allocation for the Central zone is anticipated to accommodate future facility requirements for the recreation and athletics programs. The Intramural Field will be restored upon completion of construction of the Intramural Field Parking Structure. Improvements to existing vehicular and pedestrian circulation along Charles E. Young Drive North and Bruin Walk will also be implemented by that project. Recreational fields and facilities in this zone will remain heavily utilized by the campus community.

**Table 12  
CENTRAL ZONE  
EXISTING AND PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT**

	GSF
Existing 2002 Built Environment	1,007,125
Under Construction, Approved, and/or Analyzed in Accordance with CEQA	<u>69,950</u>
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>1,077,075</i>
Proposed Development Allocation	5,000
<b><i>Total</i></b>	<b><i>1,082,075</i></b>

Source: UCLA Capital Programs, 2002



## 5. Core Campus Zone

The Core Campus zone, which totals 158 acres, contains the campus historic core, featuring the original campus buildings and associated open areas. It also accommodates the primary academic, research, library, cultural, and administrative facilities of the campus. The Core Campus zone is bounded by the Central zone to the west, Sunset Boulevard to the north, Hilgard Avenue to the east, and Charles E. Young Drive South and the Botanical Gardens zone to the south. Land uses in this zone include instructional and research programs, campus administration, cultural facilities, parking, and many plazas, courtyards, and gardens. As shown in Table 13, the Core Campus zone has an existing built environment of approximately 6.27 million gsf. Projects currently under construction and/or approved with construction pending in this zone are the Physics and Astronomy Building, Health Sciences Seismic Replacement Buildings 1 and 2, the Luck Research Center and Related Facilities, small additions to the Broad Art Center and Kaufman Hall (in conjunction with their seismic renovation), the California NanoSystems Institute Building, and a

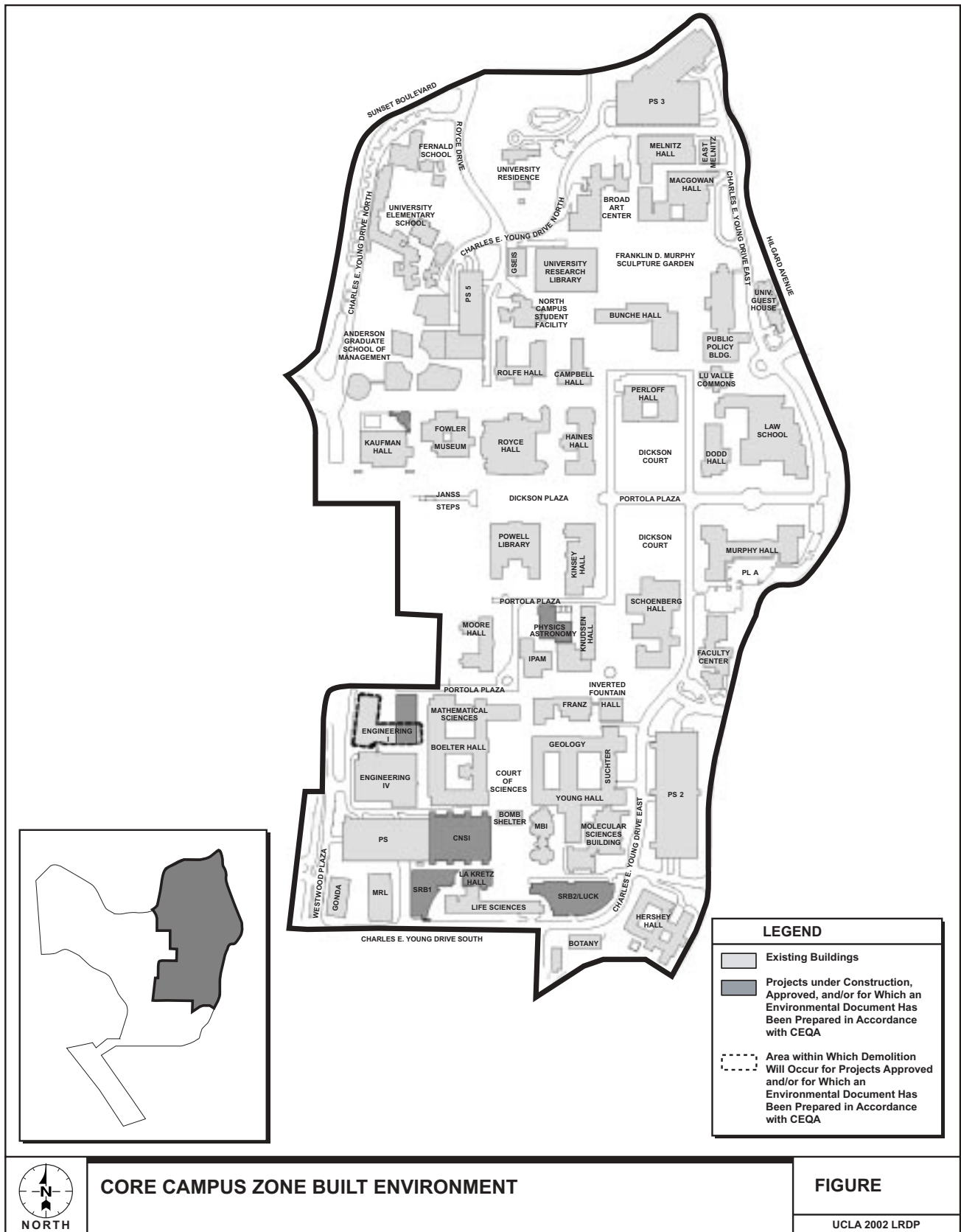
Replacement Building for Engineering 1. Figure 9 shows the Core Campus zone existing built environment.

The proposed development allocation for the Core Campus zone is anticipated to accommodate future facility requirements of the primary academic, research, library, and administrative uses in the zone to meet the needs associated with enrollment growth in the College of Letters and Science and professional school programs, as previously described. Development objectives include preserving the integrity of the historic core and the many courtyards and plazas in this zone. Enhancements, including renewal and redefinition of edge conditions, may be considered for Dickson Court (the segment within Dickson Plaza bracketed by Perloff Hall and Schoenberg Hall), the Court of Sciences, the courtyard south of Powell Library, the Court of Humanities north of Royce Hall, and Bruin Walk. Enhancements to existing pedestrian and vehicular circulation and utility infrastructure would be undertaken as appropriate in conjunction with proposed development to increase way-finding and promote safety.

**Table 13  
CORE CAMPUS ZONE  
EXISTING AND PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT**

	GSF
Existing 2002 Built Environment	6,272,400
Under Construction, Approved, and/or Analyzed in Accordance with CEQA	<u>652,880</u>
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>6,925,280</i>
Proposed Development Allocation	457,465
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,382,745</b>

Source: UCLA Capital Programs, 2002



## 6. Health Sciences Zone

The Health Sciences zone, which is approximately 46.8 acres, is bounded to the west by Gayley Avenue, to the north by Charles E. Young Drive South, to the east by the Botanical Garden and Core Campus zones, and to the south by Le Conte Avenue. Existing land uses within this zone include the Medical Center, the health sciences professional schools, medical laboratory and research facilities, the UCLA Medical Plaza outpatient facilities, and parking.

As shown in Table 14, the Health Sciences zone has an existing built environment of approximately 3.29 million gsf. The Academic Health Center Replacement Hospital is currently under construction in this zone. Planned projects (approved and/or analyzed in accordance with CEQA) include the demolition of portions of the Center for the Health Sciences and construction of Health Sciences Seismic Replacement Building 3. Figure 10 shows the Health Sciences zone existing built environment.

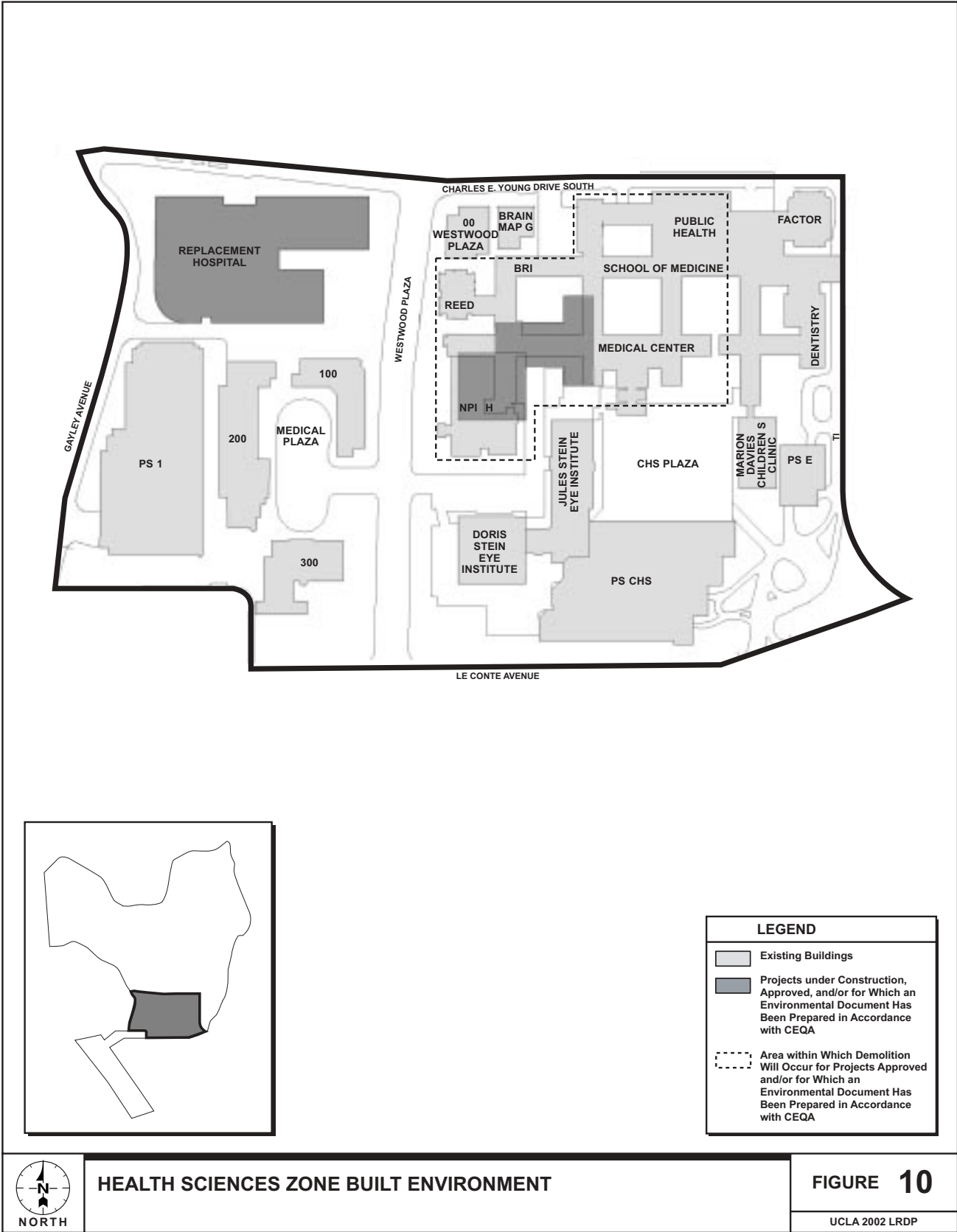
The proposed development allocation for the Health Sciences zone is anticipated to provide for potential expansion of existing health sciences programs and future flexibility to accommodate implementation of the Academic Health Center Facilities Reconstruction Plan (AHCFRP). Following completion of the replacement hospital, inpatient care functions would be relocated to the new facility. Similarly, with completion of the Seismic Replacement Buildings, health science teaching and research programs would be relocated to the new facilities. The units that remain within the existing Center for the Health Sciences (CHS) complex would be consolidated as appropriate to empty individual wings or building elements for demolition. The remaining portions of the CHS (approximately 965,000 gsf) would then undergo seismic renovation. When the seismic renovation work is completed, final site work, including provision of new landscaped open areas of up to three acres would be completed. This process of reconstruction and renovation will continue over the planning period of this LRDP.

**Table 14  
HEALTH SCIENCES ZONE  
EXISTING AND PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT**

	GSF
Existing 2002 Built Environment	3,288,000
Under Construction, Approved, and/or Analyzed in Accordance with CEQA	<u>-184,000<sup>1</sup></u>
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>3,104,000</i>
Proposed Development Allocation	269,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,373,000</b>

1. Reflects completion of AHCFRP, including planned demolition of the Neuropsychiatric Institute and Hospital, Reed Research and Brain Research Institute buildings and portions of the Center for the Health Sciences.

Source: UCLA Capital Programs, 2002





## 7. Northwest Zone

The 90.5-acre Northwest zone is the primary residential area of campus. It is bounded by Veteran Avenue to the west, Sunset Boulevard to the north, Charles E. Young Drive West to the east, and Gayley Avenue to the south. The Northwest zone includes residential facilities and support functions for undergraduate students. Other land uses include a Child Care Center, the Southern Regional Library Facility (SRLF), Bradley International Hall, the Sunset Canyon Recreation Center, and other recreational uses. As shown in Table 15, the Northwest zone has an existing built environment of approximately 2.1 million gsf. A third phase of development for the SRLF of approximately 65,100 gsf has been analyzed in a certified EIR, with an implementation date as yet undetermined. Figure 11 shows the Northwest zone existing built environment.

The proposed development for the Northwest zone is anticipated to accommodate additional student housing in the proposed Northwest Housing Infill Project. The proposed housing project would consist of approximately 550,000 net new gsf to provide up to 2,000 beds of undergraduate student housing

in three new residence halls; a recreation area of two to three acres to accommodate an approximately 15,000 gsf facility with a pool and outdoor basketball and volleyball courts and lawn; and a 299 space parking facility. The NHIP also includes reconfiguration of the ground floors of Hedrick, Rieber, and Sproul Halls to accommodate support services for the existing and proposed new residence halls.

The remaining development allocation proposed for the Northwest zone is anticipated to accommodate expanded childcare facilities. Existing open space areas in this zone (i.e., Sunset Canyon Recreation Center, recreation facilities, and courtyards) would be maintained and enhanced.

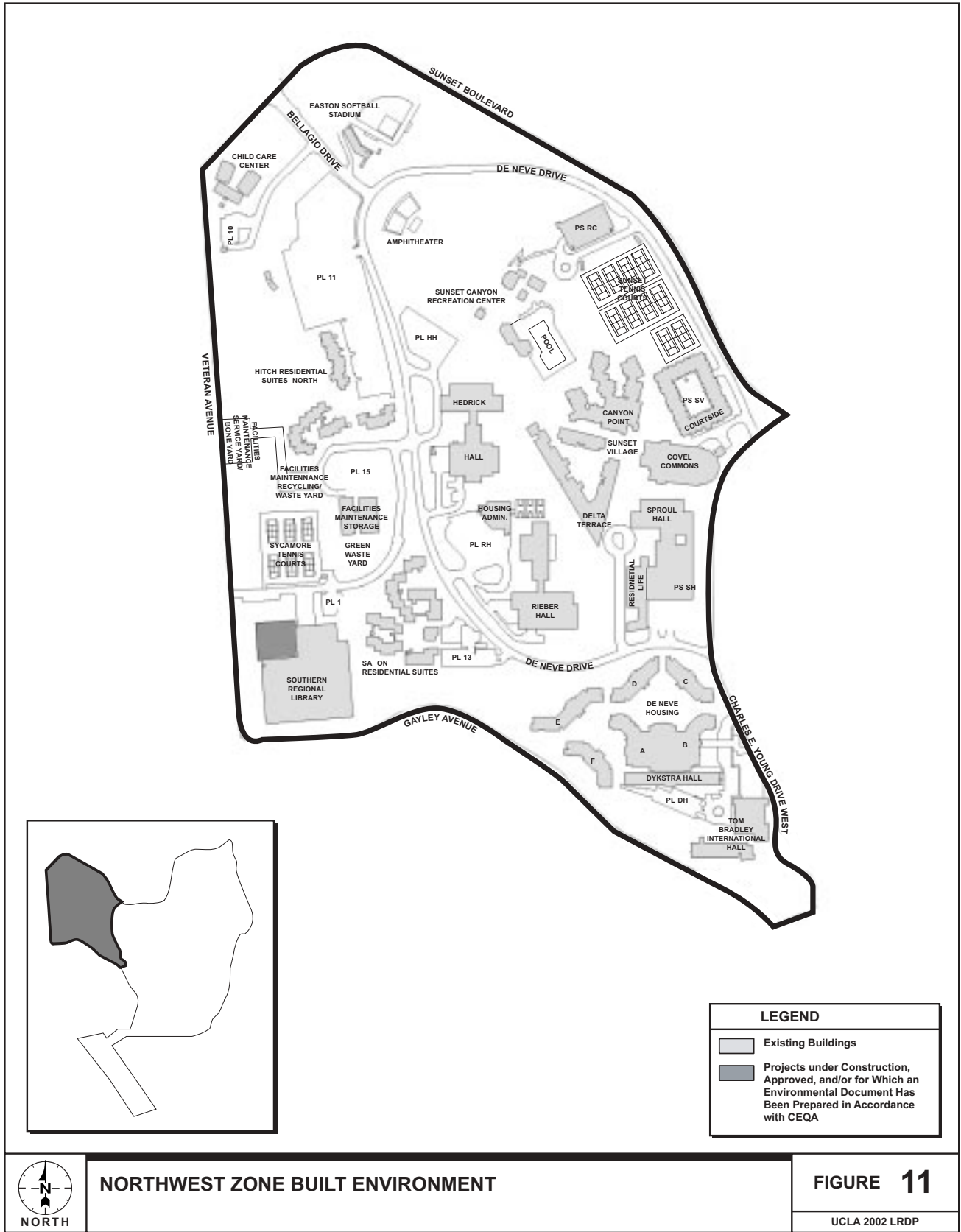
Proposed development in the western portion of this zone is subject to the 1978 Stipulated Use Agreement between The Regents and the neighboring Westwood Hills Property Owners Association to the west of the Veteran Avenue campus boundary. All proposed uses within this area would be designed to ensure consistency with that Agreement so that the mutual needs of the campus and adjacent community are addressed.

**Table 15  
NORTHWEST ZONE  
EXISTING AND PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT**

	GSF
Existing 2002 Built Environment	2,100,079
Under Construction, Approved, and/or Analyzed in Accordance with CEQA	65,100 <sup>1</sup>
<i>Subtotal</i>	<u>2,165,179</u>
Proposed Development Allocation	570,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,735,179</b>

1. Proposed SRLF Phase 3, included as a 'previously approved' project under the 1990 LRDP, is carried forward under the 2002 LRDP.

Source: UCLA Capital Programs, 2002



## 8. Southwest Zone

The 35.5-acre Southwest zone is bounded by Veteran Avenue and the Los Angeles National Cemetery to the west, private residences to the north, Midvale Court (an alley) to the east, and Wilshire Boulevard to the south. Approximately one-third of the Southwest zone is occupied by surface parking lots and one parking structure. This zone accommodates a mixture of uses and facilities including the Taper Center, Warren Hall, the Rehabilitation Center, the West Medical Building, the Capital Programs Building, the Science and Technology Research Building, the Kinross Building, the Campus Transit Yard, and a steam plant. As shown in Table 16, the Southwest zone has an existing built environment of approximately 472,500 gsf. The Southwest Campus Student Housing and Parking project, which is currently under construction in this zone, will provide 2,000 beds of graduate student housing,

associated parking, and informal recreational open space in two phases of construction. The project includes demolition of the Taper Center in Phase 1, which is currently underway, and demolition of Warren Hall in Phase 2. Extension of Kinross Avenue across Parking Lot 32 to provide public vehicular access between Gayley and Veteran Avenues is also a component of the Southwest Campus Student Housing and Parking project. Figure 12 shows the Southwest Campus zone existing built environment.

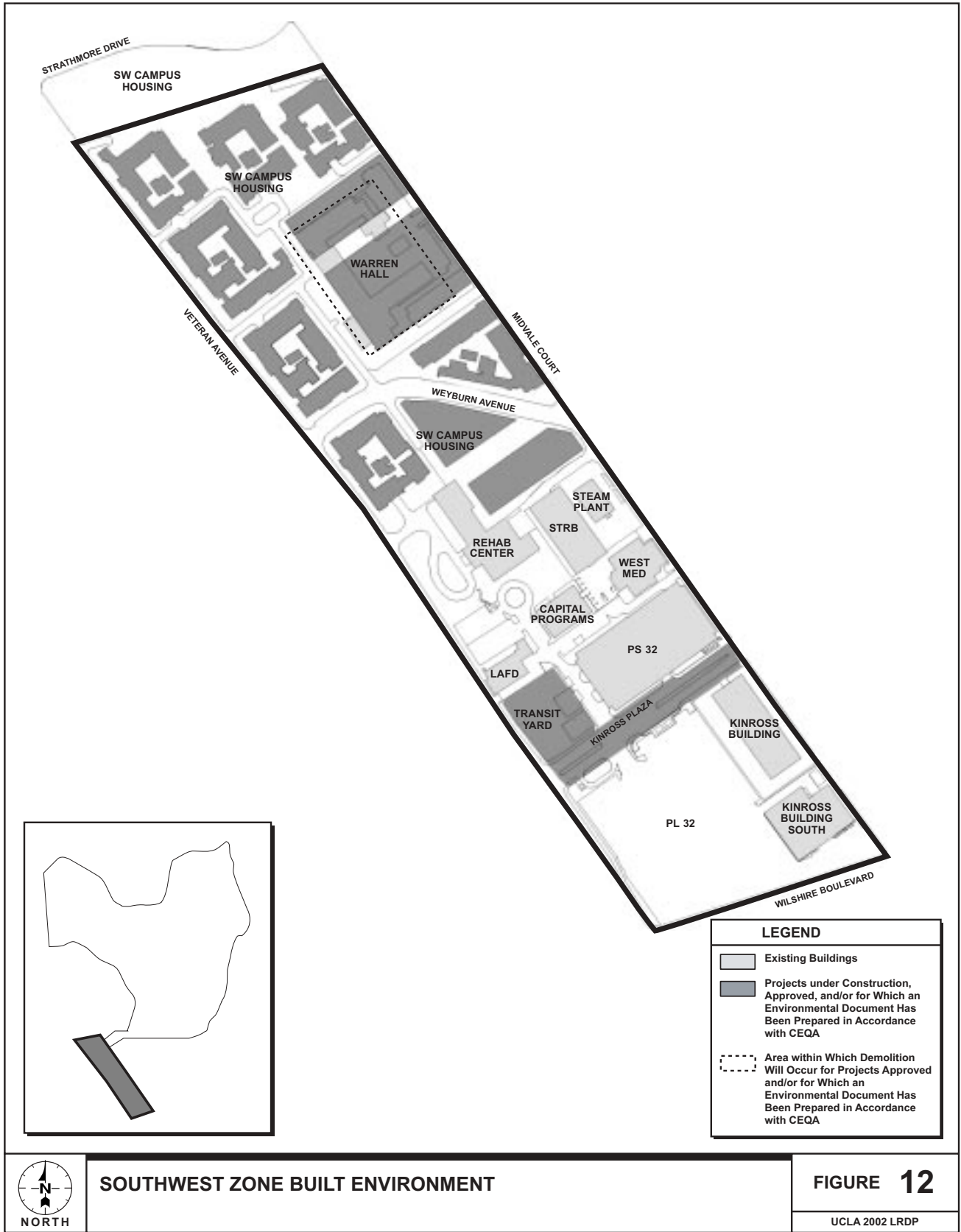
The proposed development allocation for the Southwest zone is anticipated to provide for a portion of future facility requirements of the primary academic, research, and administrative needs associated with enrollment growth in the College of Letters and Science and professional school programs and future flexibility to accommodate implementation of the Southwest Campus Student Housing and Parking project.

**Table 16  
SOUTHWEST ZONE  
EXISTING AND PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT**

	GSF
Existing 2002 Built Environment	472,500
Under Construction, Approved, and/or Analyzed in Accordance with CEQA	<u>882,000</u> <sup>1</sup>
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>1,354,500</i>
Proposed Development Allocation	210,000
<b><i>Total</i></b>	<b><i>1,564,500</i></b>

1. Includes demolition of Taper Center and Warren Hall.

Source: UCLA Capital Programs, 2002



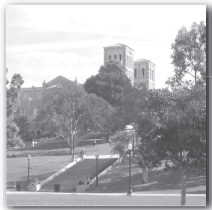


## E. ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY AND APPROVAL PROCESS

The LRDP is a land use plan to guide development. It is not an implementation plan. Adoption of the LRDP does not constitute a commitment to any specific project, construction schedule, or funding priority. Each development proposal must be approved individually by the Chancellor (after consultation and review by the Academic Senate and other appropriate segments of the campus community), by the University of California (UC) Office of the President, and/or The Board of Regents (The Regents) of the University of California, as appropriate, in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

This LRDP is accompanied by an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) that contains a detailed discussion of the existing environmental setting of UCLA, the potential environmental impacts of this LRDP, proposed mitigation measures, alternatives, and the cumulative effects of campus and regional growth. The 2002 LRDP EIR is a program-level environmental assessment that describes the effects of implementation of the entire LRDP. Future development during the LRDP planning horizon will comply with CEQA and the appropriate environmental analysis for future project proposals will be tiered from the 2002 LRDP EIR to assess the potential environmental effects of each proposal within the context of the environmental analysis of the entire LRDP. Mitigation measures proposed in the 2002 LRDP EIR will be adopted upon certification of the EIR by The Regents. Monitoring of the implementation of these mitigation measures will be required throughout the LRDP planning horizon. A plan for monitoring these measures will be submitted to The Regents at the time this LRDP is considered.





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# **UCLA Academic Program Structure**

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Appendix A



## UCLA ACADEMIC PROGRAM STRUCTURE 2002

<i>College or School</i>	<i>Departments</i>	<i>Interdepartmental Programs</i>	<i>Special Facilities/Organized Units</i>
Graduate School of Education and Information Studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Education</li> <li>■ Information Studies</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Center X (Urban Schools)</li> <li>■ University Elementary School</li> <li>■ Center for the Study of Evaluation</li> <li>■ Center for Research on Evaluation, Standards, and Student Testing</li> <li>■ Center for Entrepreneurial Leadership Clearinghouse on Entrepreneurship Education</li> <li>■ Urban Education Studies Center</li> <li>■ UCLA Online Institute for Cyberspace Law and Policy</li> </ul>
Harry Samueli School of Engineering and Applied Science	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Chemical Engineering</li> <li>■ Civil and Environmental Engineering</li> <li>■ Computer Science</li> <li>■ Electrical Engineering</li> <li>■ Materials Science and Engineering</li> <li>■ Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Biomedical Engineering</li> <li>■ Chemistry/Materials Science</li> <li>■ Integrated Manufacturing Engineering</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ California Nanosystems Institute</li> </ul>
School of Law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Law</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Law and Afro-American Studies</li> <li>■ Law and American Indian Studies</li> <li>■ Law and Management</li> <li>■ Law and Public Health</li> <li>■ Law and Public Policy</li> <li>■ Law and Social Welfare</li> <li>■ Law and Urban Planning</li> </ul>	
John E. Anderson Graduate School of Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Management</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Anderson Forecast Center</li> <li>■ Center for Health Services Management</li> <li>■ Center for International Business Education and Research</li> <li>■ Center for Management in the Information Economy</li> <li>■ Harold Price Center for Entrepreneurial Studies</li> <li>■ Human Resources Round Table</li> <li>■ Information Systems Research Program</li> <li>■ Leadership, Education, and Development Program</li> <li>■ Office of Executive Education</li> <li>■ Riordan Programs</li> <li>■ Center for Communication Policy and Entertainment Management</li> <li>■ Richard S. Ziman Center for Real Estate</li> <li>■ Center for Health Services Management</li> </ul>
School of Public Policy and Social Research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Policy Studies</li> <li>■ Social Welfare</li> <li>■ Urban Planning</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Advanced Policy Institute</li> <li>■ Center for Communication Policy</li> <li>■ The Lewis Center for Regional Policy Studies</li> <li>■ North American Integration and Development Center (NAID)</li> <li>■ Institute of Transportation Studies</li> <li>■ Center for Policy Research on Aging</li> </ul>

## UCLA ACADEMIC PROGRAM STRUCTURE 2002

<i>College or School</i>	<i>Departments</i>	<i>Interdepartmental Programs</i>	<i>Special Facilities/Organized Units</i>
School of Public Policy and Social Research (continued)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Center for International Science, Technology and Cultural Policy</li> <li>■ Center for Globalization and Policy Research</li> </ul>
School of the Arts and Architecture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Architecture and Urban Design</li> <li>■ Art</li> <li>■ Design   Media Arts</li> <li>■ Ethnomusicology</li> <li>■ Music</li> <li>■ World Arts and Cultures</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Center for Intercultural Performance</li> <li>■ Fowler Museum</li> <li>■ Hammer Museum</li> <li>■ Performing Arts</li> <li>■ Grunwald Center for the Graphic Arts</li> </ul>
School of Theater, Film, and Television	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Film, Television, and Digital Media</li> <li>■ Theater</li> </ul>		
College of Letters and Science —Division of Honors and Undergraduate Programs		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Individual Field of Concentration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Academic Advancement Program</li> <li>■ Academics in the Commons</li> <li>■ Honors Programs</li> <li>■ Letters and Science Counseling Services</li> <li>■ Orientation Program</li> <li>■ Preprofessional Advising</li> <li>■ Scholarship Resource Center</li> <li>■ Undergraduate Research Centers</li> </ul>
College of Letters and Science —Division of Humanities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Applied Linguistics</li> <li>■ Art History</li> <li>■ Classics</li> <li>■ Comparative Literature</li> <li>■ East Asian Languages &amp; Cultures</li> <li>■ English</li> <li>■ French &amp; Francophone Studies</li> <li>■ Germanic Languages</li> <li>■ Italian</li> <li>■ Linguistics</li> <li>■ Musicology</li> <li>■ Near Eastern Languages &amp; Cultures</li> <li>■ Philosophy</li> <li>■ Romance Linguistics &amp; Literatures</li> <li>■ Scandinavian Section</li> <li>■ Slavic Languages &amp; Literatures</li> <li>■ Spanish &amp; Portuguese</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, &amp; Transgender Studies</li> <li>■ Indo-European Studies</li> <li>■ Study of Religion</li> <li>■ Folklore and Mythology</li> <li>■ History/Art History</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Center for Digital Humanities</li> <li>■ Humanities Consortium</li> <li>■ Jewish Studies Center</li> <li>■ Medieval &amp; Renaissance Studies Center</li> <li>■ Modern &amp; Contemporary Studies Center</li> <li>■ 17th &amp; 18th Century Studies Center/Clark Library</li> <li>■ Teaching English as a Second Language (TESL)</li> </ul>
College of Letters and Science —Division of Life Sciences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Cybernetics</li> <li>■ Microbiology and Molecular Genetics</li> <li>■ Molecular, Cell, and Developmental Biology</li> <li>■ Organismic Biology, Ecology, and Evolution</li> <li>■ Physiological Science</li> <li>■ Psychology</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Molecular Biology Graduate IDP</li> <li>■ Neuroscience</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Cognitive Science Research Program</li> <li>■ Marine Science Center</li> <li>■ Mildred E Mathias Botanical Garden</li> <li>■ Ocean Discovery Center</li> <li>■ Stunt Ranch Reserves</li> </ul>



## UCLA ACADEMIC PROGRAM STRUCTURE 2002

<i>College or School</i>	<i>Departments</i>	<i>Interdepartmental Programs</i>	<i>Special Facilities/Organized Units</i>
College of Letters and Science —Division of Physical Sciences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Atmospheric Sciences</li> <li>■ Chemistry and Biochemistry</li> <li>■ Earth and Space Sciences</li> <li>■ Mathematics</li> <li>■ Physics and Astronomy</li> <li>■ Space Physics</li> <li>■ Statistics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Mathematics/Economics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Institute for Geophysics and Planetary Physics</li> <li>■ Institute for Plasma and Fusion Research</li> </ul>
College of Letters and Science —Division of Social Sciences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Aerospace Studies</li> <li>■ Anthropology</li> <li>■ Economics</li> <li>■ Geography</li> <li>■ History</li> <li>■ Military Science</li> <li>■ Naval Science</li> <li>■ Political Science</li> <li>■ Sociology</li> <li>■ Speech/Communication Studies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ African Studies</li> <li>■ Afro-American Studies</li> <li>■ American Indian Studies</li> <li>■ Archaeology</li> <li>■ Asian American Studies</li> <li>■ Cesar Chavez Center</li> <li>■ East Asian Studies</li> <li>■ European Studies</li> <li>■ International Development Studies</li> <li>■ Islamic Studies</li> <li>■ Latin American Studies</li> <li>■ Near Eastern Studies</li> <li>■ Women's Studies Academic Programs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Institute for Social Science Research (ISSR)</li> <li>■ ISSR Data Archives</li> <li>■ Center for American Politics and Public Policy</li> <li>■ Center for Communications and Community</li> <li>■ California Center for Population Research</li> <li>■ Center for Governance</li> <li>■ California Census Research Data Center</li> <li>■ Center for the Study of Society and Politics</li> <li>■ Center for Social Theory and Comparative History</li> <li>■ Center for the Study of Urban Poverty</li> <li>■ Los Angeles County Social Survey</li> <li>■ Mexican American Study Project</li> <li>■ Organizational Research Program</li> <li>■ Rome Reborn</li> <li>■ Survey Research Center</li> <li>■ Center for African Studies</li> <li>■ African Diaspora Project</li> <li>■ American Indian Studies Center</li> <li>■ Asian American Studies Center</li> <li>■ Center for Comparative Social Analysis</li> <li>■ Center for European &amp; Russian Studies</li> <li>■ Center for International Relations</li> <li>■ Center for Near Eastern Studies</li> <li>■ Center for the Study of Religion</li> <li>■ Chicano Studies Research Center (CSRC)</li> <li>■ Chicano/Latino Net</li> <li>■ Cotsen Institute of Archaeology</li> <li>■ History and Culture of Late Antiquity</li> <li>■ Latin American Center</li> <li>■ LeRoy Neiman Center for the Study of American Society and Culture</li> <li>■ Marcus Garvey and UNIA Papers Project</li> <li>■ National Center for History in the Schools</li> <li>■ Social Sciences Computing</li> </ul>

## UCLA ACADEMIC PROGRAM STRUCTURE 2002

<i>College or School</i>	<i>Departments</i>	<i>Interdepartmental Programs</i>	<i>Special Facilities/Organized Units</i>
School of Dentistry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Dentistry</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Dental Research Institute</li> <li>■ Dental Center</li> </ul>
School of Medicine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Anesthesiology</li> <li>■ Family Medicine</li> <li>■ Medicine</li> <li>■ Neurology</li> <li>■ Obstetrics &amp; Gynecology</li> <li>■ Ophthalmology</li> <li>■ Orthopedic Surgery</li> <li>■ Pathology and Laboratory Medicine</li> <li>■ Pediatrics</li> <li>■ Psychiatry &amp; Biobehavioral Sciences</li> <li>■ Radiation Oncology</li> <li>■ Radiological Sciences</li> <li>■ Surgery</li> <li>■ Urology</li> <li>■ Biological Chemistry</li> <li>■ Biomathematics</li> <li>■ Human Genetics</li> <li>■ Microbiology and Immunology</li> <li>■ Neurobiology</li> <li>■ Molecular &amp; Medical Pharmacology</li> <li>■ Physiology</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Biomedical Physics Interdepartmental Graduate Program</li> <li>■ Molecular, Cellular &amp; Integrative Physiology Interdepartmental Ph.D. Program</li> <li>■ Molecular Toxicology Interdepartmental Ph.D. Program</li> <li>■ Neuroscience Interdepartmental Ph.D. Program</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ AIDS Institute</li> <li>■ Brain Research Institute</li> <li>■ Iris Cantor–UCLA Women’s Health Center</li> <li>■ Jonsson Comprehensive Cancer Center</li> <li>■ Crump Institute for Molecular Imaging</li> <li>■ CURE: Digestive Diseases Research Center</li> <li>■ Stroke Center</li> </ul>
School of Nursing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Nursing</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Center for Vulnerable Populations Research</li> <li>■ School of Nursing Research Office</li> </ul>
School of Public Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Biostatistics</li> <li>■ Community Health Sciences</li> <li>■ Environmental Health Sciences</li> <li>■ Epidemiology</li> <li>■ Health Services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Environmental Science and Engineering Interdepartmental Program</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Center for Health Policy Research</li> <li>■ Center for Health Promotion &amp; Disease Prevention</li> <li>■ Center for Health Services Management</li> <li>■ Center for Healthier Children, Families &amp; Communities</li> <li>■ Center for Human Nutrition</li> <li>■ Center for Occupational and Environmental Health</li> <li>■ Center for Public Health &amp; Disaster Relief</li> <li>■ Division of Cancer Prevention &amp; Control</li> <li>■ Pollution Prevention Education &amp; Research Center</li> <li>■ Southern California Injury Prevention Research Center</li> <li>■ Southern California Particle Center and Supersite</li> </ul>
University Extension (UNEX)			

**Source:** UCLA, 2002



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# List of Buildings by LRDP Zone as of 2001-02

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Appendix B



## LIST OF BUILDINGS

Zone / Building Status	Building Name	Year	Basic GSF
<b>Botanical Garden</b>			
Existing			0
Under Construction	PPRB	2002 (est)	19,100
Approved and/or Analyzed <sup>1</sup>			0
<b>Botanical Garden Zone Total</b>			<b>19,100</b>
<b>Bridge</b>			
Existing	Faculty Levering Apartments	1983	122,390
	Margan Apartments	1965	44,137
	Ueberroth Building	1982	65,737
	University Extension	1971	98,304
<i>Subtotal</i>			<b>330,568</b>
Under Construction			0
Approved and/or Analyzed <sup>1</sup>			0
<b>Bridge Zone Total</b>			<b>330,568</b>
<b>Campus Services</b>			
Existing	CSB1	1977	56,965
	Facilities Management Bldg	1993	189,197
	Fleet Services Modular	1998	4,999
	K6 Pkg Kiosk - WW Plaza	1988	167
	Parking Structure 8	1967	48,838
	Police Station	1959	11,617
	Strathmore Office Bldg	2000	85,519
	ESF	2002	13,770
	<i>Subtotal</i>		
Under Construction			0
Approved and/or Analyzed <sup>1</sup>			0
<b>Campus Services Zone Total</b>			<b>411,072</b>
<b>Central</b>			
Existing	Ackerman Union	1961	221,761
	Acosta Athletic Trng Ctr	1965	32,526
	Ashe Center	1994	32,093
	CRA Ticket Booth	1996	287
	Drake Stadium	1969	12,260
	Equip Storage (Spaulding)	1967	3,916
	K4 Pkg Kiosk - WW/Sunset	1988	100
	Kerckhoff Hall	1930	84,372
	L.A. Tennis Center	1984	27,096
	Men's Gym	1932	102,326
	Morgan Center	1965	70,507
	Parking Structure 6	1980	546
	Pauley Pavilion	1965	204,465
	West Center	1976	30,144
	Wooden Ctr / PS 4	1983	184,726
	<i>Subtotal</i>		
Under Construction	IM Field Storage	2004 (est)	3,600
Approved and/or Analyzed <sup>1</sup>	Wooden West	2004 (est)	33,025
	Acosta Athletic Trng Ctr	2004 (est)	33,325
<i>Subtotal</i>			<b>66,350</b>
<b>Central Zone Total</b>			<b>1,077,075</b>

1. Analyzed in an environmental document prepared in accordance with CEQA.

## LIST OF BUILDINGS

<i>Zone / Building Status</i>	<i>Building Name</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Basic GSF</i>
<b>Core (North)</b>			
Existing	AGSM Collins Exec Edu Ctr	1995	31,311
	AGSM Cornell Hall	1995	54,763
	AGSM Entrepreneurs Hall	1995	72,591
	AGSM Gold Hall	1995	55,344
	AGSM Mullin Commons	1995	33,957
	AGSM Rosenfeld Library	1995	51,046
	Broad Art Center	1965	140,116
	Bunche Hall	1964	197,945
	Campbell Hall	1954	54,844
	Dodd Hall	1948	78,303
	East Melnitz	1992	25,123
	Fernald Center	1957	9,252
	Fowler Museum	1990	105,854
	GSEIS	1991	29,838
	University Guest House	1984	26,462
	Haines Hall	1929	133,851
	K3 Pkg Kiosk - Wyton	1988	100
	Kaufman Hall	1932	73,553
	Law School	1951	275,439
	LuValle Commons	1985	17,866
	MacGowan Hall	1963	134,109
	MacGowan Hall East	1998	2,417
	Melnitz Hall	1967	61,827
	NC Electrical Distribution	1993	2,900
	North Campus Student Ctr	1976	17,628
	Parking Structure 3	1964	694
	Parking Structure 5	1961	478
	Perloff Hall	1952	65,909
	Public Policy	1958	221,242
	Rolfe Hall	1956	73,276
	Royce Hall	1929	184,673
	University Elementary Schl 1	1950	47,303
	University Elementary Schl 2	1993	13,051
	University Residence	1930	10,455
	Young Research Library	1964	305,919
	<i>Subtotal</i>		<i>2,609,439</i>
Under Construction	Physics & Astronomy	2004 (est)	117,000
Approved and/or Analyzed <sup>1</sup>	Kaufman Hall	2003 (est)	11,600
	Broad Art Center	2005 (est)	10,000
	<i>Subtotal</i>		<i>21,600</i>
<b>Core (North) Zone Total</b>			<b>2,748,039</b>

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## LIST OF BUILDINGS

<i>Zone / Building Status</i>	<i>Building Name</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Basic GSF</i>
<b>Core (South)</b>			
Existing	Boelter Hall	1959	373,904
	Bombshelter	1968	2,436
	Botany	1959	37,351
	Boyer Hall	1976	133,042
	Bus Terminal	1937	72
	Campus Corners	1957	827
	Engineering Building 1	1950	118,497
	Engineering Building 4	1990	294,124
	Faculty Center	1959	30,573
	Franz Hall	1940	238,054
	Geology	1952	172,430
	Gonda Center	1998	125,202
	Hershey Hall	1931	80,699
	IPAM	1976	16,459
	K2 Pkg Kiosk - Westholme	1988	100
	Kinsey Hall	1929	125,077
	Knudsen Hall	1963	160,811
	Lath House	1952	4,199
	Life Sciences	1954	219,327
	MacDonald Lab	1991	144,611
	Math Science	1957	224,078
	Molecular Science	1993	164,702
	Moore Hall	1930	88,505
	Murphy Hall	1937	220,188
	Nuclear Reactor	1960	6,038
	Parking Structure 2	1969	1,052
	Parking Structure 9	1966	5,371
	Plant Greenhouse	1989	990
	Plant Physiology	1950	24,705
	Powell Library	1930	166,846
	Schoenberg Hall	1955	122,552
	Slichter Hall	1965	62,557
	Young Hall	1952	297,589
	<i>Subtotal</i>		<b>3,662,968</b>
Under Construction	HSSRB #1	2004 (est)	133,000
Approved and/or Analyzed <sup>1</sup>	HSSRB #2	2005 (est)	133,000
	Luck Research Center	2005 (est)	95,000
	La Kretz Hall	2004 (est)	24,000
	Plant Physiology (demo)	2002 (est)	-25,720
	Life Sciences Aud (demo)	2002 (est)	-11,000
	CNSI -CoS	2005 (est)	188,000
	Engineering 1 Replacement	2005 (est)	-22,000
	<i>Subtotal</i>		<b>381,280</b>
	<i>Core (South) Zone Subtotal</i>		<b>4,177,248</b>
	<b>Core Zone Total</b>		<b>6,925,287</b>

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## LIST OF BUILDINGS

<i>Zone / Building Status</i>	<i>Building Name</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Basic GSF</i>
<b>Health Sciences</b>			
Existing	700 WW Plaza	1979	31,509
	Brain Mapping	1996	13,420
	Brain Research Institute	1961	86,578
	Clinical Research	1954	25,244
	Cyclotron - Add	1990	1,614
	Cyclotron - Biomedical	1971	4,252
	Dentistry	1966	204,369
	Doris Stein Eye Research Inst	1989	65,440
	Factor Health Sciences Bldg	1981	199,857
	Center for Health Sciences	1954	1,265,387
	Jules Stein Institute	1967	87,905
	K1 Pkg Kiosk - Tiverton	1988	100
	K7 Pkg Kiosk - Stein Plaza	1990	100
	M Davies Children's Clinic	1962	70,228
	Med Plaza 100	1990	45,012
	Med Plaza 200	1990	366,834
	Med Plaza 300	1990	101,095
	Neuropsychiatric Institute	1961	280,188
	Parking Structure CHS	1977	97,131
	Parking Structure 1	1989	3,827
	Parking Structure E	1967	1,772
	Public Health	1968	140,563
	Reed Neurological Research	1970	69,176
	Vivarium	1954	126,390
		<i>Subtotal</i>	<b>3,287,991</b>
Under Construction	WWRH	2005 (est)	1,045,000
		<i>Subtotal</i>	
Approved and/or Analyzed <sup>1</sup>	MP 200	2003 (est)	5,150
	HSSRB #3	2010 (est)	380,000
	CHS (demo)	2009 (est)	-1,184,011
	NPI & H (demo)	2004 (est)	-272,607
	Reed (demo)	2004 (est)	-71,388
	BRI (demo)	2004 (est)	-85,739
		<i>Subtotal</i>	<b>-1,228,595</b>
<b>Health Sciences Zone Total</b>			<b>3,104,396</b>

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## LIST OF BUILDINGS

<i>Zone / Building Status</i>	<i>Building Name</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Basic GSF</i>
<b>Northwest</b>			
Existing	Bradley Hall	1997	46,907
	Canyon Point	1991	107,419
	Canyon Recreation Ctr	1965	12,030
	Child Care A	1987	2,160
	Child Care B	1987	3,168
	Child Care C	1987	2,496
	Courtside Pkg	1992	198,250
	Covel Commons	1992	130,095
	CRA Modular Unit	1999	2,272
	De Neve Podium (A & B)	2002	177,785
	De Neve C	2000	42,512
	De Neve D	2000	42,519
	De Neve E	2000	56,693
	De Neve F	2000	43,027
	Delta Terrace	1991	131,118
	Dykstra Hall	1959	163,262
	Easton Field	1997	1,854
	Hedrick Hall	1964	198,485
	Hitch RS-A	1981	21,603
	Hitch RS-B	1981	23,721
	Hitch RS-C	1981	10,282
	Hitch RS-D	1981	15,236
	Housing Administration	1982	16,736
	NW Auditorium	1992	9,584
	Ornamental Horticulture J	1958	4,800
	Ornamental Horticulture M	1975	7,201
	Parking Structure RC	1989	0
	Residential Life Bldg	1992	8,472
	Rieber Hall	1963	199,076
	RS Srv Bldg N	1981	1,194
	RS Srv Bldg S	1981	1,739
	Saxon RS-E	1981	7,586
	Saxon RS-F	1981	18,044
	Saxon RS-G	1981	18,045
	Saxon RS-H	1981	12,818
	Saxon RS-J	1981	12,701
	Saxon RS-K	1981	12,971
	Sproul Hall	1960	174,478
	SRLF	1987	158,717
	Sunset Court	1988	3,023
		<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>2,100,079</i>
Under Construction			0
Approved and/or Analyzed <sup>1</sup>	SRLF - Phase III	TBD	65,100
<b>Northwest Zone Total</b>			<b>2,165,179</b>

1. Analyzed in an environmental document prepared in accordance with CEQA.



## LIST OF BUILDINGS

<i>Zone / Building Status</i>	<i>Building Name</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Basic GSF</i>
<b>Southwest</b>			
Existing	Capital Programs	1989	29,564
	K32 Pkg Kiosk - Gayley	1988	100
	K32 Pkg Kiosk - Veteran	1989	100
	Parking Structure 32	1986	96
	Rehab Center	1965	142,566
	STRB	1998	49,512
	Taper Ctr 1	1984	5,020
	Taper Ctr 2	1984	9,216
	Warren Hall	1961	102,205
	West Steam Plant	1965	5,925
	West Medical Bldg	1988	27,229
	SW Campus Staging	2001	75,000
	SW Campus Modulars	2002	25,920
	<i>Subtotal</i>		<b>472,453</b>
Under Construction			0
Approved and/or Analyzed <sup>1</sup>	SW Campus Hsg - Ph 1	2005 (est)	653,500
	SW Campus Hsg - Ph 2	2008 (est)	346,500
	Taper Ctr (demo)	2002 (est)	-15,000
	Warren Hall (demo)	2005 (est)	-103,000
	<i>Subtotal</i>		<b>882,000</b>
<b>Southwest Zone Total</b>			<b>1,354,453</b>

1. Analyzed in an environmental document prepared in accordance with CEQA.

## CAMPUS BUILDINGS TOTAL GSF BY ZONE

<i>Category</i>	<i>Zone</i>	<i>Basic GSF</i>
<b>2002 Existing</b>		
	Botanical Garden	0
	Bridge	330,568
	Campus Services	411,072
	Central	1,007,125
	Core	6,272,407
	Health Sciences	3,287,991
	Northwest	2,100,079
	Southwest	472,453
	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>13,881,695</i>
<b>Under Construction, Approved, and/or Analyzed<sup>1</sup></b>		
	Botanical Garden	19,100
	Bridge	0
	Campus Services	0
	Central	69,950
	Core	652,880
	Health Sciences	-183,595
	Northwest	65,100
	Southwest	882,000
	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>1,505,435</i>
	<b><i>Total Buildings</i></b>	<b><i>15,387,130</i></b>

1. Analyzed in an environmental document prepared in accordance with CEQA.

## PARKING STRUCTURE TOTAL GSF BY ZONE

<i>Category</i>	<i>Zone</i>	<i>Basic GSF</i>
<b>2002 Existing</b>		
	Botanical Garden	0
	Bridge	0
	Campus Services	941,726
	Central	840,912
	Core	2,205,665
	Health Sciences	1,665,167
	Northwest	243,267
	Southwest	308,314
	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>6,205,051</i>
<b>Under Construction, Approved, and/or Analyzed<sup>1</sup></b>		
	Botanical Garden	0
	Bridge	0
	Campus Services	0
	Central	518,000
	Core	0
	Health Sciences	215,000
	Northwest	0
	Southwest	706,000
	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>1,439,000</i>
	<b>Total Parking Structures</b>	<b>7,644,051</b>

1. Analyzed in an environmental document prepared in accordance with CEQA.