
UCLA

Long Range Development Plan

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Contents

Tables ii

Figures iii

Executive Summary v

Part I — Introduction and Background

The University's Mission and Institutional Goals 3

The Long Range Development Plan 3

The Planning Process 5

Part II — The Planning Context

A. Physical Setting 11

B. Campus History 14

Part III — The Long Range Development Plan

A. Academic Programs 25

B. Ancillary Programs 34

C. Campus Population 41

D. Program Space Needs 43

E. Campus-Wide Development Objectives 45

F. Campus Land-Use Zones 53

Appendices

A. Bibliography of Planning Documents and Studies 73

B. Base Built Environment by Zone 75

C. Off-Campus Facilities 86

D. Campus Academic Organization 88

Tables

1. Base Parking Inventory	39
2. Campus Enrollment	41
3. Campus Population	42
4. Base Built Environment	53
5. Northwest Zone Built Environment	54
6. Central Zone Built Environment	56
7. Core Campus Zone Built Environment	58
8. Campus Services Zone Built Environment	60
9. Health Sciences Zone Built Environment	62
10. Bridge Zone Built Environment	66
11. Southwest Zone Built Environment	68

Figures

1. 1963 LRDP Land Use Zones	4
2. 1983 LRDP Land Use Zones	4
3. 1990 LRDP Land Use Zones	5
4. Regional Map	11
5. Aerial Photo — Campus in 1990	12
6. Photo — Botanical Gardens	14
7. Kelham Plan for the UCLA Campus	15
8. Aerial Photo — Campus in the 1930s	16
9. Aerial Photo — Campus in 1946	16
10. Campus Buildings	17
11. Aerial Photo — Campus in the 1960s	17
12. Campus Map	18
13. Open Space	47
14. Circulation Enhancements	48
15. Northwest Zone Map	55
16. Central Zone Map	57
17. Core Campus Zone Map	59
18. Campus Services Zone Map	61
19. Health Sciences Zone Map	63
20. Botanical Garden Zone Map	65
21. Bridge Zone Map	67
22. Southwest Zone Map	69

UCLA's Mission and Institutional Goals

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 in the professions, and is assigned exclusive responsibility for doctoral education in most disciplines and for professional education in Law, Medicine, Veterinary Medicine, and Dentistry. The Master Plan also designates the University as the primary state-supported academic agency for research.

UCLA's mission within this context is to achieve preeminence in scholarship, educational leadership, and technological advancement by providing the very highest quality teaching and research, professional preparation, and public service for the vital and diverse population it serves. Toward achieving the basic goal of preeminence, the campus has identified the following institutional goals:

- In every department and discipline, recruit and retain a diverse faculty of the highest quality.
- Be competitive with the very best research universities in the nation in recruiting and enrolling excellent students.
- Create an intellectual milieu and shared ethic that fosters excellence and a sense of community on campus.
- Continue the diversification of all aspects of campus life.
- Provide an organizational structure and related management policies that support the goals of the academic program and provide appropriate rewards for University service.

- Facilitate the development and management of interdepartmental and interdisciplinary instruction and research.

With its mission and goals in mind UCLA embarks on a long range development plan to carry it into the next century.

The LRDP

The Long Range Development Plan (LRDP) is a comprehensive land use plan which guides the physical development of the campus to 2005 in response to the academic and research mission of the University. It identifies the program goals to be achieved during the planning period, estimates the net new building space required to achieve the goals, articulates planning principles to guide the physical planning process, and delineates campus land use zones.

The LRDP is accompanied by a separate Environmental Impact Report (EIR) in conformance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The EIR contains a detailed discussion of the existing environmental setting of UCLA, the potential environmental impacts of the LRDP, proposed mitigation measures, and alternatives to the proposed LRDP.

The LRDP is not an implementation plan. Adoption of the LRDP does not constitute a commitment to any specific project, construction schedule, or funding priority. Each major building proposal must be approved individually, by the Chancellor, after consultation and review by the Academic Senate and other appropriate segments of the campus community, and by the Office of the President and The Regents as appropriate. Each major building proposal also requires project-specific environmental review. As a land use document, the

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

LRDP does not deal with remodeling, renovating, upgrading, or maintaining existing buildings.

In addition to serving as a guide to UCLA's future land use, this LRDP responds to the request by UC President Gardner that each campus update its LRDP to estimate the total enrollment capacity of the University by the year 2005.

The Process

The LRDP is the result of a multi-part process of planning, analysis, and consultation involving the faculty, students, and administration of the campus as well as the neighboring community, the Office of the President, and state and local agencies.

Program space needs projected for the period of the LRDP are the result of a campus-wide strategic planning process begun in 1986 and an analysis of the campus' building space capacity.

The Draft LRDP and its accompanying Draft EIR were available for public review and comment during a forty-seven day period. A public hearing to receive comments was held on April 4, 1990. Based upon comments received during this initial review period, the campus elected to reduce the scope of the Plan, respond to comments raised, and recirculate the revised Plan and Draft EIR for additional public comment. The campus developed responses to comments received during the second review period and released these responses in a Final EIR. The Final EIR and LRDP were forwarded to The Regents in November 1990 for review and consideration.

The Campus in 1990

The campus consists of 419 acres in the Westwood community of the City of Los Angeles. On-campus academic, research, administrative, residential and support space totals approximately 10.4 million gross square feet (GSF) of existing buildings, 2.3 million GSF under construction, and 668,000 GSF of previously approved projects. UCLA parking inventory includes 18,496 on-campus spaces (including 1,500 stack spaces), 1,588 off-campus spaces, and 5,085 on-campus spaces under construction or previously approved.

The LRDP builds upon an assessment and understanding of the campus in the base year of 1990. An academically and physically mature institution, UCLA consists of 14 schools and colleges, 72 departments, 24 organized research units, eight articulated degree programs, and ten concurrent degree programs.

In addition to its academic programs, UCLA serves the campus and community with its Medical Center, Dental Clinics, Neuropsychiatric Hospital, the University Elementary School, University Extension, libraries, theaters, galleries and recreational facilities.

Campus population includes a 1989-90 enrollment of 34,674 graduate and undergraduate students, 4,619 academic employees, 14,198 staff employees, and 10,335 others, including special program students, affiliated medical faculty, pre-school and elementary school children, post doctoral scholars, medical and dental patients, visitors and volunteers.

The Plan

The 1990 LRDP will accommodate a slight growth in student enrollment, for a 2005 total of approximately 34,780 students. Some reduction in the number of undergraduates and a concomitant increase in the number of graduate students is planned.

Academic, ancillary and public service programs propose a total of approximately 2.61 million gross square feet of building to address deficiencies in the amount and type of existing space, technological or functional obsolescence of existing facilities, and planned and unanticipated program changes that may require additional space. An additional 1.1 million GSF is proposed for on-campus student, faculty, and staff housing. The space proposals do not identify specific projects, but rather serve as capacity envelopes sufficiently sized to encompass the current assessment of potential needs.

The LRDP identifies eight Campus Planning Zones: Northwest, Central, Core Campus, Campus Services, Health Sciences, Botanical Gardens, Bridge, and Southwest, and assigns a proposed level of development to each zone. Campus-wide and Zone-specific planning principles and assumptions will guide the physical development of the campus to 2005.

Within the 15-year horizon of the LRDP, the campus will examine the viability of its urban design framework to ensure that its building, circulation, infrastructure and open space patterns are maintained or renewed as necessary to promote and support a vigorous intellectual community.

While land is limited, overall campus density is moderate, and opportunities for infill and redevelopment are sufficient to meet anticipated space needs. In approaching future development

UCLA must consider the utility and cost-effectiveness of aging facilities, the constraints of a densely developed urban environment, and the capacity limitations of regional infrastructures.

Within this context, future development decisions will be guided by the campus' planning principles. Among these are the intention to:

- Retain the human scale and rich landscape of the campus.
- Site new building projects with consideration for use adjacencies, the defining of open space, and the refinement of the existing built environment.
- Remove temporary buildings as soon as possible after their functions are relocated to permanent facilities. Temporary buildings will not be permitted to jeopardize the optimal siting of permanent structures.
- Preserve and enhance historic buildings and open spaces.
- Develop the edges of the campus only as appropriate to complement and enhance the campus' interface with the surrounding community.

A sensitivity to the environment is an integral part of UCLA's plans for the future. The LRDP proposes the designation of open space preserves, and the preservation of historic buildings and landscape features. To further the campus' academic goals and improve its jobs/housing balance, the LRDP proposes that student, faculty, and staff housing be allocated a substantial portion of campus land. This increase in on-campus housing, together with the aggressive expansion of the existing Transportation Demand Management program and a ceiling on the number of parking spaces, will maintain the average number of daily campus-related vehicle trips at 139,500.

The University's Mission and Institutional Goals

The mission of the University of California was established in general terms by the Master Plan for Higher Education in California, which directed the University to provide instruction in the liberal arts and sciences and in the professions and assigned it exclusive responsibility for doctoral education in most disciplines and for professional education in Law, Medicine, Veterinary Medicine, and Dentistry. The Master Plan also designated the University as the primary state-supported academic agency for research. Subsequent reviews of the Master Plan have reaffirmed the University's role in these areas.

UCLA's mission within this general context is to achieve preeminence in scholarship, educational leadership, and technological advancement by providing the very highest quality teaching and research, professional preparation, and public service for the vital and diverse population it serves.

Toward achieving the basic goal of preeminence, the first phase of UCLA's strategic planning process identified the following institutional goals:

- In every department and discipline, recruit and retain a diverse faculty of the highest quality;
- Become competitive with the very best research universities in the nation in recruiting and enrolling excellent graduate students;
- Create on the UCLA campus an intellectual milieu and shared ethic that fosters excellence and a sense of community;
- Continue the diversification of all aspects of campus life;

- Provide an organizational structure and related management policies that support the academic program and provide appropriate rewards for University service; and
- Facilitate the development and management of interdepartmental and interdisciplinary instruction and research.

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The Long Range Development Plan

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The LRDP is accompanied by an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) in conformance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The EIR is prepared and published as a separate document. It contains a detailed discussion of the existing environmental setting of UCLA, the potential environmental impacts of the LRDP, proposed mitigation measures, and alternatives to the proposed LRDP.

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PART I — INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

individually, by the Chancellor, after consultation and review by the Academic Senate and other appropriate segments of the campus community, and by the Office of the President and The Regents as appropriate. Each major building proposal also requires project-specific environmental review. As a land use document, the LRDP does not deal with remodeling, renovating, upgrading, or maintaining existing buildings.

UCLA has prepared two previous LRDPs — in 1963 and 1983. In both cases, the plans addressed the physical development of the campus within the framework of identified academic goals and the greater environmental context. The LRDP approved by The Regents in 1963 provided for a built environment expected to serve a total enrollment of 27,500 students. The 1983 LRDP, under which the campus currently operates, was approved by The Regents to meet the academic needs, as envisioned at that time, for a total enrollment of 31,515.

Since 1983, changes in program need and opportunity have required several amendments to the LRDP. During the same period the urban area which surrounds the campus has experienced accelerated growth. Both UCLA and its greater community face the challenge increased density poses for future development. By the end of the 1980s it became necessary to review the state of the campus and develop a plan that would take it into the next century.

The previous LRDPs recognized four general use areas: Residential, Recreational, Academic, and West Medical, as shown in Figures 1 and 2.

The 1990 LRDP refines these four general use areas into eight Campus Planning zones as illustrated in Figure 3: Northwest, Central, Core Campus, Campus Services, Health Sciences, Botanical Gardens, Bridge, and Southwest.

Figure 1

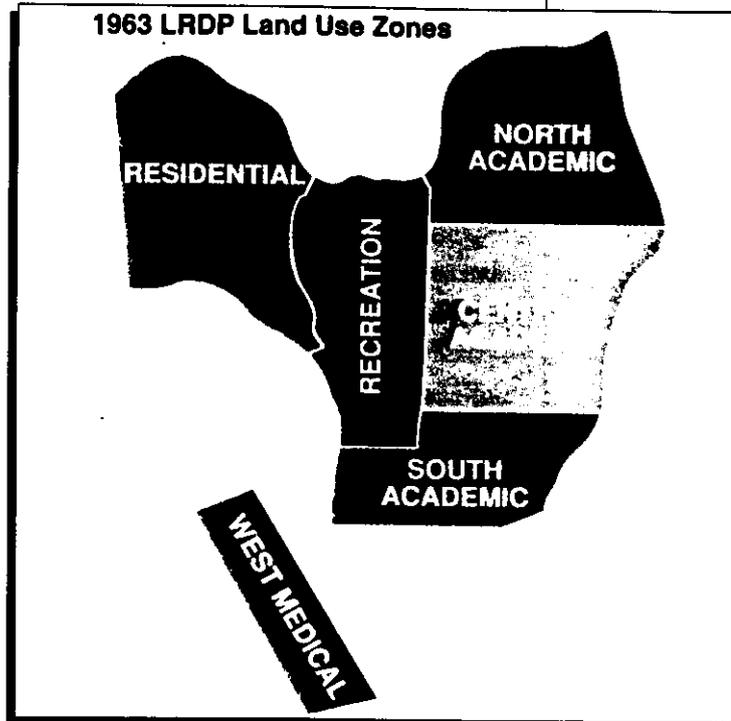
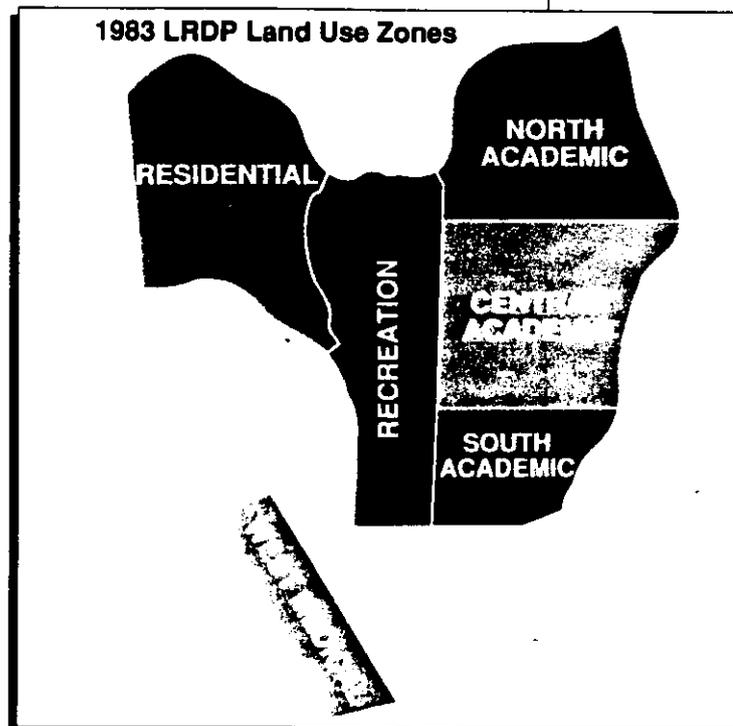


Figure 2

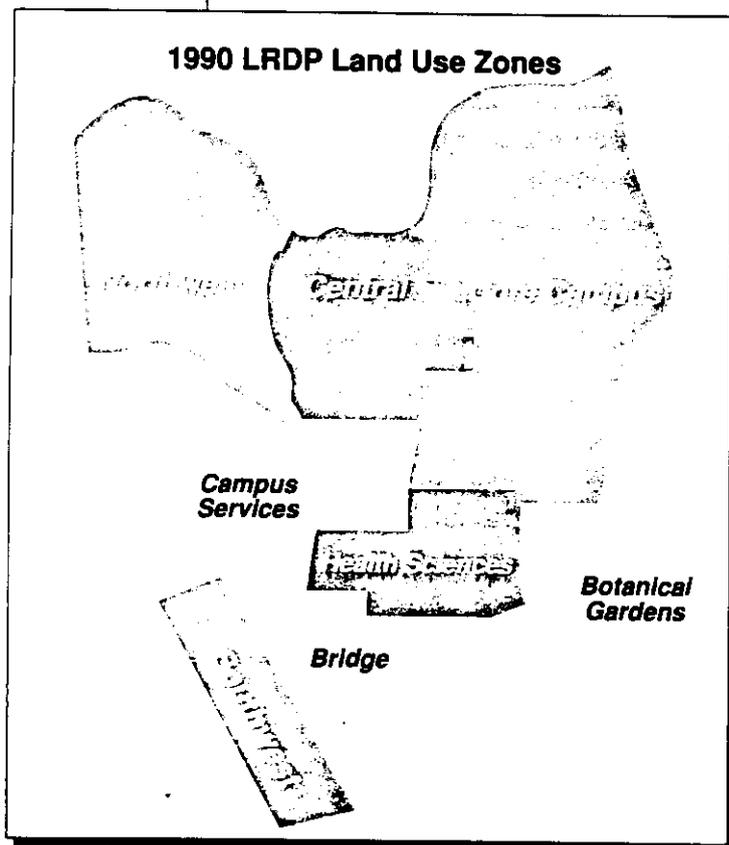


The zones are distinguished by their geography and primary uses.

The 1990 LRDP defines the campus' goals, program needs, and physical development guidelines to 2005 while retaining the flexibility to respond to unanticipated circumstances.

In addition to looking to its own future, UCLA is mindful of its role under the Master Plan for Higher Education in California and the University of California's responsibility to plan for a significantly larger next generation of California students. In 1988, University President David Gardner requested that each campus update its current LRDP on the basis of its academic and research goals. Each campus' planning effort contributes to a greater understanding of the total enrollment capacity of the University of California system by the year 2005.

Figure 3



The Planning Process

The 1990 LRDP is the result of a multi-part process of planning, analysis, and consultation involving the faculty, students, and administration of the campus, as well as the neighboring community, the Office of the President, and state and local agencies.

Organization and Responsibility

The preparation of the LRDP took place under the direction of the Chancellor with the participation of executive management, administrators, faculty, and students. Numerous campus individuals and departments contributed data, analysis, and technical assistance.

Planning Documents and Studies

The compilation of campus academic and research program needs grew out of the campus-wide strategic planning process that was initiated by the Chancellor in December 1986. The Deans of each School and College were requested to prepare academic planning statements to describe future program proposals. Campus enrollment projections consistent with academic unit plans were also developed. The resultant Academic Planning Statement provides the policy objectives of this proposed 1990 LRDP. In consultation with the academic executive management, an estimate of the campus' programmatic space need to 2005 was developed.

Building space capacity on the campus was estimated from recent and on-going physical planning activities, including the Northwest Campus Development Project, the West Campus Carrying Capacity Analysis, the Core Campus Carrying Capacity Study, the Medical Center Replacement Space Siting Analysis, and other studies performed by Campus Architects and

PART I — INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Engineers. The results of these various studies provided an estimate of the total future building space capacity in each of the Campus Planning zones and throughout the campus. Future space needs were allocated within the conceptual maximum building capacities of the zones. A list of planning documents consulted in preparation of this LRDP appears in Appendix A.

Consultation and Review

The data, assumptions, and analysis which support the LRDP were reviewed by the Academic Senate, Deans, administrators, and representatives of community interests. Ongoing consultation with these groups included a series of meetings, briefing papers, and administrative drafts.

As part of the consultation process, representatives of the Academic Senate, the academic Deans, students, administrators, consultants, the Office of the President, Office of General Counsel, and campus staff were invited to the UCLA Lake Arrowhead Conference Center, October 13–15, 1989 to address the major issues of physical development of the campus to 2005. A series of workshops were held in the fall and winter of 1989–90 to keep the community abreast of the progress of the LRDP.

The consultation process simultaneously considered goals and program needs as developed from UCLA's academic and research mission and the physical capacity and constraints of the campus.

Alternative LRDP concepts were derived from recent planning analysis and attempted to merge identified academic, administrative, and support objectives with concerns for open space, appropriate building densities, pedestrian ambiance, and other physical planning criteria. A range of alternatives that would meet, to varying degrees,

the identified program objectives was discussed with the campus and community, and was subjected to a preliminary assessment of potential environmental impacts. Once a preferred planning concept was selected by the Chancellor, the proposed plan and its Draft EIR were prepared and released for public review and comment.

Public Review

The Draft 1990 LRDP and its accompanying Draft EIR were available for public review and comment by the campus community, interested individuals, groups, and public agencies. During this forty-seven day review period, a public hearing was held to provide an opportunity for interested persons to present testimony on the potential environmental effects, the proposed mitigation measures, and the advisability of selecting other alternatives. Written comments could also be submitted during the public review period. Based upon comment received during the review period, the campus elected to reduce the scope of the Plan, and recirculate the revised Plan and Draft EIR for additional comment. The campus developed responses to comments received and released these responses in a Final EIR. The Final EIR and Draft LRDP were forwarded to The Regents for review and consideration.

Adoption of the LRDP and Certification of the EIR

The Draft 1990 LRDP and its accompanying EIR are scheduled to be proposed to The Regents for review and adoption in November, 1990.

Campus — Community Relationships

The growth of the UCLA campus has paralleled that of the surrounding Westwood community. As a consequence, on- and off- campus circulation, parking, housing, commercial activities and services are closely intertwined. An important goal of long range development planning is a harmonious relationship between the campus and the community.

UCLA functions as part of The Regents of the University of California, a constitutionally created unit of the State of California, and as such is not subject to local planning ordinances. Westwood, and other surrounding communities are part of the City of Los Angeles. This jurisdictional separation provides no formal mechanism for joint planning or the exchange of ideas. Nevertheless, in the interest of good neighborliness and conscientious planning, the campus seeks to maintain an ongoing exchange of ideas and information and to pursue mutually acceptable resolution of the issues which confront both the campus and the community. To foster this process, UCLA participates in and communicates with, City and community organizations.

In 1972 the campus participated in the development of the Westwood Community Plan, part of

the General Plan of the City of Los Angeles. The Community Plan, which aims to encourage and contribute to the economic, social, and physical framework of the City and to promote the health, safety, welfare, and convenience of the community, was updated in 1988. It recognizes the need for coordination of planning efforts between the City and the campus.

In 1989, after a lengthy study and planning period in which UCLA was a participant and co-sponsor, the Westwood Village Specific Plan was adopted by the Los Angeles City Council. The Specific Plan reduced the allowable building density in the Village and established development standards and design guidelines aimed at preserving the architectural character of existing buildings, insuring compatibility of new development, and diversifying retail uses. Specific plans were also adopted for multi-family residential development in the community plan area and for development in the North Village.

Throughout the preparation of the LRDP, UCLA has kept residents and public officials informed of its progress and has benefitted from the thoughtful comment of the community.

Figure 5



Vegetation

UCLA is widely noted for the beauty and diversity of its landscaping. Before the campus was developed the site consisted of treeless grasslands, agricultural fields, and chaparral. A vigorous program of tree planting and landscaping began with the construction of the first buildings and continues to maintain and renew the campus flora.

The Mildred E. Mathias Botanical Garden, is located in the southeast corner of the campus and is the home of many rare and unusual plants. Begun with the founding of the campus, the 7.5 acre garden has been a source for botanical research and reference for the campus and the Los Angeles community.

UCLA will continue to take advantage of its subtropical climate to import and cultivate plants suited to specific sites to enrich the natural and aesthetic aspects of the campus environment, while remaining cognizant of the need to utilize water-efficient plantings.

Climate

Climate on the campus can be described as Mediterranean, with generally mild temperatures throughout the year and light precipitation during the winter months. Three major influences shape the campus climate: The Pacific Ocean, a source of cool marine air during most of the year; the Santa Monica Mountains, which separate the campus from the extremes of inland areas; and the large scale weather patterns of western North America. The regional topography and persistent high pressure usually permit storm systems to extend as far south as the Los Angeles area only during late fall, winter and early spring.

The most characteristic climactic feature of the local coastal plain is night and early morning low

cloudiness with sunny afternoons which prevail during the spring and often occur during the rest of the year. Combined with the prevailing westerly sea breeze, this condition provides mild temperatures for most of the year. The daily temperature range is typically within 15 degrees Fahrenheit in spring and summer and within 20 degrees in fall and winter. The annual daytime temperature varies from an average in the low to mid 60s in the the winter to an average in the upper 70s in the summer. Temperatures below 50 degrees or above 90 are rare. The humidity is usually low, contributing to a very agreeable and comfortable climate.

Occasional dry and gusty northeasterly Santa Ana winds reverse the prevailing air patterns and blow hot air from the deserts over the Southern California mountains and through the canyons to the coast. The wind speed and unpredictable gusting patterns of the Santa Anas create extreme fire hazards and very dry and dusty conditions which can be expected to occur on about ten days throughout each year.

Precipitation occurs primarily during the winter months with the first major storms arriving in November and frequent storms continuing until February. During March and early April, storms tend to have less moisture and be of shorter duration. While annual rainfall varies markedly, with drought not uncommon for several consecutive years, the long-term local annual rainfall averages 10 to 11 inches, with measurable rain falling on 20 to 40 days each year. Snowfall has been recorded twice in the last half century.

Geology and Soils

The campus is located on an alluvial piedmont slope, approximately 300-500 feet above sea level, situated at the northwestern edge of the

PART II — THE PLANNING CONTEXT

Los Angeles basin. The surface topography is the result of erosion and deposition from the drainage of Dry and Stone Canyons in the foothills of the Santa Monica Mountains to the north.

Subsurface Pleistocene sedimentary materials consist of alternating sequences and mixtures of sands, silts, and gravels. Beneath these are found the Pliocene sandstones, siltstones, and shales commonly referred to as the Pico and Repetto formations, followed by Miocene deposits, known as the Topanga and Modelo formations. Jurassic slate is presumed to underlie the region.

Faults with activity within the last 10,000 years are considered active. The closest known active fault to the campus is the Newport-Inglewood whose surface trace may be found approximately three miles east of the campus. The Wilmington-Palos Verdes Fault, which is located off the coast of Malibu, is a recently discovered active fault. The active San Andreas fault, considered a likely site of future substantial seismic activity, is located approximately forty-one miles northeast of the campus.

Faults with activity in the last 2 million to 11,000 years are considered potentially active.

The nearby Santa Monica fault is known to run east-west, but the Pleistocene-age materials which cover the surface are not ruptured. Without surface traces, its precise location is difficult to determine. Other known faults in the area include the Benedict Canyon and Temescal, both considered inactive.

No unusual geologic or soil conditions are known to exist on the campus and the possibility of surface rupture due to

seismic activity is considered remote. However, ground shaking hazards are considered significant in the UCLA area and campus structures can expect to experience at least moderate shaking during their useful lifetime. A large seismic event resulting in the catastrophic failure of the Stone Canyon Reservoir could subject facilities in the central portion of the campus to inundation and flooding.

The October 1987 Whittier Narrows earthquake, at 5.9 on the Richter Scale, did result in minor damage, such as wall cracks, to a few campus buildings.

B. Campus History

Physical Development

The history of the Westwood campus reveals both a spatial and a temporal pattern: the physical organization of buildings and activities, and the cyclic nature of campus growth. This cyclic pattern of development has included two previous major periods of active growth. The campus is currently experiencing a third.

Figure 6



The history of campus development also indicates an evolving relationship between the campus and its surrounding community which affects the dynamic of physical planning. The physical organization of the campus provides a framework within which future campus development and appropriate land uses can be considered.

UCLA began as the "Southern Branch" of the University of California in 1919 on a 25-acre campus on Vermont Avenue in Los Angeles which had been the State Normal School. The new school rapidly outgrew its site and by 1923 The Regents launched a search for a new permanent campus. After considering more than 100 alternatives from San Diego to Santa Barbara, The Regents chose the chaparral-covered hills known then as the Wolfskill Rancho (Figure 6).

About the choice, Regent Edward A. Dickson wrote:

"I was enjoying a leisurely stroll over the rolling hills of Bel Air in the Spring of 1923... At that time... the broad acres extended from Wilshire Boulevard to the crest of the mountains which formed a natural background. There were no roads

anywhere and Beverly Boulevard (now Sunset Boulevard) terminated abruptly at the entrance to the new sub-division of Bel Air. [A friend] and I made our way to a high point of the rancho, from which we had a splendid view of the ocean... Before we left for home a plan had been evolved of securing this remarkable site for a permanent home of the University."

The Cities of Los Angeles, Beverly Hills, and Santa Monica voted bond issues totaling \$1,300,000 to buy the land. On February 16, 1926, The Regents accepted deeds to the property.

In its natural state, the campus terrain consisted of three rather well-defined segments. The eastern and western sections were moderately rugged, marked alternately by gullies and ridges. The central section, an alluvial plain, extending from the present Westwood Boulevard to the western rise, was relatively flat and usable as a building site with minimum grading.

On September 30, 1925, The Regents authorized George W. Kelham, a San Francisco architect, to prepare a general site plan for the new campus. An early sketch, reproduced in Figure 7, shows a

tree-covered campus with 40 buildings arranged in the shape of a cross along east-west and north-south axes.

Kelham's site plan set the general building pattern and established the principal entrance to the campus at the east end of the cross' east-west axis. Although Spanish/Mediterranean architecture was considered, The Regents and Kelham were inspired by the resemblance of Westwood's

Figure 7



PART II — THE PLANNING CONTEXT

rolling hills and gentle climate to Northern Italy, and they chose the red brick Romanesque architecture of Milan.

Under Kelham's direction the first structure on the Westwood site was the bridge over the arroyo, completed in October 1927. Then followed the first four buildings grouped around the quadrangle: Powell Library, the original Chemistry Building (now changed in function and renamed Haines Hall), Royce Hall and the original Physics/Biology Building (Kinsey Hall). The first students arrived for classes in the fall of 1929, and the new campus was formally dedicated on March 28, 1930.

During the early 1930s Moore Hall, Kerckhoff Hall, the Women's Gymnasium (now the Dance Building), the Men's Gymnasium, Mira Hershey Hall, and the University Residence were built (Figure 8).

Because of shortages and uncertainties during the later years of the Depression and World War II, only three major buildings were constructed: Franz Hall, the first wing of the Administration Building, and the Business Administration Building (now Dodd Hall). However, the war years were used to prepare for the expected post-war enrollment increases. First, 71 wooden buildings were transported from Camp Hahn, near Riverside, and from the Kaiser shipyards at Vanport, Oregon, to provide temporary

office space, classrooms, laboratories, and living quarters. Second, the arroyo on both sides of the bridge was filled with earth to gain approximately 20 acres of usable land and to shorten the walking distance between the adjacent mesas. Third, plans were developed to locate the Center for Health Sciences on the campus, adjacent to related academic disciplines. Finally, the concept of a "Court of Sciences" was developed to group science and engineering buildings in a functional complex. The campus in 1946 is shown in Figure 9.

Figure 8

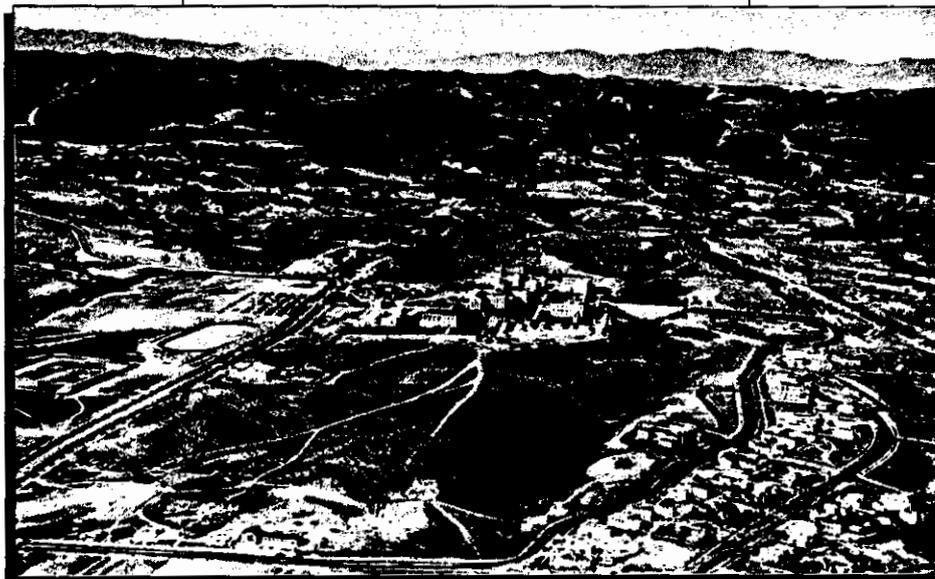


Figure 9



By the 1950s, public taste and the costliness inherent in the intricate design and decorative detail of Italian Romanesque architecture led The Regents to order a simpler, more modern building style, yet one that would retain consistency and warmth through the use of red brick and cast stone. As development spanned outward from the original buildings along the main quadrangle, the architecture, as shown in Figure 10, became noticeably more contemporary in spirit and design.

Figure 10

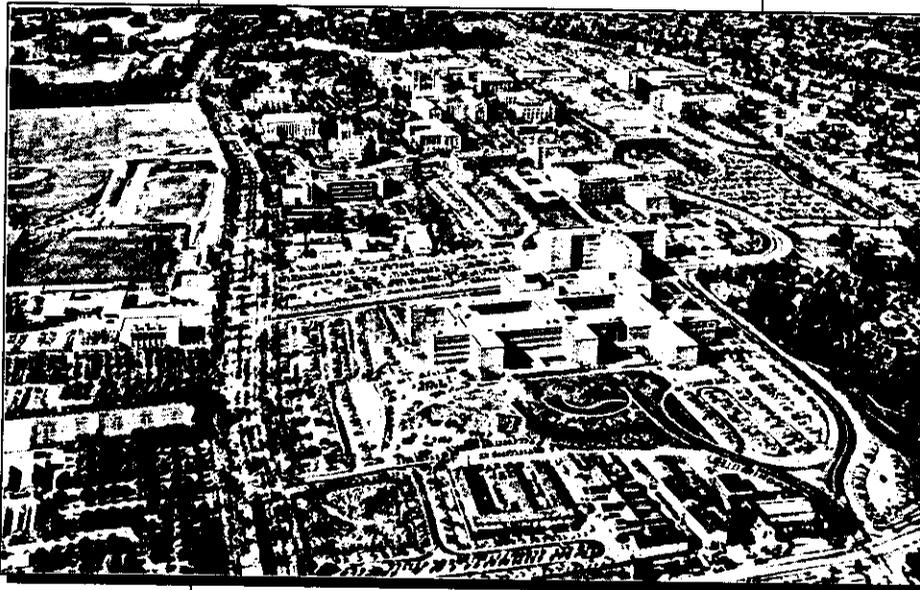
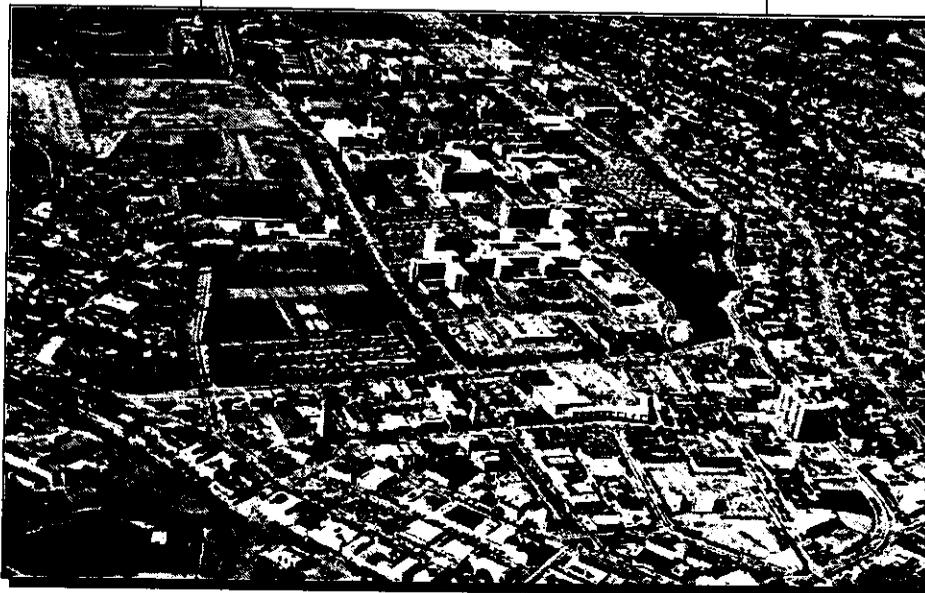


Figure 11



From the mid-1950s through the 1960s the campus experienced its second major building phase. During this period the Health Sciences Center, the high-rise residence halls, Rolfe, Schoenberg, Young, Melnitz, MacGowan, Math Sciences, Law, Life Sciences 1 and 2, Knudsen, Bunche, Perloff, the Graduate School of Management, Geology, Engineering, Dickson, Ackerman, Boelter, the University Research Library, Sunset Canyon Recreation Center, and numerous lesser buildings and building expansions were completed. During this period the campus also constructed Parking Structures 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 14, and E1. The campus in the early 1960s is shown in Figure 11.

Legislative funding limitations brought construction to a near-standstill during the 1970s, when only the Molecular Biology Institute, the Faculty Center, the James E. West Alumni Center, Student Placement Center, North Campus Student Center, the CHS South Parking Structure, and the Jerry Lewis Neuromuscular Research Center were built.

The third major building phase began in the 1980s. In keeping with the status of UCLA and the size of its building program, distinguished architects and planners were sought to help design the elements of the increasingly complex campus. Simultaneously, area studies were undertaken to enable coordinated siting of expanding

Figure 12



programs and to enhance the aesthetic quality of the whole campus by informing the designers of individual projects of campus-wide requirements. Major projects under construction or approved during this current phase include additional student housing in the Northwest Zone, additions to the Schools of Engineering and Law, the Medical Research Laboratory Building, Chemistry and Biological Sciences Building, the Museum of Cultural History, the Ambulatory Care Complex, Parking Structure 1, and a new complex to house the Anderson Graduate School of Management. Figure 12 shows the campus at the end of the 1980s and indicates all existing buildings, buildings under construction, and development previously approved through the environmental review process.

A list of existing buildings, buildings under construction, and development previously approved through the environmental review process appears in Appendix B. Off-campus sites are not part of this LRDP. They are, however, identified for information purposes in Appendix C.

Sixty years of change have affected not only the external relationships with the community, but also the internal relationship of buildings to open space. The campus in 1990 is fundamentally different from the campus of the thirties. The quadrangle in front of Royce Hall was originally perceived as a small defined space, a shelter against the openness of the rolling hills and broad vistas that surrounded the campus. Today that same quadrangle is seen as an expansive open space within an on- and off-campus built environment. The place-making quality of the original quadrangle seems particularly appropriate to organize the latest phase of development. The challenge will be to create a synthesis of physical planning concerns which will result in a campus of increased aesthetic and functional coherence.

Dr. Ernest Carroll Moore, first provost of UCLA, who worked with Regent Dickson throughout the early years of the institution, said in 1920:

"We shall look with much amazement upon the development of this University, for it is certain to be greater, far greater, than the imagination of any of us can foresee."

Academic Development

UCLA is widely recognized as one of the best public universities in the nation. It is also the youngest of that select group. In many ways, the rate and distinction of UCLA's development has paralleled the development of the Los Angeles region where many of the campus' distinguished academic programs are supported and enhanced by strong ties with the private sector. Los Angeles occupies a strategic location on the Pacific Rim and UCLA is one of the leading educational institutions in that arena. Recently, Los Angeles passed New York as the point of entry for the largest number of immigrants to the United States. UCLA's academic plan for the next century will need to respond to the challenges and opportunities of both its unique location and the continuing diversification of its constituency.

The Westwood campus opened its doors in 1929 with a Teacher's College and the College of Letters and Science. The master's degree was authorized in 1933 and the doctorate followed in 1936.

By 1940 Teacher's College had become the School of Education, and the School of Business Administration and the College of Agriculture were founded. During World War II student enrollment decreased but the campus received federal funding for specialized training programs in engineering, medicine, meteorology, and languages. After the War enrollment increased.

PART II — THE PLANNING CONTEXT

with returning veterans and many new programs were instituted, particularly in the health and natural sciences.

By the mid-1950s the College of Engineering and the Schools of Medicine, Social Welfare, Law, and Nursing were established. In 1955 the Center for the Health Sciences, with its teaching hospital, was begun on the southern portion of the campus.

With considerable extramural support, UCLA established organized research units in African Studies, Latin American Studies, Near Eastern Studies, and Russian and East European Studies. Growing federal support for the sciences enabled the campus to develop strong programs in many other fields including geophysics and neuroscience.

By the end of the 1950s, it became apparent that the rapid growth of higher education in California required new approaches to planning and management. The Master Plan for Higher Education in California, adopted in 1960, established a number of principles that have guided development since that time. The Master Plan created a system of public higher education for California in which each of the three segments — the University of California, the California State Universities, and the community colleges — had different responsibilities.

The University was designated as the primary state-supported academic agency for research and was given exclusive jurisdiction over training for the professions of dentistry, law, medicine, and veterinary medicine. The University was also given the sole authority to award the PhD, except in selected fields in which the California State University was also authorized to award joint doctoral degrees with the University. Since the community colleges were specifically charged with primary responsibility for lower division education, the Master Plan also

recommended a reduction in the existing proportion of lower division students in the undergraduate program of the University so that resources could be concentrated on upper division and graduate programs. Although the mandate of the California State University has been broadened somewhat in recent years, the basic principles of differentiation of function remain a part of higher education planning in California.

The 1960s began in a climate of growth and expansion in higher education. Public interest was at an all time high and support from both state and federal sources was plentiful. Many new programs were established at UCLA in the late 1950s and early 1960s including the Schools of Dentistry, Public Health, Architecture and Urban Planning, Library and Information Science, and the College of Fine Arts. During this period the College of Agriculture was discontinued and its remaining programs moved to the University's Riverside campus.

By the beginning of the 1970s, universities throughout the nation were forced to recognize that the exceptional growth in higher education since World War II could not continue. The late Allan Carter's studies of the output of higher education indicated that many fields were overproducing PhDs, more students were finding themselves unable to obtain employment in the field in which they held degrees, and birth rates were steadily declining. In addition, the California legislature virtually stopped its funding of capital projects. UCLA's growth was further constrained by the limited size of its physical plant.

Despite the demographic, funding and physical constraints, student demand for UCLA's undergraduate and graduate professional programs continued to grow. The unanticipated demand forced UCLA to limit enrollment so as not to exceed the instructional resources available.

Programmatic growth in the 1970s occurred primarily in the professional schools, in the life and physical sciences, and in a variety of emerging interdisciplinary fields including ethnic and environmental studies. A series of ad hoc program reviews resulted in the combination of the Departments of Biology and Zoology into a single department of Biology, the restructuring of the Physical Education program into a new Department of Kinesiology, and the elimination of degree programs in Speech and Journalism. At the same time, UCLA's national and international reputation continued to grow and the campus now has active scholarly exchange programs with a number of foreign universities including ones in Mexico, China and Japan.

By the 1980s, the formal academic structure of UCLA included the College of Letters and Science with five divisions, seven general campus profes-

sional schools, four health science professional schools, and the College of Fine Arts which was undergoing reorganization into two separate professional schools. In addition, there were twenty seven formally established interdepartmental programs, twenty four organized research units, and many other less structured interdisciplinary efforts.

By 1990, the base year for this LRDP, the campus will have completed the reorganization of the College of Fine Arts into the School of the Arts and the School of Theater, Film, and Television.

Although academic programs will continue to be improved, refined and redefined as needs emerge and new disciplines are developed, significant additional change in the basic academic structure is not anticipated during the period of this LRDP.

A. Academic Programs

The academic program descriptions in this section summarize the planning directions of each school and college as they relate to space needs during the 15-year period addressed by this LRDP. The complete Academic Planning Statement, a result of the Strategic Planning Process begun in 1987, is incorporated by reference. Many of the individual academic unit plans include space needs and enrollment projections. For purposes of overall campus land use planning, this Draft LRDP provides a physical planning framework for net new space needs.

Each unit seeks to enhance the quality of its programs by recruiting and retaining the highest quality faculty. The quality of faculty is closely related to the quality of graduate students. Thus, to establish and maintain excellence throughout, the Campus will increase the proportion of graduate to undergraduate students as necessary, and as consistent with the ratios of graduate to undergraduate students at other major research universities.

College of Letters and Science

The College of Letters and Science is the oldest and largest academic unit on the campus. It offers instruction in 32 departments and 25 interdepartmental programs, many of which are judged among the best in the nation. In its 1982 assessment of the quality of faculty at major research universities, the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils ranked fifteen UCLA departments among the top ten. It is generally agreed that a similar survey today would include many more departments.

Programs in the College are organized into five divisions under the overall direction of a Provost. College-wide goals have been developed that

address issues of quality and support across all divisions, with more specific program strategies being developed by the divisional deans. The College's primary goal is to provide the highest quality educational program possible for all of its students. Achieving that goal will require obtaining the resources to attract and retain the very best quality faculty. Such resources include not only salaries, housing, and faculty offices but also increased and upgraded research space to keep pace with modern technology and increased support for graduate students.

Another of the College's goals, reflected in the campus enrollment projections, is to increase the ratio of graduate to undergraduate students. For a variety of reasons, including real and perceived lack of job opportunities for PhDs, that ratio has declined steadily since the early 1970s. The present number and proportion of graduate students are insufficient to maintain and enhance the quality of L&S programs, to recruit and retain outstanding faculty, or to train the PhDs that will be needed by higher education, industry, and government over the coming decades. Moreover, the proportion of graduate students at UCLA is now significantly lower than at other top research universities in the nation and increasing it is a critical factor in achieving the goal of preeminence. However, increasing the proportion of graduate students will create additional needs for office and laboratory space, both for the added graduate students and for the richer student/faculty ratio they will generate.

The College recognizes that many of its strongest programs grew out of interdisciplinary teaching and research initiatives. Therefore, it will continue to support interdisciplinary research and teaching, encourage communication by establishing interactive groups across disciplines and schools, and promote interdepartmental

PART III — THE LONG RANGE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

efforts by funding seminars/workshops, supporting interdepartmental course offerings, and making joint faculty appointments.

Undergraduate Programs and Honors

The division of Undergraduate Programs and Honors has recently been created to emphasize the priority that the College has given to improving undergraduate education. The division plans to complete the restructuring of General Education to make it a high quality shared learning experience for all lower division students, promote undergraduate enrollment in Departmental Honors Programs, improve College Honors including diversification of the honors population, and integrate more writing into the curriculum. The division has identified a need for additional office and administrative space to effectively carry out its plans.

Humanities

The division of Humanities includes English, Classics, Linguistics, Philosophy, and Speech along with seven departments offering studies in foreign languages and cultures. The division also encompasses three organized research centers (Medieval and Renaissance Studies, Comparative Folklore and Mythology, and 17th and 18th Century Studies) and seven interdepartmental degree programs. With completion of the reorganization of the fine arts, the departments of Art History and of Historical Musicology will be added to the list.

The division of Humanities is clearly both large and heterogeneous. Its mission is to promote, through scholarly inquiry and transmission of ideas, sensitive, imaginative, and rigorous reflection on the human condition.

Programmatic goals in the division of Humanities include expansion of East Asian Studies. In response to both the changing demographics of the state and the nation and the increased diversification of UCLA's student body, the division also plans to expand its programs in Spanish and Portuguese. Other areas to be considered for expansion and development are research efforts in American Studies and in Critical Theory. The division has identified a need for office, research laboratory, classroom, administrative, graduate student, and library space.

Life Sciences

The division of Life Sciences is home to a faculty with a broad range of intellectual and research interests including microbiology, biology, kinesiology, psychology, and women's studies. The highly regard in which the faculty of Life Sciences is held is evident in its many extramural awards and peer acknowledgements. Particularly strong programs exist in molecular biology, plant biology, social psychology, clinical and physiological psychology, and kinesiology. Organismic biology has notable strengths in several of its field aspects.

The division of Life Sciences will develop and strengthen a number of interdisciplinary programs that have strong connections to other schools and colleges. The division plans to formalize the program in Cognitive Science; establish comprehensive programs in cellular, molecular, and developmental aspects of neurobiology; and establish programs in biotechnology and plant sciences. In addition, it will seek to restructure the undergraduate curriculum for greater exposure to contemporary laboratory technology. Enrollments in all departments of this division are expected to increase, particularly at the graduate level, in response to the emer-

gence of biotechnology and related industries and the demand for trained professionals and future faculty. The division proposes the replacement of the obsolete and inadequate existing plant physiology facilities with a new molecular life sciences facility, a portion of which would be occupied by the School of Medicine.

Physical Sciences

Most of the units in the division of Physical Sciences are recognized as being in the top ten in their disciplines. The division includes the studies of astronomy, atmospheric sciences, chemistry and biochemistry, earth and space sciences, mathematics, and physics. Particular attention has been given to strengthening the core physical sciences of chemistry, mathematics, and physics. These are considered particularly essential, fundamental, and foundational for the derived physical sciences, the life sciences, and engineering. Excellence in the core physical sciences is necessary for UCLA to be recognized as a world leader in pure and applied research.

The division of Physical Sciences is building new research groups in astrophysics, computational and applied mathematics, and high energy physics, to be accompanied by increases in graduate enrollments. The most substantial enrollment increases are expected in the Department of Mathematics, which is building a preeminent group in computational mathematics. The division has identified a need for research space for physics, astronomy, and atmospheric sciences and a permanent home for the Institute for Plasma Fusion Research and the Center for Advanced Accelerators.

Social Sciences

The division of Social Sciences is the largest in the College of Letters and Science and includes studies in aerospace, anthropology, economics, geography, history, political science, and sociology, as well as numerous interdepartmental area studies. Departments in the division are generally well-balanced, with considerable strengths in some areas. Particular attention will be given to strengthening faculty research by providing the appropriate facilities and supporting resources to stimulate collaborative research efforts and attract extramural funding. Current planning efforts focus on improving research efforts in quantitative techniques, on building quality in mainstream areas, and on developing a major new initiative in East Asia.

The division continues to experience increased demand in nearly all program areas. However, the ratio of graduate to undergraduate students in the division is far below that of high quality programs in other institutions, making it difficult to attract prestigious new faculty. As a result, modest increases are planned for graduate enrollments in all departments. The division will continue to nurture and support research initiatives, particularly interdisciplinary research. The ethnic and area studies centers will be re-examined to keep them abreast of the evolving needs of groups in society and at UCLA. The division has identified a need for office, administrative, research laboratory, graduate student, classroom and library space.

The Arts

In March 1987, after consultation with the Strategic Planning Committee, the Chancellor proposed a major reorganization of the College of Fine Arts. That proposal was designed to

PART III — THE LONG RANGE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

recognize the growing importance of UCLA and Los Angeles as major art and cultural centers and to provide the organizational structure within which UCLA could become preeminent in both its academic and performing arts programs.

The reorganization of the College of Fine Arts into two professional schools, the School of the Arts and the School of Theater, Film and Television, adds a professional orientation to graduate education in the arts and an opportunity to offer more focused curricula leading to additional recognized academic degrees which have not been available in current programs. The curricula of the two new schools are expected to relate the academic and scholarly components of the arts to the creative, performance, and applied components. The Departments of Art History and Historical Musicology, previously part of the former College of Fine Arts are to be added to the College of Letters and Science, division of Humanities.

The faculties of the restructured departments are preparing new and revised programs, enrollment projections, and proposals for new degrees and interdepartmental programs. These plans will undergo appropriate review through the Academic Senate. At the same time, the administration will be examining the resource requirements, including operating budget, extramural funds, and physical facilities. Currently, new department chairs have been appointed where needed, and searches are underway for deans of the two new schools. Although total enrollment targets for the Arts have been established as part of the campus enrollment projections, the distribution among the various departments will require further discussion.

School of the Arts

The School of the Arts includes the Departments of Dance, Art, Design, Music, Ethnomusicology and Ethno-Systematic Musicology. The School has identified a need for faculty art studios, the replacement and expansion of art and design space, practice and rehearsal studios, recording studios, instructional, office, administrative and support space.

Theater, Film and Television

The School of Theater, Film and Television includes the Department of Film and Television, and the Department of Theater Arts. The School has identified a need for an experimental theater and a performance facility.

Cultural Facilities

Cultural facilities serve the UCLA academic programs in applied and performing arts, as well as the cultural life of the campus and community. With one of the largest university-based, public performing arts programs in the nation, UCLA provides an important public service and contributes to Los Angeles' growing recognition as a major cultural center. The campus will continue to seek ways to expand its performing arts programs and make them more accessible to the public.

Major on-campus cultural facilities include the Wight Art Gallery, the Grunwald Center for Graphic Arts, the Museum of Cultural History (soon to occupy new space in the under-construction Fowler Museum), and the theaters in Macgowan, Melnitz, Royce and Schoenberg Halls. UCLA also maintains off-campus galleries, theaters, and film and television archives. A need for on-campus storage of safety film has been identified.

General Campus Professional Schools

The University of California is specifically charged under the Master Plan for Higher Education in California with professional training in certain fields. Questions facing the professional schools include the appropriate scope of their programs, the methods of evaluation of academic personnel from the diverse worlds of professional practice and basic research, and the most appropriate organizational structure for offering such programs in a research university. The comments below reflect the program emphases currently envisioned by each school.

Graduate School of Architecture and Urban Planning

The Graduate School of Architecture and Urban Planning (GSAUP) is the youngest of UCLA's professional schools. Since its establishment in 1968, GSAUP has achieved considerable reputation for the quality of its program in Urban Planning, which is ranked among the three best in the country. It has a respected, interdisciplinary faculty with a commitment to public policy analysis and social activism. GSAUP will consolidate and build upon existing strengths by promoting more organized research efforts in particular areas where the clustering of faculty interests has been most productive. These include urban policy analysis, the changing political economy of the Los Angeles region, the history and design of the built environment, and international development studies.

For the Architecture Urban Design programs, the core studio-based design education program will be strengthened and a more effective research-sustaining structure put into place in conjunction with the expanding PhD program and a restructured, more highly specialized MA degree.

These general goals will be carried through a variety of program initiatives that include those specifically designed to reconnect architecture and urban planning within the particular context of Los Angeles and the Pacific Rim. As a consequence of these programmatic enhancements, GSAUP also expects to attract diverse and intellectually outstanding graduate students and faculty.

With the assistance of a significant private gift, GSAUP has created a Center for Research on Urban and Regional Policy which will coordinate and foster multi-disciplinary research on the Los Angeles region. The School has identified deficiencies in instructional, research, faculty office, graduate student, and support space.

Graduate School of Education

Established in 1939, the Graduate School of Education had its roots in the State Normal School with the primary mission of training teachers. With a strong faculty and research programs, it is now generally recognized as one of the best schools of education in the nation. The mission of the School is to advance scholarship and train scholars, influence educational practice and policy, train practitioners and develop model training programs.

The School's primary programmatic goal will be the professional preparation of more and better teachers, education practitioners and school administrators. To this end, the School will differentiate between the research-oriented programs leading to the PhD and the practice-oriented programs leading to the EdD and will increase the number and quality of EdD recipients. The School has identified a need for teacher training facilities, computer, classroom, and administrative space, and faculty offices and commons. It is also seeking additional research space for the University Elementary School.

PART III — THE LONG RANGE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

School of Engineering and Applied Science

The School of Engineering and Applied Science (SEAS) ranks among the top engineering schools in the country in the quality of its instruction and the research contributions of its faculty. The six departments within SEAS serve as centers of activity for study and research in traditional as well as pace-setting engineering disciplines.

The School is also playing an increasing role in providing continuing education to allow practicing engineers to keep abreast of changes in their fields.

The academic plan for the School reflects the continued demand for highly trained engineering personnel in academia, industry, and government and the rapidly changing technologies in this area. The School has particular strength in electrical engineering, computer science, material science, and the interdisciplinary field of fusion engineering. New and expanding research emphases include a new research center for hazardous substances control. SEAS is also a major participant, with the College of Letters and Science, in the Institute of Plasma and Fusion Research. The School anticipates additional space will be needed to replace obsolete and inadequate facilities and to keep abreast of technological change.

School of Law

The mission of the School of Law is to study and critique law and the legal system and to prepare individuals for the practice of law. The School is known not only for having a strong traditional curriculum, including corporate and tax law, but also for a willingness to innovate and experiment. The UCLA School of Law has pioneered in clinical legal education, communications law,

and most recently, in Asian law. These efforts will be continued and strengthened. The faculty is also broadening legal research beyond the traditional areas of history and philosophy to include urban planning, education, economics, Islam, American affairs, and medical law. The School encourages interdisciplinary efforts and offers several joint degree programs with other professional schools on campus.

The School of Law will continue to emphasize faculty and curricular diversity and will be developing and extending programs in international and comparative law including, where appropriate, joint-degree programs and cross-disciplinary study. Major emphasis will also be placed on expanding the Law Library to remedy deficiencies and to provide space for a Legal Research and Learning Center which will house the School's instructional media.

Graduate School of Library and Information Science

The Graduate School of Library and Information Science (GSLIS) prepares students for careers as information professionals in a broad range of environments. The School conducts research concerning the roles and functions of information in society. Finally, it serves the public, especially libraries, their users, and other information-based organizations, by providing skilled graduates and direct information system assistance.

GSLIS has been judged one of the best schools of library and information science in the nation. Nevertheless, its small size has prevented it from reaching excellence in all areas of study. A desire to achieve preeminence in all its programs and the recent closure of the only other library school in southern California have resulted in increased demand for GSLIS and some increase in

enrollment is probable. The School's academic plan and optimal enrollments are undergoing review by the new dean and administration. Previous estimates of space need have been retained to preserve capacity for unknown but potential expansion of the School during the period of this LRDP.

Anderson Graduate School of Management

The primary goal of the Anderson Graduate School of Management (AGSM) is to achieve and maintain a position of preeminence among schools of management in the United States. Although currently considered one of the ten best, the School acknowledges that reaching preeminence will require it to enhance the quality of the faculty and students and maintain an academically rigorous and professionally relevant curriculum. It plans to expand the size, scope, and profitability of the executive MBA program, which is designed for fully employed senior executives. AGSM maintains strong ties with the business community both domestically and internationally and plans to pursue these through membership on its Board of Visitors and through the establishment of boards of advisors.

AGSM also offers a variety of continuing education programs for the benefit of the business community. The School has no plans to increase its enrollments in the regular degree programs. It has recently received major private gifts for both program enhancement and new physical facilities.

School of Social Welfare

The mission of the School of Social Welfare is to advance knowledge of social welfare, the factors driving its development, and the variations in its

forms of expression. Within the context of this mission, the School aspires to become the preeminent professional school in the discipline. To achieve that goal the School will attempt to eliminate the perceived conflict between practice and theory and emphasize its commitment to scholarship by developing a single doctoral program leading to the PhD.

It will also provide a broader range of academic classifications to attract and retain outstanding professionals with special intellectual and practice competence; develop a campus-based practice facility that uses the metropolitan area as a laboratory to support the School's research and instructional program; increase international research and instruction; expand the range of interdisciplinary collaboration; both with other professional schools and with the campus ethnic and cultural research centers; and extend programs of postgraduate education to state, national, and international professional communities. The School has identified a need for research, instructional, and office space.

Health Sciences

School of Dentistry

The mission of the UCLA School of Dentistry, one of the premier dental educational institutions in the world, is to improve the health of the people of California through research into the cause, prevention, and treatment of oral disease and abnormalities; the education and training of practitioners to provide high quality dental care; and service to the community through educational programs and professional expertise.

To expand an already strong research base, the School will place major emphasis on the

PART III — THE LONG RANGE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

recruitment of new faculty who have the proven ability to develop independent lines of scientific inquiry.

The School is implementing an innovative vertical-tier curriculum which will provide continuous patient care with the flexibility for students to pursue research fellowships, inter-departmental programs, or state-of-the-art curricular offerings in geriatric dentistry, pain and anxiety control, esthetic dentistry, implantology, and computer technology.

School of Medicine

The UCLA School of Medicine aims to retain and enhance its status as one of the premier institutions providing excellence and leadership in medical research and education. This mission will be accomplished through the concept of a Medical University where the exercise of scholarship will be preeminent, where the discovery and application of knowledge will be devoted to relieving human suffering, and where there will be coordination and integration of the academic endeavor with appropriate programs throughout the campus, the UCLA Medical Center, the affiliated institutions and the community.

The School of Medicine will continue to place high priority on the preparation of students for careers in biomedical research including special provisions for education of disadvantaged students. Undergraduate clinical training will be provided increasingly in ambulatory settings and more teaching will be done in smaller groups. These and other developments will be more demanding of faculty time, space, and operating resources.

The School plans to significantly increase and enhance its research efforts. Major new initiatives will be pursued in neurosciences and in

molecular biology. Other high priorities are psychiatry, medical genetics, and the creation of a Center for Medical Education. The faculty is also mindful of the need to respond quickly to rapid and often unforeseeable medical developments. Examples of such developments include the AIDS epidemic, magnetic resonance imaging, positron emission tomography, and organ transplantation.

School of Nursing

The mission of the School of Nursing is the provision of educational programs designed to prepare its graduates for future employment, for leadership, and for significant contribution to the field in practice, administration, education, and research. Within this general mission, the School aims to promote interdisciplinary scholarship, create an environment for and improve nursing research, evaluate current and create new academic programs, demonstrate leadership in nursing, and develop professional practice opportunities.

School of Public Health

The School of Public Health seeks to develop, integrate, and apply pertinent knowledge from the biological, physical, and social sciences to enhance community health. In this context, health is defined as a positive condition requiring not only the control of disease but also the presence of sufficient physical and mental vigor to promote well-being and improve the quality of life.

The School's goals are based on an assessment of its current strengths and on recent trends in public health. The School is recognized as one of the top five schools of public health in the nation. It has a nationally and internationally recognized faculty and has developed strong ties

with other UCLA health science departments and professional schools.

The School has special interest in issues central to the future of health care. Thus it seeks to strengthen and expand educational and research activities in the area of health promotion; expand the current research and training program in the organization and financing of health care; strengthen programs in environmental and nutritional sciences; strengthen and expand educational and research activities in the health and health care of high risk populations, particularly the aged; maintain and strengthen the ability to identify and monitor emergent health problems, describe their distribution across various strata of the population, identify etiological factors, and plan preventive activities; and develop an international center for public health training.

Libraries and the Organization of Information

Libraries are an essential part of the academic fabric of the University. The UCLA Library is an agency for information service to the campus, the University, and the community. Its challenge for the coming decades will be to stay at the forefront of technological innovation and information management in order to best anticipate and respond to its users' needs.

The Library will continue and increase the development of collections of traditional sources of information and, at the same time, greatly increase the acquisition of new electronic sources of information. It will retain the system of branch units throughout the campus while strengthening the management of those units and their coordination with the central Library administration. New electronic information systems alter the traditional concept of a library.

The installation of appropriate facilities for accessing and using information throughout the campus can make it available in non-traditional locations including residence halls.

The library has identified space needs to address current deficiencies and to house a projected growth in its collections.

University Extension (UNEX)

University Extension (UNEX), the largest continuing education provider in the nation, served a total average enrollment of approximately 32,000 students each quarter during the 1988-89 academic year. UNEX classes are held in main campus facilities primarily during evening and week-end hours. Day, evening and week-end classes are also scheduled at the UNEX-owned Downtown Center and at satellite leased space in several Westside and San Fernando Valley locations. The UNEX building in the Bridge zone includes administrative and support office space as well as some classrooms.

One of the reasons for the great success of UNEX has been its flexibility in responding to changing educational needs and environmental conditions. In recent years, two factors have contributed to programming changes that will guide UNEX through 2005:

- 1) The Westside of Los Angeles, the primary area served by UNEX, has become saturated by the extensive offerings of UNEX itself and its several competitors. After decades of steady growth, on-campus enrollment through the 1980s has been essentially flat; and
- 2) Local and regional development, with its increased traffic congestion, has made access to campus more difficult and constrained UNEX' ability to expand the market radius for on-campus programs.

While UNEX will continue to serve a base Westside population with programs on the campus, growth through 2005 will focus on the development of satellite centers in the West San Fernando Valley, Pasadena, East San Fernando Valley and other remote locations. Since these sites have not been determined and are not part of the Westwood campus, they are not considered as a part of this LRDP.

B. Ancillary Programs

Administration

General administration determines policy and provides campus-wide services and operations. It includes business enterprises, transportation, community safety, facilities, accounting and finance, personnel, computing and communication, capital programs, institutional relations, public affairs, and activities of the Chancellor's office.

Administrative facilities include office, meeting, computing, plant maintenance and storage space; power generation and infrastructure; as well as yard space for fleet vehicles and craft shops. A relevant increase in administrative facilities will be necessary to service additional activities and campus population through 2005.

Affiliated Units

Affiliated units serving the UCLA population and the community include: Associated Students UCLA (ASUCLA), the Faculty Center, and the UCLA Employees Credit Union.

ASUCLA facilities include offices, meeting rooms, student-oriented social and recreational space, food service, and retail outlets providing books, Bearwear, and convenience supplies and services. These facilities are principally located in Kerckhoff Hall and Ackerman Union and several satellite centers.

In order to maintain and enhance the quality of its services through 2005, ASUCLA plans additions to its Kerckhoff/Ackerman space and the development of additional satellite centers providing food and retail services in currently underserved areas of the campus.

The Faculty Center provides food service and meeting space for faculty and professional staff in a free-standing facility on Core Campus. No expansion of the Faculty Center is planned during the 15-year period addressed by the 1990 LRDP.

The University Credit Union is located in a temporary structure in the Southwest Zone. While no expansion of the space is planned, the Credit Union may be relocated off-campus if its site is required for a permanent facility during the 1990 LRDP period.

Child Care

Quality child care is important to the recruitment and retention of quality graduate students, faculty and staff. UCLA Child Care Services is currently licensed to provide day care for 80 pre-school children at the Northwest Campus facility. The existing facility includes classroom, common, and administrative space as well as outdoor play space.

The unmet need for care for the children of UCLA students, faculty, and staff is illustrated by an active waiting list of 700 children. Campus child care providers believe the actual need is greater since many parents, realistic about the likelihood of ever having their children placed, never include them on the waiting list.

Licensing and outdoor space requirements for pre-school aged children make it very difficult to meet all UCLA child care needs on, or adjacent to, campus. Thus the campus is committed to using a variety of programs and providers in order to accommodate a total of 500 children by 2005.

Among the alternatives that will be explored during the period of the LRDP are:

- Increasing the capacity of the present Northwest Campus Child Care Center.

- Including a Child Care Center in the development of Southwest Campus.
- Exploring joint ventures with Westwood property owners and employers for near-campus child care facilities.
- Inviting proposals from private sector child care providers.

Housing

Since the construction of Mira Hershey Hall in 1931, UCLA has provided housing accommodations for students. With the construction of the high-rise dormitories (1959-1964), the portion of the student body housed on campus increased to more than 15 percent.

Off-campus, University-owned housing is located in North Westwood Village, Palms, Mar Vista, Culver City, and West Los Angeles — all within five miles of the campus.

The cost of real-estate in Los Angeles, consistently among the highest in the country, has resulted in increased pressure on the University to provide affordable and accessible housing for students, faculty and staff. In recent years, housing has become an important factor in recruitment of high quality graduate students and faculty, and, increasingly, of support and professional staff.

In addition, regional issues such as traffic congestion, the number of vehicle miles traveled by commuters, and the jobs-housing balance call upon the University to accompany its housing plans with programs and policies that reduce private auto trips. These transportation management programs are discussed in "Transportation and Parking" later in this section of the LRDP.

In 1978 the University initiated mortgage assistance for faculty home loans. The campus

PART III — THE LONG RANGE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

also began acquisition and development of for-sale faculty condominium and townhouse units and is currently planning the development of 86 single-family faculty homes in Westchester, approximately 10 miles south of campus. A Draft Faculty Housing Plan was developed in 1987 with a goal of providing approximately 50 for-sale units each year.

In 1987 the campus adopted the goal, for the year 2000, of housing 50 percent of the student body in either University-owned housing or in private sector housing within a mile of campus. The Student Housing Master Plan, incorporated by reference in this LRDP, was amended in 1989 to extend its planning horizon to 2005.

The 2005 UCLA housing goal for students, faculty, and staff is a total of approximately 19,000 beds of which approximately 9,600 beds will be provided on campus. The 1990 on-campus housing base includes 4,278 existing spaces.

Construction of 1,256 units of student housing is currently underway in Northwest Campus, where an additional 1,400 units have been approved for development.

In order to meet the remaining on-campus housing goals, the development of a residential village is proposed for Southwest Campus. Upon completion, the residential village will house a UCLA population of approximately 2,700, including students, faculty, and staff.

The remaining campus housing goals will be met with purchase and development of off-campus units.

Medical Center

The UCLA Medical Center opened in 1955 as a four-story, 330 bed teaching hospital with ancillary support space appropriate for the number of beds and the level of its ancillary

services. The technology of health care at that time was relatively simple with patterns of inpatient care substantially as they had been for several decades. Between 1965 and 1968, six stories and 381 beds were added without a corresponding increase in support space.

The passage of Medicare and Medicaid legislation in 1965 initiated a radical change in medical care. The volume of patient care activity grew at an unprecedented rate. At the same time, seemingly unlimited research funds fueled the development of new medical techniques, equipment, and entire new fields of medical care. Medical care became increasingly technology-driven and the technology increasingly devoured hospital space.

The UCLA Medical Center, a leader in medical education, research, and service, benefitted from and contributed to these events. Since 1965, there has been:

- A four-fold increase in the types of analytical procedures performed in the Clinical Laboratories.
- Development of entirely new areas such as virology and immunology.
- Growth of blood bank activity to incorporate preparation of multiple blood products.
- Expansion in cardiognostics and radiological sciences.
- Introduction of new technologies including ultrasound, CT scanning, magnetic resonance imaging, radiation therapy, nuclear medicine, cardiac catheterization, and pioneer work in intravascular neuroradiology techniques.
- Addition of new programs including dialysis, pharmacy-hyperalimentation, and lithotripsy.

- Change in medical practice and patient characteristics resulting in increased need for intensive and intermediate care units.

Extensive remodeling has been required to accommodate these units within the limits of the original hospital design. As the new units required more space than the ones they replaced, the ratio of support space to patient bed increased and non-patient care functions were moved out of the Medical Center into off-campus leased space.

Since the early 1970s state building and licensing codes have become stricter and compliance more challenging. The use of remodeling to maintain a state-of-the-art facility and meet code requirements has become ever more complex and expensive, while rarely fully satisfactory from a programmatic perspective.

By the late 1980s, the campus determined that the existing Medical Center increasingly impeded its ability to attract leading researchers and maintain state-of-the-art patient care.

Two major projects have been undertaken to address the changes in the demand for health care services that have resulted from new techniques, technologies, and advances in surgical science, especially organ transplants. The free-standing Ambulatory Care Complex constructed west of Westwood Plaza at Le Conte is scheduled for occupancy in mid-1990. It will provide space for the relocation and expansion of outpatient services and for an up-to-date ambulatory surgery center. The Operating Rooms Expansion program will provide six new operating rooms and sufficient support space within the Medical Center.

The next major phase of the modernization of the hospital is the construction of a replacement nursing facility within the 15-year time horizon of

this LRDP. Although plans have not yet been developed, early studies have articulated some assumptions which will guide planning and decision making. These include:

- Proximity to the current hospital to keep the new operating theater and other services.
- Retaining the current level of licensing with 650 beds.
- Reassigning space released by the new nursing facility to the Health Science Schools and Medical Center clinics.

Recreation

The Recreational Space Master Plan, adopted in 1987 and incorporated by reference in this LRDP, found that recreational facilities and programs play a significant role in meeting a variety of important institutional goals in that they:

- enhance the recruitment and retention of students, faculty and staff;
- support the increased number of students living on or near campus;
- enrich the curriculum through non-credit recreation classes;
- maintain open space and diminish the urban nature of the campus;
- enhancing the social, psychological and physical development of the individual;
- accommodate cultural diversity; and
- support academic conferences and special events.

Current recreational facilities include Pauley Pavilion, John R. Wooden Recreation and Sports Center, Los Angeles Tennis Center, Drake Track and Field Stadium, Sunset Canyon Recreation Center, the Men's Gymnasium, the Dance Build-

PART III — THE LONG RANGE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

ing, Sunset Tennis Courts, the Intramural Field, Cross-Country Trails and the off-campus UCLA Aquatic Center (Boathouse and Sailing Facility).

In addition, the campus has approved recreational facilities in the Northwest Zone which have not yet been constructed. These include six tennis courts in the Lower Ornamental Horticulture area and an informal playing field in the Upper Ornamental Horticulture area between the North and South Suites.

With few exceptions, UCLA has a smaller inventory of recreational facilities than other comparable institutions and in comparison with national standards. The current shortage will be exacerbated by the overall demand for scarce on-campus land to meet the multiple program proposals of the LRDP.

The campus places a high value on the preservation, or on-campus replacement, of existing facilities, as well as the increased utilization of existing facilities and of appropriate campus spaces not traditionally used for recreational activities.

Within the period of the LRDP, the campus will seek opportunities to include recreational facilities within major new building developments. A multi-purpose sports and recreation center, as well as outdoor facilities which may include a swimming pool and informal playing space, will be included in the development of the proposed residential village on Southwest Campus. The campus will also seek opportunities to utilize off-campus space owned by others.

Student Affairs

Student Affairs provides an array of programs, services, and educational experiences which promote the academic success of UCLA students and enhance the quality of campus life.

The nineteen departments comprising Student Affairs include 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. These departments are housed in fourteen campus buildings and in neighboring Westwood.

During the summer of 1988, Student Affairs embarked upon a strategic planning process to better meet the needs of UCLA's diverse student population. The strategic planning effort identified two major constraints upon the provision of student services: organizational and physical. In 1989 Student Affairs underwent a major reorganization and adopted substantive improvements in internal operations.

The physical inadequacy and dispersion of student-serving facilities throughout the campus and in Westwood was readily identified as a serious constraint to the effective delivery of student services. A Student Affairs Strategic Space Plan was developed with input and support from students and other campus constituencies. The Space Plan describes the current deficiencies and difficulties posed by inadequate space, inappropriate space configurations and adjacencies, and inaccessible locations. It proposes to create a more productive, student-oriented, and synergistic environment by constructing a new Student Resources Complex and enlarging several key operations in current or alternate locations.

In addition, Student Health Services, currently located in the Center for Health Sciences, may require replacement or relocation in conjunction with the development of a replacement nursing facility as described above in the discussion of the Medical Center.

Transportation and Parking

The dramatic growth of the Los Angeles region has been accompanied by the use of the private automobile as the primary means of transportation. In the past, UCLA responded to the demands of automobile users by increasing its inventory of parking spaces. The 1983 LRDP proposed a total of 22,700 parking spaces including stack parking and off-campus lots.

Table 1 describes the current campus parking inventory. The 1983 LRDP auto parking target will be met by 1991 and will be exceeded upon the completion of all under-construction and approved parking structures.

With fewer available building sites and the competing demands of academic and support programs for additional space, it becomes ever more difficult to commit scarce land resources to parking structures. In addition, the traffic generated by intense development of the western part of Los Angeles in recent years has strained the capacity of regional freeways and local streets, and has contributed to the deterioration of air quality. It has become evident that under the constraints of limited land,

highway, and air capacity, UCLA should not continue to rely on the private automobile as the primary means for its population to travel to campus.

In response to the need to develop alternative solutions to the growing transportation problem, UCLA, in 1987, adopted a Transportation Systems and Demand Management Plan (TDM) which is incorporated by reference into this LRDP. The TDM Plan identified two ambitious goals:

- 1) To reduce UCLA generated peak-hour traffic by 25% below levels which would have occurred if no TDM measures were taken; and
- 2) To reduce UCLA parking demand by 15% below levels which would have occurred if no TDM measures were taken.

The TDM Plan includes reduced parking fees for carpools, subsidies for van pools and the use of public transportation, shuttles from off-campus UCLA-owned housing clusters and remote parking lots, long distance commuter buses, on-campus facilities for bicycles and mopeds, alternative work schedules, and participation by the campus in local and regional traffic improvement programs.

In 1988, with the support of the Mayor and City Council of Los Angeles, the successful campus TDM program was extended, as the Westwood Transportation Network (WTN), to provide commuting alternatives to non-UCLA employees in Westwood Village, the high-rise office buildings on nearby Wilshire Boulevard, and the Veteran's Administration.

Table 1

LRDP Base Parking Inventory

	On Campus	Stack	Off Campus	Total
Existing	16,996	1,500	1,588	20,084
Under Construction or Approved	5,085	0	0	5,085
Total	22,081	1,500	1,588	25,169

PART III — THE LONG RANGE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Since the adoption of the campus TDM Plan in 1987, the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) enacted Regulation XV which now requires all employers with more than 100 employees, to implement measures which will reduce traffic during peak hours by increasing Average Vehicle Ridership to at least 1.5 occupants per vehicle. UCLA was able to comply with all Regulation XV requirements by aggressively implementing a broad range of ride-sharing programs (e.g. van pools, car pools, bus pools) and by significantly expanding on- and near-campus shuttle/transit services.

Upon the inclusion of all under-construction and EIR-approved parking structures in the total campus parking inventory, the campus will not construct additional net new parking spaces within the time frame of the 1990 LRDP. That is, after the inventory has reached 25,169 spaces, any future spaces constructed will be replacement or relocation of existing spaces.

PARKING
CAP

This LRDP proposes to stabilize the campus' traffic impacts by maintaining the average number of daily vehicle trips at or below 139,500, by expansion of campus housing and transportation demand management programs. Maintenance of this trip cap will be performed in conjunction with the City of Los Angeles. In the event that monitoring determines that the trip cap has been exceeded, the campus will effect the necessary measures to reduce trip generation below the cap. If a project proposed during the LRDP planning horizon is estimated to cause an exceedance of the trip cap, that project will not be occupied until appropriate trip reductions have been achieved, and the net effect of occupying the project will not cause the trip cap to be exceeded. UCLA will use policy, pricing, and reasonable alternatives to the single-occupancy automobile to ensure that average daily vehicle trips to campus does not exceed those generated by the total base parking inventory.

VEHICLE
TRIP
GENERATION
CAP

C. Campus Population

Campus Enrollment

UCLA's first Long Range Development Plan, approved by The Regents in 1963, was based on an anticipated enrollment of 27,500 students (three-quarter average). The 1983 LRDP contemplated an enrollment level of 31,515. Current enrollment is 34,674, including approximately 1,200 off-campus students.

The 1990 LRDP campus planning effort calls for a total enrollment of 34,779 students by 2005, essentially a stable total enrollment. A comparison between current enrollment and that projected for 2005 is shown in Table 2.

Enrollment assumptions are based on an assessment of a variety of factors during the planning period, including the history and culture of the campus, campus and community

opinion, program requirements, demand, optimal student mix, availability of physical resources, and faculty recruiting and retirement patterns.

A key component of the current planning effort is to increase the ratio of graduate to undergraduate students in the College of Letters and Science (as described on page 25). General campus graduate students may increase by more than 800 students by 2005, matched by a concomitant reduction in undergraduate students.

Total Campus Population

A comparison of the current total campus population and that projected for 2005 is shown in Table 3. Academic and staff employment is expected to increase by approximately 17 percent. Actual population counts have also been adjusted to estimate the number of persons

coming to campus on an average weekday. Table 3 indicates an increase of approximately 4,700 persons, slightly less than nine percent, over the LRDP base average weekday attendance.

Table 2

Campus Enrollment		
(Three-Quarter Average)		
	1988-89 Enrollment	2005 Enrollment
General Campus		
Undergraduates	23,029	22,300
Education Credential	52	60
Graduate & Professional	7,856	8,700
Subtotal	30,937	31,060
Health Sciences ¹		
Undergraduates	62	50
Graduates	3,675	3,669
Subtotal	3,737	3,719
Total Enrollment ²	34,674	34,779

1. Includes off-campus students : 1988-89-1,116 ; 2005-1,092
 2. Includes approximately 125 studying abroad each year

PART III — THE LONG RANGE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Table 3

Campus Population

(Headcount)

	Current¹	Projected 2005	Percent Change
Students ²	33,433	33,562	0.4
Academic Employees ³	4,619	5,405	17.0
Staff Employees ⁴	14,198	16,540	16.5
Other Individuals ⁵	10,335	11,445	10.7
Total	62,585	66,952	6.9
Average Weekday Attendance⁶	53,735	58,430	8.7

1. 1988-89 three-quarter average headcount of persons on campus.
2. Includes total general campus and health science enrollment; excludes off campus health science students and students studying abroad: 1988-89 — 1,241; 2005 — 1,217
3. Net number after subtraction of sabbatical leaves, off-campus assignments, and student employees.
4. Net number after subtraction of off-campus assignments and student employees.
5. Average weekday numbers of Extension and special program students, affiliated medical faculty, pre-school and elementary school children, post-doctoral scholars, Medical Center and NPI patients, visitors and volunteers, Dental Clinic patients, other campus visitors, and volunteers.
6. Total adjusted for off-campus personnel, students studying abroad, vacations, sick leave and less than full time work or study schedules.

D. Program Space Proposals

Program space proposals derive from the plans of academic and ancillary units as described in Part III, Sections A and B of this LRDP. They address:

- deficiencies in the amount and type of existing space;
- technological or functional obsolescent of existing facilities; and
- planned and unanticipated program changes.

The space proposals serve as capacity envelopes, sufficiently sized to encompass the current assessment of needs which may arise during the 15-year period addressed by this LRDP. The campus may increase or decrease the actual square footage developed for any given program within the aggregated total for each planning Zone. The gross square footage proposed below represents net new space required after any vacated existing space has been reallocated.

Academic Programs

Professional Schools 300,000 GSF

*Architecture and Urban Planning,
Education, Law, Library and Information
Science, Management, Social Welfare*

Proposals include expansion or replacement of existing facilities. Space needs are related to correction of existing deficiencies, increases in faculty research, changes in teaching methodology that emphasize clinical instruction and smaller classes, and changes in research methodology. Specific proposals include expansion of the existing Architecture building, research facilities related to the University Elementary School, replacement of obsolete

Engineering facilities, and an addition to the Law Library. No proposals are included for Management beyond the currently approved replacement facility.

The Arts 200,000 GSF

School of the Arts, School of Theater, Film and Television, Cultural Programs

Significant expansion of existing studio, rehearsal, and performance facilities is proposed for Art and Design, Dance, Theater, and Film & TV. Replacement, to an on-campus site, of storage facilities currently off-campus, is proposed for the Film & TV Archives to enhance its support of the academic program and improve public access to the collections. Some additional administrative space is proposed as a result of the recent reorganization of the Fine Arts programs.

College of Letters and Science 550,000 GSF

*Undergraduate and Honors Programs,
Humanities, Life Sciences, Physical
Sciences, Social Sciences*

All divisions have proposed additional office and instructional space. Other proposals include provision for a Humanities Institute; replacement and expansion of existing facilities for Plant Physiology and Molecular Biology to accommodate future research directions; state-of-the-art research facilities for the physical sciences and the Institute for Plasma & Fusion Research; and faculty and graduate student research laboratories for several Social Science disciplines.

Health Sciences 500,000 GSF

*Dentistry, Medicine, Nursing,
Public Health*

Proposals in the health sciences are based on

PART III — THE LONG RANGE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

expansion of faculty research, the need to replace obsolete facilities, and enrollment increases. Included are expansion of research and clinical facilities for Dentistry; significant expansion of faculty research laboratories for Medicine, an AIDS Research Center, and Phase II of the Medical Research Laboratories; and research and instructional laboratories for Nursing and Public Health.

University Library 200,000 GSF

An addition to University Research Library (URL III) was proposed in the 1983 LRDP and is carried forward in this LRDP.

Ancillary Programs

General Administration 205,000 GSF

Additional administrative space is estimated at four percent of academic and ancillary program proposals. The GSF total includes the development of the proposed for the South Campus Chiller-Cogeneration facility. A project-specific EIR for this project is currently being prepared.

Affiliated Units 50,000 GSF

ASUCLA

ASUCLA proposes additional food service and meeting facilities.

Child Care 40,000 GSF

Proposed facilities would meet the estimated demand for on-site child care to serve 500 pre-school children. An outdoor play area of 75 square feet per child is required for State licensing and would be included in the development of child care facilities.

Medical Center 300,000 GSF

To maintain its position as one of the nation's premier teaching hospitals, the Medical Center proposes the replacement of inpatient facilities with a 650-bed hospital and the development of new Clinical Laboratories.

Recreation 75,000 GSF

A multi-purpose sports and recreation facility is proposed in conjunction with a residential village in the Southwest zone.

Student Affairs 100,000 GSF

Improved and expanded student services programming is proposed to meet the needs of an increasingly diverse student body.

Commons/Support 90,000 GSF

Commons and support facilities for the proposed residential village in the Southwest Zone, including food service, meeting rooms, administrative space, and resident-serving retail uses.

Housing 1,100,000 GSF

Rental housing spaces for 2,700 UCLA students, faculty and staff are proposed for development in the Southwest Zone.

Total Program Proposals 3,710,000 GSF

E. Campus-wide Development Objectives

UCLA in 1990 is a mature campus with well-established building, circulation, infrastructure, and open space patterns. Some of these reflect valued traditions and provide a common symbolic reference for generations of users while they continue to serve and enrich campus life. Others were less well conceived or have become obsolete and incapable of providing for the needs of the 21st century. Within the 15-year horizon of this LRDP, the campus will continue the ongoing examination of the viability of its urban design framework and its social infrastructure to ensure that each of the elements is maintained or renewed as necessary to promote and support a vigorous intellectual community.

Land Use Planning Principles and Assumptions

The physical environment, facilities, and the quality of campus life are important factors in attracting the best students and faculty to UCLA.

While over-all campus density is moderate and land is limited, opportunities for infill and redevelopment are plentiful. In approaching future development UCLA must consider the utility and cost-effectiveness of aging facilities, the constraints of a densely developed urban environment, and the capacity limitations of regional infrastructures.

Given this context, future development of the UCLA campus will proceed within the framework of three principles:

- Campus as Intellectual Center
- Campus as Community
- Campus as a Participant in Urban Life

Physical development decisions will strive to:

- 1) Contribute to the achievement of preeminence of the campus as a distinguished academic and research institution.
- 2) Retain the human scale and rich landscape of the campus while enhancing its function as a mature university in a dense urban environment.
- 3) Site new building projects with consideration for use adjacencies, the defining of open space, and the refinement of the existing built environment.
- 4) Remove temporary buildings as soon as possible after their functions are relocated to permanent facilities. Temporary buildings will not be permitted to jeopardize the optimal siting of permanent structures.
- 5) Preserve and enhance historic buildings and open spaces.
- 6) Continue to separate pedestrian and vehicular traffic
- 7) Respect and reinforce the architectural and landscape traditions that give the campus its unique character.
- 8) Use land use zones, transitional areas and precincts within each zone as organizing elements.
- 9) Clarify and strengthen circulation and gathering spaces which will contribute to the perception of Campus as Community.
- 10) Maintain the western, northern, and eastern edges of the main campus as a landscaped buffer complementing the residential uses of the surrounding community. Place buildings of appropriate scale on the edge only to mark the various campus entrances.

- 11) Consider development of the southern edge of the main campus as appropriate to enhance the campus' interface with Westwood Village.
- 12) Remain sensitive to accessibility for the physically handicapped in the siting and design of new buildings.

Open Space

UCLA has always valued open space as an essential component of the aesthetic and social life of the campus. Plazas, courts, gardens, walkways, visual corridors, and outdoor eating areas have been developed with as much attention and vigor as buildings and parking structures. Since the Southern California climate permits year-around use of the outdoors, open spaces are truly permanent "living rooms." Campus open spaces described below are shown in Figure 13.

Several campus open areas have been developed to an exceptional level of spatial and aesthetic excellence or hold cherished places in campus history and tradition. These will be maintained as open space preserves during the period of this LRDP. They include:

The Franklin D. Murphy Sculpture Garden,

an idyllic setting containing one of the world's premier collections of sculpture, located in the northern Core Campus;

Dickson Plaza,

located at the heart of Core Campus, 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, and Haines, Kinsey, and Royce Halls;

Janss Steps, the east-west connection between the north central entrance to the campus and

Dickson Plaza, situated between the Dance Building and the Men's Gym; and

Mildred E. Mathias Botanical Garden, in the southeast corner of campus, contains 3,500 species of exotic and native plants and provides a unique aesthetic, teaching, and research resource.

Recreational open space is important to the quality of life and the health of the campus community. Four major sites have been identified for retention as recreational space during the period of the LRDP:

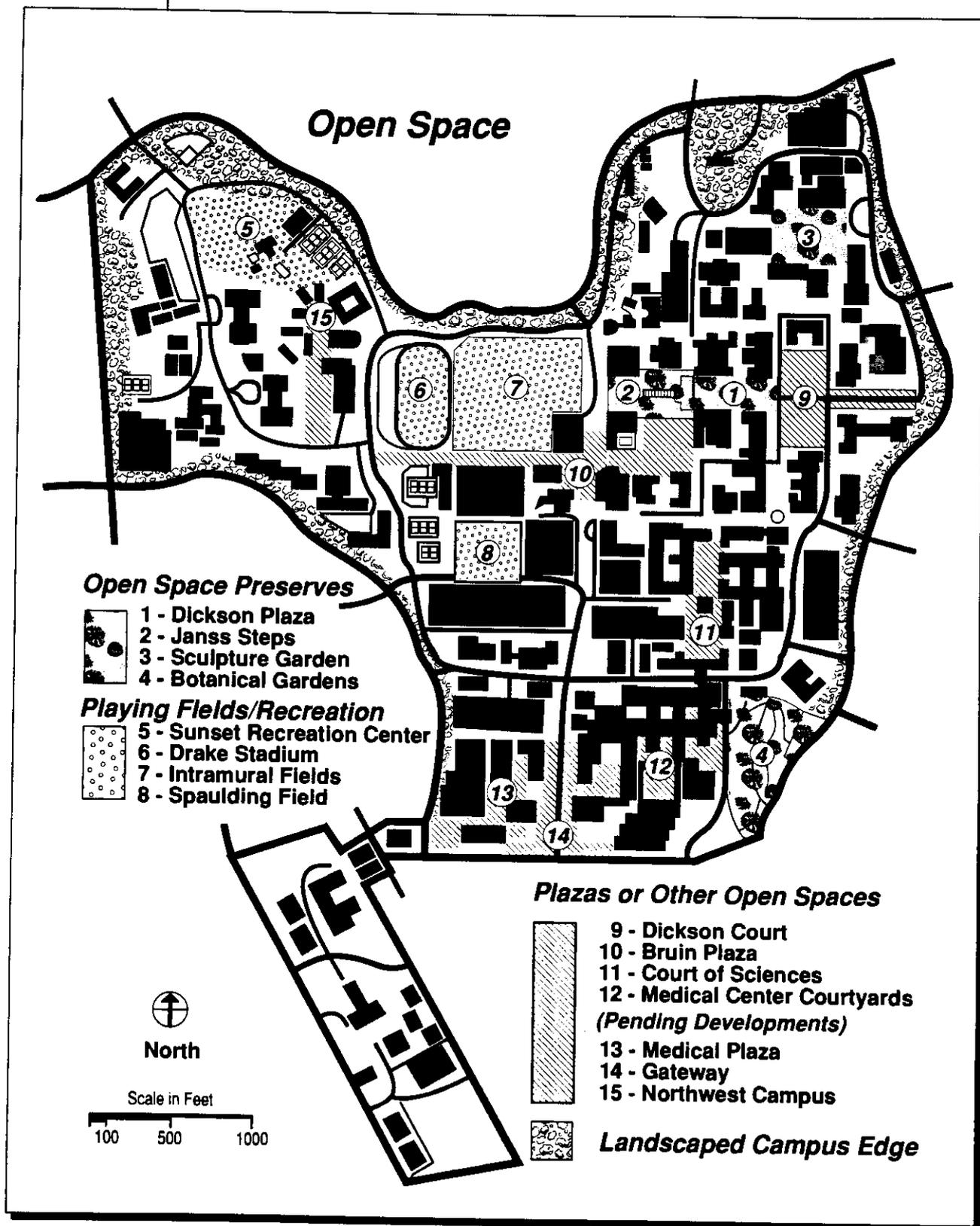
- **Sunset Canyon Recreation Area,** in the Northwest zone, provides informal playing fields and an amphitheater in a rolling, landscape edged with trees;
- **Drake Stadium,** in the Central zone, provides an arena for intramural and intercollegiate athletics;
- **The Intramural Fields,** the campus' largest contiguous open space, is a critical component of UCLA's recreational facilities. It is located in the Central zone, adjacent to Drake Stadium; and
- **Spaulding Field,** also in the Central zone, is the site of intramural field sports and an important athletic practice field.

Formal open spaces and plazas are highly valued, and may be considered for renewal or redefinition of their edges. These include:

- **Dickson Court,** the segment within Dickson Plaza bracketed by Perloff Hall on the north and Schoenberg Hall on the south.
- **Court of Sciences,** located in the southern portion of Core Campus.
- The various **Medical Center** courtyards and plazas in the Health Sciences zone.

CAMPUS-WIDE DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

Figure 13



PART III — THE LONG RANGE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

- Bruin Plaza, pedestrian and transit interface which anchors the northern reach of Westwood Plaza.

At the time this LRDP is being written, the development of other formal open spaces is planned. These are:

- **UCLA Medical Plaza**, newly developed amidst the Outpatient Care Center, the Medical Office Building, and the Mental Health Center as part of the Lot 1 project scheduled to open in mid-1990.
- **The Gateway**, landmark entrance to the campus from the south, located at the intersection of Le Conte Avenue and Westwood Plaza, to be developed by 1991.
- **Northwest Plaza** is being developed with Phase I of the Northwest Housing project to provide informal outdoor space for student residents.

Landscaping

All of the plant life on the UCLA campus is ornamental, having been introduced along with the development of buildings. Numerous varieties of native and imported trees and shrubs have adapted to the Southern California climate to become the foundation of the campus' well-deserved reputation for a garden-like environment. With the increased development of the campus and rapid urbanization of its surrounding community, UCLA's greenery is ever more valued.

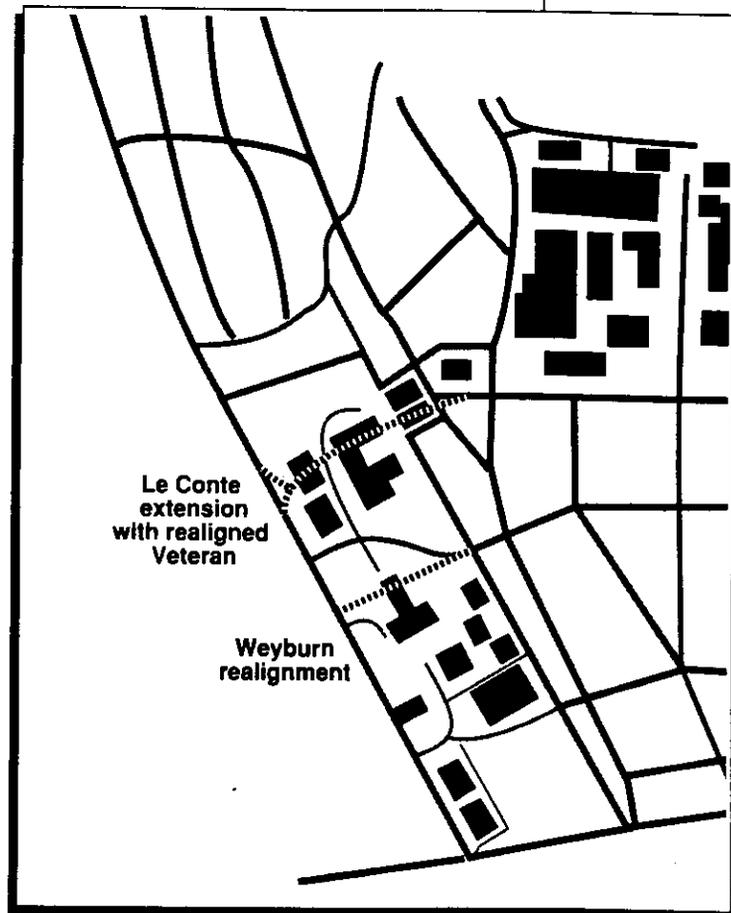
Changes in the built environment may require redevelopment of some landscaped areas. Care will be given to include planting that enhances the natural features and architecture of a site, provides shade for seating areas and walkways, and does not compromise security.

Circulation

The on-campus vehicular circulation system established in the 1963 LRDP and reinforced in the 1983 LRDP will, for the most part, be retained. This system aims to separate vehicles and pedestrians as much as possible and limits automobile traffic to the peripheral loop road (Circle Drive) and access to parking lots and structures. Roads in the central portion of campus will continue to be limited to emergency and service vehicles and to access for the handicapped.

The proposed development of the Southwest zone may include the realignment of Weyburn Avenue and the westward extension of Le Conte between Levering and Veteran Avenues as illustrated in Figure 14.

Figure 14



Infrastructure

The infrastructure systems serving the campus include:

Electric Power

The City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power serves the campus with primary power at 34,500 volts through seven substations. The University distributes power to main campus buildings at 4,800 volts and Southwest campus buildings at 4,160 volts. A new substation to distribute power to the main campus at 12,470 volts will be constructed in the vicinity of the facility yard. A gradual conversion of the 4,800 volt system to 12,470 volts will increase the capacity of the distribution system to serve increased demand.

Heating and Cooling

Main campus buildings are heated by steam operated systems and cooled by steam and/or electric driven equipment. Steam is produced at the Central Steam Plant for distribution throughout the main campus. A chiller/co-generation plant to replace the Steam Plant, is proposed for development during the period of this LRDP. An EIR for this proposed plant is currently being prepared.

Southwest campus buildings are served by a separate heating and cooling plant, producing high temperature water for heating and low temperature cooling water.

Water

The Los Angeles Department of Water and Power provides the campus with water through its 30-inch and 36-inch main trunk lines from the Stone Canyon Reservoir.

Sanitary Sewer

Campus sanitary sewer collection systems connect into the 12-inch, 15-inch, and 18-inch main sewers of the City of Los Angeles that cross the campus in two ten-foot wide easements and into 6- and 8-inch systems located around the campus periphery. Liquid wastes are discharged into the campus sanitary sewer system, which flows into the City of Los Angeles sewage system. Liquid wastes from the campus and western portion of Los Angeles are treated at the Hyperion Sewage Treatment Plant.

Storm Drain

Most main campus storm water collection systems are connected to the Los Angeles County storm drain system in a 66-inch diameter concrete pipe extending from the northeast corner of the campus to the southwest corner. Additional connections are located along LeConte Avenue and the Southwest Campus.

Telephone and Telecommunication

The campus is served by an Electronic Telephone and Telecommunication System (ETTS) owned by the campus.

Utility Distribution

Steam systems, compressed air, natural gas, electric power, telephone, signal, fire alarm, and computer line systems are routed partly in reinforced concrete tunnels and partly in individual underground pipes and conduit duct banks for distribution from central supply sources to individual campus buildings.

Waste Disposal

Solid waste is removed from the campus by a private contractor and deposited at an off-

PART III — THE LONG RANGE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

campus landfill operated by the Los Angeles County Sanitation District.

Chemical, pathenogenic, biological, and radioactive wastes are collected by the campus departments from which they originate and are transported to a short-term hazardous waste storage facility on Circle Drive South. The wastes are packed into metal drums to await transport by a private contractor to an appropriate location in accordance with related regulations.

Lighting

The campus is currently in the fourth year of a six year street lighting upgrade program involving the conversion of the old series incandescent street lights to modern parallel high pressure sodium. Improvements in light levels are included in the upgrade where appropriate. A walkway lighting improvement program has been implemented to correct light levels in specific problem areas. Further improvements in walkway lighting will be proposed as part of a future master plan study.

Lighting at the campus edges will be sensitive to the adjacent neighborhood and will be shielded as much as possible.

Renovation, Rehabilitation, and Seismic Upgrading

The campus will continue its program of upgrading existing buildings with renovation, rehabilitation, and seismic upgrading when these prove cost- and use-effective. Many original campus buildings, retained for their architectural or historic value, require substantial modification to satisfy current program requirements and to meet existing life safety, handicap, and seismic codes.

Since renovation, rehabilitation, and seismic upgrading of existing structures are not land use issues, they are not included in this LRDP.

Environmental Issues and Policies

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

Since adoption of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) in 1970, protection of the environment has become a major goal for the citizens of the State. This LRDP recognizes the requirement for consideration of the potential environmental effects of the Plan, and is accompanied by a Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) which contains a detailed discussion of the existing environmental setting of UCLA, the potential environmental impacts of the LRDP, proposed mitigation measures, alternatives to the proposed LRDP, and the cumulative effects of campus and regional growth.

The LRDP EIR is a program-level environmental assessment that describes the effects of implementation of the entire LRDP. Future building proposals developed during the LRDP planning horizon will require a project-specific environmental review that will be "tiered" from the LRDP EIR, describing the impacts of the individual building proposal, within the context of potential impacts associated with the entire LRDP.

Mitigation measures proposed in the 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 the LRDP is considered.

CAMPUS-WIDE DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

Water

The Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (DWP) provides water to the Westwood campus. Although DWP does not currently anticipate any water delivery problems to the Los Angeles area, potential reductions in supply from the Mono Basin and Owens Valley may require DWP to expand its use of more expensive water supplies. The expanding population of the State, combined with limited options for the development of new supplies, suggests that the availability and cost of water will continue to remain an important consideration throughout the planning horizon of this LRDP.

The campus must comply with State requirements for water conservation, including the building standards in Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations. New construction and renovation of existing space will continue to implement appropriate water conservation measures. New landscaping shall utilize drought-resistant species, where consistent with the proposed uses. The campus' existing landscape irrigation systems will be retrofitted to improve the efficiency of water use and to install automatic timers to permit watering during the early morning or evening, to reduce losses to evaporation. The campus will continue to investigate and pursue other means of reducing total water consumption.

Solid Waste

To implement the (State) Integrated Solid Waste Management Act, the County and City of Los Angeles must plan to achieve, by 1995, a 25 percent reduction in solid waste disposed of by landfill or incineration and, by 2000, a 50 percent reduction. The campus is committed to achieving the required reductions, and will investigate and implement reasonable measures to achieve the

reduction goals. At the time this LRDP was drafted, an off-site recycling center has been established in conjunction with the campus' solid waste disposal contractor, resulting in significant reductions in the amount of solid waste disposed of in landfills. Other means to reduce the volume of materials that are discarded will be investigated and pursued, to fulfill the campus' obligations under the Integrated Solid Waste Management Act.

Wastewater

The campus has its own sanitary sewer collective system, but relies on City of Los Angeles facilities for treatment. The city handles wastewater treatment for the campus at the Hyperion Treatment plant (HTP), which is currently being upgraded so that all wastewater will receive secondary treatment, and being expanded [from 420 million gallons a day (mgd) to 450 mgd by 1998]. The HTP is augmented by the Los Angeles-Glendale Water Reclamation plant and the Tillman Reclamation plant in the Sepulveda Basin.

The various water conservation programs, including adherence to the building and renovation standards of Title 24, will also reduce the volume of wastewater discharged. The campus is committed to achieving additional reductions, and will continue to investigate and implement reasonable measures to achieve the reduction goals.

Air Quality

To mitigate cumulative air quality impacts, development on campus and in the South Coast Air Basin will be required to comply with the applicable transportation management and emissions control strategies imposed by the South Coast Air Quality Management District,

PART III — THE LONG RANGE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

(SCAQMD) pursuant to the 1989 Air Quality Management Plan and the California Clean Air Act. Current requirements include Regulation XV, for the development, maintenance, and monitoring of the transportation characteristics of the campus population, to reduce the dependence on the single-occupant vehicle. The campus Transportation Demand Management program, combined with student, faculty, and staff housing programs will assist the campus in complying with the air quality strategies of the SCAQMD.

Traffic and Transportation

Regional plans to improve traffic conditions have been developed in the Southern California Association of Governments' Regional Mobility Plan and the transportation elements of the Los Angeles (City) General Plan, the Westwood Community Plan, the Westwood Village Specific

Plan, and certain interim control ordinances; however, a comprehensive traffic mitigation program for Westwood or West Los Angeles has not yet been developed. This LRDP proposes to stabilize the campus' traffic impacts by maintaining the average number of daily vehicle trips at or below 139,500, by expansion of campus housing and transportation demand management programs. Maintenance of this trip cap will be performed in conjunction with the City of Los Angeles. In the event that monitoring determines that the trip cap has been exceeded, the campus will effect the necessary measures to reduce trip generation below the cap. If a project proposed during the LRDP planning horizon is estimated to cause an exceedance of the trip cap, that project will not be occupied until appropriate trip reductions have been achieved, and the net effect of occupying the project will not cause the trip cap to be exceeded.

F. Campus Land Use Zones and Planning Guidelines

Although the campus functions as an integrated whole, providing on-site services and circulation to its entire community, historic patterns of use and adjacency have resulted in a mosaic of areas characterized by differing densities and dominant uses. The 1963 and 1983 LRDPs recognized four general use areas: Residential, Recreational, Academic, and West Medical. The 1990 LRDP refines these into eight campus planning zones.

This section describes each of the zones with

- 1) location,
- 2) a map,
- 3) current land uses,
- 4) area,
- 5) 1990 base built environment and density,
- 6) planning principles guiding future development, and
- 7) development proposed for each zone from 1990 to 2005.

Throughout this section the concept of Building Density Ratio (BDR) is used to indicate the base and planned intensity of development and

Table 4

UCLA LRDP Base Built Environment

	Buildings		Parking Structures		Total	
	GSF ¹	BDR ²	GSF	BDR	GSF	BDR
Existing	10,378	0.55	4,570	0.25	14,948	0.82
Under Construction	2,331	0.12	1,666	0.09	3,997	0.22
Approved ³	668	0.04	208	0.01	876	0.05
Base Built Environment	13,377	0.71	6,444	0.35	19,821	1.09

1. Gross Square Feet (in 000's)

2. Building Density Ratio: building area divided by land area

3. Development approved through the environmental review process in accordance with CEQA.

provide a generalized tool for comparing the relative densities of the zones. The BDR is derived by dividing the Gross Square Footage (GSF) of the built environment, including parking structures, by the land area, including on-campus roadways. The BDR does not describe the heights of buildings or the amount of land coverage in a zone.

Table 4 summarizes the total 1990 UCLA base built environment. In this LRDP the 1990 base includes all existing buildings, buildings under construction at the time the LRDP was being prepared, and all projects previously approved through the environmental review process. A complete listing, by zone, of buildings in the base appears in Appendix B.

This LRDP proposes an additional 3.71 million GSF of buildings and no net additional parking spaces. Upon completion of all currently under construction, previously approved, and LRDP-proposed development the campus would contain 17,087,000 GSF of buildings.

The EIR which accompanies this LRDP analyses the maximum development envelopes proposed for each zone. The impacts of

individual projects will be analyzed by project-specific EIRs. A description of current and LRDP proposed development in each zone follows.

PART III — THE LONG RANGE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Zone — Northwest

Location

Bounded by Veteran Avenue on the west, Sunset Boulevard on the north, Circle Drive West on the east, and Gayley Avenue on the south.

Land uses

Northwest, as shown in Figure 14 is the primary residential area of campus. The terrain is hilly and noted for its mature trees. The area includes four high-rise undergraduate residence halls built in the late 1950s and early 1960s: Dykstra, Sproul, Rieber, and Hedrick, and the Hitch and Saxon residential suites. Child Care, various recreation facilities, and remnants of the (now defunct) Ornamental Horticulture program are also located in this zone.

Phase I of the Northwest Campus Plan, currently under construction, includes an additional 1,256 bed residential complex, an international student center, commons building and subterranean parking for approximately 700 cars.

Several projects have been approved through the EIR process and are included in

the 1990 Base Built

Environment. These include:

Phases II and III of the Southern Regional Library, a University of California system-wide facility;

Phase II of the Northwest

Campus Plan which includes an additional 1400 beds, the

second phase of the

international student center, a program building, parking for

approximately 690 cars, six

tennis courts, and an informal playing field.

Area — 90.5 acres

As shown in Table 5, the Northwest Zone has a base built environment of approximately 2.8 million GSF. Its 1990 BDR of 0.70 will be virtually unchanged by the development of the LRDP proposals.

Land use planning principles and assumptions:

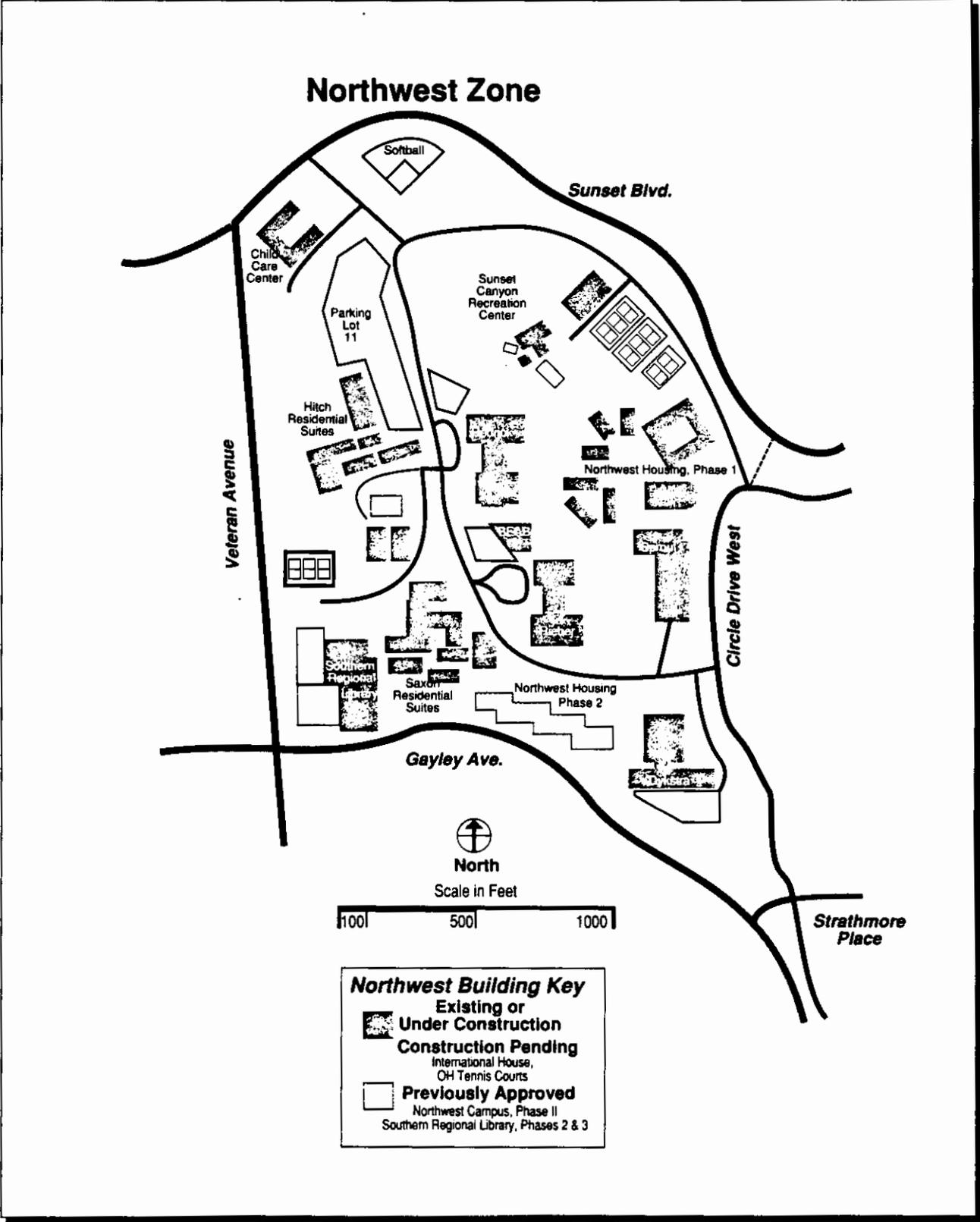
- 1) Emphasize the well-established residential and student-serving uses. Child care, recreation, and other student-related facilities are appropriate and in keeping with existing uses.
- 2) In keeping with the established Student Village residential concept, enhance visual corridors and increase lighting to improve community safety.
- 3) Promote pedestrian and bicycle circulation within the zone and to other parts of the campus.

Table 5

Northwest Built Environment

	GSF	BDR
Existing, Under Construction, and Approved		
Buildings	2,339,000	0.59
Parking Structures	426,000	0.11
Total	2,765,000	0.70
1990 LRDP Proposed	5,000	
Future Total	2,770,000	0.70

Figure 15



PART III — THE LONG RANGE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Zone — Central

Location

Bounded by Circle Drive West on the west, Sunset Boulevard on the north, Westwood Plaza on the east, and Strathmore Place on the south.

Land uses

The Central Zone, as shown in Figure 15, is currently devoted to recreational and athletic uses. It includes athletic fields, a running track, Pauley Pavilion, the Wooden Center, the Los Angeles Tennis Center, the James E. West Alumni Center, the Central Ticket Office and recreation administration buildings.

Area — 61.5 acres

The Central Zone, as shown in Table 6, has a 1990 base of approximately 1.2 million GSF, for a BDR of 0.46. Development proposed in the LRDP may add 125,000 GSF, bringing the BDR to 0.51.

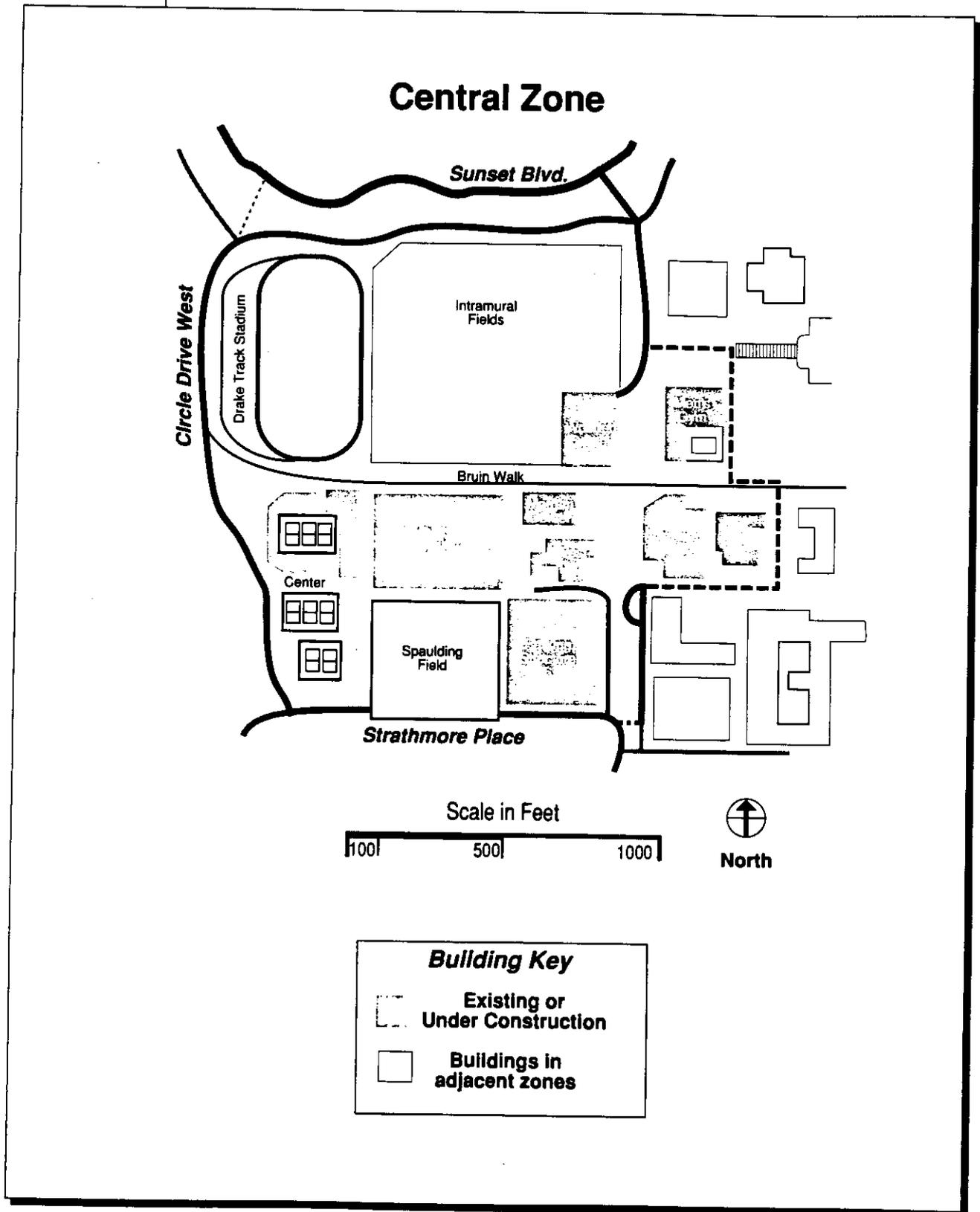
Land use planning principles and assumptions:

- 1) UCLA's limited land resources make it difficult to expand on-campus recreational and athletic programs which require large land areas. The campus highly values the open space in the Central Zone and will maintain the existing program capabilities in the area.
- 2) The eastern and southern edges of the Central Zone offer opportunities for more intensive development of additional recreational, athletic, and student-serving facilities.

Table 6

Central Built Environment		
	GSF	BDR
Existing, Under Construction, and Approved		
Buildings	825,000	0.31
Parking Structures	416,000	0.15
Total	1,241,000	0.46
1990 LRDP Proposed	125,000	0.05
Future Total	1,366,000	0.51

Figure 16



PART III — THE LONG RANGE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Zone — Core Campus

Location

Bounded by Westwood Plaza on the west, Sunset Boulevard on the north, and Hilgard Avenue on the east. Circle Drive South makes up most of the southern border.

Land uses

The Core Campus, as shown in Figure 16, is the primary academic, research and administrative area of campus. All the original historic buildings, best known pedestrian plazas and many landmarks are located in the Core. This Zone also includes public-serving galleries, museums, auditoriums and theaters.

Area — 158.0 acres

With a 1990 base of approximately 8.3 million GSF, the Core Campus, as shown in Table 7, has a BDR of 1.20. LRDP proposed development for the Core totals 900,000 GSF, which would bring the zone to 1.33 BDR.

Land use planning principles and assumptions:

Three of the general campus planning principles and assumptions are especially applicable to the Core Campus:

- 1) Site new building projects with consideration for use adjacencies, the definition of open space, and the enhancement of pedestrian circulation.
- 2) Preserve and enhance historic buildings and open spaces.

- 3) Clarify and strengthen pedestrian circulation and gathering spaces which will contribute to the perception of Campus as Community.

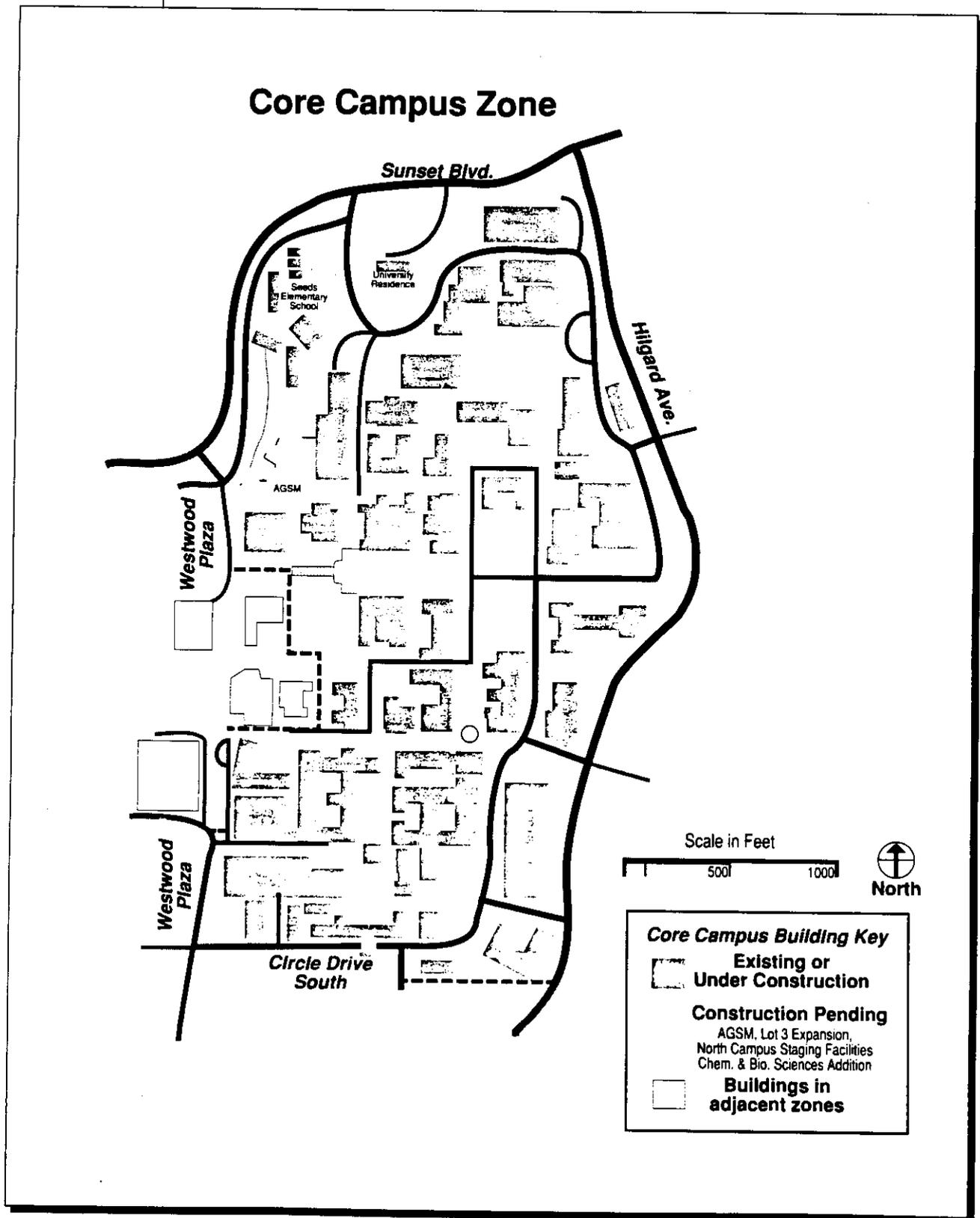
In addition:

- 4) Retain the human scale and rich landscape of the core campus while enhancing its function as the central academic core.
- 5) Consider the replacement of facilities when the costs of renovation exceed new construction or where those structures under-utilize building sites.
- 6) Separate pedestrian and vehicular traffic and limit vehicular traffic in the interior of campus to service and vendor access and to provide parking for the disabled.
- 7) The southern edge of the Core Campus, the area between the northern side of Circle Drive South and the southern edge of Parking Structure 9, provides an opportunity for program linkage among the biomedical sciences. Health Science research would be appropriate in this transition area. Clinical and patient care programs would not be permitted.

Table 7

Core Campus Built Environment		
	GSF	BDR
Existing, Under Construction, and Approved		
Buildings	6,086,000	0.88
Parking Structures	2,175,000	0.32
Total	8,261,000	1.20
1990 LRDP Proposed	900,000	0.13
Future Total	9,161,000	1.33

Figure 17



PART III — THE LONG RANGE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Zone — Campus Services

Location

Bounded by Gayley Avenue on the west, Strathmore Place on the north, Westwood Plaza on the east, and the southern edge of Parking Structure 14 on the south.

Land uses

The principal land use in Campus Services, shown in Figure 17, consists of Parking Structures 8 and 14. Facilities shops and yards, mail and messenger service, fleet service, the steam plant, the campus police and community safety are also located in Campus Services.

Area — 21.5 acres

The Campus Service Zone contains a base built environment of approximately 1.6 million GSF for a BDR of 1.75. As shown in Table 8, approximately 80 percent of the Campus Service Base consists of parking structures. Were the LRDP proposals to be completed, the total built environment in the zone would be approximately 1.8 million GSF, for a BDR of 1.92.

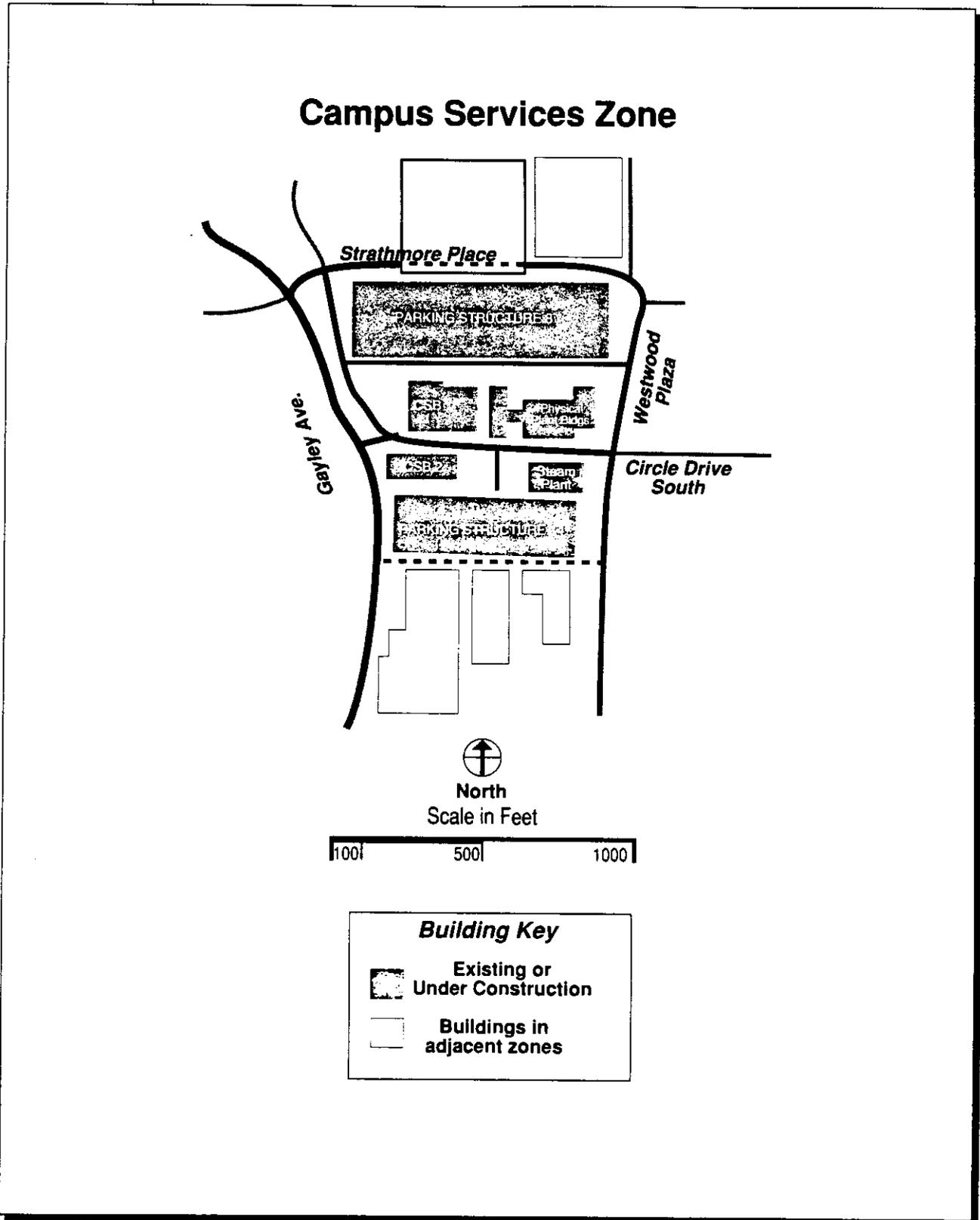
Land use planning principles and assumptions:

- 1) The provision and maintenance of adequate and efficient utility and service infrastructures requires the retention of service functions within the zone. A new chiller/co-generation plant is proposed to replace the existing steam plant.
- 2) Units that do not require regular interaction with the campus community or that are land-intensive may appropriately be relocated to off-campus sites.
- 3) The adjacency of the zone to the central campus makes other uses appropriate, including administration and support functions.

Table 8

Campus Services Built Environment		
	GSF	BDR
Existing, Under Construction, and Approved		
Buildings	323,000	0.34
Parking Structures	1,322,000	1.41
Total	1,645,000	1.75
1990 LRDP Proposed	155,000	0.17
Future Total	1,800,000	1.92

Figure 18



PART III — THE LONG RANGE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Zone — Health Sciences

Location

Bounded on the west by Gayley Avenue, on the north by Parking Structure 14 and Circle Drive South, on the east by the Botanical Gardens, and on the south by Le Conte Avenue.

Land uses

The Health Sciences Zone, as shown in Figure 18, is the location of the Medical Center and the Schools of Dentistry, Medicine, Nursing, and Public Health. It includes the Center for Health Sciences, the Factor Building, the Neuropsychiatric Hospital, the Jerry Lewis Building, the Doris Stein Eye Research Center, the Jules Stein Eye Institute, the Brain Research Center, the Marian Davies Clinic, the Outpatient Care Center, the Mental Health Center, the Medical Office Building, and Parking Structures 1 and CHS.

Area — 40.5 acres

With a 1990 Base of approximately 5 million GSF and a 2.91 BDR, the Health Sciences Zone, as shown in Table 9, is the most dense zone on the campus. The addition of 700,000 GSF, as proposed by the LRDP, would bring the BDR of the zone to 3.31.

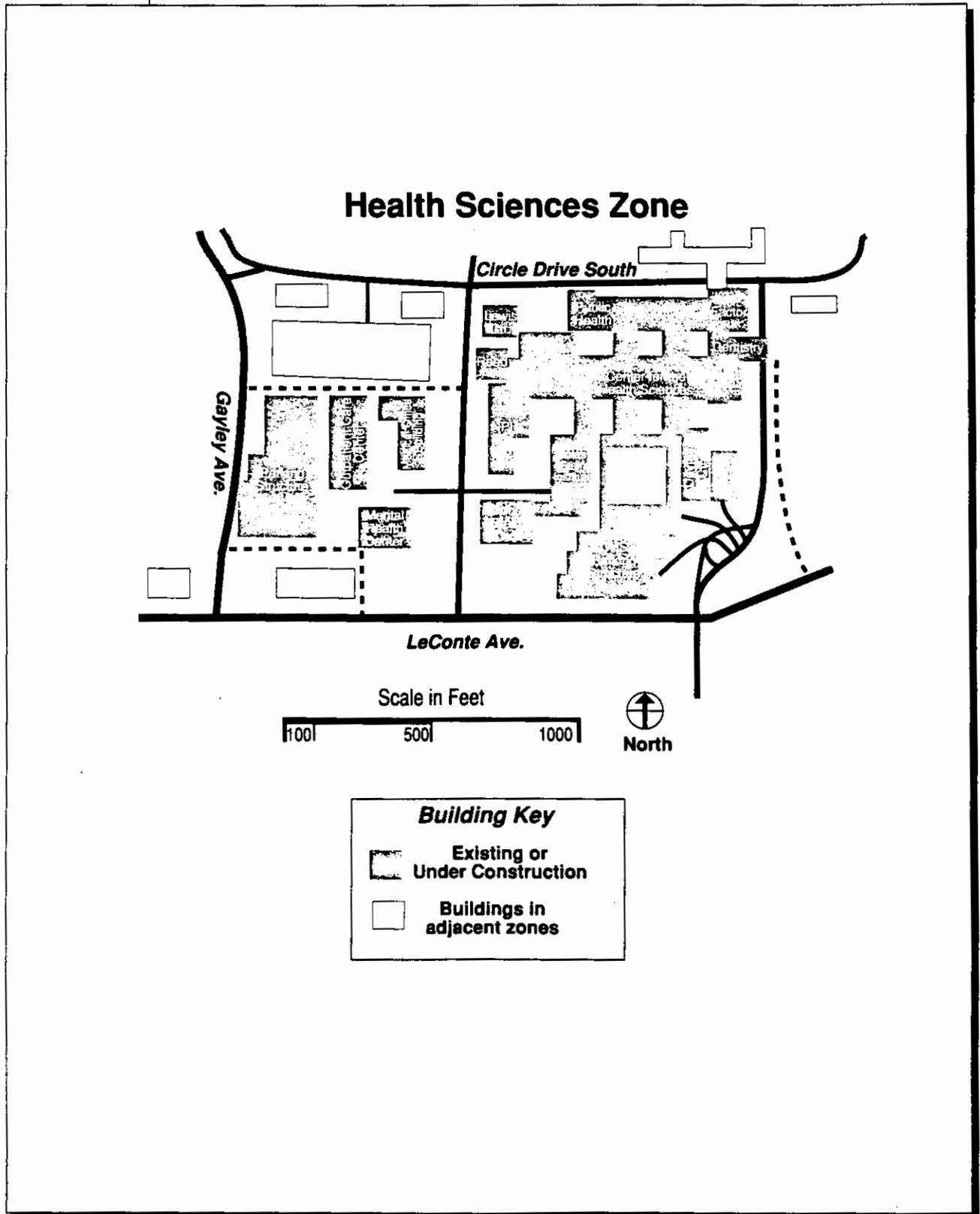
Land use planning principles and assumptions:

- 1) Recognize that an aging and inefficient physical plant and the rapid evolution of the Health Sciences require the continued modification, reorganization, replacement, and expansion of certain facilities and functions.
- 2) Accept the relatively high density of the zone as a consequence of limited land area and the necessity of maintaining the full complement of Health Science schools within close proximity to the basic science curriculum on the Core Campus.

Table 9

Health Sciences Built Environment		
	GSF	BDR
Existing, Under Construction, and Approved		
Buildings	3,300,000	1.87
Parking Structures	1,838,000	1.04
Total	5,138,000	2.91
1990 LRDP Proposed	700,000	0.40
Future Total	5,838,000	3.31

Figure 19



Zone — Botanical Garden

Location

Bounded by Tiverton Place on the west, the southern portion of Core Campus on the north, Hilgard Avenue on the east, and Le Conte Avenue on the south.

Land uses

The Mildred Mathias Botanical Garden, as shown in Figure 19, is the sole occupants of this Zone. There are no structures.

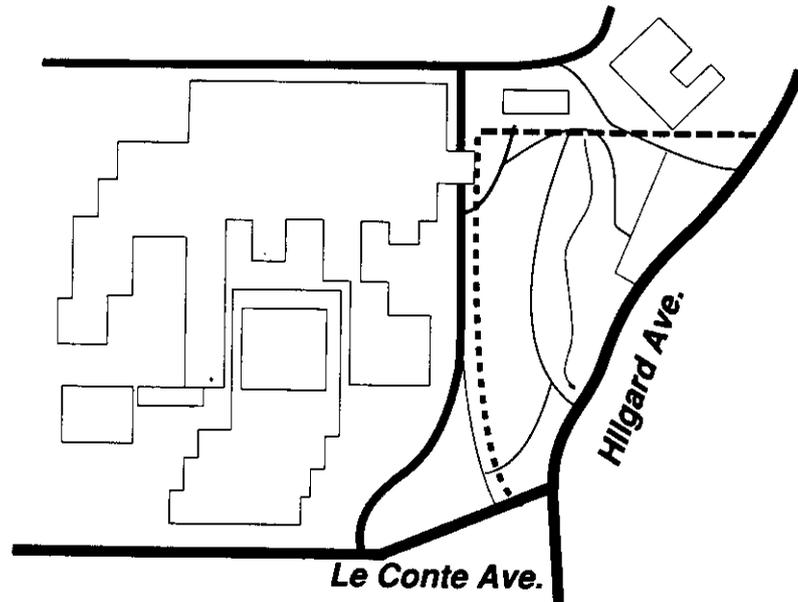
Area — 7.0 acres

Land use planning principles and assumptions:

The Botanical Garden is a valuable plant and open space resource and should be retained as inviolate.

Figure 20

Botanical Gardens Zone



Scale in Feet



North

PART III — THE LONG RANGE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Zone — The Bridge

Location

Link between the Main Campus and Southwest. Bounded by the Southwest Zone on the West, private residences on the northwest and southeast, Health Sciences on the north and west, and Le Conte on the south.

The Bridge is not a contiguous area, but rather is interrupted by Landfair and Gayley Avenues. These public streets are not included in its total acreage.

Land uses

The Bridge, as shown in Figure 20, includes the faculty apartment building, the apartment building to its south, University Extension Building and the Ueberroth Building.

Area — 5.0 acres

The Bridge Zone, as shown in Table 10, contains approximately 347,000 GSF for a current BDR of 1.59. Development proposed in the LRDP would result in a 1.70 BDR.

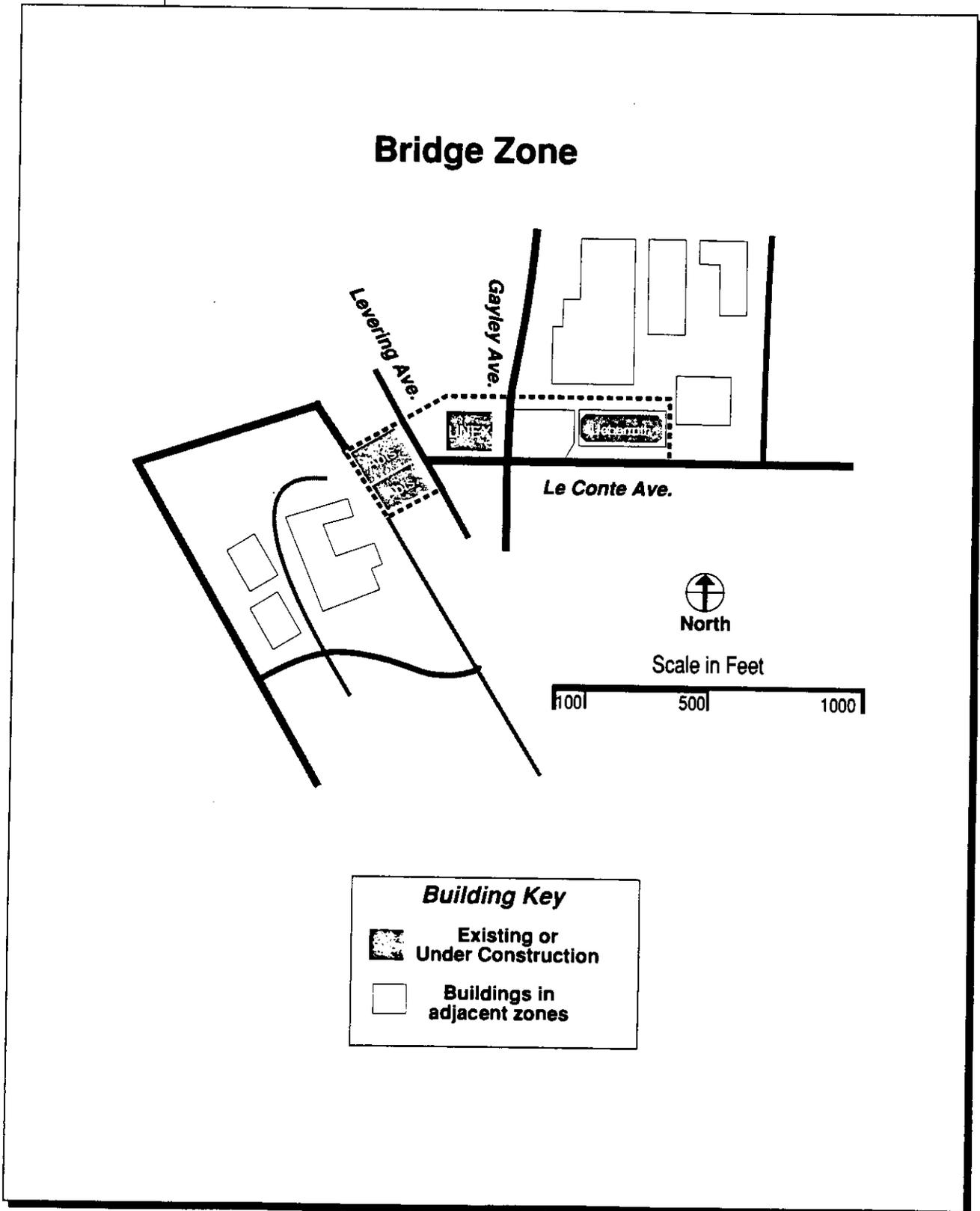
Land use planning principles and assumptions:

- 1) The Bridge is the vital link between the Main Campus and the Southwest and assists in defining the campus as a whole, rather than as separate, disjunct parcels.
- 2) Development of this zone should reinforce and provide a physical link between the Southwest and Health Science zones while presenting an appropriate interface with Westwood Village and the North Village.

Table 10

Bridge Built Environment		
	GSF	BDR
Existing, Under Construction, and Approved Buildings	336,000	1.54
Parking Structures	11,000	0.05
Total	347,000	1.59
1990 LRDP Proposed	25,000	0.11
Future Total	372,000	1.70

Figure 21



PART III — THE LONG RANGE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Zone — Southwest

Location

Bounded by Veteran Avenue on the west, private residences on the north, Midvale Court (an alley) on the east and Wilshire Boulevard on the south.

Land uses

Approximately one-third of the area of the Southwest Zone, as shown in Figure 21, is currently occupied by surface lots and a parking structure. In addition, it is the location of Warren Hall, the Rehabilitation Center, the Employee Credit Union, the West Campus Interim Staging Facility, the Capital Planning Building, several small temporary structures and a branch of the Los Angeles City Fire Department.

Area — 35.5 acres

The Southwest Zone, as shown in Table 11, with a current 561,000 GSF and 0.37 BDR, is among the least intensely developed zones of the campus. LRDP proposals for Southwest would add approximately 1.8 million GSF and bring the overall BDR to 1.53.

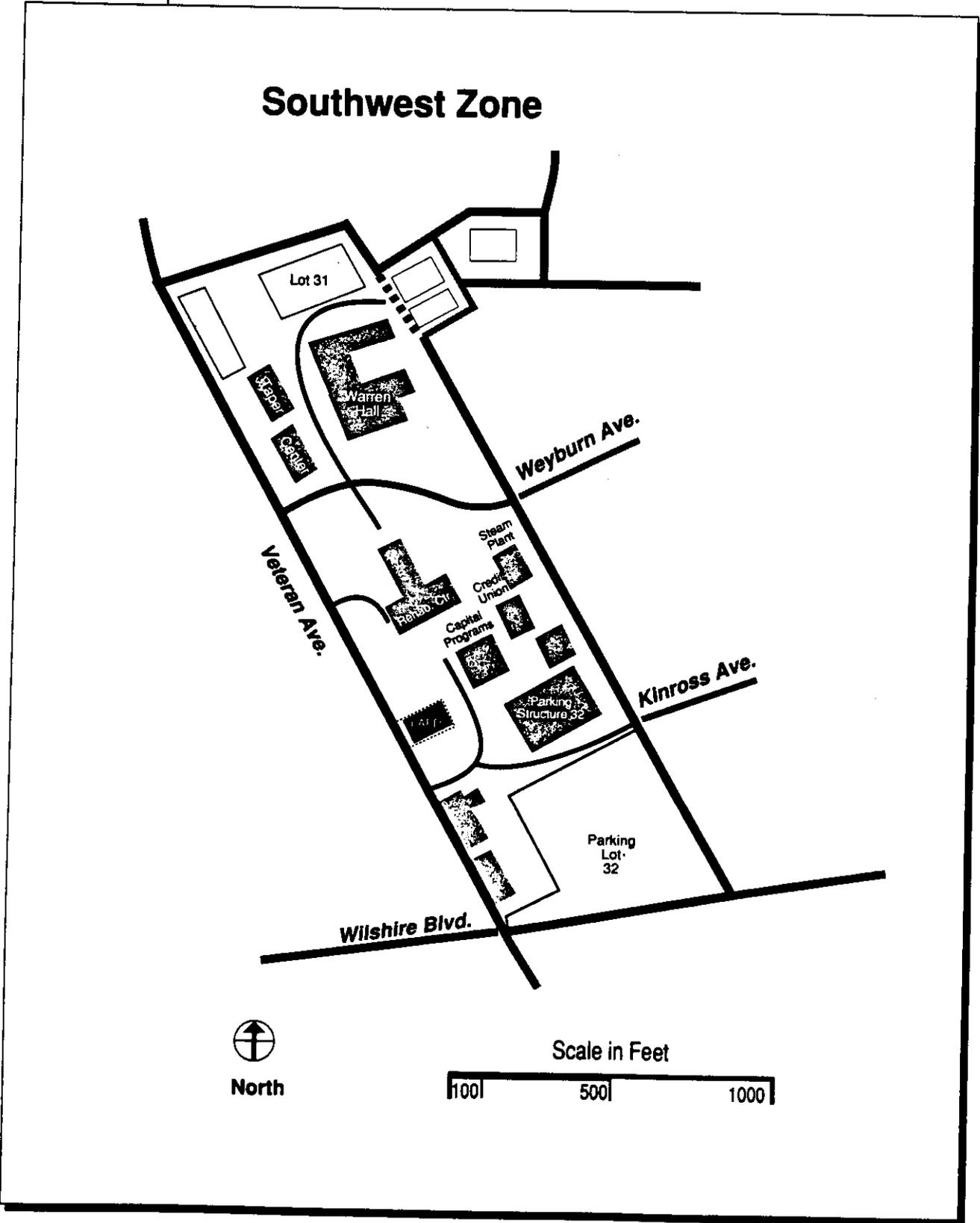
Land use planning principles and assumptions:

- 1) Create a campus-related environment which will serve to indicate the University's presence on the Wilshire Corridor.
- 2) Coordinate development in the Southwest with the Westwood Village street grid and the general density limitations of adjacent parcels along the Wilshire Corridor and in Westwood Village and the North Village.
- 3) Development should establish a central unifying element of open space to support the campus-like character of the zone.
- 4) Connect the Southwest to the rest of campus with transportation systems as well as physical and visual connections.
- 5) Develop a rental housing village in the Southwest Zone to serve identified campus populations. The housing village would be accompanied by appropriate services and support facilities including food services, child care, recreation, and transportation.

Table 11

Southwest Built Environment		
	GSF	BDR
Existing, Under Construction, and Approved		
Buildings	305,000	0.20
Parking Structures	256,000	0.17
Total	561,000	0.37
1990 LRDP Proposed	1,800,000	1.16
Future Total	2,361,000	1.53

Figure 22



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Campus Buildings 1990 Base

SUMMARY ⁽¹⁾

ZONE	EXISTING	UNDER CONSTRUCTION	PREVIOUSLY APPROVED	TOTAL
NORTHWEST	1,101,420	787,260	875,777	2,764,457
CENTRAL	1,234,337	6,739	0	1,241,076
CORE CAMPUS	6,896,831	1,364,267	0	8,261,098
CAMPUS SERVICES	1,508,799	0	0	1,508,799
HEALTH SCIENCES	3,298,595	1,838,508	0	5,137,103
BOTANICAL GARDENS	0	0	0	0
BRIDGE	336,319	0	0	336,319
SOUTHWEST	559,658	0	0	559,658
TOTAL	14,946,959	3,996,774	875,777	19,808,510

(1) Gross Square Footage

Sources:

Data for Existing: Insite 3 Space Inventory, July 1989, Budget, Planning and Institutional Analysis, UCLA

Data for Under Construction: Campus Architects and Engineers, UCLA

Data for Previously Approved: Business Enterprises, UCLA

Capital Programs/Capital Planning, UCLA

APPENDIX B

Northwest Zone

EXISTING

Building Type	Year	Name	ASF⁽¹⁾	GSF⁽²⁾
General	1941	OHA B	9,146	10,083
	1958	OHA H	10,017	11,692
	1958	OHA J	3,995	4,800
	1965	Canyon Rec	7,989	22,606
	1975	OHA M	7,130	7,130
	1982	BEAB	13,091	17,265
	1987	Child CCTR A	1,640	2,224
	1987	Child CCTR B	2,077	3,284
	1987	Child CCTR C	1,922	2,496
	1987	SRLF	101,521	132,323
			Subtotal General	158,528
Housing	1959	Dykstra Hall	113,435	161,660
	1960	Sproul Hall	120,788	192,055
	1963	Rieber Hall	126,807	196,020
	1964	Hedrick Hall	123,438	197,193
	1981	Hitch RS-A	18,565	19,331
	1981	Hitch RS-B	20,313	21,254
	1981	Hitch RS-C	8,954	9,356
	1981	Hitch RS-D	13,405	13,618
	1981	RS SRV BLD N	897	1,076
	1981	RS SRV BLD S	1,159	1,391
	1981	Saxon RS-E	6,660	6,843
	1981	Saxon RS-F	16,202	16,552
	1981	Saxon RS-G	14,857	16,374
	1981	Saxon RS-H	11,171	11,538
1981	Saxon RS-J	11,180	11,605	
1981	Saxon RS-K	11,162	11,651	
		Subtotal Housing	618,993	887,517
		Subtotal Existing	777,521	1,101,420

NORTHWEST ZONE (continued)

UNDER CONSTRUCTION (1989-90)

Building Type	Year	Name	ASF	GSF
General	—	Commons Building	26,075	40,260
	—	International House	72,800	112,000
Subtotal General			98,875	152,260
Housing	—	Phase I	271,120	417,400
Parking	—	Phase I	0	217,600
Subtotal Under Construction			369,995	787,260

PREVIOUSLY APPROVED

Building Type	Year	Name	ASF	GSF
General	—	Internl. House, Ph. II	16,000	25,000
	—	Program Building	24,500	30,000
	—	So. Reg. Lib., Ph. II	123,700	160,677
Subtotal General			164,200	215,677
Housing	—	Phase II	293,930	452,200
Parking	—	Pkg. Str. Under Housing	0	207,900
Subtotal Previously Approved			458,130	875,777

TOTAL NORTHWEST **1,605,646** **2,764,457**

APPENDIX B

Central Zone

EXISTING

Building Type	Year	Name	ASF	GSF	
General	1930	Kerckhoff	44,849	91,660	
	1932	Mens PE	72,507	102,830	
	1961	Ackerman Un.	124,227	192,405	
	1965	Acosta T. Ctr.	28,305	31,000	
	1965	J.D. Morgan Ct.	30,106	34,730	
	1965	Pauley	116,472	173,740	
	1967	F. Equip. Bldg.	421	480	
	1969	Drake Stad.	7,048	12,136	
	1976	J.E. Wst. A. Ctr.	19,414	24,476	
	1983	J. Wooden Ctr.	68,393	102,950	
	1984	L.A. Tennis Ct.	15,281	51,930	
	Subtotal General			527,023	818,337
	Parking	1980	Parking Str. 6	0	242,000
1983		Parking Str. 4	0	174,000	
Subtotal Parking			0	416,000	
Subtotal Existing			527,023	1,234,337	

UNDER CONSTRUCTION

General	—	Ticket Office	5,531	6,739
Subtotal Under Construction			5,531	6,739

PREVIOUSLY APPROVED

NONE

TOTAL CENTRAL			532,554	1,241,076
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Core Campus Zone

EXISTING

Building Type	Year	Name	ASF	GSF
General	1929	Haines	72,820	136,000
	1929	Kinsey	84,044	125,077
	1929	Royce	98,979	230,779
	1930	Moore	49,650	88,505
	1930	Powell Lib.	167,529	208,140
	1932	Dance	40,131	77,797
	1937	Bus Terminal	132	305
	1937	Murphy	128,913	220,188
	1940	Franz	121,763	223,688
	1947	TB 4A	7,174	9,485
	1948	Dodd Hall	46,052	78,303
	1948	Lab. Bldg. Phys.	12,456	12,869
	1950	CA. Seeds UES	38,318	58,244
	1950	Engineering	79,714	118,707
	1950	Plt. Physiol	17,325	23,162
	1951	Law	84,799	135,353
	1952	BGH L	3,567	3,700
	1952	Geology	107,609	172,430
	1952	Perloff Hall	40,494	65,909
	1952	W.G Young	181,563	297,589
	1954	Campbell	32,047	54,844
	1954	Life Sci.	121,491	219,496
	1954	TB 4C	1,582	1,800
	1955	Schoenberg	73,685	122,552
	1956	Rolfe	41,322	73,276
	1957	Fernald Sch.	7,813	11,508
	1957	Food Serv. BW	600	600
	1957	Math Sci.	125,106	224,078
	1958	Grad Sch. Mgt.	119,955	201,667
	1959	Boelter	226,592	379,000
	1959	Botany	22,711	37,351
	1959	Faculty Ctr.	22,223	30,712
	1960	Nuc. Reactor	3,959	8,494
	1963	Knudsen	84,797	143,633
1963	MacGowan	65,120	87,450	
1964	Bunche	126,163	197,945	
1964	Research Lib.	243,284	305,919	

APPENDIX B

CORE CAMPUS (continued)

EXISTING

Building Type	Year	Name	ASF	GSF	
General	1965	Dickson	94,671	140,116	
	1965	Slichter	34,064	62,557	
	1967	Melnitz	37,485	61,827	
	1968	Food Serv. CS	1,783	4,586	
	1971	TO Trailer	766	800	
	1976	Life Sci. 3	71,925	141,422	
	1976	N.C Std. Fclty.	10,580	16,108	
	1976	PCP Center	13,541	16,459	
	1978	Mod. U. Sh. Med.	5,611	7,200	
	1982	Trailer EE3	352	393	
	1985	J. Luvalle Cm.	14,212	17,695	
	1985	XASUCLA Trl. E.	306	350	
	1985	XASUCLA Trl. W	286	330	
	1985	XCSO Trl.	1,344	1,396	
	1985	XSTD Cu. Trl.	384	440	
			Subtotal General	2,988,792	4,858,234
	Housing	1930	Univ. Residence	8,135	10,900
1931		Hershey Hall	55,381	110,112	
1984		Guest House	18,318	33,700	
		Subtotal Housing	81,834	154,712	
Parking	1961	Parking Str. 5	0	283,530	
	1964	Parking Str. 3	0	346,940	
	1966	Parking Str. 9	3,200	558,000	
	1969	Parking Str. 2	0	695,415	
		Subtotal Parking	3,200	1,883,885	
Subtotal Existing			3,073,826	6,896,831	

CORE CAMPUS (continued)

UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Building Type	Year	Name	ASF	GSF
General	—	AGSM	163,800	270,000
	—	Chem-Biosciences	88,973	159,880
	—	East Melnitz	17,000	24,000
	—	Hospital Annex	15,300	20,000
	—	Law School Addition	22,392	40,594
	—	Lot J Modular	22,500	30,000
	—	MRLB	94,264	146,276
	—	Museum of Cul. Hist.	65,193	101,715
	—	SEAS	161,000	280,302
			Subtotal General	650,422
Parking	—	Lot 3 Expansion	0	291,500
Subtotal Under Construction			650,422	1,364,267

PREVIOUSLY APPROVED

NONE

TOTAL CORE CAMPUS **3,734,248** **8,261,098**

APPENDIX B

Campus Services Zone

EXISTING

Building Type	Year	Name	ASF	GSF
General	1948	Shop A	12,722	15,048
	1948	Shop C	3,174	3,293
	1952	Steam Plant	3,703	27,324
	1955	C. Serv. Bldg. 2	16,936	25,633
	1959	Matrl. Serv. B.	18,534	20,800
	1959	Phys. Plt. Bldg.	8,309	11,837
	1965	EH S W Fac. A	447	661
	1965	Shop B	23,909	28,320
	1970	EH S W Fac. B	524	576
	1977	C. Serv. Bldg. 1	37,249	50,200
	1982	Xlst. Fnd. Trl.	171	192
	1984	EH S W Fac. C	178	183
	1986	Xfac. Mod. Unt.	2,399	2,520
			Subtotal General	128,255
Parking	1963	Parking Str. 14	0	467,712
	1967	Parking Str. 8	16,060	854,500
		Subtotal Parking	16,060	1,322,212
Subtotal Existing			144,315	1,508,799

UNDER CONSTRUCTION

NONE

PREVIOUSLY APPROVED

NONE

TOTAL CAMPUS SERVICES **144,315** **1,508,799**

Health Sciences Zone

EXISTING

Building Type	Year	Name	ASF	GSF
General	1971	Biomed Cycl.	2,071	4,252
	1961	Brain Res.	50,023	87,706
	1954	Cancer Res.	11,096	19,712
	1966	Dentistry	120,421	195,428
	1954	Health Sci.	739,871	1,302,235
	1979	JLNRC	15,469	26,853
	1967	J.S. Eye Inst.	52,470	89,814
	1981	L. Factor HSC	102,918	198,200
	1962	M. Davies CC	37,018	67,848
	1961	Neuropsych.	162,493	293,084
	1970	Reed Res. Ctr.	37,769	73,633
	1968	School Pub. H.	76,558	141,835
	1954	Vivarium	68,269	115,541
	1987	XMRI MU	1,440	1,800
	Subtotal General			1,477,886
Parking	1967	Parking Str. E	0	63,454
	1977	So. Parking HSC* (Mixed Use)	58,592	617,200
	Subtotal Parking			58,592
Subtotal Existing			1,536,478	3,298,595

UNDER CONSTRUCTION

General	—	Doris Stein	37,188	65,508
	—	Medical Office Building	120,000	140,000
	—	Mental Health Center	65,000	100,000
	—	Outpatient Care Center	199,000	376,000
	Subtotal General			421,188
Parking	—		0	1,157,000
Subtotal Under Construction			421,188	1,838,508

PREVIOUSLY APPROVED

NONE

TOTAL HEALTH SCIENCES			1,957,666	5,137,103
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APPENDIX B

Botanical Gardens Zone

EXISTING

Building Type	Year	Name	ASF	GSF
NONE				

UNDER CONSTRUCTION

NONE

PREVIOUSLY APPROVED

NONE

TOTAL BOTANICAL GARDENS			0	0
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Bridge Zone

EXISTING

Building Type	Year	Name	ASF	GSF
General	1982	Pv. Ueberroth	52,140	65,737
	1987	XPSM Mod. 1	2,089	3,025
	1987	XSP Mod. 2	1,004	1,422
	—	Extension	67,284	99,608
		Subtotal General	122,517	169,792
Parking	—	Parking, 885 Levering	0	11,000
Housing	—	885 Levering	33,065	44,137
	1983	Fac. Apts. - Lvg.	60,656	122,390
		Subtotal Housing	93,721	177,527
Subtotal Existing			216,238	347,319

UNDER CONSTRUCTION

NONE

PREVIOUSLY APPROVED

NONE

TOTAL BRIDGE			216,258	347,319
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Southwest Zone

EXISTING

Building Type	Year	Name	ASF	GSF
General	1961	Warren	64,697	94,094
	1965	Rehab. Center	67,954	116,685
	1965	West H. and C.	170	5,922
	1981	Lot 32 MU1	1,521	1,702
	1981	Lot 32 MU2	1,644	1,702
	1981	Lot 32 MU4	2,046	2,160
	1984	C. Health Enha. 1	2,691	4,320
	1984	C. Health Enha. 2	7,149	9,216
	1985	Lot 32 MU3	3,205	3,600
	1986	XCU Mod. Unit	7,969	8,520
	1988	West Campus ISF1	15,375	26,137
	1989	Cap Pl. Build.	24,450	30,000
			Subtotal General	198,871
Parking	1986	PS 32	0	255,600
Subtotal Existing			198,871	559,658

UNDER CONSTRUCTION

NONE

PREVIOUSLY APPROVED

NONE

TOTAL SOUTHWEST			198,871	559,658
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APPENDIX C

Off-Site Facilities

UNIVERSITY OWNED

WESTWOOD

Building Type	Year	Name	ASF	GSF
Housing	1979	625 Landfair	26,749	33,436
	1979	641 Landfair	20,296	25,370
	1980	558 Glenrock	17,935	19,928
	1980	564 Glenrock	11,461	14,327
	1987	Fac. Apts.-Gly.	66,872	124,000
	1987	WW Chateau	76,508	126,500
			Subtotal Housing	219,821
TOTAL WESTWOOD			219,821	343,561

REMOTE SITES

Building Type	Year	Name	ASF	GSF
General	1934	Clark Lib.	12,496	14,140
	1934	Clark Lib. GH	4,883	2,773
	1964	Boathouse	4,992	5,317
	1964	Downtown Ctr.	66,094	87,600
	1969	Laundry Fac.	51,780	58,547
	1974	Boathouse Tr.	1,438	1,476
	1978	Mod. U. Hospt.	9,552	11,000
	1981	Hayden St. Wh.	62,917	70,000
	1982	Lindblade St.	34,740	35,000
	1984	Cobb Med. Bldg.	33,451	50,850
	1984	J. Robinson-A	3,592	4,279
	1984	J. Robinson-B	607	174
	1985	FA Studio	28,234	30,039
	1985	Rasmussen NF	8,379	14,143
	1986	Fam. Hsg. Ofc.	1,736	1,790
	1986	Stanford St.	40,383	46,580
			Subtotal General	365,274

OFF-SITE FACILITIES (continued)

Building Type	Year	Name	ASF	GSF
Housing	1921-1986	Arrowhead Conf. Ctr.	51,648	64,072
	1963	Park Vista N.	219,960	254,656
	1963	Park Vista S.	122,848	125,624
	1965	Spe. N. Units	165,220	190,134
	1965	Spe. NG. Units	34,410	35,690
	1965	Spe. S. Units	75,862	79,341
	1965	Spe. S. Whse.	10,000	10,358
	1965	Spw. N. Units	45,358	53,024
	1965	Spw. Ng. Units	9,620	10,000
	1980	Venice Barry	106,900	130,000
	1983	BManor Grg.	0	8250
	1983	Brngtn. Manr.	49,670	59,605
	1988	11140 Rose	49,025	92,741
	Subtotal Housing			940,521
TOTAL REMOTE SITES			1,305,795	1,547,203

LEASED SPACE (1989-90)

	GSF
WESTWOOD	225,988
REMOTE SITES	111,425

APPENDIX D

UCLA Academic Program Structure

(1989-90)

College or School	Departments	Special Facilities/ Organized Activities	Interdepartmental Programs	Organized Research Units
Graduate School of Architecture and Urban Planning				
Graduate School of Education		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • University Elementary School 		
School of Engineering and Applied Science		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chemical Engineering • Civil Engineering • Computer Science • Electrical Engineering • Materials Science Engineering • Mechanical, Aerospace and Nuclear Engineering 		
School of Law				
Graduate School of Library and Information Science				
John E. Anderson Graduate School of Management				
School of Social Welfare				
School of Art	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dance • Art • Design • Music • Ethno-Musicology and Ethno- Systematic Musicology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wight Art Gallery • Grunwald Center for the Graphic Arts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Arts and Cultures 	

UCLA ACADEMIC PROGRAM STRUCTURE (continued)

College or School	Departments	Special Facilities/ Organized Activities	Interdepartmental Programs	Organized Research Units
School of Theater, Film and Television	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Film and Television • Theater Arts 			
College of Letters and Science— Division of Undergraduate Programs and Honors				
College of Letters and Science— Division of Humanities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Art History • Classics • East Asian Languages and Culture • English • French • Germanic Languages • Historical Musicology • Near Eastern Languages and Cultures • Philosophy • Slavic Languages and Literatures • Spanish and Portuguese • Speech 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applied Linguistics • Comparative Literature • Folklore and Mythology • Indo-European Studies • Romance Linguistics Literature • Study of Religion • Word Arts and Cultures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Center for the Study of Comparative Folklore and Mythology • Center for Medieval and Renaissance Study • Center for 17th and 18th Century Studies
College of Letters & Science— Division of Life Sciences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biology • Kinesiology • Microbiology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Botanical Gardens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cybernetics • Molecular Biology • Women's Studies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Center for the Study of Women • Molecular Biology Institute
College of Letters and Science— Division of Physical Sciences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Astronomy • Atmospheric Sciences • Chemistry and Biochemistry • Earth and Space Sciences • Mathematics • Physics 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chemistry- Materials Science 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institute of Geophysics and Planetary Physics (Universitywide) • Institute of Plasma and Fusion Research

APPENDIX D

UCLA ACADEMIC PROGRAM STRUCTURE (continued)

College or School	Departments	Special Facilities/ Organized Activities	Interdepartmental Programs	Organized Research Units
College of Letters and Science— Division of Social Sciences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aerospace Studies • Anthropology • Economics • Geography • History • Military Science • Naval Science • Political Science • Sociology 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • African Area Studies • Afro-American Studies • American Indian Studies • Archaeology • Asian American Studies • Chicano Studies • Communications Studies • Development Studies • East Asian Studies • Economics-System Science • History • Islamic Studies • Latin American Studies • Near Eastern Studies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institute of Archaeology • Institute of Social Science Research
School of Dentistry		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dental Clinic 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dental Research Institute
School of Medicine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anatomy and Cell Biology • Anesthesiology • Biological Chemistry • Biomathematics • Medicine • Microbiology and Immunology • Neurology • Obstetrics and Gynecology • Ophthalmology • Pathology • Pediatrics • Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Louis M. Darling Biomedical Library • Cardiovascular Research Center • Clinical Research Center • Jerry Lewis Neuromuscular Center • Jonsson Comprehensive Cancer Research Center • Reed Neurological Research Center 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neuroscience 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brain Research Institute • Jules Stein Eye Institute • Mental Retardation Research Center

UCLA ACADEMIC PROGRAM STRUCTURE (continued)

College or School	Departments	Special Facilities/ Organized Activities	Interdepartmental Programs	Organized Research Units
School of Medicine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physiology • Psychiatry and Biobehavioral Sciences • Radiation Oncology • Radiological Sciences • Surgery 			
School of Nursing				
School of Public Health			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Science and Engineering 	

