



***DRAFT February 2021***

**UC BERKELEY**

**LONG RANGE  
DEVELOPMENT  
PLAN**

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**2021**

**Berkeley**  
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA



February 2021

When it comes to planning and preparing for UC Berkeley's future, few things are more important than our Long Range Development Plan (LRDP). I am pleased to share with you our new, 2021 LRDP that envisions the development of the campus through the year 2036. This LRDP, much like our first plan published 65 years ago, is forward-thinking and reflects the ever-changing dynamic of the Berkeley campus.

The 2021 LRDP complements our renewed Strategic Plan and provides a development framework that increases access, promotes a diverse campus community that is inclusive and entrepreneurial, renews aging facilities and infrastructure, and maintains our world-class excellence in research, education, and public service.

The campus's LRDP was last updated over 16 years ago, and in that time many new challenges and issues have arisen. The 2021 LRDP responds to our evolving conditions and priorities by:

- Increasing investment in research and instructional space: Facilities must be modernized for new pedagogies, technologies, seismic safety, and interdisciplinary connections.
- Addressing the shortage of student and faculty housing: Insufficient campus housing capacity adversely impacts the overall student experience and challenges our ability to recruit.
- Acknowledging the increasing effects of climate change: Creating a more sustainable and resilient campus must be prioritized in capital investment and long-term-planning.
- Expanding the amount of student extracurricular space: Student success is enhanced by promoting a more engaging student life environment.
- Prioritizing diversity and inclusion: Campus planning and development should reflect our diverse student, faculty, and staff populations.
- Improving how people get to and around campus: A coordinated and adaptable mobility network will improve accessibility and accommodate new modes of transportation.
- Maximizing increasingly constrained land and financial resources: With substantial capital needs, investment must be optimized in service of our mission and strategic priorities.

UC Berkeley constantly reimagines what's possible. With the 2021 LRDP serving as one of our essential roadmaps, the Berkeley campus can and will continue to evolve in order to meet the needs and interests of our people, programs, and priorities.

Carol Christ

Chancellor

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# 1

## Introduction and LRDP Context

- *Introduction and LRDP Context*
- *History of the UC Berkeley Campus*
- *LRDP Planning Area*
- *Planning Process*
- *Related Plans*
- *Use of the LRDP*

*The UC Berkeley Long Range Development Plan (LRDP) guides the development of the physical campus. In alignment with UC Berkeley’s mission and strategic goals, the LRDP positions the campus to adapt to evolving needs and priorities in the development of indoor and outdoor spaces and infrastructure. The purpose, priorities, and planning context that define the LRDP are described in this chapter.*



## Introduction and LRDP Context

### Background

The Board of Regents of the University of California (UC Regents) requires each of its ten campuses to have, and periodically update, a Long Range Development Plan. A Long Range Development Plan is a planning document that establishes a general framework and principles to guide physical campus development over time. Each University of California (UC) campus prepares its Long Range Development Plan based on its distinct mission, strategic priorities, and academic and research goals.

The University of California, Berkeley (UC Berkeley) Long Range Development Plan (LRDP) is a forward-thinking document that establishes an overarching planning framework for campus development, comprising principles, goals, and strategies that address land use, landscape and open space, mobility, and infrastructure. The UC system provides guidelines in Volume 2 of its *Facilities Manual* for the preparation of an LRDP document, including plan content and elements, and campus organization concepts. At a minimum, an LRDP contains campus population projections for planning purposes; identifies potential campus space, housing, and parking needs; and describes the land use, open space, mobility, and infrastructure systems that support campus development. An LRDP does not mandate growth or the provision of new facilities, nor does it

commit a campus to specific capital projects. An LRDP does, however, provide the UC Regents and the community with an understanding of potential campus development in the long term.

The approval of an LRDP rests with the UC Regents. The UC Regents approved UC Berkeley's first LRDP in 1956, with subsequent updates occurring in 1962, 1990, and 2005. This LRDP will replace the 2020 LRDP (approved in 2005), and will guide how the physical campus can support UC Berkeley's mission as an internationally renowned, 21st-century, public research-intensive institution.

### LRDP Environmental Impact Report

The LRDP's programmatic Environmental Impact Report (LRDP EIR) serves as the comprehensive environmental analysis from which potential projects included in the LRDP may be tiered, in compliance with the *California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)*. While the LRDP EIR serves as the LRDP's overarching environmental analysis, the environmental impacts associated with future individual projects will be assessed to the extent necessary under CEQA. The LRDP EIR assesses the potential environmental impacts of full implementation of the LRDP at a programmatic level, and has the following purposes:

- To inform UC and UC Berkeley decision-makers, responsible and interested agencies, and the public of the potential environmental implications of the LRDP development program.
- To enable the UC Regents to consider the potential environmental implications in their review and approval of the LRDP.
- To serve as a reference document for the subsequent CEQA review of individual capital projects, and to facilitate tiered environmental review of those subsequent projects where appropriate.
- To support the capital project approval process, during which consistency with the LRDP and LRDP EIR is confirmed.

For the purpose of identifying the development needed to accommodate projected campus population growth, the horizon year of 2036-37 was established for UC Berkeley's LRDP EIR. For further discussion of the horizon year and the use of the LRDP EIR in the capital project approval process, refer to Chapter 5, Implementation.

## LRDP Drivers

Physical planning assists UC Berkeley in balancing its limited resources with its mission and aspirations, while providing adaptability and flexibility for future unknown conditions. The LRDP responds to priorities that advance UC Berkeley’s core mission, and addresses the complex challenges it must navigate in the planning and development of its campus. These key drivers include the 2018 Strategic Plan, and several key planning priorities, described below.

### STRATEGIC PLAN

In 2018, UC Berkeley developed a new Strategic Plan that set priorities for teaching and learning, the research enterprise, and public service mission. Several Strategic Plan themes inform the planning and development of the campus:

- Promoting an exceptional student experience where students “will have the opportunity to connect with others and with the campus, to discover and create, to engage beyond the campus, and to reflect on their experience.”<sup>1</sup>
- Championing, supporting, and leading basic research, focused around UC Berkeley’s *Signature Initiatives*.
- Fostering a diverse, inclusive and entrepreneurial campus community, in an environment that is equitable, welcoming, and healthy.
- Embracing collaborative partnerships in support of UC Berkeley’s public service mission.

### PLANNING PRIORITIES

Building on the Strategic Plan, and informed by other UC Berkeley priorities, the LRDP responds to the following key issues that have emerged since the last LRDP was adopted in 2005.

#### Addressing Academic and Research Space Needs

UC Berkeley anticipates a need for significant investment in instructional and research space in support of its mission. Priorities include improving the seismic resilience of existing academic and research facilities, provision of contemporary instructional space, modernization of existing facilities, and continued development of interdisciplinary academic and research space. New and renovated space should reflect the ways students and faculty learn and work today, and provide flexibility and adaptability for the future.

#### Enhancing the Campus Experience

The physical campus environment can support Strategic Plan goals for the undergraduate experience, in and out of the classroom. Increasing the amount of campus life space can foster a richer and more engaging student life environment that promotes greater undergraduate success.

#### Prioritizing Belonging, Diversity, and Inclusion

UC Berkeley strives to implement planning and development strategies that foster a welcoming and inclusive campus for all. The campus’s

physical environment should support and reflect a diverse student, faculty and staff population.

#### Contributing to Housing Solutions

Expensive and limited housing availability in the Bay Area adversely affects all members of the campus community. Housing insecurity is an increasing concern, especially for students. In response to the Bay Area’s regional housing crisis, the Chancellor’s Housing Initiative established goals to increase housing for undergraduate students, transfer students, graduate students, and faculty. Accommodating housing and complementary services, such as dining, study and student life space, requires a comprehensive strategy to optimize the use of university property.

#### Creating a Coordinated and Adaptable Mobility Network

The campus experience is influenced by the ease with which people get to and around campus. At the same time, the future of mobility is evolving, with the introduction of new modes of transportation, known and unknown. Coordination of new and traditional modes of transportation is needed to ensure safety, provide comprehensive connectivity, and encourage sustainable transportation, and the campus can support mobility solutions that incorporate flexibility and adaptability for future modes.

1. UC Berkeley Strategic Plan Overview – available at: <https://strategicplan.berkeley.edu/>

# History of the UC Berkeley Campus

## Prehistoric Context

The history and heritage of the UC Berkeley campus begins with its prehistoric origins. The San Francisco Bay, in which the UC Berkeley campus is located, has been occupied by humans for thousands of years. Archaeological study has identified artifacts in the West Berkeley shellmound, located approximately three miles from the Campus Park, that indicate that it was occupied at least 4,000 years ago.<sup>2</sup> Shellmounds were used as village centers for the Chochenyo speaking Ohlone people, who occupied the land including the UC Berkeley campus and lived in groups of interrelated villages throughout the area. European settlers arrived in the late 18th century, displacing the native Ohlone people.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF LAND AND PLACE

The UC Berkeley campus is located in the territory of xučyun (Huichin), the ancestral land of the Chochenyo speaking Ohlone people, the successors of the sovereign Verona Band of Alameda County. This land was and continues to be of great importance to the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe and other familial descendants of the Verona Band.

Every member of the UC Berkeley community has, and continues to benefit from, the use and occupation of this land, since the institution’s

founding in 1868. Consistent with UC Berkeley’s values of community, inclusion and diversity, UC Berkeley has a responsibility to acknowledge and make visible its relationship to Native peoples. As members of the UC Berkeley community, it is vitally important that the history of the land on which the campus stands be recognized, and that the Muwekma Ohlone people are alive and flourishing members of the Berkeley and broader Bay Area communities today.

*This acknowledgment was co-created with the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe and Native American Student Development and is a living document.*

## The University of California

UC Berkeley was the first building block of the now ten-campus UC system. Originally established as Contra Costa Academy, in 1855 it became the College of California. In 1860, the College of California purchased 160 acres of property that was then considered part of the Domingo Peralta Ranch. Today, that property is now located within the City of Berkeley.

Following the signing of the Morrill Act in 1866, the State of California received a land grant of 150,000 acres. Revenue from the sale of this land was used to establish the public

2. Wallace, William J., 1978. Post-Pleistocene Archaeology, 9000-2000 B.C. In *Handbook of North American Indians, Volume 8: California*, Robert F. Heizer, editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C.

Agricultural, Mining, and Arts College. In 1868, the College of California and the Agricultural, Mining, and Arts College merged to form the University of California. The newly established University of California moved to the current site of the UC Berkeley campus in 1873. What is now the City of Berkeley was incorporated as the Town of Berkeley five years later, in 1878.

A southern branch of the University of California was established in 1919, which is now known as the University of California, Los Angeles. In 1953, the University of California was restructured, laying the groundwork for eight additional UC campuses that were subsequently established over several decades, from the 1960s through the 2010s. These



1889 view of the campus facing west

new campuses include: Davis, Irvine, Merced, Riverside, San Diego, San Francisco, Santa Barbara, and Santa Cruz.

### Campus Planning at UC Berkeley

UC Berkeley’s physical campus reflects over 140 years of successive campus plans; local, regional and national architectural movements; and accommodation of programmatic priorities.

#### THE BEGINNING: PICTURESQUE ERA (1866-1899)

In 1866, the College of California hired Frederick Law Olmsted, the landscape architect who created New York’s famed Central Park, to design a plan for the site that would become UC Berkeley’s Campus Park. Olmsted’s plan was picturesque and informal, with ample open spaces taking advantage of the natural topography of the campus. His initial plan for the campus envisioned a park-like environment, with terraced hills, large open fields buffered by vegetation and tree canopy, and the riparian strip of Strawberry Creek in the south. Geometrically, the plan included an east-west axis running the length of the campus, which provided views toward the Golden Gate. A subsequent plan by San Francisco architect David Farquharson incorporated the picturesque nature of Olmsted’s concept, while organizing the campus around a central axis dictated by the creeks and terrain, in line with the Golden Gate. Campus buildings

constructed during this period, such as South Hall, which is the last building of this period remaining on campus today, reflect the Second Empire Style. After its incorporation in 1878 as the Town of Berkeley, the town also grew significantly during this period, to a population of more than 13,000 in 1900.



Frederick Law Olmsted Plan

#### BEAUX-ARTS AND NEOCLASSICAL (1899- 1945)

The campus’s beaux-arts neoclassical era started in 1900 when Phoebe Apperson Hearst, one of UC Berkeley’s notable donors, sponsored an international competition for the master plan of “a City of Learning.” Architect Émile Bénard, who won the competition, created a plan that embodied the principles of the École de Beaux



John Galen Howard Plan

Arts, including formal axes, bilateral symmetry, and monumental scale of buildings.

Due to conflicts with the UC Regents, Bénard was not able to implement his plan. John Galen Howard, who placed fourth in the competition, was appointed UC Berkeley’s Supervising Architect in 1902 and oversaw the campus’s physical development for the next twenty years. Howard built upon the beaux-arts style of Bénard’s plan, while establishing a distinct stylistic direction for its architecture and landscape. In his *Phoebe Apperson Hearst Architectural Plan* of 1914, Howard incorporated Bénard’s plan, but also adopted Olmsted’s



1924 view of the Campus Park

axis to the Golden Gate, organic landscape forms, and informal clusters of buildings. He reinforced the axis to the Golden Gate by orienting buildings to the campus interior, along the Central Glade. This unique combination of Bénard’s beaux-arts plan and Olmsted’s picturesque and informal plan continues to give the Campus Park its distinct character.

During this period, the Town of Berkeley continued to grow rapidly, in part due to migration that occurred after the 1906 San Francisco earthquake. The town became the City of Berkeley in 1909; its population was approximately 85,500 by 1940.



**POST-WAR ERA**

In response to enrollment growth following World War II, UC Berkeley implemented multiple strategic measures, including the 1952 Land Acquisition Plan, to accommodate the influx of students. This plan was a major initiative that focused on the acquisition of sites encompassing approximately 45 acres within the blocks immediately surrounding the campus, together with approximately three acres of outparcels within the Campus Park.

UC Berkeley also completed its first Long Range Development Plan shortly thereafter, in 1956. The focus of the 1956 LRDP was the accommodation of 25,000 students and the associated academic facilities, housing, and amenities, while minimizing vehicular traffic into the campus core. The 1956 LRDP included the goal of building 4,800 beds of housing, since at that time UC Berkeley housed less than five percent of its students on campus. The Unit 1 and 2 residence halls were built under the 1956 LRDP, in 1960, as well as Hertz Hall, Chávez Student Center, and MLK Student Union.

Campus landscape architect Thomas Church oversaw the development of UC Berkeley’s second LRDP in 1962. The 1962 LRDP responded to the State of California’s Master Plan for Higher Education, completed in 1960. The 1962 LRDP maintained the physical planning objectives and principles of its predecessor



1956 LRDP

and added significant elements, such as new properties including the Hill Campus. Several of the 1962 LRDP’s goals continue to shape the campus today, including prioritizing the Campus Park for instructional space, preserving Strawberry Creek, and acquiring land to accommodate student housing. Campus



1962 LRDP

buildings from this era include Davis Hall, Unit 3, Zellerbach Hall, Moffitt Library, and the University Art Museum (now Woo Hon Fai Hall).

During this period, the City of Berkeley’s population grew to about 116,700 in 1970, declining to 103,300 in 1980.

**THE CONTEMPORARY CAMPUS**

UC Berkeley’s third LRDP was approved in 1990. Overall, the 1990 LRDP outlined land use objectives for the Campus Park that focused on: preserving historic resources and open spaces; establishing priorities for resource allocation; concentrating instruction, research, and related services in the Campus Park core; and locating other uses at the periphery of the Campus Park. The 1990 LRDP also included a goal to build 3,400 beds of student housing. Campus buildings constructed under the 1990 LRDP include the Foothill Residence Hall, Beverly Cleary Hall, Manville Hall, and Ida Louise Jackson Graduate House for residential facilities, and Tan Hall, Soda Hall, Cheit Hall, Dwinelle Hall expansion, and Warren Hall for academic facilities.

In 2003, UC Berkeley adopted the New Century Plan, which outlined how the campus could adapt its physical facilities and infrastructure to its 21st century needs. The New Century Plan served as the basis for UC Berkeley’s fourth LRDP: the 2020 LRDP, adopted in 2005 and named for its LRDP EIR horizon year of the academic year 2020-21. The 2020 LRDP focused on several principles and priorities that remain relevant today, including:

- Preserving the Campus Park as the home for academics, research and student life
- Expanding and improving the supply of housing near the campus



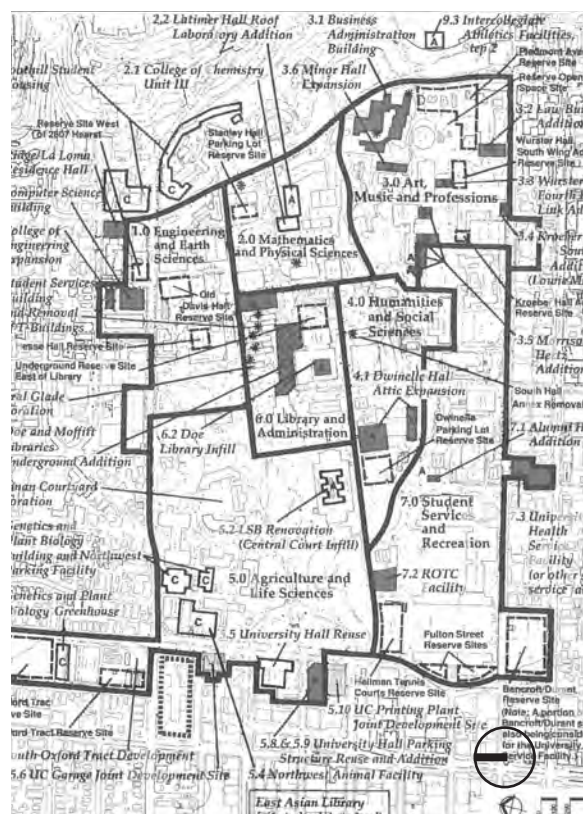
Zellerbach Hall

- Investing in seismic safety upgrades for campus buildings
- Improving campus pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure, as well as accessibility
- Restoring and renewing the campus landscape
- Preserving the campus’s historic architectural and landscape legacy
- Embedding sustainable design principles into capital investment decisions

Under the 2020 LRDP, UC Berkeley has prioritized seismic improvements across campus facilities, while investing in new facilities to meet program needs. New development in this period included approximately one million gross square feet (GSF) of new academic and campus life space within the Campus Park, and approximately one million GSF on sites within the City Environs.

Campus buildings built under the 2020 LRDP include Stanley Hall, C. V. Starr East Asian Library, Sutardja Dai Hall, the Li Ka Shing Center, and Berkeley Way West. UC Berkeley has also constructed approximately 1,100 beds of student housing under the 2020 LRDP, including Martinez Commons and Blackwell Hall.

During this period, the City of Berkeley’s population grew at a slower rate than previous decades, increasing from approximately 102,700 in 1990 to 112,600 in 2010.



1990 LRDP



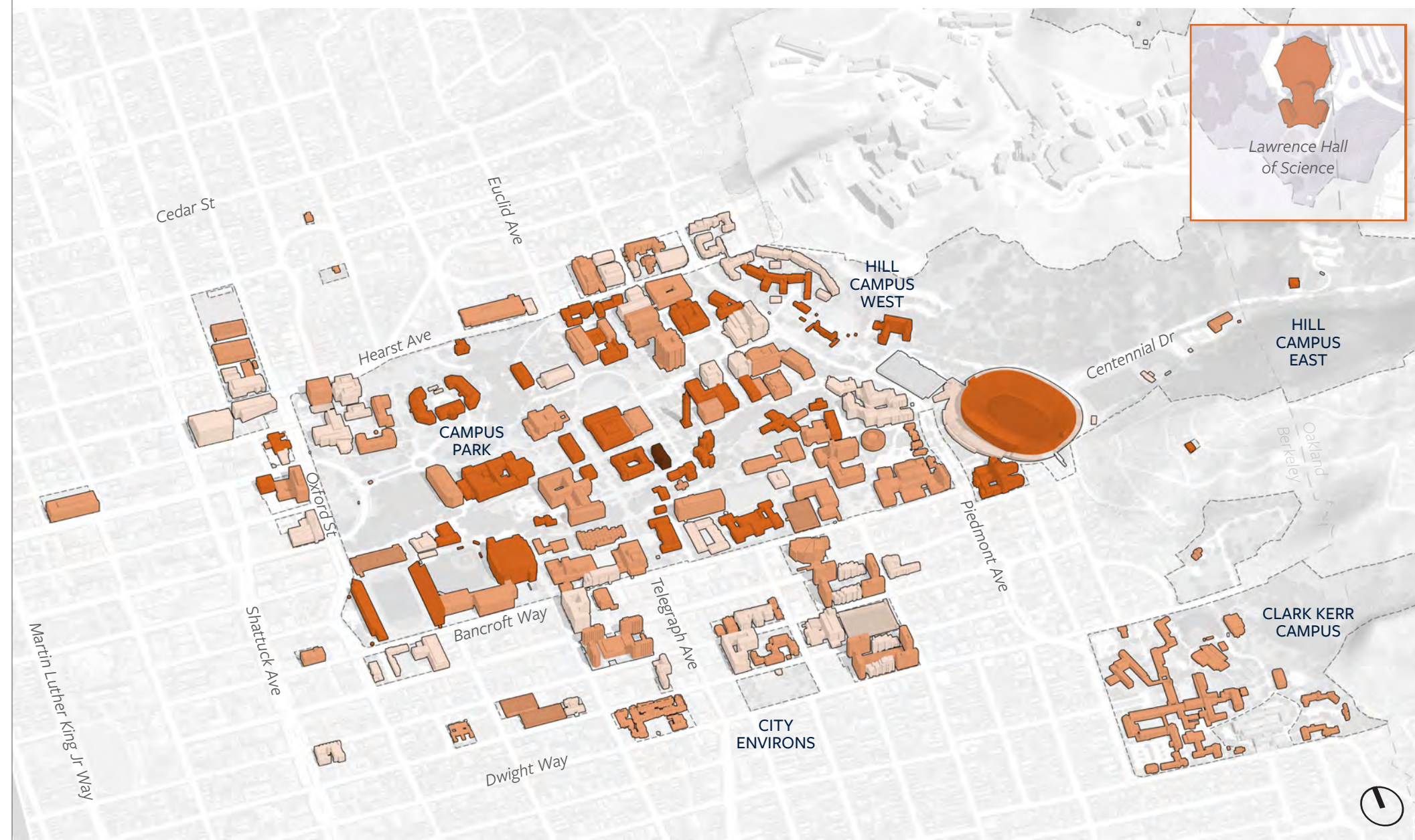
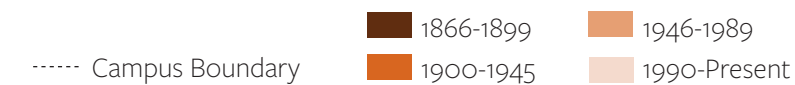
2002 New Century Plan

Buildings located in the LRDP planning area but not shown on the map in Figure 1.1 include:

- 2000 Carleton Street
- 1608 4th Street
- 2850 Telegraph Avenue
- Space Sciences Laboratory (7 Gauss Way)
- Mathematical Sciences Research Institute (17 Gauss Way)

**FIGURE 1.1: Campus Development Eras**

Dates reflect date of construction for buildings built by UC Berkeley, and date of acquisition for buildings acquired.



## LRDP Planning Area

The LRDP organizes the campus into five land use zones for planning purposes, and are illustrated in Figure 1.2.

### Campus Park

The approximately 180-acre Campus Park is bounded to the north by Hearst Avenue, to the east by Gayley Road and Piedmont Avenue, to the south by Bancroft Way, and to the west by Oxford and Fulton Streets. It is the center of UC Berkeley intellectual and student life, and home to the majority of UC Berkeley’s academic and research programs and student life facilities. Although the Campus Park is highly developed, it retains a distinctive park-like environment of natural and formal open spaces, including Strawberry Creek. Residential neighborhoods border the Campus Park to the north and south, with Downtown Berkeley is located to the west.

### Hill Campus West

The Hill Campus West comprises 50 acres, and extends east of the Campus Park from Gayley Road and Piedmont Avenue. It is home to student housing, along with sports and recreation facilities including the Maxwell Family Field, California Memorial Stadium, and the Strawberry Canyon Recreation Area. The Greek Theatre, a historic performance and assembly venue, is also located in this zone, and surface parking lots are located in the

northeastern area of the zone. The Hill Campus West is defined by steep topography, rising from an elevation of 376 feet along Gayley Road to a high point of 560 feet at its eastern boundary. Residential neighborhoods border the Hill Campus West to the north and south.

### Hill Campus East

The 750-acre Hill Campus East extends east from the eastern boundary of the Hill Campus West to the eastern boundary of the university’s property, generally defined as Grizzly Peak Boulevard. Roughly 64 acres of the Hill Campus East are located within the City of Berkeley, while 662 acres are within the City of Oakland. The remaining 24 acres lie within unincorporated Contra Costa County.

This zone abuts mostly undeveloped land owned by the East Bay Regional Park District and the East Bay Municipal Utility District. The Hill Campus East comprises mostly natural open space, including the headwaters of the Strawberry Creek riparian system, and undeveloped areas characterized by steep, rugged terrain. A number of fire trails extend through the area to support wildfire mitigation. Development in the Hill Campus East is located primarily along Centennial Drive, and includes the Botanical Garden, Lawrence Hall of Science, Space Sciences Laboratory, and Mathematical Sciences Research Institute.

### Clark Kerr Campus

The university acquired the 45-acre Clark Kerr Campus in 1982. Originally the site of the California School for the Deaf and the Blind, it is also a landmark district on the National Register of Historic Places. The Clark Kerr Campus is located approximately one-half mile southeast of the Campus Park, and is bounded by Warring Street to the west, Dwight Way to the north, Derby Street to the south, and the Claremont Canyon Regional Preserve to the east. It comprises student and faculty housing, a conference center, childcare facilities, and indoor and outdoor intercollegiate athletics and recreation facilities, primarily in one- to two-story buildings. Residential neighborhoods surround the Clark Kerr Campus to the north, south, and west.

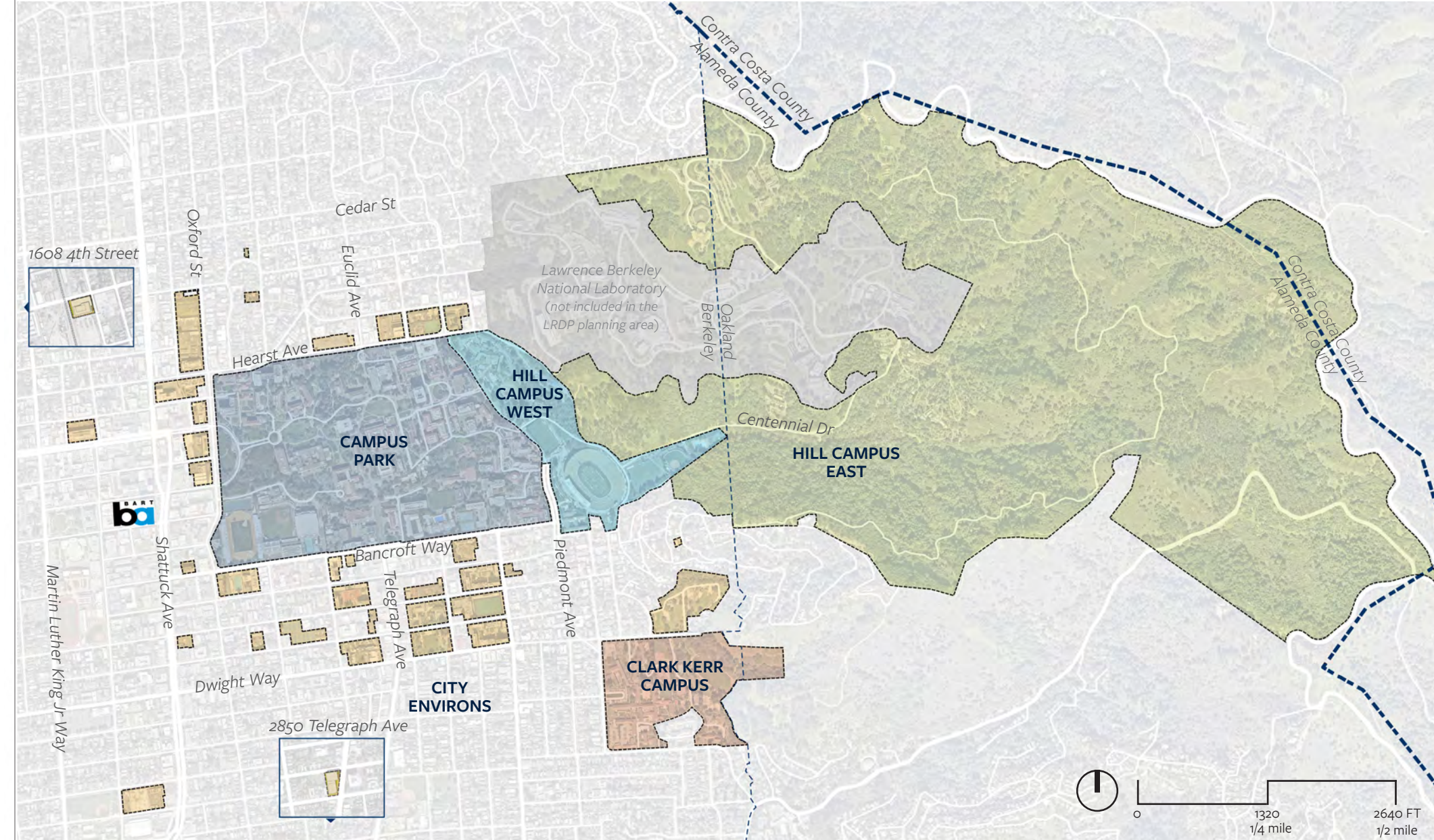
The Clark Kerr Campus is subject to a 1982 Declaration of Covenants and Restrictions with neighboring property owners, which establishes certain restrictions on the development and use of the property for a period of 50 years, absent a change of circumstances. The site is also subject to a Memorandum of Understanding with the City of Berkeley, containing similar restrictions.

### City Environs

Other university-owned properties are located within the City Environs zone, which comprise 70 acres of land, mostly concentrated in the

FIGURE 1.2: LRDP Planning Area

- Campus Boundary
- - - - - City Limit
- County Boundary
- Campus Park
- Hill Campus West
- Hill Campus East
- Clark Kerr Campus
- City Environs



City of Berkeley's Southside neighborhood and Downtown area. The City Environs includes properties in several distinct areas:

- **Northside:** The area along Hearst Avenue and to the north contains several academic and research buildings, parking structures, and student housing on the east side of La Loma Avenue. Adjacent uses include other educational institutions such as the Graduate Theological Union and the Pacific School of Religion, and a residential neighborhood.
- **Downtown Berkeley:** The area to the west of Oxford Street is located within Downtown Berkeley. Campus uses include a range of research and public functions, such as the new Berkeley Way West academic and research building, the Berkeley Art Museum and Pacific Film Archive (BAMPFA), and the Golden Bear Center at 1995 University Avenue.

- **Southside:** University properties south of Campus Park are located within the Southside neighborhood, a mixed-use and residential area. The majority of UC Berkeley's student housing is located in the Southside. University properties in this area also include administration, student support, and athletics and recreation facilities; parking structures; and People's Park, an open space.
- **Smyth-Fernwald:** The Smyth-Fernwald property, a 9.2-acre property that previously contained student and family housing, is adjacent to the Clark Kerr Campus.
- **Satellite Locations:** Beyond the areas immediately surrounding the Campus Park, UC Berkeley owns several other properties that are within the LRDP planning area. These include: 2000 Carleton Street, which houses facilities support functions; 1608 4th Street, which houses administrative support functions; and 2850 Telegraph Avenue, an academic and research building.

TABLE 1.1: UC Berkeley Land Use Zones

Land Use Zone	Land Use Area (Acres)	Land Area (% of Total)	Existing GSF	Existing GSF (% of Total)
Campus Park	180	16%	8,591,600	58%
Hill Campus West	50	5%	911,400	6%
Hill Campus East	750	69%	318,700	2%
Clark Kerr Campus	45	4%	452,400	3%
City Environs	70	6%	4,640,800	31%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,095</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>14,914,900</b>	<b>100%</b>

- **Leased Facilities:** UC Berkeley also leases space within the City of Berkeley, which generally accommodates administrative functions and organized research units and centers.

### Properties Located Outside of the LRDP Planning Area

UC Berkeley owns additional properties outside the LRDP planning area. Major properties in this category include Richmond Field Station in Richmond and University Village in Albany, comprising 170 and 77 acres, respectively. UC Berkeley is also the administering campus for several UC Natural Reserve System and Research Station properties located outside the LRDP planning area and throughout the State of California. These properties generally have separate planning documents.

A breakdown of UC Berkeley's land area and building gross square footage included in the LRDP planning area is summarized by zone in Table 1.1. Existing UC Berkeley buildings are illustrated in Figure 1.3. Buildings located in the LRDP planning areas but not shown on the map include:

- Golden Bear Center (1995 University Avenue)
- Miles House (2275 Virginia Street)
- Mathematical Sciences Research Institute (17 Gauss Way)
- Space Sciences Laboratory (7 Gauss Way)
- 1608 4th Street
- 2850 Telegraph Avenue

FIGURE 1.3: Existing Buildings (opposite page)



## Planning Process

The LRDP planning process was conducted with a parallel initiative to update UC Berkeley's Campus Master Plan. This coordinated process ensured alignment across the long-term planning framework established by the LRDP and the LRDP EIR, and the vision and more detailed strategies encompassed in the Campus Master Plan.

UC Berkeley has a tradition of dialogue, discussion, and consensus building. Consistent with these values, a diverse and wide range of constituencies were engaged during the process of updating the LRDP and creating the new Campus Master Plan. Drawing on UC Berkeley's *Principles of Community*, campus and community engagement process was guided by a set of three core goals, each supported by associated objectives:

- **Keep the campus and community informed and updated on the LRDP and Campus Master Plan process**
  - Clearly communicate project information to the community
  - Develop centralized information sources at the LRDP and Campus Master Plan websites
  - Provide regular updates via the LRDP and Campus Master Plan websites and email distribution lists

- **Promote an inclusive environment of civil dialogue, open discussion, and consensus building**
  - Practice and encourage active listening among all participants
  - Educate stakeholders on the planning process
  - Ensure the process is inclusive of a diverse range of stakeholders
  - Gather information and feedback from a variety of sources
- **Address issues and concerns that arise throughout the planning process**
  - Facilitate and encourage early, ongoing participation
  - Provide opportunities for the campus and community to contribute ideas and feedback at key milestones throughout the planning process
  - Consider both in-person and online engagement opportunities to maximize participation among diverse stakeholder groups
  - Provide notification of participation opportunities, via the websites and email distribution lists
  - Work with the campus community to broadcast key project information
  - Adapt engagement opportunities to encourage participation

The campus and community engagement process included a combination of in-person and online outreach. In-person outreach included individual meetings with stakeholder groups, regular meetings with project governance groups, public town halls, briefings to City of Berkeley staff and officials, and informal drop-in sessions. In the fall of 2019, UC Berkeley held workshops with students, faculty, and staff on equity and inclusion, student experience, academic life, mobility and accessibility, housing, and sustainability and resilience.

Online outreach was conducted primarily through the LRDP website, which provides relevant news updates, project documents, and forms to provide feedback. UC Berkeley issued an online survey that was available to the public from April through October 2019 to solicit feedback about the campus. UC Berkeley also provided an online open house that was available to the public from May through August 2020 to share existing conditions information, and solicit feedback on emerging ideas and principles.

The LRDP process involved coordination between several key groups. The Chancellor and Executive Vice Chancellor and Provost of UC Berkeley sponsored the LRDP, with the appointed Advisory and Working Groups providing guidance at regular milestones. UC Berkeley's LRDP Advisory and Working

Groups included staff and divisional leadership from various departments throughout UC Berkeley, as well as faculty, student, and staff representatives.

UC Berkeley also established an LRDP Community Advisory Group, comprising local residents, representatives from local business associations and educational institutions, and other stakeholders. The LRDP Community Advisory Group provided feedback on the LRDP throughout the planning process at its regular quarterly meetings.

Additional stakeholders consulted during the process included a range of internal audiences, external community groups, and the public. The internal campus community included faculty, staff, and students; UC Berkeley committees and organizations; on-campus topical experts; and other campus community members, such as alumni and visitors.

Public agency stakeholders included, among others, Alameda County Transit (AC Transit), Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART), the City of Berkeley, Alameda County, the Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC), the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG), and Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (LBNL). External audiences included neighborhood residents, community organizations, local businesses, and the public.



Campus community workshop held in October 2019

## Related Plans

In addition to UC Berkeley’s Strategic Plan, the LRDP is supported by the Campus Master Plan, the Capital Financial Plan (CFP), and the Physical Design Framework (PhDF).

### Campus Master Plan

The Campus Master Plan provides a near- to medium-term vision for the physical campus, based on the LRDP framework, principles, and objectives. The Campus Master Plan takes a comprehensive approach to strategies and solutions that coordinate land use, landscape, mobility, and infrastructure systems. It envisions potential solutions for addressing UC Berkeley’s strategic goals in the physical environment, in areas such as housing, sustainability and resilience, and academic space needs. It is not a regulatory document. The Campus Master Plan provides UC Berkeley with a guide to make holistic decisions about investment in the built environment.

### Capital Financial Plan

The Capital Financial Plan (CFP) guides UC Berkeley’s prioritization of capital investment in support of its mission. The CFP identifies UC Berkeley’s capital plan for the next six years. Projects fall into two main categories: support for the core academic mission, and non-instructional support and auxiliary services, such as student life and housing, dining services, recreational space, and parking. The CFP is updated annually by UC Berkeley and the UC Office of the President (UCOP), and is approved by the UC Regents for all UC campuses. Projects included in the CFP may be eligible for certain delegated approvals, pursuant to Regents Policy 8103 on Capital Project Matters.

### Physical Design Framework

The Physical Design Framework (PhDF) describes the campus physical environment, and contains land use, landscape and open space, and architectural principles and design guidelines for development of the university’s properties. The PhDF provides high-level design guidance, and assists the UC Regents and UC Berkeley in reviewing capital projects. It also facilitates delegated approvals, pursuant to Regents Policy 8103 on Capital Project Matters.

## Use of the LRDP

### UC Berkeley Administration

LRDPs are approved by the UC Regents and provide UC Berkeley’s leadership and administrative staff with guidance on campus land use decisions. The LRDP guides the highest and best use of campus land and projects the amount of space that can be constructed in each campus zone. The LRDP’s principles and goals, and its land use, open space, mobility, and infrastructure objectives, guide the development and review of capital projects. The LRDP EIR outlines construction-level and operational-level mitigation requirements for projects tiered from the LRDP.

### UC Berkeley Academic and Research Community

The LRDP articulates the overall principles and goals for the physical campus that help to implement UC Berkeley’s Strategic Plan vision. It guides college or department physical planning by describing the overall campus organization and identifying potential development zones, together with associated objectives for development.

### General Public

The LRDP provides members of the community with background information on university-owned properties, and describes how those properties are used. It describes physical development that may occur across university properties, and how development could be distributed across campus zones. It does not identify individual projects for specific sites, although it provides an overview of the project approval and review process. The LRDP outlines UC Berkeley’s objectives for how it will work with the community and external agencies and partners on future development and areas of shared UC Berkeley and community interest.

# 2

## LRDP Framework

- *LRDP Principles and Goals*
- *LRDP Population Projections*
- *LRDP Development Program*

*The LRDP framework outlines UC Berkeley's planning and development principles and goals, LRDP population projections, and the LRDP development program.*

## LRDP Principles and Goals

The LRDP contains five overarching principles, each supported by associated goals. The principles describe core values intended to inform decisions about capital projects and other investments in the campus. The goals provide guidance on how the principles can be achieved through future development completed under the LRDP. The principles and goals are flexible to enable decision-makers to respond to changing priorities and future opportunities.

# 1

## FOSTER A VIBRANT AND INCLUSIVE CAMPUS EXPERIENCE FOR ALL

### GOAL 1.1

Provide accessible and inclusive indoor and outdoor campus life spaces to create a shared sense of community, interaction, and wellness.

### GOAL 1.2

Improve the existing housing stock and construct new student beds and faculty housing units in support of the Chancellor's Housing Initiative.

### GOAL 1.3

Enhance the connectivity between UC Berkeley and surrounding areas, through continued collaboration and partnership in areas of shared interest related to capital investment.

### GOAL 1.4

Maintain and enhance the image and experience of the physical campus, and support the continuing evolution of the campus's notable and historic landscapes and architecture.

# 2

## PROMOTE DISCOVERY, INNOVATION, AND INTERDISCIPLINARY COLLABORATION

### GOAL 2.1

Provide adaptable and flexible academic and research space to meet UC Berkeley's physical space needs in support of its mission and Strategic Plan.

### GOAL 2.2

Site academic and research facilities to foster interdisciplinary collaboration and provide indoor and outdoor places for interaction.

### GOAL 2.3

Maintain the Hill Campus East as a resource for research, education, and energy resilience and focus potential development on suitable sites, while managing and reducing wildfire risk.

# 3

## IMPROVE CAMPUS WAYFINDING AND CONNECTIVITY

### GOAL 3.1

Take advantage of UC Berkeley's urban location to prioritize multi-modal and integrated mobility system improvements that promote efficient, sustainable, and safe campus access.

### GOAL 3.2

Promote sustainable transportation modes to decrease carbon emissions, congestion, and parking demand.

### GOAL 3.3

Minimize private vehicle access within the Campus Park and the Clark Kerr Campus.

### GOAL 3.4

Prioritize improvements and create clearly defined routes for bicycle, pedestrian, transit, and micro-mobility networks to enhance campus connectivity and safety.

### GOAL 3.5

Enhance wayfinding, using principles of universal design, to make navigation more intuitive and inclusive, and to ensure equitable access to the physical campus by all members of the campus community.

# 4

## ENHANCE THE SUSTAINABILITY AND RESILIENCE OF THE CAMPUS

### GOAL 4.1

Adapt campus landscapes to improve environmental health, enhance ecology and biodiversity, and create educational and research opportunities.

### GOAL 4.2

Upgrade and modernize buildings and infrastructure to address deferred maintenance and support new development. Meet and strive to exceed UC system and UC Berkeley policies and goals for sustainability, resilience, and seismic safety.

### GOAL 4.3

Implement strategies that enhance campus resilience, to protect human health and safety, maintain essential infrastructure services and operational continuity, preserve investment in the physical campus, and cultivate adaptable natural systems.

# 5

## OPTIMIZE CAMPUS RESOURCES

### GOAL 5.1

Ensure the highest and best use of campus land to serve UC Berkeley's mission.

### GOAL 5.2

Plan every new project – including renovations, additions, and new construction – to support optimal investment of resources, meet space needs, address deferred maintenance, and reduce seismic risk.

### GOAL 5.3

Balance new investments with the renewal of existing facilities to ensure that all campus spaces are functional and well maintained, and to improve space utilization and efficiency in existing facilities to meet program needs.

### GOAL 5.4

Design spaces to meet immediate needs and functionality, while incorporating adaptable and multi-purpose spaces to provide future flexibility.



## LRDP Population Projections

LRDP population projections are for planning purposes to establish the LRDP’s physical development program, and do not mandate or commit UC Berkeley to any specific level of student enrollment or overall growth. In general, enrollment growth is driven by a directive to absorb a reasonable proportion of the increasing enrollment in the UC system as a whole, as mandated by the State of California, while the overall campus population growth is required to support UC Berkeley’s educational mission, and the management and maintenance of UC Berkeley’s resources and infrastructure. Enrollment growth is also affected by factors such as campus capacity, availability of and interest in specific academic programs, and the individual decisions of potential students.

The increase in overall UC student enrollment is primarily the result of statewide population growth, and the corresponding increase in high school graduate rates and college-aged Californians. In November 2015, a UC systemwide enrollment plan was approved by the UC Regents to increase the number of undergraduate California students by 5,000 students for the 2016-17 academic year, and by 2,500 students in each of the 2017-18 and 2018-19 academic years. The number of additional students admitted by each UC campus is determined by the number of applications received, their overall capacity, and other factors. While student enrollment has increased over the past several years, UC Berkeley has advocated for low growth, and the LRDP population projections anticipate lower rates of average annual growth.

The LRDP population projections summarized in Table 2.1 were developed in consultation with UC Berkeley leadership and enrollment planners. The LRDP population projections are aggregated into two main categories – students, and faculty and staff – to provide flexibility over the lifetime of the LRDP. For the purpose of identifying the development needed to accommodate projected campus population growth, the horizon year of 2036-37 was established for UC Berkeley’s LRDP EIR.

**TABLE 2.1: Current Campus Population and LRDP Population Projections**

Population Group	Current Population (2018-2019)	Potential Future LRDP Population	Net Change
Students	39,710	48,200	+ 8,490
Faculty and Staff	15,420	19,000	+ 3,580
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>55,130</b>	<b>67,200</b>	<b>+ 12,070</b>

Note: The table does not include a visitors category, which is considered in the environmental analysis.

## LRDP Development Program

The LRDP development program represents the estimated potential envelope of net new development that may occur over time, based on the LRDP population projections. It comprises campus space, housing and parking, and accounts for current space deficits and continued growth of teaching and research in support of UC Berkeley’s mission.

The LRDP development program is based on a current understanding of space and facility needs. Over time, UC Berkeley may identify additional space needs as conditions change. For example, the LRDP development program cannot reflect potential future changes in facility needs may result from new practices adopted after the COVID-19 pandemic, but are not known at this time.

The LRDP development program will be implemented incrementally over the long term as resources become available for individual capital projects, and is summarized in Table 2.2.

**TABLE 2.2: LRDP Development Program**

Program Type	Current Program (2018-19)	Net New Campus Program	Potential Future Total Program
Campus Space (GSF)	11,830,170	+2,552,000	14,382,170
Housing (Beds) <sup>1</sup>	9,020	+11,730	20,750
Parking (Spaces)	6,340	+1,240	7,580

1. This table includes UC Berkeley housing, as well as the existing 16 non-university beds at the 1921 Walnut Street site. It does not include housing or beds outside of the LRDP Planning Area, some affiliate housing, or housing that UC Berkeley provides through a master lease agreement.

### CAMPUS SPACE

Campus space is reported in gross square feet (GSF), and consists of a broad range of space types including:

- Classrooms, teaching labs, and associated support
- Research labs and support
- Faculty, graduate student, and administrative offices
- Library and study
- Athletics, recreation, and physical education
- Campus life facilities serving students, faculty, and staff, such as social, meeting, collaboration, recreation; assembly, arts and cultural exhibition, and performance; and dining and retail
- Campus support, such as IT, shop and maintenance space, and storage
- Health services

The LRDP development program reflects net new space needed to accommodate current and future teaching, research, and support functions. In addition to net new space, qualitative improvements to existing facilities to improve space utilization and efficiency and to meet program needs may also be considered within the LRDP framework.

### HOUSING

The housing program responds to the goal of the Chancellor’s Housing Initiative to provide student housing beds and faculty housing units for the current campus population, plus additional housing associated with LRDP population projections. The Chancellor’s Housing Initiative reflects goals to provide two years of housing for entering freshmen; one year for entering transfer students; one year for entering graduate students; and up to 6 years for untenured faculty.

### PARKING

Parking projections reflect relocation of existing parking to accommodate additional academic and campus life development and mobility enhancements, as well as facilities associated with the potential future population. Potential reduction in parking demand due to transportation demand management (TDM) measures is not included in Table 2.2, but such measures may be implemented in the future, in support of UC Berkeley’s sustainability goals.

# 3

## LRDP Elements

- *Land Use*
- *Landscape and Open Space*
- *Mobility Systems*
- *Infrastructure, Resilience, and Emergency Systems*

*The LRDP includes land use, landscape and open space, mobility, and infrastructure elements that structure the Campus Park and UC Berkeley sites within the LRDP planning area. Each element includes a description of existing conditions, proposed frameworks where relevant, and objectives for capital investments or improvements. The objectives provide additional detail and guidance beyond the principles and goals.*



## Land Use

### Planning Context

The UC Berkeley campus functions as a single physical area with several distinct zones – the Campus Park, the Hill Campus West, the Hill Campus East, the Clark Kerr Campus, and various properties within the City Environs. Each zone differs in terms of its existing mix of land uses, character, physical features, development potential, and surrounding context. The following is a general description of existing land and building uses across the five zones.

#### ACADEMIC, RESEARCH, AND ADMINISTRATIVE USES

The majority of UC Berkeley’s academic and research uses are located within the Campus Park. Some academic and research uses are

located in the City Environs within the blocks immediately adjacent to the campus, such as Etcheverry Hall and the Goldman School of Public Policy on the north side of Hearst Avenue, and Berkeley Way adjacent to the northwest edge of the Campus Park. Administrative functions are mainly located within the Campus Park, and in university-owned and leased buildings within the City Environs.

#### CAMPUS LIFE, STUDENT SERVICE, AND RESIDENTIAL USES

While campus life and student service functions are located throughout the Campus Park, the highest concentration occurs in the area comprising the Martin Luther King Jr. Student Union and Cesar E. Chávez Student Center on the southern side of the Campus Park. Most student housing is located near the Campus

Park on sites along Gayley Road in the Hill Campus West, in the Southside neighborhood, and on the Clark Kerr Campus. Family housing for students is located in University Village in Albany, approximately 3.5 miles west of the campus, and is located outside of the LRDP planning area.

#### ATHLETICS AND RECREATION USES

Athletics and recreation facilities are located in multiple campus zones, concentrated around Edwards Stadium and the Recreational Sports Facility in the southwest area of the Campus Park; Hearst Memorial Gymnasium and Hearst Field Annex along Bancroft Way; and California Memorial Stadium, the Simpson Center for Student-Athlete High Performance, and the Strawberry Creek Recreation Center within the Hill Campus West. The Clark Kerr Campus and several sites within the City Environs house other athletics and recreation facilities, courts, and fields. The University Village complex in Albany (located outside of the LRDP planning area) also includes recreation facilities and fields.

#### SUPPORT USES

Campus support uses and facilities services functions occupy space across multiple campus zones. Major facilities services uses include the cogeneration plant on the Campus Park, facilities services uses at 2000 Carleton Street,

TABLE 3.1: Program Distribution by Land Use Zone

Campus Zone	Current Campus Space (GSF)	Current Beds <sup>1</sup>	Maximum Net New Campus Space (GSF)	Maximum Net New Beds
Campus Park	8,280,610	–	2,423,030	–
Hill Campus West	437,770	1,500	22,000	–
Hill Campus East	318,730	–	192,500	–
Clark Kerr Campus	146,520	1,000	46,250	2,360
City Environs	2,646,540	6,520	507,350	9,370

1. This table includes UC Berkeley housing, as well as the existing 16 non-university beds at the 1921 Walnut Street site. It does not include housing or beds outside of the LRDP Planning Area, some affiliate housing, or housing that UC Berkeley provides through a master lease agreement.

the Strawberry Canyon corporation yard along Centennial Drive, and a maintenance facility and steam plant at the Clark Kerr Campus. UC Berkeley also has several off-street parking facilities, including the Lower Hearst, Upper Hearst, Bancroft, Underhill, Channing Ellsworth, and RSF structures.

The overall breakdown of the LRDP development program by zone and the number of new beds by zone are summarized in Table 3.1. Current campus space and maximum net new campus space figures, as shown in Table 3.1, comprise academic and campus life space. The figures in the table represent net new program space, and may not add up exactly to the LRDP development program figures due to variation in how program types could be implemented across campus zones. The total net new program space implemented within the scope of the LRDP may not substantially exceed the LRDP development program identified in Table 2.2 without amendment of the LRDP.

### Campus-Wide Land Use Objectives

The following overall land use objectives guide capital projects across all campus zones. Land use objectives that provide additional detail for each campus zone are included on the following pages.

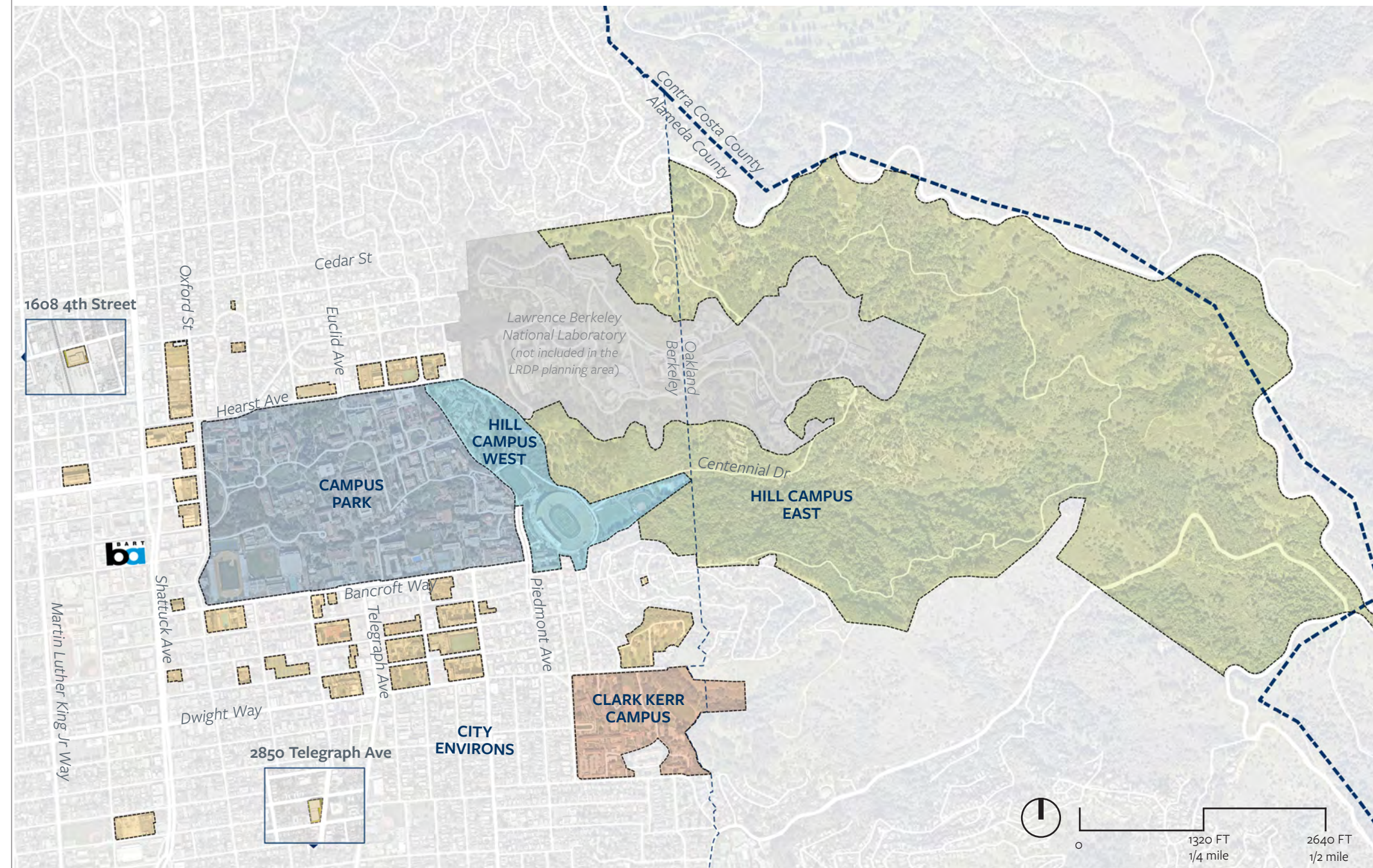
- **Modernize and adapt existing buildings** through strategic renovation projects that support current and future needs and pedagogies, and to improve space utilization and efficiency. Take advantage of these opportunities to maximize long-term flexibility.
- **Make the highest and best use of each site to employ limited land resources most efficiently.** To the extent possible, prioritize utilization of infill or undeveloped sites for facility development to accommodate program needs, taking into consideration site setting and context, adjacent uses, and coordination with existing landscape, infrastructure, and mobility systems.

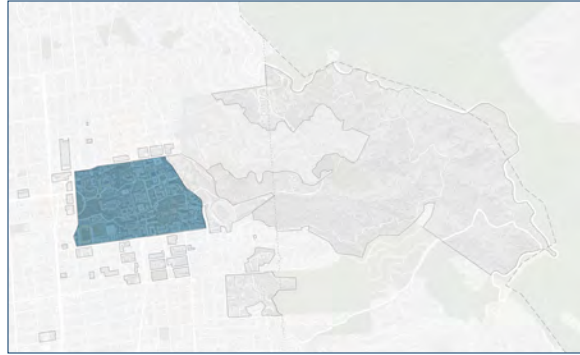
Consider redevelopment of underutilized sites, such as surface parking lots and lower density buildings, when existing buildings or uses do not meet current needs; when they do not maximize a site’s development potential; or when building systems are reaching the end of their useful life and redevelopment is preferable to renovation.

- **Leverage opportunities to provide active ground floor uses that promote interaction and community.**
- **Consider demolition of certain buildings,** particularly buildings that do not meet current or future program needs, and that have significant deferred maintenance needs or that require seismic remediation, through evaluation of options to reuse the site. The intention of demolition is to provide opportunity for development of new campus buildings or open spaces that meet UC Berkeley’s programmatic objectives.

FIGURE 3.1: Land Use Zones

----- Campus Boundary	■ Campus Park	■ Clark Kerr Campus
- - - City Limit	■ Hill Campus West	■ City Environs
- - - County Boundary	■ Hill Campus East	





### Campus Park Land Use Zone

The Campus Park is the heart of the UC Berkeley’s intellectual and social community. UC Berkeley’s colleges and schools are generally clustered in academic neighborhoods across the campus, and the main libraries – Doe Memorial Library and Gardner Stacks, Bancroft Library, Moffitt Undergraduate Library and C.V. Starr East Asian Library – are centrally located in the core of the Campus Park. Campus life uses are concentrated along the Bancroft Way edge of the campus.

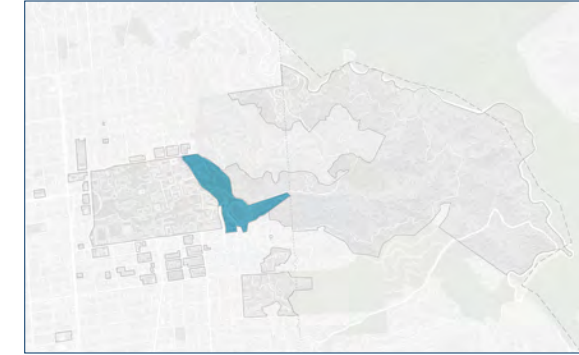
Potential new space in the Campus Park would result from a combination of renovation or expansion of existing buildings, strategic building replacements, and new buildings developed on underutilized sites. Many of the facility renovations, expansions or replacements would be completed in conjunction with seismic improvements and other investments.

#### CAMPUS PARK LAND USE OBJECTIVES

- **Prioritize land in the Campus Park for academic, research, student life, and student service uses that directly engage students.**
- **Enhance and create new spaces for deliberate and informal collaboration and interaction** that build community and accelerate discovery, particularly between students and faculty.
- **Prioritize pedestrian and bicycle travel when completing major renovations or siting new buildings.** Consider locating uses that attract visitors on the edge of the Campus Park or in the City Environs, and co-locate related academic functions to reduce the need for intercampus travel by modes other than walking or bicycling.
- **Focus new campus life space along Bancroft Way** to reinforce the neighborhood as a center of student life, complemented by strategic satellite locations that facilitate interaction throughout the Campus Park.



Student study space in Doe Library (top); The César E. Chávez Student Center is a focus of student life (bottom)



### Hill Campus West Land Use Zone

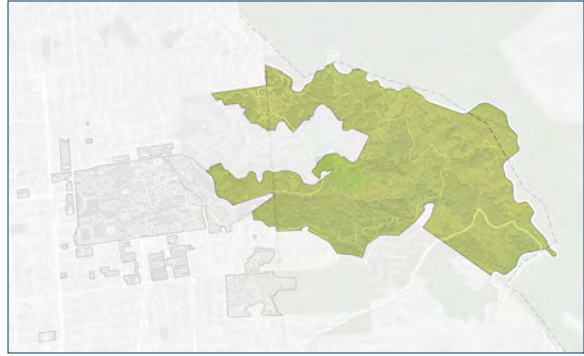
The Hill Campus West is home to student housing, athletics and recreation facilities, and the Hearst Greek Theatre. There is limited development potential within the Hill Campus West due to its steep terrain. New uses would be accommodated primarily through the renovation, expansion, or replacement of existing facilities.

#### HILL CAMPUS WEST LAND USE OBJECTIVES

- **Support and maintain the existing housing and campus life facilities** in the Hill Campus West with selective renovation, expansion, or redevelopment on previously developed sites. Land uses in this zone should leverage its proximity to the Campus Park.
- **Prioritize projects that improve the landscape and circulation in the area, and that address life-safety concerns,** particularly those related to seismic safety and wildfire prevention.



The Greek Theatre (top) and California Memorial Stadium (bottom) are major uses in the Hill Campus West.



### Hill Campus East Land Use Zone

The Hill Campus East is home to research facilities concentrated along Centennial Drive, as well as the Lawrence Hall of Science, a UC Berkeley research unit and a museum and resource center for Bay Area schools and residents. It also contains significant open space areas as well as the UC Berkeley Botanical Garden, areas used for research, natural open space areas, and fire roads that are maintained for emergency access in the Hill Campus.

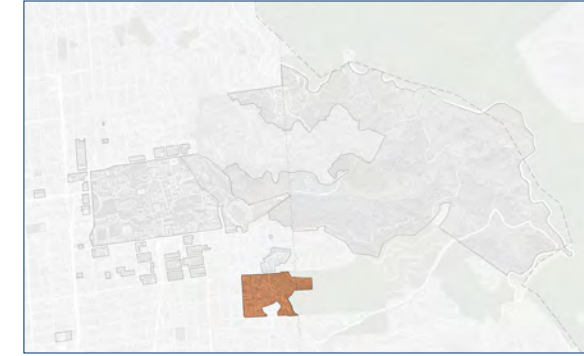
Several factors limit the potential of the Hill Campus East to accommodate new development. These include wildfire risk; steep terrain with limited access and infrastructure; and the separation of the Hill Campus East from Campus Park academic and research units.

### HILL CAMPUS EAST LAND USE OBJECTIVES

- **Support and maintain the existing academic, research, and support facilities** in the Hill Campus East with selective renovation, expansion, and redevelopment on previously developed sites. Prioritize denser development clusters to leverage existing infrastructure and transportation service, and prioritize land uses that do not require proximity to the Campus Park.
- **Reduce risk to life, property, and natural resources** by managing vegetation and by improving emergency evacuation and access routes, guided by the *Hill Campus Wildland Vegetative Fuel Management Plan*. Highly flammable plant species should be removed over time, while the growth of fire-resistant species to reduce wildfire risks and enhance biodiversity should be prioritized.
- **Use the Hill Campus East as a resource for capital and non-capital initiatives that support campus energy needs, sustainability, and resilience**, such as solar power, carbon sequestration, and fire breaks.
- **Prioritize improvements that address life-safety concerns**, particularly open space, circulation, and landscape interventions related to wildfire, landslides, evacuation, and seismic safety.



Open space and view of the San Francisco Bay from the Hill Campus East



### Clark Kerr Campus Land Use Zone

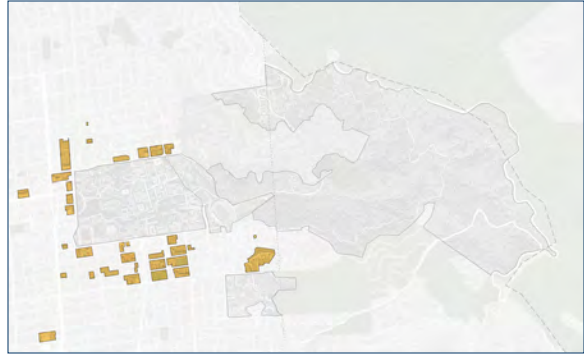
The Clark Kerr Campus, added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1982 as a historic district, contains a complex of Spanish Colonial Revival-style buildings. Uses include student and faculty housing, a conference center, childcare facilities, and indoor and outdoor athletics and recreation facilities. Covenants and restrictions that apply to the Clark Kerr Campus, and a memorandum of understanding with the City of Berkeley, generally limit significant changes in either the use or physical character of the Clark Kerr Campus through the year 2032, absent a change in circumstances.

### CLARK KERR CAMPUS LAND USE OBJECTIVES

- **Maintain and enhance the residential and historic character of the existing Clark Kerr Campus.** Consider strategic renovation and seismic improvement projects that address existing buildings' space needs and life-safety requirements.
- **Through strategic development on infill sites, make the highest and best use of the Clark Kerr Campus to meet UC Berkeley's housing objectives.** Prioritize infill development and mobility improvements on existing surface parking or underutilized open spaces.
- **Consider and evaluate demolition, redevelopment, or renovation of existing buildings that no longer meet programmatic needs, or that have significant seismic or other physical deficiencies** that cannot feasibly be corrected. Additional uses should contribute to the Clark Kerr Campus's residential community.
- **Maintain, improve, and expand indoor and outdoor athletics and recreation facilities and open space resources** on the Clark Kerr Campus as amenities for the campus community, and to provide broader community access where capacity is available.



The Clark Kerr Campus is characterized by its historic Spanish mission-style architecture.



### City Environs Land Use Zone

The City Environs surrounding the Campus Park comprises several distinct Berkeley neighborhoods, each characterized by a diverse mix of land uses and development patterns. The City of Berkeley has several adopted plans that guide development in the City Environs, including the Berkeley General Plan, Downtown Area Plan, and Southside Plan.

#### NORTHSIDE

To the north of the Campus Park, university properties along Hearst Avenue contain several academic and research buildings, two parking structures, and student housing. The area adjacent to university properties includes residential neighborhoods, as well as several other educational institutions such as the Graduate Theological Union, Pacific School of Religion, Zaytuna College, and Santa Clara University's Jesuit School of Theology.

#### DOWNTOWN BERKELEY

The area to the west of the Campus Park is located within the city's Downtown Planning Area, and contains a mix of commercial, government, retail, residential and cultural uses. Campus uses include a range of academic, research, lab, community, arts and cultural, and administrative and support functions. The city's Downtown Area Plan, developed with UC Berkeley's participation, governs the planning and development of non-UC Berkeley properties in this area.

#### SOUTHSIDE

The City of Berkeley's Southside neighborhood is located to the south of the Campus Park. The area contains a mix of predominantly residential and commercial uses, with higher density residential uses and greater concentrations of commercial activity located next to the Campus Park and along Telegraph Avenue. Residential areas are located towards the southern portion of the neighborhood.

Campus uses along Bancroft Way include administrative, student life, student service, and selected academic uses. Most of UC Berkeley's student housing complexes, as well as student life amenities, athletics and recreation venues, parking, and other support services, are located slightly farther south. People's Park is also located within the Southside neighborhood, in proximity to UC Berkeley student housing

and student life amenities. As of 2021, the City of Berkeley is in the process of evaluating revised zoning policies that seek to facilitate the expansion of private housing in the Southside, potentially allowing the construction of taller and denser housing facilities.

#### SMYTH-FERNWALD

The Smyth-Fernwald property, a vacant 9.2-acre site that previously contained family student housing units, is located further south, just north of the Clark Kerr Campus. The Hayward Fault divides the property.

#### CITY ENVIRONS LAND USE OBJECTIVES

- **Prioritize uses that support UC Berkeley's strategic goals for housing and research, as well as complementary uses** including public-serving clinics, museums, and event spaces. Also prioritize uses that support the surrounding neighborhood's land use goals, such as active ground floor spaces, and community-serving retail space.
- **Prioritize sites adjacent to the Campus Park for uses that would benefit from connectivity to Campus Park** academic, research and student life uses, but may be more public-facing or administrative functions.
- **Complement and reinforce surrounding land use patterns to the extent possible**, including leveraging available transportation resources such as the Downtown Berkeley BART station when locating uses that benefit from proximity to regional transit, such as administrative functions, and public attractions, including but not limited to museums, concert halls, athletics and recreation facilities, and other event venues.
- **Consider City of Berkeley plans** such as the Downtown Area Plan and the Southside Plan to the extent feasible in the planning and development of university properties within the City Environs, to support the vitality of surrounding neighborhoods.



The plaza and public realm at Berkeley Way West contribute to the Downtown Berkeley urban setting.

### Potential Future Building Areas

While the Campus Park and other university properties contain few readily available development sites, there are opportunities to accommodate the LRDP development program on infill sites between existing buildings, sites occupied by existing parking facilities including surface lots and structures, and sites where existing facilities may be demolished and redeveloped. These three strategies for accommodating facility needs are described below. Campus areas where change is anticipated are identified in Figure 3.2.

### POTENTIAL INFILL SITES

The Campus Park remains the priority location for academic, research, and campus life uses and facilities, as well as functions that support those uses. Although much of the Campus Park is developed, strategic infill opportunities remain among existing buildings, including several sites that have the capacity to accommodate building additions. Other university properties outside the Campus Park also have opportunities for infill development.

### PARKING FACILITIES

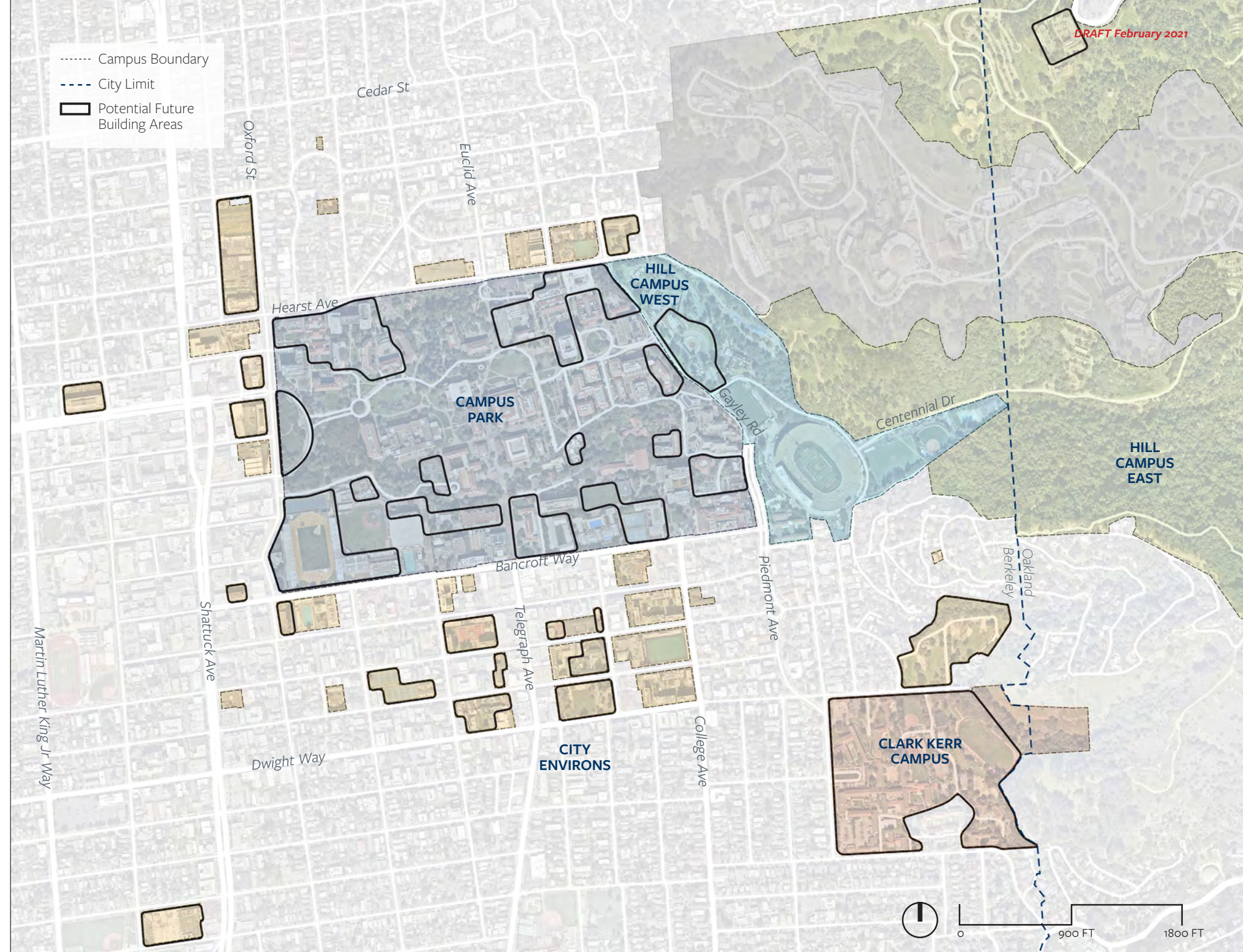
Minimizing private vehicle access, movement, and parking within the Campus Park, and prioritizing improvements to non-motorized mobility systems, are key LRDP mobility goals. These goals can be coordinated with land use objectives through removal of surface parking lots and parking structures to accommodate new buildings. Parking would be relocated from its existing location to new parking facilities on the periphery of the Campus Park, or to sites within the university's properties in the City Environs.

### POTENTIAL BUILDING DEMOLITIONS

Building conditions vary considerably on the UC Berkeley campus, as is typical for university campuses, and many require significant capital investment. UC Berkeley will continue to invest in existing physical assets to address seismic improvements, deferred maintenance, life safety improvements, space utilization, and pedagogical shifts. Many of these buildings also have outdated building systems and controls that would benefit from upgrades to improve their efficiency. However, the projected cost

to remediate these needs is significant, and buildings requiring considerable investment may be decommissioned and demolished rather than renovated, such as buildings with seismic performance levels of V or VI. In some instances, existing buildings in poor condition do not make efficient use of the sites they occupy, and those sites might be better utilized by denser or more efficient facilities that better accommodate programmatic needs. UC Berkeley will carefully evaluate selective demolitions to support the LRDP development program.

FIGURE 3.2: Potential Future Building Areas (opposite page)





**TABLE 3.2: Land Use Guidelines**

Land Use	Campus Park	Hill Campus West	Hill Campus East	Clark Kerr Campus	City Environs
Academic and Research Space	●	●	●		●
Administrative Functions	●	●	●	●	●
Campus Life	●	●		●	●
Athletics and Recreation	●	●		●	●
Visitor-Serving Functions	●	●	●	●	●
Housing		●		●	●
Service Facilities and Infrastructure	●	●	●	●	●
Parking and Mobility	●	●	●	●	●
Open Space	●	●	●	●	●

- **Priority Use:** Preferred use for a given land use zone
- **Secondary Use:** Allowable use with lower priority than priority use

**Land Use Guidelines**

Priority and secondary uses across each of UC Berkeley’s land use zones are summarized in Table 3.2. This table complements the land use objectives, providing additional information about the uses anticipated in each land use zone. The table and objectives should be used in conjunction to guide land use decisions.

**LAND USE DEFINITIONS**

- **Academic and research space:** Academic and research uses, such as instructional facilities, academic offices, research labs, and libraries
- **Administrative functions:** Uses that support campus functions, such as non-academic office facilities
- **Campus life:** Uses that support campus life and community, such as social space, dining facilities, assembly facilities, and retail facilities
- **Athletics and recreation:** Uses that support athletics and recreation programs and activities, such as indoor and outdoor general recreation facilities, and athletics practice and competition venues
- **Visitor-serving functions:** Uses that attract public visitors or spectators, including clinics, museums, major performance spaces, conference facilities, athletics and recreation facilities, and spectator venues

- **Housing:** Undergraduate student, graduate student, faculty, or staff residential units, including resident-serving uses incorporated into residential buildings (e.g. campus life or administrative space, residential parking, open space)
- **Service facilities and infrastructure:** Uses that support campus operations, such as utility plants and systems, physical plant facilities, storage facilities, service yards, warehouse functions, shops, materials handling and storage, and shipping and receiving
- **Parking and mobility:** Uses that support overall mobility for commuters, campus residents, and visitors, such as vehicle storage, bicycle storage, micro-mobility support facilities, and transportation operations facilities
- **Open space:** Natural or undeveloped land used for recreation, research, or resource-based purposes, such as purpose-built grass open spaces, plazas, and bioswales, and natural areas including riparian areas, wetlands, forests, and grasslands

**Land and Property Acquisition**

Although university-owned land is the first choice for accommodating the LRDP development program, UC Berkeley may also consider the acquisition of additional properties to assist in accommodating the LRDP development program, where appropriate opportunities arise. The following objectives will guide property acquisition.

**LAND AND PROPERTY ACQUISITION OBJECTIVES**

- Consider acquisition of additional properties to accommodate the LRDP development program when a facility or use cannot reasonably be accommodated through infill, more intensive use, or redevelopment of an existing university property, or when a property owner offers UC Berkeley a site for acquisition or donation. Also consider acquisition of additional properties if the acquisition will leverage existing, proximate UC Berkeley investment or assets to accommodate the LRDP development program.
- When identifying potential uses for new properties, consider accommodation of the LRDP development program relative

to existing campus facilities and resources, LRDP land use objectives, City of Berkeley planning objectives, and compatibility with surrounding land uses.

- If acquisition is pursued, sites that are located within walking distance to existing campus facilities or that have convenient transit access to the Campus Park should be prioritized.

## Historic Resources

### PLANNING CONTEXT

The Campus Park is distinguished by the many cultural and heritage landscapes and sites that contribute to its unique character. The campus reflects multiple architectural eras, from the Classical Core's expression of the picturesque and beaux-arts eras, to nineteenth-century picturesque buildings along Strawberry Creek, to mid-century modern buildings located throughout the Campus Park.

There are 31 National Register-listed resources within the overall LRDP area, including one National Historic Landmark, and 21 buildings and landscapes within the Campus Park. The Clark Kerr Campus is listed on the National Register as a district, with over half of its buildings considered to be contributing. Another eight National Register buildings and landscapes are located within the Hill Campus West, the Hill Campus East, and the City Environs.

Twenty-four buildings and landscapes are eligible for National Register nomination across the LRDP area, including 19 within the Campus Park.

UC Berkeley historic resources that are listed on the National Register, or are eligible for listing, are summarized in Table 3.3.

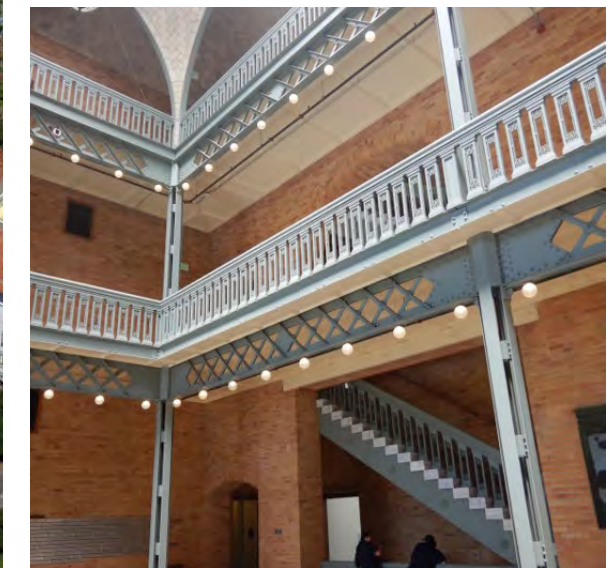
UC Berkeley is committed to the stewardship of its important historic resources, in support of its mission. The following objectives will guide the consideration and treatment of existing historic resources, as well as those that may become eligible over the lifetime of this plan.

### HISTORIC RESOURCES OBJECTIVES

- **Steward historic resources while addressing long-term program needs in support of UC Berkeley's mission.** To the extent possible, apply the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* to historically significant elements when making building improvements, and integrate flexibility into potential projects to allow buildings to adapt to uses that may evolve over time.
- **Apply best practices when modifications are planned for buildings or landscapes that are listed on the National Register of Historic Places or that are eligible**

**for listing.** For modifications to historic resources, utilize the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*. Continue to prepare historic resource evaluations as needed for appropriate buildings and landscapes, including buildings that will be fifty or more years old by the LRDP EIR horizon year of 2036-2037.

- **Reinforce and complement the physical organization of the Campus Park and other university properties.** Maintain and enhance historic buildings, landscapes, and site features associated with the historic Frederick Law Olmsted and John Galen Howard plans for the campus and with the Strawberry Creek corridor, to the extent possible. Consider the integrity of significant building and landscape ensembles when siting and designing new projects.



View of Sather Tower and Campanile Esplanade (left); Wheeler Hall (top-right); Hearst Memorial Mining Building (bottom-right)

**TABLE 3.3: National Register Resources within the LRDP Planning Area**

**NATIONAL REGISTER RESOURCES WITHIN THE LRDP PLANNING AREA**

#	Campus Park	Year Built	Year Listed
1	South Hall	1873	1982
2	First Unitarian Church (2401 Bancroft Way)	1898	1981
3	Faculty Club	1903	2007
4	California Hall	1905	1982
5	North Gate Hall	1906	1982
6	Senior Hall	1906	1974
7	Hearst Memorial Mining Building	1907	1982
8	Founders Rock*	N/A	1982
9	Sather Gate and Bridge	1910	1982
10	Henry Durant Hall	1911	1982
11	University House	1911	1982
12	Wellman Hall	1912	1982
13	Naval Architecture Building (Richard C. Blum Hall)	1914	1976
14	Sather Tower	1914	1982
15	Charles Franklin Doe Memorial Library	1917	1982
16	Daniel Coit Gilman Hall, Room 307*	1917	1966
17	Hilgard Hall	1917	1982
18	Wheeler Hall	1917	1982
19	Haviland Hall	1924	1982
20	John Lawrence LeConte Hall**	1924	2004
21	Hearst Memorial Gymnasium	1927	1982
22	Giannini Hall	1930	1982
23	Edwards Stadium	1932	1993

\* This space is a National Historic Landmark.

\*\* This building was renamed as Physics North and South in 2020.

**# Hill Campus East** **Year Built** **Year Listed**

24	Girton Hall (Julia Morgan Hall, 200 Centennial Drive)	1912	1966
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**# Hill Campus West** **Year Built** **Year Listed**

25	Hearst Greek Theatre (2001 Gayley Road)	1903	1982
26	California Memorial Stadium (2227 Piedmont Avenue)	1923	2006
27	Philip Ernest Bowles Hall (1928 Stadium Rim Way)	1929	1989

**# City Environs** **Year Built** **Year Listed**

28	Anna Head School for Girls	1895	1980
29	Cloyne Court Hotel (2600 Ridge Road)	1904	2005
30	Clark Kerr Campus (State Asylum for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind)	1915	1982
31	Weston Havens House and Garage (255 Panoramic Way)	1941	2005
32	University Art Museum (Woo Hon Fai Hall, 2625 Durant Avenue)	1970	2014

**NATIONAL REGISTER-ELIGIBLE RESOURCES WITHIN THE LRDP PLANNING AREA**

**# Campus Park** **Year Built**

33	Tilden Football Players Sculpture	1900
34	Old Art Gallery	1904
35	2234 Piedmont Avenue	1908
36	2224 Piedmont Avenue	1909
37	2232 Piedmont Avenue	1909

**# Campus Park** *Continued* **Year Built**

38	2222 Piedmont Avenue	1910
39	Class of 1910 Bridge	1910
40	Class of 1877 Sundial	1915
41	2251 College Avenue	1920
42	2240 Piedmont Avenue	1923
43	Stephens Hall	1923
44	Women's Faculty Club	1923
45	Lawson Adit	1930
46	Valley Life Sciences Building	1930
47	William F. Giauque Laboratory (cupola)	1954
48	Bauer Wurster Hall	1964
49	Eucalyptus Grove	N/A
50	Alumni House	1954
51	César E. Chávez Student Center	1960
52	MLK, Jr. Student Union Building	1961
53	Melvin Calvin Laboratory	1963
54	Zellerbach Hall	1968

**# Hill Campus East** **Year Built**

55	Charter Hill (the Big "C")	1905
56	Lawrence Hall of Science (1 Centennial Drive)	1968

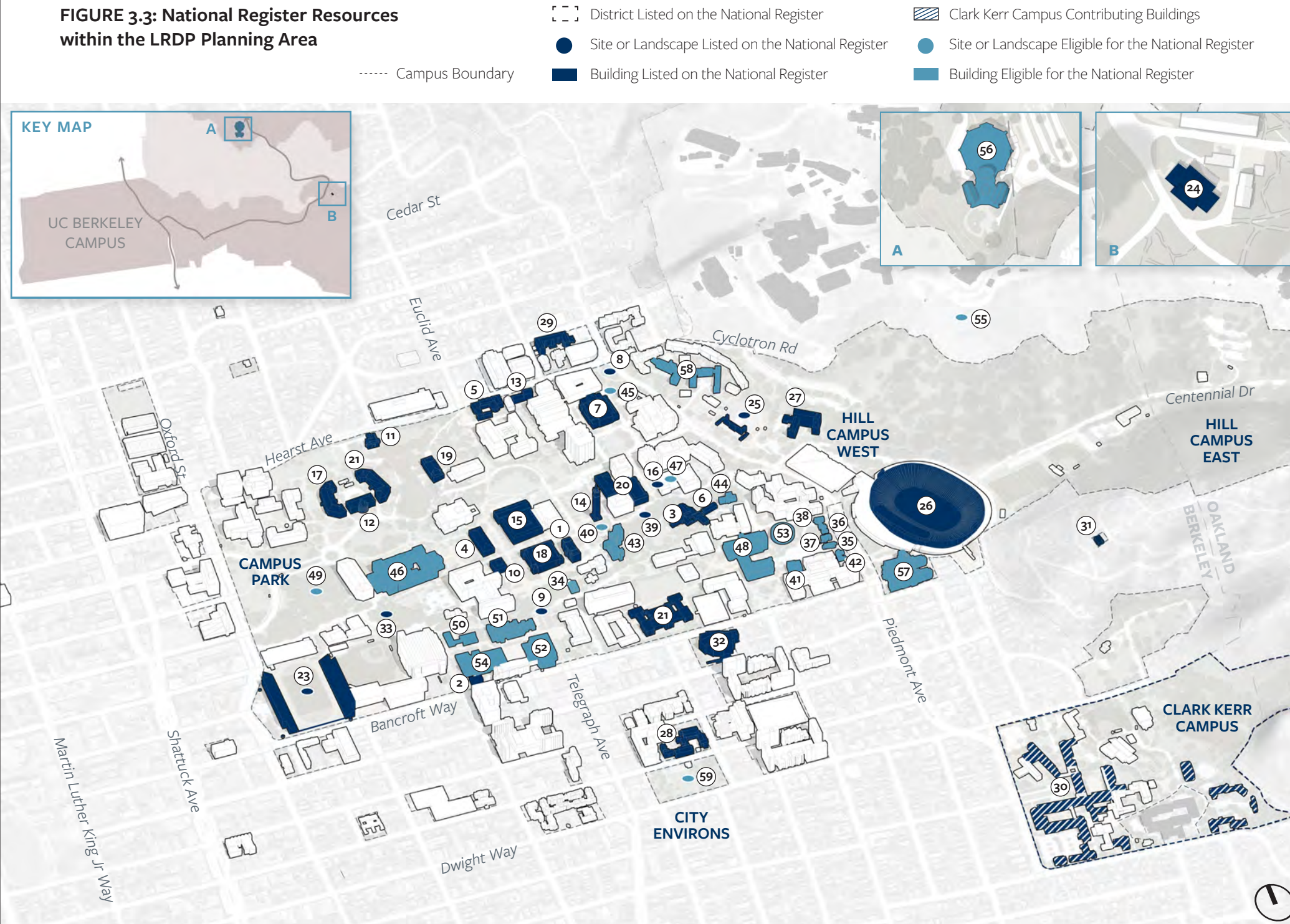
**# Hill Campus West** **Year Built**

57	International House (2299 Piedmont Avenue)	1930
58	Stern Hall (2700 Hearst Avenue)	1942

**# City Environs** **Year Built**

59	People's Park	N/A
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**FIGURE 3.3: National Register Resources within the LRDP Planning Area**





## Landscape and Open Space

### Planning Context

Landscapes and open spaces across the UC Berkeley campus are diverse in quality and character, providing a wide variety of experiences. UC Berkeley has a distinguished history of landscape architects whose collective work has contributed to campus character and landscapes, including: Frederick Law Olmsted, William Hammond Hall, John W. Gregg, Lawrence Halprin, Garrett Eckbo, Robert N. Royston, and Thomas D. Church. Additional historical context is described in the Landscape Heritage Plan (2004).

### NATURAL AREAS

A significant portion of the campus's landscape and open space system consists of the broad natural areas associated with the Hill Campus (East and West) and the Strawberry Creek watershed. Originally a mix of grassland, oak savannah, and open chaparral, the landscape of the Hill Campus, both east and west, is largely a constructed landscape, characterized today by wet and dry north coastal scrub intermixed with stands of trees – oak-bay woodland, redwoods, pine, and eucalyptus.

The Strawberry Creek riparian corridor flows from Strawberry Canyon in the Hill Campus East, through the creek's north and south forks within the Campus Park. Forested areas along

the creek serve as buffers that help to maintain the creek's viability as a natural habitat, and include a number of mature trees. The creek and its environs comprise not only a natural resource and wildlife habitat, but also a living laboratory. As the creek winds through the Campus Park, it contributes to the physical campus's visual and experiential environment.

### FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED AND JOHN GALEN HOWARD

The landscapes associated with Frederick Law Olmsted and John Galen Howard are defining elements of the Campus Park. Olmsted's picturesque plan for the campus is characterized by sloping topography, woodlands, tree canopies, and glades. Features of the Olmsted plan that remain visible today include the landscapes of Strawberry Creek and its environs, the Central Glades, Founder's Rock, and the Eucalyptus Grove.

John Galen Howard's beaux-arts plan is defined by grand vistas, clear axes, and neoclassical ensembles of buildings and landscapes. The landscapes, plazas, and esplanades within the Classical Core, including the axial sequence of open spaces extending from Hearst Mining Circle to the West Crescent, Campanile Way and Esplanade, Sather Road, and other axial pathways and terraces are all elements of Howard's plan. The Central Glade defines and unifies the core of the Campus Park.

### INFORMAL GATHERING SPACES

Informal gathering spaces are a key component of campus life and the overall campus experience, serving as areas for informal activity, relaxation, and social interaction. They include large and small hardscaped spaces such as Upper Sproul Plaza and Ong & Ong Plaza at Bauer Wurster Hall, as well as green spaces such as Memorial Glade, Faculty Glade, and Observatory Hill. UC Berkeley facilities on properties outside the Campus Park also feature open spaces, such as plazas and courtyards at Berkeley Way West and Martinez Commons.

### ATHLETICS AND RECREATION

The landscape and open space system also includes outdoor athletics and recreation facilities that support recreation, intercollegiate athletics, and physical education programs. Athletics and recreation fields are located across the five campus zones, and include the athletics and recreational sports complexes in the southwest area of the Campus Park, as well as the facilities within the Hill Campus West, the Strawberry Canyon recreation area, the Clark Kerr Campus, and the Underhill and Ellsworth sites within the City Environs.

### Landscape and Open Space Framework

The landscape and open space framework focuses on enhancing the campus’s existing structure, strengthening existing natural areas and gathering spaces, and improving the campus’s sustainability and resilience. The LRDP development program can be accommodated with minimal net change to the provision of open space, thus preserving it as a resource for gathering, contemplation, and recreation.

#### HERITAGE LANDSCAPE STRUCTURE

The landscape and open space framework preserves and strengthens the heritage landscape structure established by Frederick Law Olmsted and John Galen Howard, including the beaux-arts Central Glade and Campanile Esplanade, as well as other Olmsted glades such as Faculty Glade. The glades, axes, and supporting landscapes and plazas are key unifying elements that complement the Strawberry Creek corridor, while providing places for passive recreation, and informal gatherings, and events.

#### ENHANCED CAMPUS SUSTAINABILITY AND RESILIENCE

Natural areas will continue to be preserved for ecological, research, and recreation purposes, with very limited development as described in the LRDP land use element. Landscape and open space areas within the riparian corridor will be preserved and enhanced to support the health and ecology of the Strawberry Creek riparian system, to improve the campus’s resilience, and to provide places for relaxation, contemplation, and recreation. Wooded natural areas along the Strawberry Creek riparian corridor, such as the Eucalyptus Grove, Wickson Natural Area, Grinnell Natural Area, Goodspeed Natural Area, and Observatory Hill will also be preserved.

#### GATHERING SPACES FOR COMMUNITY

While natural areas provide opportunities for relaxation and contemplation, UC Berkeley also needs gathering spaces that contribute to interaction, community building, and a cohesive campus experience. Glades and greens provide relief within the built environment, and are places for relaxation, recreation, and social interaction. Courtyards and plazas, as well as major circulation routes, support formal and informal interaction, and facilitate navigation through the campus. These areas currently include the Campanile Way and Sather Road Esplanades and other major circulation routes, large plazas such as Upper and Lower

Sproul Plazas and the Campanile Esplanade, courtyards framed by buildings, and smaller building forecourts. Additional gathering spaces, including greens, courtyards and plazas, will be created in key areas of the campus that could currently support major outdoor gathering spaces.

Athletics and recreation fields will continue to be used for UC Berkeley’s athletics, recreation, and physical education programs, with the exception of North Field, which may be relocated to accommodate critical program needs.

In the City Environs, open spaces and landscape treatments on university properties include greens, courtyards and plazas that support the property’s land use, and contribute to the City of Berkeley’s public realm. When planning open space and landscape on university properties within the City Environs, UC Berkeley may consider streetscape improvements that support shared mobility and public realm goals, in collaboration with the City of Berkeley.

The landscape and open space framework map shown in Figure 3.4 illustrates major campus landscape and open space typologies, and their general boundaries. Courtyards and plazas may include both hardscape and green space elements.

FIGURE 3.4: Landscape and Open Space Framework

- Campus Boundary
- Strawberry Creek
- ..... Culverts
- Natural Areas
- Riparian Corridor
- Glades and Greens
- Athletics and Recreation Fields
- Courtyard and Plazas





Examples of typical UC Berkeley landscapes and open spaces include the Eucalyptus Grove (left), Strawberry Creek (top-center), Faculty Glade (top-right), and Campanile Way (bottom).

## Landscape and Open Space Objectives

- **Preserve and strengthen campus landscape and open space systems**, in coordination with new development and major renovations, and with mobility and infrastructure systems. Continue to invest in the maintenance, restoration, and renewal of landscape and open space features, and consider opportunities to reinforce and expand areas that contribute to interaction, recreation, and research.
- **Preserve the balance between open space and built areas.** Reinforce the open space armature of the campus and support new capital projects with complementary landscape and open space features that serve building occupants and the campus as a whole.
- **Improve the sustainability and resilience of landscape and open space systems** by prioritizing improvements that provide integrated sustainability, resilience, and ecological benefits.
- **Continue to steward Strawberry Creek** as a defining element of the Campus Park and Hill Campus (East and West), and as a sustainable and resilient natural resource.
- **Maintain and enhance the image and experience of the Campus Park as a welcoming and inclusive environment.** Enhance key gateways and wayfinding, and reinforce and expand areas that facilitate interaction, recreation, and research in the outdoor environment.
- **Continue to preserve, maintain, and reinterpret the Campus Park's landscape heritage**, including the Classical Core, campus glades, natural areas, and Strawberry Creek. Respect views towards the Golden Gate across the Central Glade, as well as other vistas and views that reinforce the campus's physical structure.
- **Protect and enhance natural areas within the Hill Campus East and adjacent university properties** for ecological benefit, while accommodating research and energy resilience uses.



## Mobility Systems

### Planning Context

On a typical weekday when classes are in session, thousands of students, faculty, staff, and visitors enter and leave the Campus Park. These trips occur mostly on foot, with the largest volume of pedestrian flows occurring at and around Sproul Plaza.

Students tend to walk, cycle, or take transit to campus. Many faculty and staff still drive to the campus, resulting in continued parking demand – parking facilities in or near the Campus Park currently at capacity during peak hours, midday on weekdays. Over the past fifteen years, however, campus drive-alone rates have steadily decreased by nearly thirty percent, and the use of bicycles has increased by nearly fifty percent over the same timeframe. Consistent with this trend, the City of Berkeley, with UC Berkeley’s support, has improved bicycle infrastructure within the city, including improved bicycle and transit facilities along Hearst Avenue and Bancroft Way. On campus, UC Berkeley has improved bicycle friendly infrastructure such as secure parking.

Other new modes of transportation include micro-mobility modes and the Loop shuttle. The Loop shuttle provides intra-campus rides within the Campus Park to eligible faculty, staff, and students with disabilities. Although micro-mobility ridesharing services are not allowed on campus, personal motorized skateboards

and scooters have brought new modes of transportation to the campus.

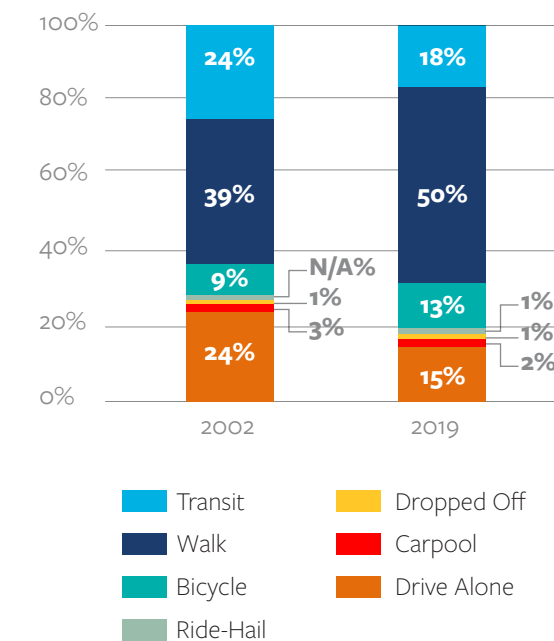
### MOBILITY WITHIN THE CAMPUS PARK

Mobility systems along the edges of the Campus Park are multi-modal, and separation between modes is provided by sidewalks, protected bicycle lanes, and bus-only lanes. Within the Campus Park, pedestrians, bicycles, cars, shuttles, and delivery and service vehicles share pathways with minimal separation, which can create potential conflict areas between modes, especially in areas of significant pedestrian volumes such as Sproul Plaza and University Drive. The penetration of transportation network company (TNC) vehicles (e.g. Uber, Lyft) into the Campus Park also generates potential for conflict.

UC Berkeley has steadily improved accessibility throughout the Campus Park. Many campus pedestrian walkways, sidewalks, and promenades are accessible. However, routes in steeper parts of the Campus Park, and routes between student housing and the Campus Park can still be challenging.

Parking occupancy within the Campus Park is at or near capacity, although there is capacity in satellite lots in the Hill Campus East and at the Clark Kerr Campus. Successful transportation demand management (TDM) programs have helped reduce parking demand, as reflected in the decrease in the drive-alone rate since 2002.

**FIGURE 3.5: Changes in Overall Mode Split Share, 2002 and 2019**



Source: UC Berkeley Transportation Survey

### MOBILITY AND SUSTAINABILITY

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions generated by transportation, both from fleet vehicles and commute travel, remain a challenge. UC and UC Berkeley sustainability goals would eliminate or reduce these emissions in support of statewide efforts to address transportation-related GHG.

Shared pedestrian and bicycle pathway through Memorial Glade (opposite page)

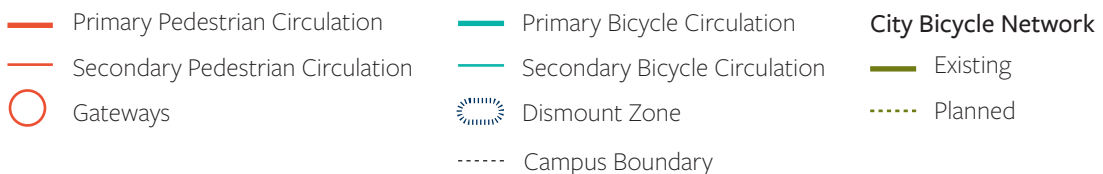
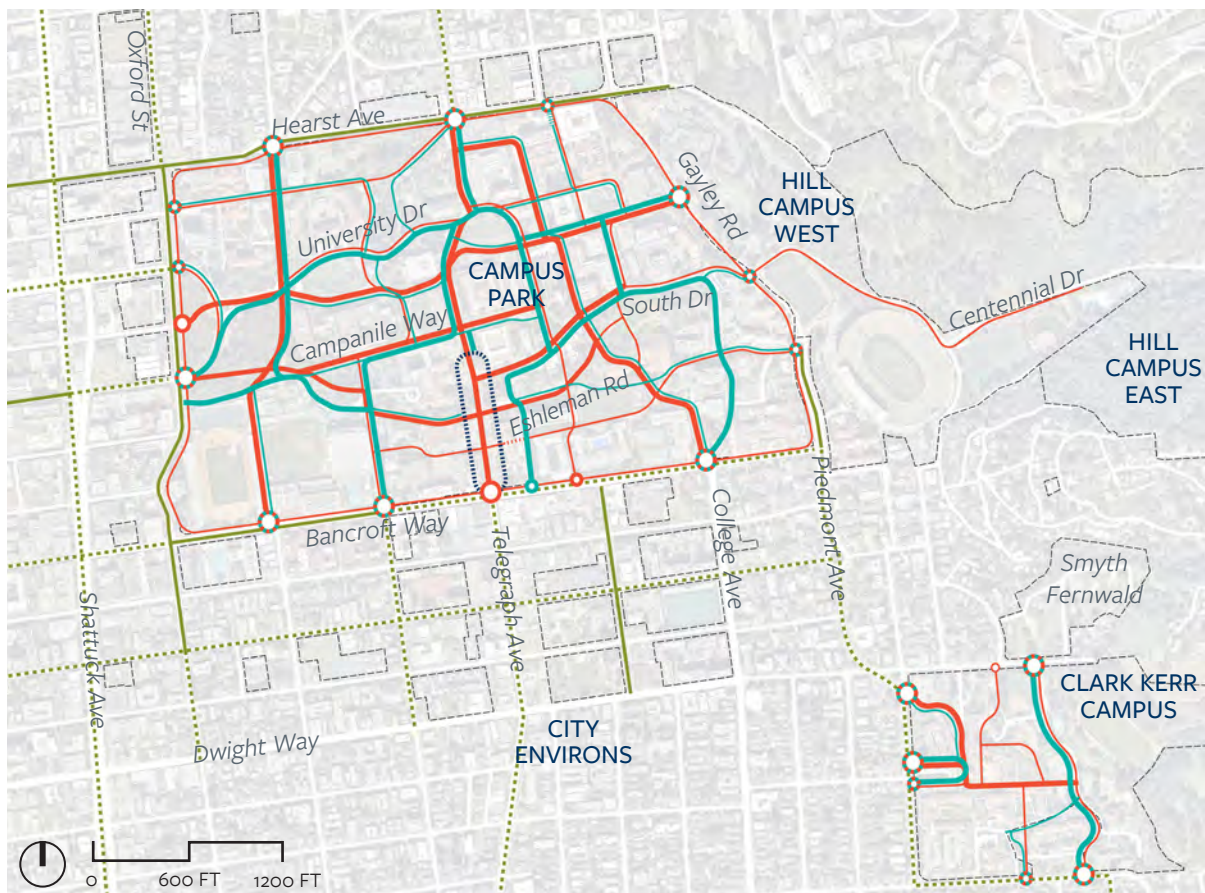
### Mobility Framework

The mobility framework envisions an integrated, connected, and coordinated system of mobility systems that prioritize the pedestrian experience within the Campus Park; facilitate multiple means of access to, from, and within the campus; improve wayfinding and the overall legibility of the Campus Park setting; and ensure convenient access to other proximate university properties. The mobility framework also promotes a more sustainable and healthy environment.

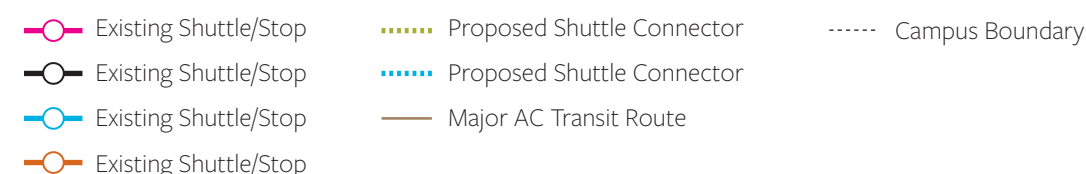
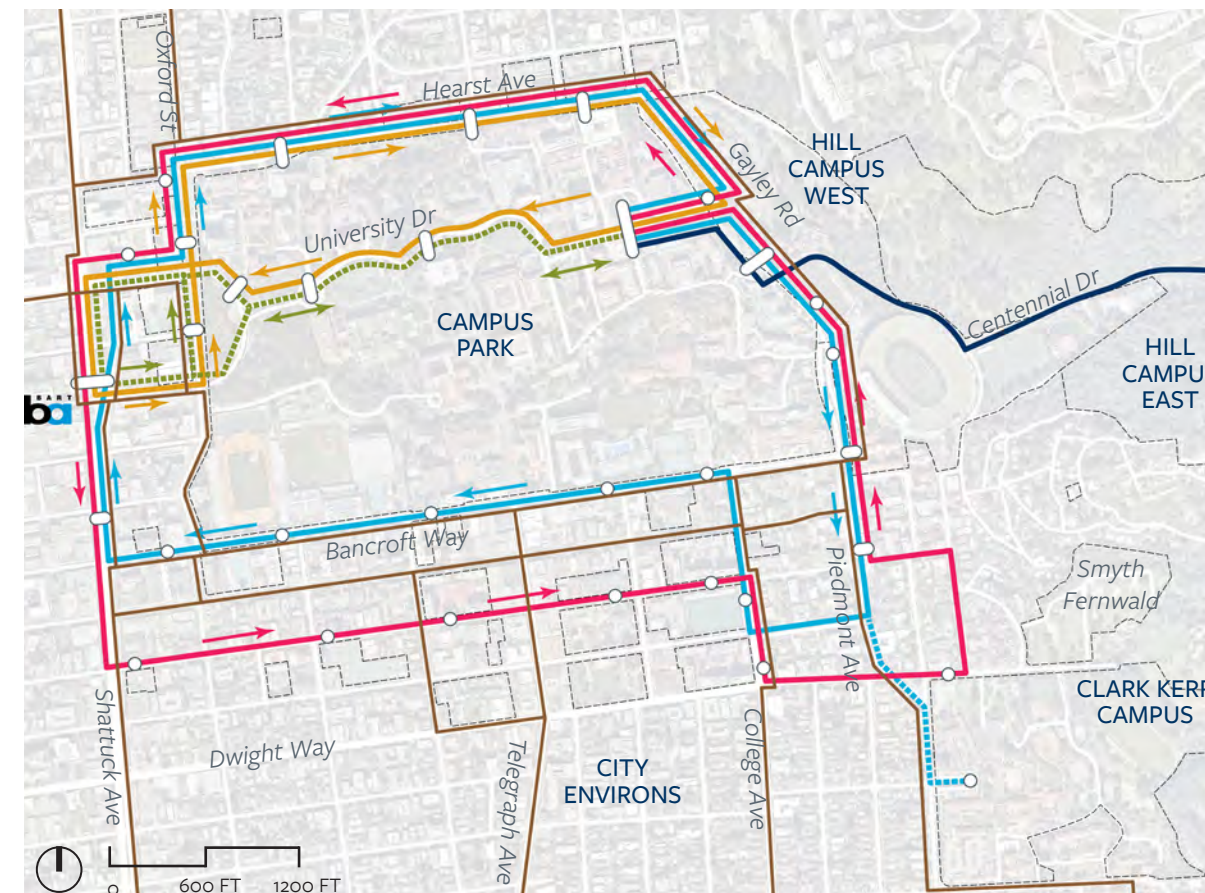
#### COMPREHENSIVE PEDESTRIAN AND BICYCLE NETWORKS

Pedestrian and bicycle circulation are the primary modes of transportation around the Campus Park; most students commute to campus by these modes as well. Prioritizing pedestrian and bicycle circulation throughout university properties, especially within the Campus Park, is a key priority.

The pedestrian circulation framework improves pedestrian movement throughout the Campus Park with a comprehensive network of primary and secondary north-south and east-west corridors, and other tertiary paths based on user desire lines. It also strengthens gateways where primary and secondary routes connect with surrounding city streets. Improvement of pedestrian circulation, particularly along north-south corridors, supports accessibility.



**FIGURE 3.6: Pedestrian and Bicycle Circulation**



**FIGURE 3.7: Shuttle and Transit Service**

The bicycle circulation framework defines an improved system of bicycle routes, particularly within the Campus Park. It also indicates further integration with the City of Berkeley bicycle network. The framework includes two primary north-south routes, one primary east-west route, and enhanced secondary and tertiary bicycle routes to facilitate connections through all areas of the Campus Park. Bicycle circulation routes are located to connect directly with the adjacent City of Berkeley bicycle network, and to reduce conflicts with pedestrians to the extent possible. The existing bicycle dismount zone through the Sather Gate entrance to the campus is preserved.

#### COMPLEMENTARY SHUTTLE AND TRANSIT SERVICE

Bear Transit shuttle service supports existing and enhanced transit and shuttle service throughout the Campus Park and to the Clark Kerr Campus, as well as key destinations within the Hill Campus East and West and the City Environs. Shuttle routes are planned to complement and connect to BART, AC Transit, and other providers' services, rather than duplicating their efforts. Shuttles and AC Transit also provide "last mile" service to commuters on their way to campus from BART and other transit hubs, and service adjustments that support the "last mile" and sustainable transportation modes should be considered.

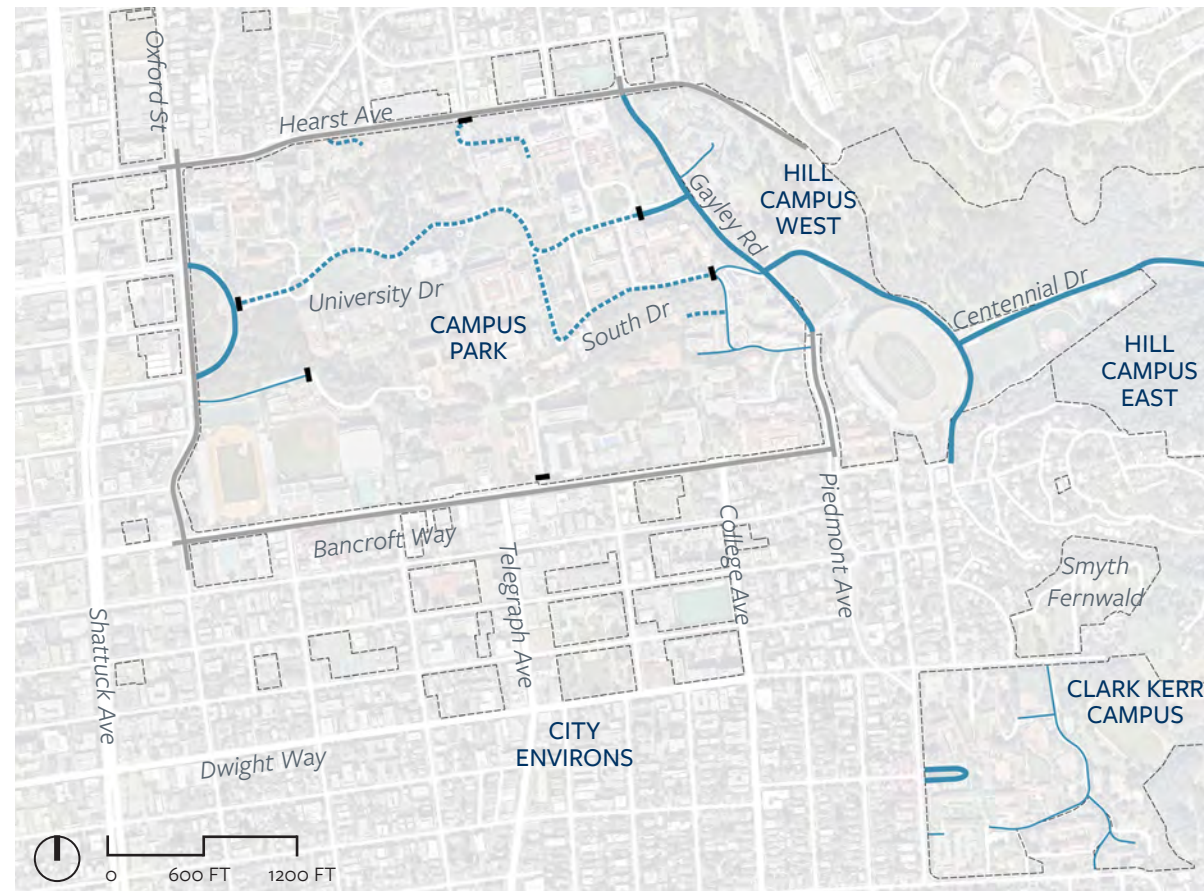


**VEHICULAR CIRCULATION AND TRANSPORTATION DEMAND MANAGEMENT**

The vehicular circulation framework focuses on minimizing the movement of private vehicles into and within the Campus Park, and limiting vehicle traffic to the campus periphery. Vehicular traffic is directed to primary public access points from Oxford Street and Gayley Road.

While UC Berkeley has been successful in decreasing private vehicle trips, the LRDP development program does include some additional demand for parking associated with the LRDP population projections. Accommodating the LRDP development program’s academic and campus life facility needs will also result in the displacement of existing campus parking facilities, which will require assessment of replacement parking locations and additional transportation demand management (TDM) measures. Parking could also be relocated incrementally from the Campus Park core, excluding spaces required for service, loading, and accessible parking.

UC Berkeley currently offers a wide range of TDM programs incentivizing UC Berkeley affiliates to avoid taking drive-alone auto trips. Existing programs include price subsidies and pre-tax purchase of transit tickets, discounted permits for satellite parking locations, reserved parking spaces for carpoolers, limited free



- █ Primary Public Access
- █ Secondary Public Access
- - - Limited Access
- Control Point
- Campus Boundary

**FIGURE 3.8: Vehicular Circulation**

emergency rides home for alternate mode users, and a secure bicycle parking program for bicycle commuters. UC Berkeley will continue to promote TDM options to reduce parking demand and vehicle trips, and to encourage sustainable modes of transportation. The campus will continue to refine its TDM program on an ongoing basis to ensure it continues to meet objectives related to reducing parking demand, addressing congestion around campus properties, and reducing GHG associated commute emissions, consistent with the UC Sustainable Practices Policy.

**Mobility Systems Objectives**

- **Prioritize more sustainable and carbon neutral transportation solutions** for campus mobility needs, and include transportation demand management (TDM) strategies when planning for new campus facilities.
- **Develop legible, convenient, accessible, and safe circulation networks** that prioritize pedestrian, bicycle and transit access to the campus, and that are integrated with broader regional transportation networks.
- **Prioritize pedestrian and bicycle travel within the Campus Park and to adjacent university properties** by removing opportunities for unnecessary vehicle travel, redesigning potential areas of conflicts to improve and prioritize pedestrian and bicycle safety, and including pedestrian and bicycle facilities in new projects, to the extent feasible. Maintain necessary emergency and handicap accessible vehicle access to university properties while prioritizing pedestrian and bicycle access.
- **Incorporate universal design within all capital projects to the greatest extent feasible.**
- **Plan new or replacement parking** to support other UC Berkeley mobility and sustainability goals and to contribute towards a safer and more car-free Campus Park experience.

## Infrastructure, Resilience, and Emergency Systems

### Planning Context

Climate change is an ongoing challenge that will define the campus's physical evolution. The increasing pace of climate-related change requires a comprehensive approach to both sustainability, which addresses the physical campus's ability to meet current and future populations' needs, and resilience, which addresses the physical campus's ability to survive and adapt to future unknown environmental stresses, including wildfire, drought, earthquakes, and other hazards. Physical campus infrastructure systems can help UC Berkeley prepare for and adapt to these conditions. The LRDP's approach to sustainability and resilience is also guided by UC and UC Berkeley plans and policies.

### ENERGY SYSTEMS

The cogeneration plant is the core of the campus energy system. It uses natural gas to create electricity for power and electric chillers, and produces steam as a byproduct, which is subsequently used for heating, domestic hot water, absorption chillers, and process loads. The cogeneration plant and associated steam distribution system require substantial upgrades to address deferred maintenance as well as UC Berkeley's sustainability goals – nearly all of UC Berkeley's carbon emissions are associated with the plant's natural gas use, according to the *UC Berkeley 2025 Carbon Neutrality Planning*

*Framework.* Replacing natural gas with a renewable and resilient fuel source is a priority, to meet UC system-wide sustainability and carbon neutrality goals, as well as to improve overall energy resilience that would allow the campus to better respond to public safety power shut-offs and other service interruptions.

On-site photovoltaics (PVs) and power purchased from Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E), East Bay Community Energy, and the University of California wholesale power program, provide the balance of the campus's energy. There is potential to increase PV capacity within the Campus Park, or with new PV arrays at other nearby campus locations.

Historically, due to the Bay Area region's mild climate, the campus has not had a centralized cooling system, relying instead on localized cooling in some buildings. Climate change, reflected in steadily increasing average temperatures, is expected to increase the use of comfort cooling in campus buildings.

### WATER, STORMWATER, AND SANITARY SEWER

Domestic water on the Campus Park is required primarily for teaching and research labs, housing, and recreation and athletics facilities. To meet the UC Sustainable Practices Policy's goal to reduce water consumption 36% by 2025 (as compared to 2008 levels), UC Berkeley has invested in equipment upgrades and smart

irrigation throughout the campus, among other improvements. While UC Berkeley has already achieved its goal to reduce potable water use to ten percent below 2008 levels by 2020, water conservation efforts can be enhanced to achieve further reductions that respond to ongoing drought conditions, and that improve resilience.

UC Berkeley's capital projects are required to meet a strict standard of generating no net new stormwater runoff. Stormwater that is captured on campus drains to Strawberry Creek and City of Berkeley storm sewers. UC Berkeley has made investments in bioswales and other stormwater capture projects; however, climate change may result in increased winter precipitation and greater storm intensities that need to be addressed.

The Campus Park is served by two main sewers, with discharge points to the City of Berkeley sewer system and the East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD) wastewater treatment facility. UC Berkeley's Infrastructure Master Plan (2015) and Sewer System Management Plan update (2020) contain recommendations for operations and maintenance, reducing and mitigating sanitary sewer overflows, and rehabilitating deficient lateral sewer connections. For university properties outside the Campus Park, water, stormwater, and sanitary sewer services are provided through EBMUD and City of Berkeley infrastructure. These properties are also subject to UC Berkeley's policies and goals.

### INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (IT) SYSTEMS

UC Berkeley's IT infrastructure has been upgraded and maintained to meet campus needs over time. Capital priorities for IT infrastructure systems include the improvement of wireless coverage in all buildings and in outdoor areas, planning for 5G service, investing in on- and off-campus backup systems, and modernization of in-building cabling and existing data centers. As research, instructional, and remote work needs continue to evolve, additional data center capacity may be needed.

### WILDFIRE AND SEISMIC RESILIENCE

Wildfire prevention and seismic resilience are priorities for UC Berkeley, given its location and surrounding context. The physical campus reflects decades of planning and investment in wildfire and seismic adaptation and mitigation strategies.

The Hill Campus zone, both east and west, has been managed for fire hazard reduction for decades, including treatments such as prescribed burns, goat grazing, eucalyptus removal, and forest thinning. Regular vegetation treatments are reviewed by UC Berkeley's Fire Mitigation Committee, and have included removal of dead or hazardous trees; removal of vegetation along 100 feet of either side of roadways and trails to maintain emergency access; providing defensible space; and removing

vegetation along a 15-foot width of land adjacent to roads and near property boundaries.

UC Berkeley's fire mitigation planning includes a vegetation management plan by landscape architect Garrett Eckbo in 1976, and additional plans completed in 1983, 1986, and 2003. The Wildland Vegetative Fuel Management Plan (2020) provides guidance on treatments of vegetation and associated fuels in the Hill Campus East and West, in order to improve public safety and reduce damage from wildland fire. The plan includes treatment types such as fire hazard reduction, evacuation support, temporary refuge areas, and fuel breaks.

The Hayward Fault, a part of the San Andreas Fault system, is an active fault that crosses through the Hill Campus West. UC Berkeley has made significant progress toward improving seismic safety of campus facilities over the past 45 years, following the UC Regents' adoption of the first UC Seismic Safety Policy in 1975. Improvements have been supported by seismic reviews of campus buildings in 1997 (the Seismic Action Plan for Facilities Enhancement and Renewal program, or SAFER program). To date, more than \$1 billion has been invested in addressing seismic deficiencies as identified by the SAFER program, across more than one million square feet of campus facilities.

The Hayward Fault's location requires UC Berkeley to make continued and periodic

seismic improvements to campus facilities over time. The UC Regents adopted significant revisions to the UC Seismic Safety Policy in 2017, including updates based on advancements in scientific understanding of seismic events, and associated changes in California building codes arising from advances in engineering methodologies. UC Berkeley, in coordination with UCOP, began reviewing seismic ratings for campus buildings in 2019, in response to updated UC Seismic Safety Policy guidance.

### Infrastructure, Resilience, and Emergency Systems Objectives

The dynamic nature of climate change requires a flexible approach that integrates sustainability and resilience into all physical campus systems, particularly infrastructure: energy, water, information technology (IT), and life safety.

The LRDP's infrastructure, resilience, and life safety objectives focus on supporting future development, while simultaneously making progress towards UC Berkeley's sustainability and resilience goals. Addressing the cogeneration plant is a major priority for campus infrastructure. Climate change will require increasing flexibility and adaptation in the physical environment, and infrastructure systems must respond to these new challenges.

### INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEMS

- **Upgrade campus infrastructure** to support existing and future facility needs, and coordinate infrastructure planning with other campus planning efforts.
- **Support UC system and UC Berkeley goals to reduce energy consumption and achieve carbon neutrality** by transitioning to carbon-free energy supply sources and evaluating on-site renewable energy generation.
- **Plan building renovations and design new buildings to minimize energy consumption** and meet and strive to exceed UC Sustainable Practices Policy energy requirements, through strategies such as passive ventilation, optimal building orientation and landscape design. Consider opportunities for reducing embodied carbon, when aligned with programmatic needs and other improvements.
- **Implement water conservation measures designed to reduce potable and non-potable water consumption** in campus buildings and landscapes to meet and strive to exceed UC Sustainable Practices Policy water conservation requirements. Consider water reuse strategies when non-potable water use is appropriate.

- **Enhance the health of Strawberry Creek and campus stormwater systems** by implementing green infrastructure strategies, such as stormwater detention, bio-retention, rain gardens, rainwater harvesting, smart irrigation, green roofs, and permeable pavement.
- **Provide robust IT infrastructure** to support existing and new facilities, outdoor wi-fi connectivity, and online instruction and remote working.

### RESILIENCE AND EMERGENCY SYSTEMS

- **Improve the seismic resilience of campus facilities through structural improvements and building replacements.** Prioritize seismic improvements consistent with the *UC Seismic Safety Policy*, particularly improvements that support critical campus functions.
- **Adopt fire management strategies to mitigate fire risk and impacts across university properties.** Prioritize the implementation of the Wildland Vegetative Fuel Management Plan for the Hill Campus East, and explore opportunities to mitigate the impacts of fire smoke in building design and on campus operations.

- **Improve energy resilience of campus buildings critical to university operations,** increase on-site solar power production and battery storage for back-up power, and use the central plant to supplement the campus power supply in emergencies.
- **Plan new or replacement infrastructure systems to support the physical campus's resilience and ability to adapt** to current and future climate change impacts, including increased drought, storm intensity, and flood frequency.
- **Continue to plan for emergency access and response** to address major events (e.g. earthquake, fire, life safety) that impact campus facilities.

# 4

## Collaborative Planning

- *Background and Purpose*
- *Collaborative Planning Objectives*

*UC Berkeley, the City of Berkeley, and other partners share many values, goals, and interests. This chapter describes how UC Berkeley will continue to foster partnerships when opportunities arise that would support the principles, goals, and objectives of the LRDP.*



## Background and Purpose

Collaborative planning can broaden the effectiveness of initiatives that address topics such as responding to housing needs; investing in the public realm, transit and infrastructure systems; supporting technology transfer and R&D facilities; advancing sustainability initiatives; and improving resilience and life safety. The collaborative planning initiatives in this chapter are also related to the 2018 Strategic Plan objective to engage with others to strengthen UC Berkeley's public mission.

### Current Collaborative Partnerships and Initiatives

UC Berkeley currently engages in a range of partnerships and collaborative initiatives that encompass not just the physical campus and capital projects, but also other programmatic areas:

- In areas of shared goals and interests, UC Berkeley has worked with the City of Berkeley (City) to collaborate and align physical planning efforts, in areas such as public safety, sustainability, resilience, housing, and economic development. During the last 20 years, UC Berkeley has partnered with the City on initiatives such as the development of the Downtown Area Plan, the Telegraph Avenue Public Realm Plan, Transportation Demand Management Plans, and the Hearst Avenue Complete Streets Project.
- Partnerships with local businesses and business organizations include investments and activities that support UC Berkeley's public mission and research enterprise, as well as local businesses. They also include economic development through joint ventures and other opportunities that leverage UC Berkeley, public and private resources, land, and capital. In addition, participation with local business districts supports the vitality of the neighborhoods surrounding the campus, especially the Telegraph Business Improvement District and Downtown Berkeley Association..
- Collaboration with other government and public agencies includes engagement with regional, state, and local government departments and agencies in areas such as transportation, education equity, and research. Collaboration between community organizations, the city of Berkeley, and UC Berkeley departments have amplified community-led initiatives through the Chancellor's Community Partnership Fund.
- The physical campus is a public resource that offers the community opportunities to participate in public programming in the arts, music, lectures, athletics and recreation, public education, and community service.

## Collaborative Planning Objectives

The following collaborative planning objectives describe how UC Berkeley will align its long term planning goals with broader community interests. The objectives include opportunities for continued collaborative work to identify initiatives that could provide positive benefits to both UC Berkeley and the surrounding communities. Collaborative planning objectives are provided for each of the LRDP elements: land use; landscape and open space; mobility; and infrastructure, resilience, and life safety.

### Land Use

There are shared interests between UC Berkeley, the community, and the City of Berkeley in the planning and development of the areas surrounding the Campus Park and other university properties. Examples include goals such as accommodating housing and support services within walking distance of the campus, encouraging entrepreneurship, and enhancing the image and quality of the city and campus experiences.

#### LAND USE OBJECTIVES

- **To the extent feasible, plan campus capital projects adjacent to or within the City Environs to respect and enhance the character and livability of surrounding neighborhoods**, balanced with the accommodation of the LRDP development program. Consider City of Berkeley plans, to the extent feasible, for areas surrounding the

Campus Park for guidance around proposed uses, land use and sustainability goals, and urban design intent, such as the provision of active ground floor uses that contribute to the public realm.

- **Collaborate with the City of Berkeley on student, faculty, staff, and supportive housing initiatives**, including realizing the development of new campus housing described in the LRDP.
- **Support community health and wellness** by providing community access to campus open spaces, pedestrian and bicycle pathways, natural environments, and recreation facilities.
- **Provide informational presentations to the City of Berkeley and community stakeholders** for major capital projects within or adjacent to the City Environs.

### Landscape and Open Space

Thoughtful building, site, and landscape design can support the quality of city and campus environments. While UC Berkeley must prioritize limited funding to maintain and renew landscape and open space areas within university-owned land, the following considerations support opportunities for collaboration.

#### LANDSCAPE AND OPEN SPACE OBJECTIVES

- **Explore opportunities for public realm improvements** that create more welcoming

and attractive edges around the Campus Park and other university properties.

- **Collaborate with the City of Berkeley** on public realm improvements on the streets surrounding the Campus Park and within the City Environs area to support neighborhoods that are safe, attractive, and accessible.
- **Work with local and regional partners to improve the health and resilience of the natural systems** that connect with and extend through university properties.
- **Continue to provide access to open space and natural areas in the Campus Park** as an informal recreational resource for the City of Berkeley community.
- **For campus capital projects within the City Environs, continue to contribute to adjacent public realm improvements** that improve safety and sustainability, and support the use of university properties.

### Mobility Systems

In-person activities are a key component of the campus and intellectual experience. As an urban campus, UC Berkeley is a major user of transportation services provided by other entities, including AC Transit and BART. UC Berkeley is committed to continued collaboration with the City of Berkeley and transportation providers on mobility initiatives

that benefit all who use local and regional transportation services.

#### MOBILITY SYSTEMS OBJECTIVES

- **Continue to partner with the City of Berkeley and transportation service providers** to provide efficient, reliable, and safe transportation service to the campus.
- **Continue to plan UC Berkeley mobility services to complement, rather than compete with other local transportation services.**
- **Collaborate with the City of Berkeley and Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory** on mobility initiatives of shared interest.
- **Work with the City of Berkeley and other partners on projects and initiatives that enhance pedestrian, bicycle, transit, and vehicular connections and safety** between university properties and surrounding areas.
- **When locating parking, consider opportunities for shared parking facilities** that serve the campus community during the day, and other community needs in the evening.
- **Explore further opportunities to improve transportation demand management (TDM) outcomes** that reduce vehicle trips to the campus and make progress toward UC Berkeley sustainability goals.

### Infrastructure, Resilience, and Emergency Systems

UC Berkeley and the City of Berkeley share a commitment to sustainability, resilience, and environmental stewardship. The UC system and UC Berkeley aim to achieve carbon neutrality by 2025. The City of Berkeley recently released its Vision 2050 plan, which envisions collaborative planning for city infrastructure in support of sustainability initiatives. UC Berkeley will continue to work collaboratively with the City of Berkeley, where possible, to align initiatives and realize shared goals.

#### INFRASTRUCTURE, RESILIENCE, AND EMERGENCY SYSTEMS OBJECTIVES

- **Work with the City of Berkeley, utility providers, and other stakeholders** to coordinate the delivery of utility infrastructure services, and to identify opportunities for joint initiatives.
- **Continue to advance sustainability, life safety, and resilience and continuity planning efforts**, and identify potential opportunities for synergies with City of Berkeley efforts.
- **Collaborate on the management of the Hill Campus East** with the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Cities of Berkeley and Oakland, East Bay Regional Parks, and other stakeholders, particularly

around wildfire prevention and energy resilience.

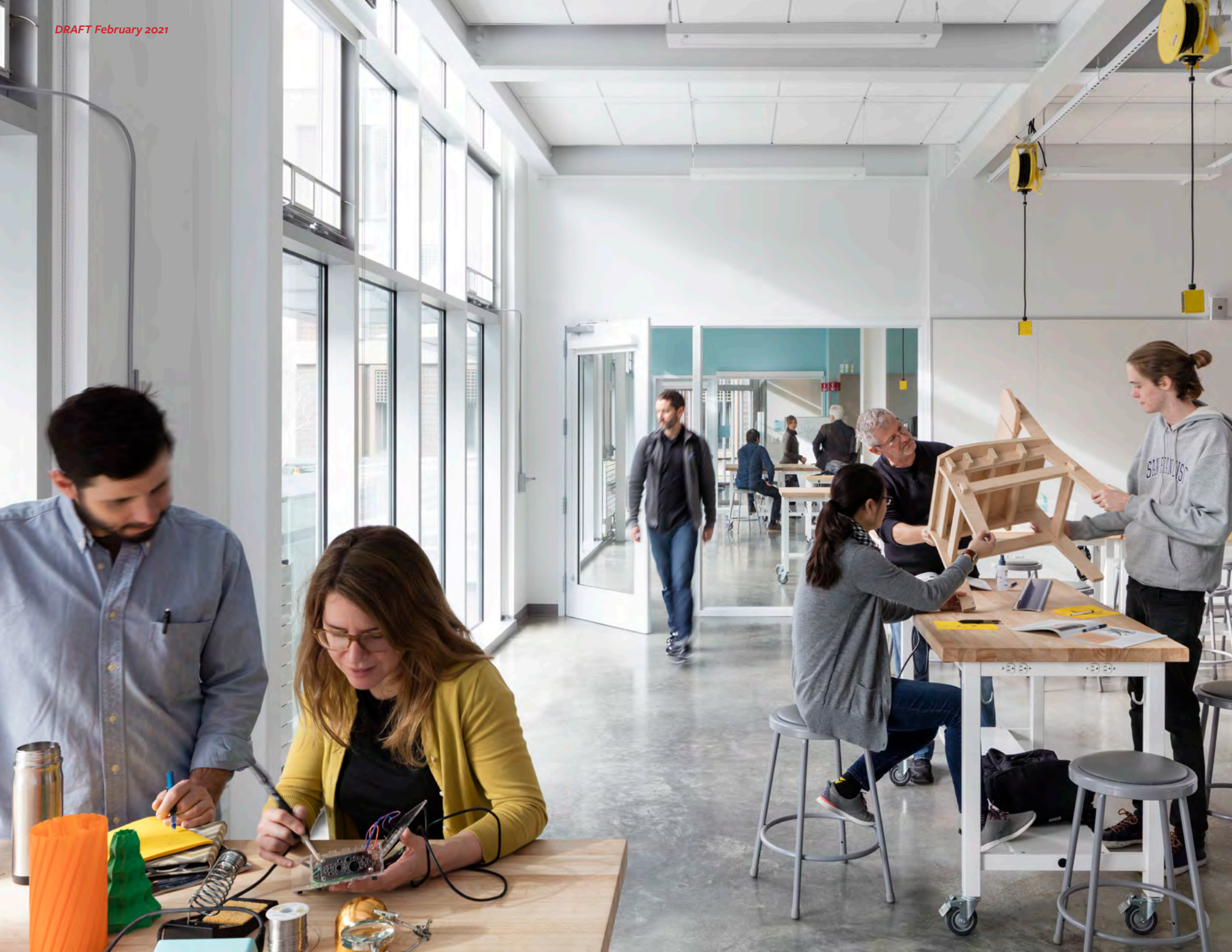
- **Plan new projects in the City Environs to support UC Berkeley and City of Berkeley infrastructure initiatives** related to sustainability and resilience, to the extent feasible.
- **Collaborate with the City of Berkeley and other community stakeholders in responding to emergencies and natural disasters.** Plan new capital projects to support the life-safety requirements of the appropriate public safety providers.

# 5

## Implementation

- *Capital Projects Approval Process*
- *LRDP Amendments*

*Implementation of the LRDP occurs through capital projects. Capital projects are approved through a formal process that involves multiple UC Berkeley departments and committees. This process, as well as the process for amending the LRDP, are described in this chapter.*



## Capital Projects Approval Process

The project approval process included in this chapter provides general guidance. The UC system and UC Berkeley are dynamic organizations, and the process described here may evolve over time. Changes to the approval process may be reflected in administrative updates to the LRDP.

The UC Facilities Manual describes the approval process for capital projects. “Delegations of President’s Authority for Capital Project Matters,” found in Volume 2, describes how approval may be delegated based on the type of project, scope, and budget. Based on funding sources and budget amount, projects are approved by the UC Regents, UCOP President, UCOP Executive Vice President/CFO, or UC Berkeley’s Chancellor. Smaller projects are approved by the Chancellor’s authorized delegate.

Projects that are consistent with the LRDP’s principles, goals, and objectives, conform with the LRDP development program and space allocations, and align with the Physical Design Framework, may be eligible for certain delegated approval processes depending on the projects’ scope and budget, as outlined in the UC Facilities Manual.

The approval processes, documents, and policies described in the LRDP apply to all capital projects located on university-owned land within the LRDP planning area, including those in the City Environs. UC Berkeley ultimately approves and entitles its projects based on their alignment with UC Berkeley policy. However, it also may consider local planning objectives and conduct public outreach when undertaking projects in the City Environs. For more information about how UC Berkeley intends to work with the city and local community, see Chapter 4, Collaborative Planning.

### Capital Projects Review

Capital projects currently undergo a multi-phase, internal review process to ensure alignment with UC Berkeley’s programmatic needs, funding resources, and planning documents. Projects are subject to review and evaluation from academic program, financial,

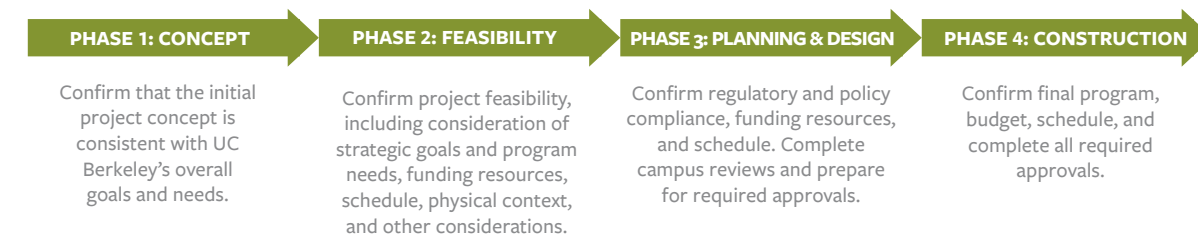
and technical perspectives for each phase, depending on project scope and budget. The review process is illustrated in Figure 5.1.

As part of the process, UC Berkeley administrators review potential capital projects relative to regulatory and planning considerations, including consistency with the LRDP, LRDP EIR, Physical Design Framework, Campus Master Plan, Capital Financial Plan, and other applicable UC and UC Berkeley policies. The role of these plans in the project review process is described below.

#### LRDP AND LRDP EIR

As a program-level analysis, the LRDP EIR examines the potential environmental impacts of the LRDP population projections, LRDP development program, and conceptual land use, landscape and open space, and mobility and infrastructure systems described in the LRDP.

FIGURE 5.1: Capital Project Review Process





Individual projects are assessed for their consistency with the LRDP EIR as they are implemented. Projects consistent with the LRDP EIR's projections, assumptions and analysis may be eligible for streamlined environmental review. Projects that are not consistent with the LRDP EIR's projections, assumptions and analysis may require additional environmental documentation beyond the LRDP EIR, to be determined in conformance with CEQA.

The LRDP EIR also includes mitigation measures, which are implemented to avoid, minimize or reduce significant environmental impacts, and continuing best practices, which are standard practices that UC Berkeley currently implements and will continue to implement, to ensure that construction and renovation projects integrate industry best practices.

#### CAMPUS MASTER PLAN

The Campus Master Plan is an internal planning document that provides guidance on implementing projects that may occur within the LRDP framework. The Campus Master Plan describes the vision and aspirations for the physical campus, focusing on coordinated development of the built environment in support of the Strategic Plan and LRDP. It also provides design guidance for capital projects.

#### CAPITAL FINANCIAL PLAN

Each UC campus is required to have a Capital Financial Plan (CFP), which provides information about proposed capital projects, public private partnerships, and acquisition of real property for a six-year period. The capital projects listed in the CFP include both funded and unfunded projects, and the CFP is updated annually in collaboration with the Office of the President. Projects included in the CFP may be eligible for certain delegated approvals, consistent with the UC Facilities Manual.

#### PHYSICAL DESIGN FRAMEWORK

The Physical Design Framework (PhDF) provides high-level design guidance for capital projects, within the framework of the LRDP. Capital projects are reviewed for alignment with the PhDF throughout the project planning and approval process.

#### OTHER UC BERKELEY PLANS AND POLICIES

Capital projects are guided by a number of additional UC Berkeley plans and policies, including but not limited to the Campus Design Standards and campus sustainability plans.

### UC Berkeley Review Committees

The capital project review process involves several UC Berkeley committees, including but not limited to the committees described below. Committee names and compositions are subject to change over time.

#### CAPITAL PLANNING COMMITTEE

The Capital Planning Committee (CPC) is chaired by the Executive Vice Chancellor and Provost, and advises the Chancellor on campus land use decisions, capital investments, and capital project priorities. For project-specific guidance, the CPC may be advised by UC Berkeley staff and subcommittees on topics such as program needs, financial matters, and regulatory compliance.

#### DESIGN REVIEW COMMITTEE

The Design Review Committee (DRC) provides advice to the Campus Architect and the Campus Landscape Architect regarding the design of campus buildings, landscapes, and open spaces, as well as historic preservation matters.

## LRDP Amendments

LRDPs and LRDP EIRs do not expire, but may be updated in response to conditions and circumstances that have changed over time. An LRDP may be amended by the Regents or authorities delegated pursuant to Regents Policy 8103 on Capital Project Matters. The LRDP amendment process is described in Volume 2 of the UC Facilities Manual.

#### SEISMIC REVIEW COMMITTEE

The Seismic Review Committee (SRC) provides advice to the Campus Architect regarding the structural design of campus facilities, with particular regard to seismic performance.

#### COORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR THE REMOVAL OF ARCHITECTURAL BARRIERS (CCRAB)

The Coordinating Committee for the Removal of Architectural Barriers (CCRAB) advises Capital Projects on physical accessibility for persons with disabilities, for capital projects involving new construction, renovations, and modification of grounds.

### Campus Building Department

UC Berkeley is the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) for matters of code regulations on capital projects. UC Berkeley complies with and exceeds the Title 24 California Building Standards Code, Parts 1-12 and all amendments, consistent with the UC Sustainable Practices Policy. The UC Berkeley Campus Building Official issues permits for all capital projects on the UC Berkeley campus, consistent with Volume 3 of the UC Facilities Manual.

# 6

## Appendix

- *Existing Campus Map*
- *Acknowledgments*
- *Image and Photo Credits*

# Existing Campus Map

## CAMPUS PARK

- 1. Barker Hall
- 2. Koshland Hall
- 3. Morgan Hall
- 4. Mulford Hall
- 5. Li Ka-Shing Center
- 6. Genetics and Plant Biology
- 7. Hilgard Hall
- 8. Giannini Hall
- 9. Wellman Hall
- 10. University House
- 11. Haviland Hall
- 12. C.V. Starr East Asian Library
- 13. North Gate Hall
- 14. Blum Hall
- 15. Sutardja Dai Hall
- 16. Cory Hall
- 17. Davis Hall
- 18. Bechtel Engineering Center
- 19. McLaughlin Hall
- 20. O'Brien Hall
- 21. Hesse Hall
- 22. McCone Hall
- 23. Moffitt Undergraduate Library
- 24. Evans Hall
- 25. Weill Hall
- 26. Valley Life Sciences Building
- 27. California Hall
- 28. Doe Memorial Library
- 29. Bancroft Library
- 30. Sather Tower
- 31. Hazardous Materials Facility
- 32. Central Heating Plant
- 33. Dwinelle Annex
- 34. Dwinelle Hall
- 35. Durant Hall
- 36. Wheeler Hall
- 37. South Hall
- 38. Architects & Engineers Building
- 39. Old Art Gallery
- 40. Anthony Hall
- 41. Moses Hall
- 42. Stephens Hall
- 43. Hellman Tennis Center
- 44. Edwards Stadium/Goldman Field
- 45. Evans Diamond
- 46. Haas Pavilion
- 47. Recreational Sports Facility
- 48. Spieker Aquatics Complex
- 49. Alumni House
- 50. César E. Chávez Student Center
- 51. Martin Luther King Jr. Student Union
- 52. Eshleman Hall
- 53. Bancroft Dance Studio (2401 Bancroft Way)
- 54. Zellerbach Hall
- 55. Sproul Hall
- 56. Social Sciences Building
- 57. Hearst Field Annex

## CITY ENVIRONS

- 1. 2275 Virginia Street
- 2. McEnerney Hall (1750 Arch Street)
- 3. Genetics and Plant Biology Greenhouse
- 4. Oxford Research Unit
- 5. Insectary Greenhouse
- 6. Insectary Building
- 7. Natural Resources Lab
- 8. Warren Hall
- 9. Lower Hearst Parking Structure
- 10. 2483 Hearst Ave
- 11. Etcheverry Hall
- 12. Jacobs Hall
- 13. Soda Hall
- 14. Cloyne Court (non-university housing; Berkeley Student Cooperative)
- 15. Goldman School of Public Policy
- 16. Upper Hearst Parking Structure
- 17. Berkeley Way West
- 18. Innovative Genomics Institute Building
- 19. Golden Bear Center
- 20. Gateway Block
- 21. University Hall
- 22. Berkeley Art Museum and Pacific Film Archive
- 23. Banway Building
- 24. Blackwell Hall
- 25. 2440 Bancroft Way



# Existing Campus Map

## CAMPUS PARK

- 58. Hearst Memorial Mining Building
- 59. Donner Lab
- 60. Stanley Hall
- 61. Campbell Hall
- 62. Tan Hall
- 63. Pimentel Hall
- 64. Latimer Hall
- 65. Physics North and South
- 66. Gilman Hall
- 67. Lewis Hall
- 68. Birge Hall
- 69. Giauque Hall
- 70. Hildebrand Hall
- 71. Faculty Club
- 72. Senior Hall
- 73. Women's Faculty Club
- 74. Chou Hall
- 75. Morrison Hall
- 76. Hertz Hall
- 77. Minor Hall Addition
- 78. Minor Hall
- 79. Haas School of Business
- 80. Hargrove Music Library
- 81. Bauer Wurster Hall
- 82. Calvin Lab
- 83. 2222 Piedmont Avenue
- 84. 2224 Piedmont Avenue
- 85. 2232 Piedmont Avenue
- 86. 2234 Piedmont Avenue
- 87. Hearst Memorial Gymnasium
- 88. Bancroft Parking Structure and Tennis Courts

- 89. Anthropology and Art Practice Building
- 90. Archaeological Research Facility
- 91. Law Building
- 92. 2240 Piedmont Avenue

## CITY ENVIRONS

- 26. Foothill Residence Halls
- 27. Woo Hon Fai Hall
- 28. Ida Louise Jackson Graduate House
- 29. Havens House

## HILL CAMPUS WEST

- 1. Stern Hall
- 2. Foothill Residence Halls
- 3. Hearst Greek Theatre
- 4. Bowles Hall
- 5. Maxwell Family Field and Stadium Garage
- 6. International House
- 7. Simpson Center for Student Athlete High Performance
- 8. California Memorial Stadium
- 9. Hudson Field House
- 10. Witter Rugby Field
- 11. Levine-Fricke Softball Field
- 12. Strawberry Canyon Recreation Center
- 13. Haas Clubhouse



# Existing Campus Map

## CITY ENVIRONS

- 30. Office of Public Affairs
- 31. Legends Aquatic Center
- 32. Tang Center
- 33. Unit 3 Resident Hall
- 34. 2515 Channing Way
- 35. 2521 Channing Way
- 36. 2535 Channing Way
- 37. Manville Hall
- 38. Jones Child Study Center
- 39. Ellsworth Parking Structure and Tennis Courts
- 40. Haste Street Child Development Center
- 41. Cleary Hall
- 42. Martinez Commons
- 43. Fenwick Weavers Village (non-university housing; Berkeley Student Cooperative)
- 44. Rochdale Village Apartments (non-university housing; Berkeley Student Cooperative)
- 45. Dwight Way Child Development Center
- 46. 2000 Carleton Street
- 47. 2334 Bowditch Street
- 48. Fox Cottage
- 49. Unit 1 Resident Hall



# Existing Campus Map

## CITY ENVIRONS

- 50. Crossroads Dining Commons
- 51. Residential and Student Services Building
- 52. Underhill Parking Structure and Field
- 53. Unit 2 Resident Hall

Buildings located in the LRDP planning area but not shown on the map include:

- 1608 4th Street
- 2850 Telegraph Avenue

## CLARK KERR CAMPUS

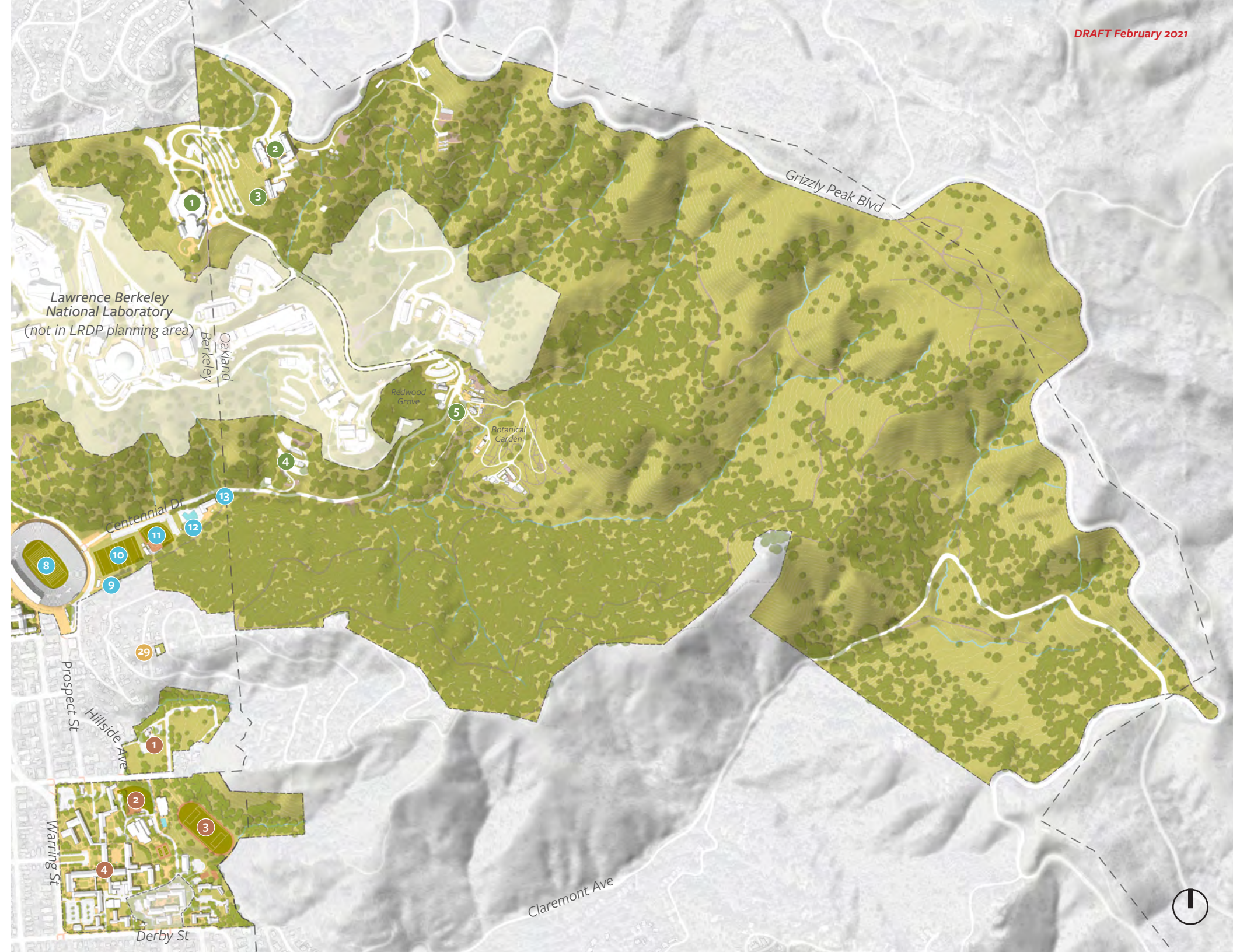
- 1. Smyth House
- 2. Golden Bear Softball Field
- 3. Golden Bear Field / Clark Kerr Track
- 4. Clark Kerr Residence Halls



# Existing Campus Map

## HILL CAMPUS EAST

- 1. Lawrence Hall of Science
- 2. Space Sciences Laboratory
- 3. Mathematical Sciences Research Institute
- 4. Strawberry Canyon Corporation Yard
- 5. Julia Morgan Hall



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### LRDP & Campus Master Plan Advisory Group

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- Berkeley Property Owners Association: Sid Lakireddy, President
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- City of Berkeley, District 6: Henry DeNero
- City of Berkeley, District 7: Priscilla Birge
- City of Berkeley, District 8: Mark Humbert
- Downtown Berkeley Association: John Caner, CEO
- Graduate Assembly:
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- Graduate Theological Union: Rabbi Daniel L. Lehmann, President
- Mayor’s Representative: Shirley Dean
- Telegraph Business Improvement District:
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  - Alex Knox, Executive Director (2020-2021)

## LRDP and Campus Master Plan Resource Groups

The resource groups brought together UC Berkeley experts to provide technical expertise and guidance throughout the planning process. Topics included: Academic Experience, Campus Design, Facilities and Infrastructure, Hill Campus, Housing, Mobility and Accessibility, and Student Experience.

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Numerous UC Berkeley and UCOP staff members, UC Berkeley campus committees, and other UC Berkeley groups contributed key information and guidance required to develop the LRDP. Their responsiveness, wisdom, and assistance to the Capital Strategies team is deeply appreciated.

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- Fehr & Peers, Transportation Planners & Engineers
- Forell/Elsesser Engineers, Inc., Seismic Consultant
- Page & Turnbull, Historic Resource Consultants
- PGA Design, Heritage Landscape Architects
- Sherwood Design Engineers, Civil Engineers

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