

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, LAS VEGAS

Long Range Development Plan Report

Objectives, Principles, Goals and Conceptual Plan

1989 - 2009



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Executive Summary

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CAMPUS PHYSICAL MASTER PLAN EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. SEE ATTACHMENTS

2. OBJECTIVES

A. Summary of UNLV's mission

UNLV's mission is to generate, preserve, and transmit knowledge and to serve the public good by offering a wide range of academic programs; by providing an appropriate setting in which faculty, students, and staff can meet to confront ideas and information; by creating and maintaining library, studio, and laboratory facilities for creativity and research; and by providing a variety of cultural and continuing education opportunities.

The new physical master plan supports this mission by proposing new buildings that will allow the University to expand its academic programs, its faculty, its library, and its laboratories and other research facilities. The master plan also forecasts necessary expansion of existing buildings to provide these same benefits.

For example, the plan proposes new academic buildings to house architecture and law, with expansion of other buildings to accommodate planned growth in the fine arts, health sciences, business and economics, hotel administration, physical sciences, engineering, and the library. Other additions will accommodate projected needs for more student housing, guest and married student housing, faculty offices, administrative offices to serve a burgeoning student population, and expanded research offices.

B. Summary of UNLV's Philosophy

UNLV's philosophy is to create a campus environment that allows this University to become one of the great universities in the western United States. In order to uphold this philosophy, the best use must be made of existing campus land for the benefit of students, faculty, staff, and the general public; in addition, land must be purchased to permit expansion beyond the campus's

current boundaries and to provide satellite campus sites around the Las Vegas area.

The new physical master plan enables the University to add a substantial number of new buildings and additions to its current campus boundaries by judiciously using space between existing buildings and by changing the interior boundaries of the present campus. While accommodating the University's critical need for additional space, the master plan also provides adequate public use areas for students and the general public. Presently, however, the new master plan does not include provisions for acquiring additional land surrounding the present campus.

C. Summary of UNLV's Campus Goals for the Next Ten Years

The University has many diverse goals that are all related to its basic mission to generate, preserve, and transmit knowledge. One major goal for the next decade is to increase the number of new undergraduate and graduate programs as well as to increase the number of emphases and concentrations within existing majors. To accomplish this goal, additional space both for existing departments and for new ones will be critical. This space must include an adequate number of classrooms, faculty offices, laboratories, and other specialized facilities.

The new physical master plan attempts to take into account projected needs among the eight academic colleges for additional space to support their existing departments as well as to provide for the creation of new programs. For example, the master plan proposes building additions for the fine arts, for a research complex, and for the physical sciences. In addition, it proposes new buildings for a law school and for an expanded School of Architecture. Furthermore, it has been recommended that new buildings be constructed in such a way that additional floors could be added in the future. This provision would be cost effective and would conserve land usage.

Another major goal for the University is to increase the number and level of services available to students. Some of the new construction proposed in the master plan will provide enlarged facilities for the Admissions Office, for Continuing Education, for the Registrar's Office, and for the Division of Student Services -- facilities which are critically needed even now in light of rapidly

increasing student enrollment at UNLV. Some of these building projects will provide space for the University to expand minority recruitment efforts, services for disabled students and other groups of students with special needs, and to increase other activities related to the University's goals to diversify the student body, faculty, and staff and to establish an environment that is conducive to productivity and safety.

3. ACADEMIC DATA

A. Summary of existing and proposed curricula and programs

The University of Nevada, Las Vegas has experienced dramatic growth in its academic programs. It has attempted to meet the demands of a student enrollment that has increased approximately fifty percent during the last six years. The region and the state expect that UNLV will serve the population by providing programs that satisfy their educational requirements as would any major university.

During the past five years, UNLV has added approximately fifteen new undergraduate and graduate programs, each of which is accommodated with additional space in the new master plan. The University anticipates adding new programs in many areas, and the master plan prepares for the institution's academic development.

Below is a list of major expectations for academic units that currently exist on the campus. As with any such listing, the plans should not be considered complete or binding. The future can be predicted but not foreseen. All predictions must be qualified by an awareness that changing demographics, community and regional needs, and mix of students may well alter best laid plans.

College of Arts and Letters:

1. The Board of Regents has already been made aware of a forthcoming proposal for the creation of a College of Fine and Performing Arts. This new college will be formed by separating from the College of Arts and Letters

existing programs in Fine Arts, Theatre, Dance, Music, and other related programs that are appropriate to the goals of the new college. The new college will anticipate adding additional graduate programs in dance and in jazz studies.

2. At present time the University has an active and growing film studies program that is designed to educate and train students for the film and film production profession. This program's expansion has been directly related to the state's emphasis upon economic development. Former Governor Bryan encouraged film production in Nevada and created a film commission in his administration. The University will continue to develop its film program and probably grant it departmental status soon. A Bachelor of Arts degree in Film Studies is planned.

3. The rapidly growing Criminal Justice program will see the addition of a Master's degree.

4. Additional Ph.D. programs will be added as appropriate. In recent years the College of Arts and Letters has seen the addition of new Ph.D. programs in English and Sociology. The next Ph.D. program is planned for the Department of History, and its focus will be in Western History.

The master plan includes additional classroom space and fine arts and performance space that will enable the College of Arts and Letters and the proposed College of Fine and Performing Arts to meet their needs.

College of Business and Economics:

The College of Business and Economics has been working diligently to gain accreditation from the American Association of Colleges and Schools of Business, and it expects this accreditation to be granted by the 1990-91 academic year. Following that time the College will begin planning for additional masters and Ph.D. programs.

At present time the College has an extremely high number of majors, and despite the fact that it is housed in one of the campus's newest buildings, along

with the College of Hotel Administration, it has already used all available space. The master plan attempts to address the growth needs of the College.

College of Education:

At present time the growth in Clark County is nearly out of control. The public school system is already one of the largest in the nation, with more than 100,000 students. The need for teachers is great indeed and will increase. Although, UNLV does not provide all of the teachers needed for the system, it will experience great demands to produce teachers. It will, therefore, require much additional space for new faculty, staff, and classrooms.

Also, new programs are anticipated to meet the considerable influx of Asian and Hispanic students into the Clark County school system. Therefore, we are likely to see additional degrees in English as a Second Language, Bilingual Education, and in Language Acquisition Education. The college also plans a Specialist in Education degree in School Psychology, and special programs for handicapped and culturally diverse students.

A doctoral program with options in Counseling Psychology, School Psychology, and Reading is far along in the planning stage.

UNLV's program in Health, Physical Education, and Recreation is developing, and will probably become a separate and autonomous unit within the next year or two. It will likely house its first Ph.D. program in Exercise Science, one of its most academically distinguished programs.

New construction in the master plan is directed toward these goals.

College of Engineering:

The Howard R. Hughes College of Engineering occupied its new building during the spring semester of this past year. The growth of the program has surpassed anyone's expectations, and as a result, nearly all available space is occupied. The engineering areas are already accredited and planning for new Ph.D. programs to meet student demand. Space is also required for additional scientific and engineering projects that have come to the college. Among these are a Nuclear Waste Transportation Center, Nuclear Waste

Management projects, and a Super Computer Center, which will be an extremely significant asset to economic development in southern Nevada.

The University's architecture program is currently housed in the College of Engineering; however, the growth of this sole architecture program in the state of Nevada has required the acquisition of factory-built modular units to house faculty and programs. Architecture will become an autonomous unit within the near future, and it will require a building to house its faculty and its programs.

Development of the architecture program and the engineering programs are anticipated by the Master Plan.

College of Health Sciences:

A newly approved health sciences building will alleviate the space problems for the College of Health Sciences for some time yet. However, with the addition of new undergraduate programs in Health Care Administration and Medical Technology as well as a recently approved program in Physical Therapy, available space will be used quickly. Further development in areas of Occupational Safety and Health Dietetics is planned. A new graduate program in Clinical and Laboratory Sciences is anticipated.

In the more distant future, a Ph.D. program in nursing will be proposed. Previous planning has successfully addressed the needs of the College of Health Sciences.

College of Hotel Administration:

The William F. Harrah College of Hotel Administration enjoys a distinguished international reputation, and its enrollment has grown commensurate with that reputation. The building which it shares with the College of Business and Economics, although relatively new, is already becoming crowded, and plans are under way to expand opportunities for growth and new graduate programs. A new building will be needed in order for the College to expand. A Ph.D. program modeled upon the one now housed at

Cornell University is in a planning stage and is likely to be proposed within the coming biennium.

The master plan does address the needs of the College of Hotel Administration.

College of Science and Mathematics:

The College of Science and Mathematics has gained significant academic distinction within the past five years. Its new Ph.D. program in the Biological Sciences and its outstanding progress in laser physics as a result of an EPSCoR grant have greatly enhanced the academic stature of the college. Much progress in geoscience has also added to the academic standing of the college.

The College desperately needs additional laboratory, classroom, and office space in the worst possible way. The chemistry and physics programs are unable to serve students or to provide satisfactory laboratory and research space for its faculty. The biology program has been forced to deny students admission to laboratory classes because of a dire shortage in laboratory space. Mathematics is struggling for faculty office and classroom space as a result of overwhelming enrollments. Geoscience is currently housed in an aging and inadequate building with a leaking roof.

The master plan is taking these needs into consideration.

B. Summary of existing and proposed methods of instruction

The University of Nevada, Las Vegas, employs methods of instruction comparable to those used at all other major universities. It maintains a proper balance of classes of different sizes appropriate to the nature and requirements of particular disciplines. Lecture, laboratory, and seminar methods are common to most areas. Although the sciences are heavily dependent upon highly specialized space with extensive equipment demands, other areas within the institution are also becoming more equipment intensive and more areas, therefore, require special spaces.

Because of the necessity to use all available space and facilities to fullest advantage, classes and academic activities must be scheduled at every available hour, day and night, and on weekends, in order to accommodate students and classroom needs. Each space must be constructed or modified also to serve handicapped students. Parking, utilities, campus security, and communications needs have also been considered in the master plan. The plan is consistent with instructional patterns on the campus. Pedestrian traffic flow and time needed by students to move from one class to another within the context of the class schedule have also been considered.

The master plan has been conceived with the above requisites in mind. The Master Planning Committees had a membership representative of the various campus constituencies who would be using the facilities projected. The plan, therefore, represents the informed judgment of relevant users as well as professional architects who volunteered their time. Each space, facility, and design in the master plan is projected with specific reference to academic use and method of instruction.

4. DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

a. The Long Range Development Plan was developed on a twenty year forecast for a student population of approximately 35,000 (head count). Current projections indicate that this is a reasonably accurate target for UNLV and consistent with the enrollment of 26,533 projected for the year 2000.

b. The demographic projections are based, in part, on the projections for Clark County. In the past, this has proved to be an accurate measure not only for Las Vegas but for other urban southwestern universities such as Arizona State's growth in the Phoenix metropolitan area.

c. Based on Clark County demographic projections and student population projections, the UNLV master plan was developed for a 20 year period. Throughout various time frames, a fairly consistent ratio of one (1) head count student per 40-43 persons in the metropolitan population has proved accurate for gross estimates. A population of 1,548,770 projected for Clark County in

2010 would result in approximately 36,000-38,000 students. Similarly for the year 2000, a projected population of 1,069,430 for Clark County results in a projected enrollment of 25,000-26,000 students.

5. SPACE UTILIZATION

a. The development of the existing campus has been consistent with University of Nevada System space standards. However, certain problems have been encountered with the definitions of spaces. Some types of space are not clearly delineated. For example, athletic facilities are not defined to allow for standardization. Further, it is clear that the consistent and comprehensive development of space utilization cannot be accomplished without a centralized UNLV scheduling system which does not exist at present.

The UNLV Long Range Development Plan did not utilize UNS space standards for most future facilities, but estimates were calculated on the basis of two-fold enrollment increases together with an assessment of current conditions, new program proposals, and comparative data from similar or other expanding universities' requirements and plans.

b. The plans for the UNLV Long Range Development Plan propose continued use of nearly all existing facilities. Additionally, it specifies re-use of existing facilities for new academic programs and activities for the expansion of existing programs in close proximity to a particular building scheduled for re-use.

6. SITE AND INFRASTRUCTURE PLANS

a. The present UNLV site consisting of 335 acres is virtually landlocked. Located in the center of the Las Vegas metropolitan area, it is strategically positioned for access by students from throughout the city. Within minutes from McCarran International Airport and "The Strip," it is becoming a more highly visible urban place which serves the community as its major cultural and sports center. As such, the campus is impacted with visitors as well as students throughout the day and especially during evening hours. Given an increasing

student population and increasing demands from the community for increased cultural facilities, such as theatres, museums and concert halls, together with a full schedule of athletic and other special events on the campus, it is clear that two major changes in its development are evident -- a series of major parking structures for centralized parking and higher infill buildings averaging five stories at strategic locations.

Current or Potential Site Problems

b. Current and potential problem areas that adversely affect the full development of the site are the private lands on the campus consisting of condominiums, rental housing, and commercial businesses and shops along Maryland Parkway and Swenson Avenue. At some future time it may become necessary to use these now privately held lands for academic purposes. This may involve some land swaps, purchases, or even the exercise of the state's right of public domain as the issue of space demand becomes more acute in future years.

Plans for Utilities, Communications Systems, Computing Systems and Landscaping

c. As the campus is undergoing such consistent and large growth, it is essential that monies be budgeted for expansion and upgrading; for communication systems, campus-wide computing network expansions; and for greater attention to landscaping, mall furnishings, lighting, and sign graphics.

Utilities

The additional utilities necessary for future development of the UNLV campus are listed and prioritized on the list of capital improvements. All electrical and other services on the campus should be placed underground. A complete utility network plan that incorporates both existing and future buildings should to be undertaken to organize these for the impact of new buildings.

Communication Systems

Communications systems will need to be continually expanded and upgraded. This area has not been adequately analyzed for this master plan and should be contained in a separately budgeted plan.

Computing Systems

All academic buildings on the campus will need to be networked to control computing facilities, registrar's office, library, and other service systems which serve the campus. A separate plan for this area should be budgeted and presented for the near future.

Landscaping

The landscape treatment of outdoor spaces, as an interface among the community, University, and buildings will, to a large measure, form the character of the campus. These recommendations are:

- 1) University and Community District Identity - The visual identity of the UNLV university district through landscaping is an especially appropriate means of improvement to the image of this district. For example, double rows of palms or other suitable trees, planted along transportation corridors with medians decorated with cacti, shrubbery, and rocks of the desert, will establish the district perimeter with its regional identity as part of the arid Southwest. This edge should blend into an increasingly greener campus oasis of planted lawns combined with arid, semi-tropical and botanical areas at key locations for variety. The variety and selection of appropriately labeled plant materials within this context can serve to inform visitors and students of a wide range of plants which can be sustained in an arid region and, at the same time, serve as a kind of outdoor botanical laboratory.

The campus perimeter should interweave a ribbon of natural desert rocks, cacti, and other arid plants with grass covers and semi-arid trees such as palms, pines, and poplars as a transition from desert vegetation to that of the oasis in a variety of sizes. Plant materials should be of a drought-resistant type. Plantings should be simple; large scale tree masses with random ground cover and accent shrubs should be used to define the campus and shade the parking areas. The use of drip irrigation will greatly reduce the quantity of water required to maintain tree plantings in this perimeter area. Ground covers over rolling grass-covered mounds to shield parked cars are both necessary

and effective to establish a consistent campus edge. Large shade trees provide definition and scale and, when used in parking lots reduce sun exposure to parked autos as well as improve the visual appearance of large asphalt and concrete surfaces.

- 2) Campus - Interior activity courts should have a balance of seclusion and openness. They may vary in character from an urban to a softer oasis texture. Trees should be multi-trunk or high branching types, to provide shade and scale but not block views. Bolder textured and taller shrubs should be used at the edges, with plantings in the center of the courtyards kept low to maintain the openness. More variety can take place in these smaller spaces, providing plant materials that form a specimen collection comprising the outdoor botanical laboratory concept mentioned earlier. There are ample opportunities on a campus of this size to achieve variety without losing regional identity, continuity, and simplicity.
- 3) Campus Outdoor Furnishing - Care should be taken in the design and execution of the campus hardscape, paving, seat walls, benches, street furniture, waste receptacles, light fixtures, telephone booths, kiosks, gazebos, transit stops, shelters, and movable plant bowls in order to realize fully the potential of the campus landscape experience. A consistent family of street furniture such as litter containers, ash urns, benches, kiosks, and planters should be developed and carried out throughout the campus to unify the districts which will be achieved by new tree plantings. It is especially important that an adequate budget for outdoor furnishings and landscaping be mandated with each new building.

Paving in the broader campus or open areas can be a simple, broom finish or exposed aggregate finish concrete, giving way to richer paving patterns and textures at key walk intersections, courtyards, and building entrances. The use of a standard design with contrasting edge pavers should be encouraged at key locations.

- 4) University Graphics - This campus does not have a uniform system of exterior and interior signs of a consistent letter style which conveys locational information and coordinates with other printed materials such as the University letterhead and business card graphics style. A graphics system which will provide a coordinated system of sign types should be designed and implemented on the campus to expand with projected growth. The materials, typeface, sizes, color, and method of attachment should be standardized.

General criteria for exterior signs are listed below:

- a) Vehicular directional signs located at campus vehicular entrances.
- b) Directory signs located at pedestrian entrances.
- c) Directional signs along or at intersections of campus walks.
- d) Building identification signs located at building entrances.
- e) Interior room signs, office names, and numerals.
- f) Directory cabinets.
- g) University letterhead and business cards.

The method of mounting exterior signs should be standardized. Mounting signs on posts detached from building or retaining walls is recommended with each building incorporating a sign of bronze metal letters of a single letter style. There are too many existing building letter forms and signs which should be gradually replaced to conform with the sign system selected. The height of signs should also be low so they do not interfere with the vistas provided the pedestrians. The size of the signs should be standardized according to the type of use, as indicated above. If a sign requires illumination, it is proposed that only front lighting be used. Spotlights carefully integrated with low scrubs will provide suitable illumination.

- 5) Water Features and Fountains - To provide the campus landscape with the vigor and exuberance that the sight and sound of water possesses, it is necessary to plan for locations of various types of water features on the Las Vegas campus -- quiet reflecting pools that mirror the surrounding campus buildings, the sound of gushing waters, the luminosity and brilliance of running waters, waterfalls and fountains, the excitement of multiple or single water jets, and bowls of water and pools combined with sculpture -- together these landscape elements give delight and a sense of place to the campus.
- 6) Budgeting for Landscaping - Five percent of buildings costing \$5 million or less and ten percent for buildings costing more than \$5 million is suggested for a graphics and landscaping budget. Each building project should include: signs, plantings, plazas, trellises, pools, fountains, water features, and exterior furnishings such as benches, kiosks, trash receptacles, tram shelters, phone booths, and lighting. If not needed for a specific project, these monies should be held for retrofitting landscape items in other older areas of the campus.

Interior Architecture and Design

In order to integrate the exterior spaces of the campus with the interior spaces of its many buildings, an orderly entrance sequence pattern should be programmed with the following consideration:

Free movement from a mall, plaza, or other access area to a clear and visually distinguishable entrance which includes a transitional, semi-enclosed, roofed structure prior to actual entrance into the building lobby. This could be a space frame structure, trellis, or canopy which provides a human scale prior to entering the building.

The initial interior lobby space should, in its decor and displays, clearly identify the discipline(s) it contains. An excellent, existing example is the botanical atrium of the Juanita White Life Sciences Building. The lobby space itself should provide a humanized environment as opposed to the more usual austere, institutional atmosphere. Humanizing elements consist of soft pastel colors, comfortable seating, reading materials, plants, paintings, sculpture or other display items related to the academic discipline. Interior signs should be coordinated and consistent with graphic guidelines for the campus.

A. The University District

Because the development of the Las Vegas campus will increasingly influence the future development of the surrounding community, greater effort must be given to coordinate and to effect such community development plans with respect to consideration of designating a special university district which, in turn, would develop guidelines and regulations with respect to: traffic and transportation, landscaping, street furnishings, signs, electric poles, housing, commerce, and recreation. Designation of a special improvement district or zone would provide legal means to accomplish the improvement which will reflect the special pride the city, county, and state have for one of its major institutions of higher education and the special community service it provides as a major cultural and continuing education center for Southern Nevada and the Las Vegas metropolitan area.

The Las Vegas campus is situated within a community that is very conscious of both its pleasant residential aspects and its less attractive sections, and has deemed it desirable to make every effort to plan well for its future. To both the surrounding community and the University, central location of the campus and its closeness to major urban facilities are important, and its views of surrounding mountains are worth preserving and framing whenever possible with tree lined corridors. The University-community relationship is now and can continue to be a mutually beneficial one -- especially as a specially designated improvement district which will provide an appropriate image and focus for the

community's major cultural and continuing education center and the state's largest institution of higher education.

It is recommended that a master plan of the special improvement area adjoining the campus be prepared as a joint project of the Clark County Comprehensive Planning Department with a Special Committee comprised of University representatives and business owners located in this district. Influences are quite obviously in two directions: activities of the University will have a strong impact on the surrounding community, just as the nature of the community outside the campus can strongly affect the University's development, appearance, and status in Las Vegas.

While the principal physical contacts with the community are in housing, commercial, cultural, and recreational opportunities, there are many subtle relationships. High-caliber faculty can be drawn and retained if the community offers desirable living, educational, recreational, cultural, and social amenities. Students are also attracted by and benefit from the possibility of worthwhile off-campus cultural, recreational, commercial, and employment activities. Housing for single and married students, faculty, and staff must be found on campus as well as in the adjacent community. At present, this is relatively unplanned. In the future, a comprehensive study for student, faculty, and staff housing needs will have to be prepared.

The University population is a potent generator of automobile traffic, and the road pattern on the perimeter of the campus and in the surrounding areas is of mutual concern to the University and community.

It is suggested that this area be designated as part of the special improvement district for the perimeter of the campus, where upgrading, on a jointly planned basis, would be implemented in the future. Similar special zoning districts have been established in other cities, and it is urged that such a zone be designated for the Las Vegas campus to express more fully its educational mission for the State of Nevada and the Las Vegas community. This would do much to offset its present perimeter of chaotic signs, electrical poles, hazardous traffic to pedestrians, and a non-descript commercial development which erodes the identification of the Las Vegas campus as a major university of the state.

B. Environmental Impact

The plan for the future development of the University of Nevada, Las Vegas is regarded as an enhancement of the city's environment from a quantitative point. It does, at present, constitute the city's major central, urban space.

A quantitative analysis of the environmental impact of the UNLV campus was not undertaken for the Long Range Development Plan. While it is recognized that automobile traffic, noxious fumes from chemistry and art laboratories, radioactive and other waste disposal from health sciences, physics, and other laboratories, together with water utilization are all items for analysis and study, it was deemed beyond the scope of this preliminary long range development plan. The analysis, evaluation, and writing of an environmental impact statement should, in our opinion, be a supplemental document with separate funding.

8. MANAGEMENT

a) Vehicular and Pedestrian Traffic

The development of the campus should be based on a system of pedestrian walkways and malls -- both major and minor -- leading to open spaces that are planned to relate and unify campus buildings and areas. Automobile circulation and parking should be limited to a major central space as well as at two major peripheral locations off Maryland Parkway and Cottage Grove streets.

The circulation plan proposed for the campus, to be achieved in stages, is based on the priority of a pedestrian campus. Internal roads will be restricted to essential delivery and emergency traffic. This necessarily means that parking facilities for those driving to campus must be conveniently located, with a minimum penetration of the campus lands; that access for those walking from nearby points or using transit facilities must be direct; that non-campus oriented traffic on perimeter roads must be made as unobtrusive as possible; and that circulation must be so integrated with the adjacent road network that the University benefits and the community does not suffer. Of the two principal streets

cutting through the campus, it is believed that both can and should be eliminated.

b) Parking

A major part of the parking required for campus use is planned to be centralized in the proposed Thomas and Mack parking structures built on the present surface parking area, together with additional structures for the performing arts facilities and major surface parking for the proposed Admissions, Conference and Continuing Education Center. The campus will be entered principally from Tropicana and Swenson Streets. Proposed future parking structures, with approximately 6,000 existing surface parking spaces on the Thomas and Mack site, would need to accommodate a total of 15,000 spaces for future parking requirements when the Campus reaches the estimated 35,000 head count student population. Of the remainder, about 2,500 to 5,000 spaces are planned to be provided for in major parking areas adjacent to the Main Entrance and Performing Arts Theatres and Concert Halls (including two parking structures) as well as necessary perimeter parking areas. The plan also indicates limited, necessary parking adjacent to most buildings of the campus.

The goals for UNLV parking include the ability to deliver service consistently and provide safe and convenient parking spaces for faculty, staff, and students. Currently, the UNLV parking department is unable to do so. The current lack of personnel and the deteriorating condition of the parking lots are an on-going testimony to this observation.

Parking and traffic at UNLV currently has two sources of revenue. The major source is considered to be negative -- the collection of monies from the issuance of parking citations. A more positive image and attitude is provided through decal sales, with the assurance that an individual can find a place to park legally in order that a parking citation does not have to be issued.

Special recommendations are:

require that the Parking and Traffic department become financially self-supporting within a specified period of time;

provide University support by authorizing the assessment of a parking fee -- both for decal parking and visitor parking;

require any and all monies collected by Parking now, and eventually from any event that charges for parking, be used exclusively for the improvement of parking at UNLV through the installation of gate controls, improved parking lot surfaces, improved lighting, departmental staffing, lot maintenance, and debt service for future parking structures.

require that each University community member be treated as an equal within the parking system -- there can be no bias or special privilege based on academic or University standing; and

require that each increase in the base level of service provided, e.g., reserved parking stalls, be charged an appropriately higher fee.

c) Monorail System

The monorail systems proposed by the City of Las Vegas and Clark County would provide direct service from the airport to: The Thomas and Mack Center; the University Tram System; the Admissions, Conference, and Continuing Education Center; and the adjacent Guest Quarters Facility for visiting scholars and other visitors to the campus. Station stops, as shown on the master plan drawing, would provide high visibility to UNLV for all users of the system whether or not their prime destination is the campus or Strip hotels.

d) Tram System

As a part of the process of centralizing parking on the Las Vegas campus, it will be necessary to implement a tram service system with appropriate station stops and a waiting period of 10-15 minutes. A

diagrammatic plan has been prepared to convey a possible routing for such a service.

e) Housing

Because of UNLV's rapid growth which has resulted in a 16,000 head count student population in Fall 1989, the Legislature approved \$10 million in bonds to finance the construction of three additional residence halls on campus, bringing the total residential population to approximately 1200 students.

The master plan calls for an additional housing area north of the Swenson-Harmon Drive intersection to be developed as a "Greek Village" ultimately consisting of about 26 fraternities and sororities or as future dormitories or a combination of these based on demand. An additional dining commons is proposed for this complex when ten or more of these housing units are completed. When completed, the village will house about 1100 students. The total combined population of residence hall and Greek housing living on campus will total some 2300 students.

Additional housing for single and married students, faculty, and staff must be found on campus as well as in the adjacent community. At present, this is relatively unplanned. In the future, a comprehensive study for student, faculty, and staff housing needs will have to be prepared.

f) Recreation

The following new facilities are included in the list of capital improvements to enhance recreation:

Special Activities Pavillion

A full program of non-academic student and community activities is anticipated on the campus to be located under a new skeletal shade structure on an expanded plaza, between the Flora Dungan Humanities and the Frank and Estella Beam Hall. This space will be used for outdoor social, recreational, and cultural events such as music productions, art fairs, pops concerts and outdoor festivals. This location will have the advantage of containing these

activities to the north side of this area, while avoiding congestion around the proposed new student union and museum complexes.

Soccer-Baseball Complex Building

This building will serve soccer and baseball teams with changing rooms and other facilities needed by these expanding programs.

Central Plaza and Reflecting Pool

This enhancement to the major mall serving the library and other academic facilities will serve as an information source for the campus with kiosks and maps. It will also provide a shaded area with seating for outdoor lunches served from mobile cars and as a space of relaxation on a busy, pedestrian oriented campus.

UNLV Central Student Plaza and Fountain

This area will be the central space on the campus, providing a focal point for major entrances and space for outdoor events and activities. These may include rallies, craft sales, Greek rush week, military recruiting, and similar events found on most campuses.

Recreational Swimming Pools and Changing Facilities

The UNLV campus does not have adequate recreational swimming facilities. These outdoor pools would serve the two campus housing areas presently under rapid development. They are located adjacent to the dining commons serving each housing group.

g) Safety

Lighting continues to be a major issue on campus. A good standard for lighting is the level used at the Thomas and Mack lot which varies between 1-1/2 to 2 foot candles. This would be sufficient for good illumination and also quite good for camera surveillance. Such a standard is recommended for both parking structures and outside areas.

All new buildings should be conduited and equipped to accept a perimeter control and access system. This system would employ a card access

system, a series of point alarms, and/or a series of secondary locking devices. These systems could all be tied to the Public Safety Building for exception monitoring and alarm response. As part of all building design, a contact should be made with Public Safety personnel and personnel from the end user of the building to assess the level of security needed and design; careful consideration should also be given to the location of emergency telephones. These should be located in elevators and in key areas around the building for access by persons needing an emergency response.

For interior locking devices, many reputable manufacturers produce adequate systems. Perimeter control should be utilized to secure buildings, as opposed to open buildings with inside control by means of locked doors.

h) Cultural and Social Events

The UNLV campus is the major center for cultural and social events for the Las Vegas metropolitan area. The objective to maintain this campus as a community resource is a major goal of the Long-Range Development Plan. High-caliber faculty can be recruited and retained if the community offers desirable living, educational, recreational, cultural, and social amenities. Students are also attracted by and benefit from the possibility of worthwhile off-campus cultural, recreational, commercial and employment activities.

Library Addition

The present UNLV library does not function for the existing collection. It desperately needs space to house increases in holdings as well as the existing collection to serve effectively the faculty, students and the Las Vegas metropolitan community as the major library for the region.

Conference, Continuing Education and Admissions Facility

These functions need to be centralized to allow for adequate parking adjacent to these services and to provide space dedicated to these needs. Continuing education now serves over 17,000 persons from the community and space conflicts continually arise between regularly scheduled classes and continuing education classes. A separate facility is an absolute necessity. For UNLV to achieve recognition among peer universities, it must host academic and research conferences. No such facility exists to serve this function at the

present time. Parking for 850 autos is planned to serve this facility. This building will be highly visible and serve as the entrance leading directly to the campus center and information kiosk.

Fine and Performing Arts Administration and Offices

In addition to serving the obvious function as administrative offices for the new College of Fine Arts, this facility also provides much-needed office space for fine arts faculty.

Museums of Fine Arts and Natural History

Expansion and renovation to the present museum of natural history together with construction of a major museum of fine arts is of paramount importance for campus and community cultural needs. It is expected that these museums will be able to enlist considerable private support monies to be augmented by state funding. Presently, Las Vegas does not have a major museum of fine arts, and the location of this building and Barrick Museum of Natural History on the UNLV campus will provide a central location in the metropolitan area for the best access to these facilities. They are planned to be adjacent to the campus center and near to centralized parking in the Thomas and Mack Center.

Major Performing Arts Theatre

A new 2800 seat performing arts theatre is planned to augment the present Artemus Hamm Concert Hall and Judy Bayley Theatre and provide a larger audience hall for major productions. Adequate parking has been planned with the completion of two parking structures which would be available for evening performances. These facilities would provide staging facilities and contain large enough seating for such events as international and national ballets, operas, Broadway musicals, and a host of other events enjoyed by the entire Las Vegas community.

Campus Sculpture and Art

The outfittings of the campus malls and plazas need not all be utilitarian. There surely is room for objects that lift the spirit and delight the senses. Nothing does this better than murals, relief sculpture, and statuary which can be

combined with water features on the campus. Modest glass cases could be erected for display of paintings on certain building walls and in free-standing cases to provide for changing exhibitions.

The concept of art in public places is gaining in popularity. There is a strong belief that art on university campuses is a particularly appropriate application of this concept. Public art will give the campus a healthy, vibrant sense of place which will contribute to its prestige and identity for both the university community and visitors.

There are three appropriate ways to fund public art:

- 1) private donations,
- 2) NEA matching grants,
- 3) a "percent-for-art" policy. This policy mandates that 1% of the instruction budget of any new construction must be used for public art.

A combination of all three of the above methods would be appropriate. If the cost of a major work that is contemplated for a particular area exceeds the 1% provided for, the allocated money may be considered as "seed money." Matching grants and donations would then be sought to complete the financing.

It is recommended that a President's Public Art Advisory Committee be created to oversee the public art program. The committee would be advisory to the President. The size and composition of the committee should be left to the discretion of the President. Membership should, however, include a good balance of University and community representatives who are either artists themselves or are knowledgeable and active in the area of the arts. Appropriate university representatives would include the Deans of the School of Architecture and Colleges Fine and Performing Arts and Arts and Letters, and the Director of University Museums.

NEW CONSTRUCTION AND RENOVATION

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, LAS VEGAS

NEW CONSTRUCTION AND RENOVATION

PRIORITY	BUILDING/PROJECT	SQ. FT.	BEGINNING YEAR	FUNDING SOURCE
1	Classroom and Faculty Offices - 2 buildings	(5) 140,000	1991	State
2	Chemistry Building - Expansion	(7) 294,000	1991	State
3	Undergrad. Arch., Cons. & Plng, Modulars Ph. 2	(1) 10,000	1991	Private, State
4	Graduate Arch., Constr, and Planning	(3) 45,000	1991	Private, State
5	Houssels House to Research & Service Center	(2) 2,200		
6	Wright Hall Expansion	(7) 197,000	1992	State
7	Conversion of Tonopah Hall to Faculty Offices	(6) 67,200	1992	State
8	Parking Structure #1 - 8,500 Stalls	517,000	1992	Bond
9	Conversion of 3 EPA Bldgs to Science Labs	(1,2) 92,000	1992	State
10	Physics and Mathematics Bldg.	(7) 246,000	1992	
11	Special Activities Pavillion	(1) 16,900	1992	Private, State
12	Library Addition	(7) 151,200	1992	State
13	Central Plaza and Reflecting Pool	63,500	1992	Private, State
14	Telephone Switching System		1992	State
15	Soccer-Baseball Complex Bldg.	(2) 15,000	1992	State
16	Conference, Cont. Ed., Admissions Bldg.	(4) 260,000	1993	Bond
17	Central Receiving Facility	(1) 34,400	1993	State
18	Water Vault - Harmon & Swenson		1993	State
19	Student Housing - Greek and/or Dormitories	102,600	1993	Private, State
20	Student Housing Parking and Landscaping	67,500	1993	State
21	Student Dining Commons	(1) 10,000	1993	State
22	Purchase & Renovation Married Student Housing	(2) 68,400	1993	State
23	Demolition: Technology Bldg.	(1) (10,350)	1993	State
24	Relocation: Electrical Substation		1993	State
25	West Point of Service - Gas		1993	State
26	Relocate Water Well		1993	State

NEW CONSTRUCTION AND RENOVATION

PRIORITY	BUILDING/PROJECT	SQ. FT.	BEGINNING YEAR	FUNDING SOURCE
27	School of Law	(4) 160,000	1994	Private, State
28	Fine and Performing Arts Admin./Offices	(3) 26,400	1994	Private, State
29	Museum of Fine Arts, Labs, C.R.'s & Aud.	(3) 138,600	1994	Private, State
30	Museum of Natural History: Addition, Renovation	33,600	1994	Private, State
31	Renovation to Chem. Lab Building		1994	State
32	Warehousing and Maintenance Shops	(1) 43,500	1994	State
33	Addition Dept. of Public Safety	4,000	1994	State
34	Student Center and Bookstore	150,800	1995	Bond
35	Demolition Old Eng. Bldg	(1) (5,400)	1995	State
36	Harmon Ave. & Gym Road - Entrance Malls & Land.	410,000	1995	State
37	Univ. Central Student Plaza & Fountain & Land.	72,900	1995	State
38	Conversion: Frazier Hall to Grad. College	(1) 14,800	1995	State
39	Conversion: Moyer Union to Professional School	(2) 79,600	1995	Private, State
40	Conversion: Old Dining Commons to Prof. Library	(1) 18,000	1995	Private
41	Campus Guest Quarters	78,000	1995	Private
42	Recreation, Swimming Pools, Changing Rooms (2) for Student Housing	10,000	1995	State
43	Addition: Student Health Services	(1) 5,000	1995	State
44	Power Substation, Distribution Looping		1996	State
45	Communications Security System		1996	State
46	Parking Structure #2 - 8,500 stalls	(5) 517,000	1996	Bond
47	Engineering Addition	(7) 159,000	1996	Private, State
48	Business/Hotel College Addition	(5) 252,000	1996	Private, State
49	Univ. Admini. & Bus. Services Bldg.	(10) 261,800	1997	State
50	Conversion: Business Services to Faculty Mgt.	(1) 3,200	1997	State
51	2800 Seat Performing Arts Theatre	65,000	1998	Private, State

CAMPUS STATISTICAL PROFILE

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, LAS VEGAS

CAMPUS STATISTICAL PROFILE

CAMPUS NAME University of Nevada, Las Vegas
LOCATION Las Vegas

ANNUAL CAMPUS OPERATING BUDGET \$ 55,934,431

CAMPUS POPULATION

	STUDENT HD COUNT	STUDENT FTE	FULL TIME FACULTY	PART TIME FACULTY
1988 (ACTUAL)	<u>14,825</u>	<u>9,623</u>	<u>428</u>	<u>71</u>
1989 (PROJECTED)	<u>15,934</u>	<u>10,537</u>	<u>502</u>	<u>74</u>
1990 (PROJECTED)	<u>16,986</u>	<u>11,432</u>	<u>544</u>	<u>77</u>
1991 (PROJECTED)	<u>18,033</u>	<u>12,262</u>	<u>584</u>	<u>80</u>
1992 (PROJECTED)	<u>19,090</u>	<u>12,981</u>	<u>618</u>	<u>83</u>
1993 (PROJECTED)	<u>20,102</u>	<u>13,667</u>	<u>651</u>	<u>86</u>
1994 (PROJECTED)	<u>21,078</u>	<u>14,333</u>	<u>683</u>	<u>89</u>
1995 (PROJECTED)	<u>22,116</u>	<u>15,039</u>	<u>716</u>	<u>93</u>
1996 (PROJECTED)	<u>23,071</u>	<u>15,688</u>	<u>747</u>	<u>97</u>
1997 (PROJECTED)	<u>24,009</u>	<u>16,326</u>	<u>777</u>	<u>101</u>
1998 (PROJECTED)	<u>25,010</u>	<u>17,007</u>	<u>810</u>	<u>105</u>
1999 (PROJECTED)	<u>25,760</u>	<u>17,517</u>	<u>834</u>	<u>109</u>
2000 (PROJECTED)	<u>26,533</u>	<u>18,043</u>	<u>859</u>	<u>113</u>

1. NUMBER OF CURRENT ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT STAFF 712
 (INCLUDING FACILITIES SUPPORT STAFF)

2. NUMBER OF FACILITIES SUPPORT STAFF 163

WHEN IS YOUR ESTIMATED "PEAK TIME" FOR STUDENT ENROLLMENT?
 SEMESTER Fall/Spring DAY M-F TIME 8:30-12:30

ESTIMATE THE NUMBER OF DAILY NONACADEMIC VISITORS TO CAMPUS
 NUMBER 1,650

WHEN IS YOUR ESTIMATED "PEAK TIME" FOR NONACADEMIC VISITORS?
September through December; February through May

ESTIMATE THE NUMBER OF "PEAK TIME" NONACADEMIC VISITORS
 NUMBER 10,500

ESTIMATE THE NUMBER OF DAILY SERVICE AND DELIVERY VISITORS TO
 CAMPUS NUMBER 22

WHEN IS YOUR "PEAK TIME" FOR SERVICE AND DELIVERY VISITORS?
Monday through Friday 11:00 to 1:00 P.M.

ESTIMATE THE NUMBER OF "PEAK TIME" SERVICE AND DELIVERY VISITORS
 NUMBER 15

10. ESTIMATE THE TOTAL DAILY CAMPUS POPULATION, INCLUDING STUDENTS, FACULTY, STAFF, AND VISITORS
NUMBER 14,300
11. ESTIMATE THE TOTAL "PEAK TIME" CAMPUS POPULATION, INCLUDING STUDENTS, FACULTY, STAFF, AND VISITORS
NUMBER 26,600
12. WHAT IS THE AREA OF THE CAMPUS IN ACRES? 335 ACRES
13. WHAT IS THE AREA OF THE UNDEVELOPED CAMPUS? 100 ACRES
14. IS THE CURRENT CAMPUS AREA ADEQUATE? YES NO
15. IS ADDITIONAL CAMPUS AREA ACQUISITION NEEDED? YES NO
16. HOW MUCH ADDITIONAL AREA IS CONTEMPLATED? 10 - 15 ACRES
17. WHAT IS THE ESTIMATED PURCHASE COST? \$ -0- (donated)
18. WHAT IS THE TOTAL GROSS AREA OF CAMPUS BUILDINGS? 1.7 million SQ. FT.
19. HOW MANY BUILDINGS ARE ON YOUR CAMPUS? NUMBER 37
20. HOW MANY BUILDINGS ARE PERMANENT? NUMBER 35
21. HOW MANY BUILDINGS ARE TEMPORARY? NUMBER 2
22. WHAT IS THE ASSIGNABLE SPACE ON CAMPUS 1.1 Million SQ. FT.
23. WHAT IS THE RATIO OF HARDSCAPE TO SOFTSCAPE?
HARDSCAPE 8,494,200 SQ. FT. SOFTSCAPE 5,662,800 SQ. FT.
24. WHAT IS THE NUMBER OF SURFACE LOT PARKING SPACES?
NUMBER 9,979
25. WHAT IS THE NUMBER OF STRUCTURE PARKING SPACES?
NUMBER 0
26. WHAT IS THE NUMBER OF VEHICLE TRIPS TO CAMPUS PER DAY?
NUMBER 13,500
27. WHAT IS THE NUMBER OF VEHICLES ON CAMPUS PER DAY?
NUMBER Day: 6500 Evening: 5500
28. WHAT IS THE "PEAK TIME" FOR VEHICLES ON CAMPUS?
MONTH Sept. DAY MTW TIME 9-12 P.M.
Dec.
29. WHAT IS THE ESTIMATED "PEAK" NUMBER OF VEHICLES ON CAMPUS?
NUMBER 21,000
30. ARE PARKING REGISTRATION AND FEES REQUIRED? YES NO (fees)
(registration)

31. IS CAMPUS HEATING PROVIDED THROUGH A CENTRAL HEATING PLANT OR IN INDIVIDUAL BUILDINGS? Individual Buildings
32. IS CAMPUS COOLING PROVIDED THROUGH A CENTRAL COOLING PLANT OR IN INDIVIDUAL BUILDINGS? Individual Buildings
33. DOES THE CAMPUS HAVE ON-SITE ELECTRICAL SUBSTATIONS? YES X NO
34. WHAT VOLTAGE DOES THE SUBSTATION PROVIDE? 4160 Volts
35. ARE ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION LINES OVERHEAD OR UNDERGROUND? Underground
36. IS EMERGENCY ELECTRICAL SERVICE PROVIDED? YES X NO
37. DOES THE CAMPUS OWN ITS WATER SOURCE? YES X NO (wells for irrigation)
38. DOES THE CAMPUS PURCHASE WATER? YES X NO
39. DOES CURRENT PLUMBING MEET CODE? YES X NO
40. WHAT AGENCY OWNS THE SANITARY SEWER LINES THAT CONNECT TO THE CAMPUS? Clark County Sanitation District
41. DOES THE INSTITUTION HAVE A FINANCIAL OBLIGATION FOR SANITARY SEWER CONNECTION? YES X NO
42. IS THE STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEM UNDERGROUND OR A SURFACE DRAINAGE SYSTEM? Both
43. WHAT AGENCY OWNS THE STORM DRAINAGE LINES THAT CONNECT TO THE CAMPUS? Clark County Public Works
44. DOES THE INSTITUTION HAVE A FINANCIAL OBLIGATION FOR STORM DRAINAGE CONNECTION? YES NO X
45. DOES THE CAMPUS HAVE A COMPUTER AUTOMATED CAMPUS-WIDE UTILITIES MONITORING SYSTEM? YES X NO
46. HOW MANY TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS ARE PROVIDED? NUMBER 1700 Lines
47. WHAT IS THE ANNUAL COMMUNICATION SYSTEM CHARGE? \$ 100,000
48. WHAT IS THE ANNUAL CAMPUS OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE BUDGET? \$ 7,250,000
49. IS NEW CONSTRUCTION OR REMODELING DONE BY CAMPUS STAFF? YES X NO
50. WHAT IS THE ANNUAL COST OF "IN-HOUSE" NEW CONSTRUCTION AND/OR REMODELING? \$ 100,000

ATTACHMENTS

Long Range Development Plan Report

Along the present north-south mall one finds the following groups of academic buildings:

<u>Plan Key No.</u>		<u>Stories</u>	<u>Estimated Gross Square Feet</u>
1	Business, and Economics; Hotel Administration - Frank and Estella Beam Hall	5	246,400
2	Arts and Letters - Flora Dungan Humanities	7	192,500
35	John S. Wright Hall and Auditorium	3	63,200
3,4,5,6	Fine and Performing Arts -- Alta Hamm Fine Arts	2	61,600
	Archie C. Grant Hall	2	29,600
	Judy Bayley Theatre	1	26,000
	Artemus W. Hamm Concert Hall	1	34,400
41	Maude Frazier Hall	1	14,800
7	Education - William D. Carlson Education	3	109,200
	Holbert H. Hendrix Auditorium	1	2,800
8	Mall Terminal Building - Donald C. Moyer Student Union	2	89,600

Along the east-west mall are located:

9	Math and Science - Thomas T. Beam Engineering	3	146,400
10	Chemistry	2	47,200
11	Juanita Greer White Life Sciences	3	144,000
12	Mall Terminal Buildings - Paul C. McDermott Physical Education Center	1	146,550

Buildings on Harmon Avenue are:

13	Physical Plant	1	12,000
14	Herman W. Westfall Business Services	1	20,000
15	Department of Public Safety	1	3,200
16,17,18,19	Environmental Protection Agency	1,2	92,000
20	Technology	1	10,350
21	Lilly Fong Geoscience	2	27,200
22	Old Engineering Building	1	5,400

Buildings on Brussels Road are:

85	Architecture Annex	1	1,680
83	Architecture Studies (Nevada Institute of Design, Housing and Planning Conversion)	2	2,200

Buildings on Gym Drive are:

23,24,25,26	University Residence Halls	3	115,200
27	Warner Residential Life Offices	1	1,600
28	Howard Student Health Services	1	4,000

Central buildings are:

29,30	James R. Dickinson Library	3,4	209,200
31	Museum of Natural History	1	33,600
32	Tonopah Residence Hall	6	67,200

Flamingo Access Road

33	William D. Taylor Hall	1	3,600
34	Fish Research Facility	1	3,000

Proposed Master Plan Land Use

The proposed master plan maintains the existing logical grouping of buildings according to associated academic disciplines while providing buildings for new disciplines and additions to several established academic areas. These estimates are outlined below for future planning purposes only. (See Plan 2.)

North-South Mall - Additions

36	Seven story Library Building	7	151,200
37	2800 seat Performing Arts Theatre with 400 parking spaces	1,2	65,000
38	Special Activities Pavillion	1	16,900
39	Central Plaza and Reflecting Pool of		63,500
40	Alumni Center	1	13,200
42	New seven story Arts and Letters Building	7	197,400

North-South Mall - Conversions

41	Frazier Hall to the Graduate College	1	14,800
8	Donald C. Moyer Student Union to a new professional school	2	79,600
8	Dining Commons to a professional school library	1	10,000

North-South Mall - Demolitions

None.

East-West Mall - Additions

44	New seven story addition to Thomas T. Beam Engineering opposite the present college building	7	159,600
45	New three story administrative and faculty office building for the Fine and Performing Arts between Thomas T. Beam Engineering and Artemus Hamm	3	26,400
46(a)	New seven story physical science building adjacent to the Chemistry building	7	294,000
46(b)	New seven story physics building	7	246,000
48	New five story Health Sciences building between White Life Science and McDermott Physical Education Center.	5	202,000
49,50	Two new five story parking structures with 1900 spaces.	5	1,034,000
97	University System Computer Operations Building	3	19,000

HARMON AVENUE ENTRANCE AND MALL

Proposed - Major Entrance to the University and the following Additions: on the existing Harmon Avenue:

51,52,53	New four story Conference, Continuing Education and Admissions Center. Parking for 850 autos.	4	260,000
54	New single story addition to the Department of Public Safety Building	1	4,000
55	New three story campus guest quarters managed by the Hotel College on the south side of Harmon adjacent to the Conference Center. Parking for 150 autos.	3	78,000
56,57,58,59	New warehousing and shops for Operations and Maintenance with conversions	1	43,500

Harmon Avenue - Conversions. Present EPA buildings to science labs

60	<i>Harmon Avenue - <u>Conversions</u>. Business Services to Facilities Management and Planning</i>		
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Long Range Development Plan Report

61 Harmon Avenue - Demolitions. (Old) Engineering

Swenson Street - Additions:

62	New Greek Housing Complex and Dining Commons with parking for 225 autos	4	102,600
99	Student Recreational Swimming Pools (2) (not numbered on plan)	1	10,000

Flamingo Access Road - Additions:

63,64,65	New Research Center	5	400,000
66	Central Receiving Facility	1	34,400
98	Soccer-Baseball Complex (not numbered on plan)		

NORTHWEST CORNER OF TROPICANA AND SWENSON STREETS

47	New seven story EPA building	7	246,400
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Campus Center

The Campus Center is located around a major fountain and plaza at the junction of Harmon Mall (street) and Gym Mall (street) and will occupy present parking lots H, I, and J.

New Additions include:

67,68	Student Center and Book Store	1,3	50,800
69	University Administration and Business Services	2,10	261,800
70	Museum of Fine Arts	2	138,600
71	Museum of Natural History	1	33,600
72	Business/Hotel Addition	5	252,000
73	<i>Demolition:</i> Technology building.		
74	<i>Relocation:</i> Electrical substation.		

75 **Thomas Mack Center Area**

New Additions include:

76,77,78	Three major five story Parking Structures for 6,000 autos	5	753,600
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SOUTH MALL EXTENSION

The proposed South Mall Extension is located from parkings lots E, F, G and M with the new mall extending from the present University Road to Tropicana Avenue.

New Additions include:

79	School of Law	4	160,000
80,81	2 Classroom Buildings	5	140,000
82	New Health Professions Complex consisting of five buildings	7	666,400

Conversions:

83	Houssels House to the Nevada Institute of Design Housing and Planning		2200
84	Tonopah Residence Hall to faculty offices	6	67,200

Removals or Re-use:

85	Architecture Annex Modulars when final phase of the School of Architecture is completed. 24 modules @ 920 sq. ft.	1	22,176
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Gym Road:

Additions:

86,87,88,89	4 multi-story dormitories	6	192,000
90	Central dining facility	1	9,200
91	Single story addition to the Student Health Services Building with staff and vehicular parking	1	5,000

Long Range Development Plan Report

Cottage Grove:

92	Married Housing	2	68,400
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Corner of Maryland Parkway and Tropicana

93	Land Exchange and Demolition, Service Station and Snack Bar	1	80,000
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Flamingo Road

96	Desert Research Institute		_____
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Maryland Parkway and Cottage Grove

43.	New School of Architecture, Construction, Design, and Planning Building	2,4	110,000
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Recommendations for land swaps and purchases insert (married housing, purchase Univ. Park Apts., swap of Trop. Maryland Ctr.)

Attitudes are important. These are shaped by physical environment as well as by the intellectual stimulation of the professor in the classroom. Development of desirable attitudes and feelings is an essential part of the maturation of students, the building of esprit de corps, of faculty and staff, and the acceptance and support of the University by those whose contacts with it are primarily casual. Virtually every detail of every plan, whether it concerns a grand scheme for the whole campus or a minor alteration of an existing structure, must be considered in light of its effect upon some person or group on the campus. Unless this is done, the University will in some measure fail to serve the community at large or its constituent on campus as it could have.

Master Plan

The physical planning goals which the ~~the~~ Committee assumed as guiding principles were approved informally as general directions by the Master Plan Committee Chairs in December, 1988. ~~They can be summarized briefly as follows:~~

STW

Basic objectives to guide the development of the Long-Range Development Plan are:

1. To develop a plan that can be used as a guiding document for a growing University, providing a firm basis for decision but adaptable in a changing and dynamic society.
2. To allow orderly growth to a maximum enrollment on the Las Vegas campus of approximately 35,000 full-time students.
- 3 To use the present land that comprises the campus intensively, with additional land being acquired, if it is needed, for expansion that cannot now be foreseen.
- 2 To provide a major entrance to the university.
- 3 To provide a pedestrian oriented campus without vehicular cross traffic.
6. To create compatible, coordinated grouping of academic facilities and buildings.
7. To improve the visual image quality of the campus and the university district.
8. To provide a means for budgeting landscaping as an integral component of all building budgets.
9. To provide a means for budgeting the purchase of works of art for the campus.
10. To maintain the Las Vegas Campus as a community resource and especially as the major cultural center for the metropolitan area.

Source: Long Range Development Plan Report

> Certain other planning principles follow from these broad objectives and from the academic plan:

- Instructional Departments and Colleges should be planned so as to be recognizable entities within the University, but so that classroom and auditorium spaces can be shared by other disciplines and centrally assigned.

- Non-academic and academic-related spaces should be planned so that their location is clear and well organized: non-academic spaces should not be isolated from academic areas, other campus functions, and public access.

- The development of the Campus should be based on a system of pedestrian walkways and malls-- both major and minor -- leading to open spaces that are planned to relate and unify campus buildings and areas./ Automobile circulation and parking should be limited to a major central space as well as at two major peripheral locations off Maryland Parkway and Cottage Grove streets.

- Student housing on campus should be planned to relate to academic areas, be within easy walking distance of the central campus core, relate to social, and dining areas as well as recreational facilities.

- Family housing on University land should be within easy walking distance of the campus and close to such community facilities as schools and commercial areas.

- Campus Architecture should be appropriate to the particular site location, climate, and academic function.

- Landscaping should be planned so as to give definition and character to open spaces and make them useful for both recreational and study purposes, to relate open spaces to buildings and to preserve and enhance existing vistas.

The University District

Because the development of the Las Vegas Campus will increasingly influence the future development of the surrounding community, greater effort must be given to coordinate and to effect such community development plans with respect to consideration of designating a special university community district which, in turn, would develop guidelines and regulations with respect to: traffic and transportation, landscaping, street furnishings, signs, electric poles, housing, commercial, and recreational uses. Designation of a special improvement district or zone would

provide legal means to accomplish the improvement which will reflect the special pride the city, county and state have for one of its major institutions of higher education and the special community service it provides as a major cultural and continuing education center for Southern Nevada and the Las Vegas metropolitan area.

IV. THE CAMPUS LONG-RANGE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Plan Concept

The development plan that is proposed for the Las Vegas Campus is organized around a series of major and minor open space malls. The land is so used that buildings are arranged in groups linked to one another with walkways, and developed around courts, plazas, and smaller open areas. The plan is in no sense a formal, rigid pattern, but rather an extension of orderly, organic growth from the present two mall configuration to an integrated, cohesive, fairly dense use of the land, with building heights increased to an average of five stories. Existing elements of the Campus that have continuing historical or functional validity -- such as the original Frazier Hall and Houssels House -- are preserved and made important parts of the plan. Existing buildings that have continuing useful life are incorporated in the plan (sometimes with changed function) and integrated with the proposed groupings. Individual buildings are not conceived of as separated entities on their own plots, but as related to and integrated with their neighbors according to academic disciplines such as Fine Arts, Sciences, Arts and Letters, Professional Schools, Health Science Professions, Special Events, Sports and Recreation, Housing, Library and Museum Complex, Student Center, Administration Services, and Research. The plan suggests elimination of the automobile from the heart of the campus and concentrates parking in the peripheral areas comprised of the proposed Thomas and Mack Center parking structures, Convention and Continuing Education Center surface parking and

Performing Arts surface and parking structures. Automobiles are then unobtrusive to pedestrian movement and the environment for study and learning is enhanced. Thus, the open areas, the inner-campus roads, and all of the connecting malls, walks, paths, and courts, including fire lanes are primarily for pedestrian use and service functions. A major entrance to the campus is long overdue and should be developed as soon as possible before additional development precludes this possibility.

Land Use

Land use allocation in the Long-Range Development Plan begins by identifying the major open spaces which are available. There are two principal open mall areas: one runs north and south, the other east and west connecting at the northeast corner of the campus. The land available for buildings, other than this open-space reserved for the two malls, is extremely limited.

The total foreseeable building space requirements (excluding the athletic program and parking facilities) using 90 buildings for 35,000 FTE students is in the neighborhood of 8 1/2 million square feet.

The land considered available for buildings is that included in the existing campus area, the perimeter of Swenson and certain land on the Campus for which the University is now negotiating acquisition. This plan also includes certain adjustments and proposed new buildings as well as recommendations for other parcels of land available for purchase adjacent to the campus. After space for athletic facilities, parking, and major open areas has been deducted, this land potential also amounts to nearly a million square feet.

The Committee has recommended new buildings to be multi-story to establish an average height of five stories for the entire campus. Individual building heights, of

course, allow for variations within the campus. For study purposes, the plan has been divided into "control areas," roughly corresponding to ultimate major building groupings, and within these areas many structures are conceived as higher than five stories, with less dense land coverage, and some will be lower and less compact. It is intended that visual focal points be developed, and at the same time certain vistas preserved.

Existing and Proposed Functional Arrangements

Buildings on the Las Vegas Campus are grouped in close proximity to related academic disciplines. Such groupings are: Arts and Letters, Education, Fine and Performing Arts, Mathematics, Science and Engineering. It is recommended that this logical configuration be expanded upon without being disturbed by the capricious placement of future buildings or additions wholly unrelated to disciplines with which there is little affinity. (See Plan 1.)

Corner of Maryland Parkway and Tropicana

93	Land Exchange and Demolition, Service Station and Snack Bar	1	80,000
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Flamingo Road

96	Desert Research Institute		_____
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Maryland Parkway and Cottage Grove

43.	New School of Architecture, Construction, Design, and Planning Building	2,4	110,000
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Recommendations for land swaps and purchases insert (married housing, purchase Univ. Park Apts., swap of Trop. Maryland Ctr.)

Main Entrance to the University (51, 52, 53)

The Las Vegas Campus has no major, formal entrance to the campus. Existing attempts to establish such an entrance off Maryland Parkway do little more than provide access to parking lots. Therefore, it is proposed that a major entrance be established for the Campus in order to clearly establish its image as a major western university and to provide direct public access to appropriate functions such as: admissions, a major conference center, continuing education and information kiosks.

The best location for a major entrance is on the west side of the campus along Harmon Avenue. This is the only location with sufficient street exposure and length to create a significant entrance and image from traffic on Swenson. If planted with palms, shrubbery and grass, it can become an impressive and attractive entrance for the Campus. The entrance would lead directly to the campus center and information kiosk through an entrance gateway incorporated into the major building containing the Conference and Continuing Education Center and Admissions offices for the University.

Illustration 4: TRAM SYSTEM PLAN

