
IV. SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The following discussion evaluates the current environmental setting at the Project Site specifically in comparison to the environmental conditions present at the time of the 2003 EIR. The discussion reveals that there have been no significant changes to the environmental setting in the approximately 2.5 years since the publication of the EIR in September of 2003. No substantial changes in land uses, traffic patterns, or other environmental conditions have occurred within Exposition Park in the years since the publication of the EIR or are expected to occur within the reasonable timeline of project buildout. Therefore, the circumstances under which the Coliseum District Specific Plan (CDSP) Overlay would be carried out would not differ substantially from the circumstances evaluated in the 2003 EIR.

PROJECT BOUNDARIES

The Project Site for the 2003 EIR consisted of the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum, located at 3911 South Figueroa Street in the South Los Angeles Community Plan area of the City of Los Angeles. The CDSP Overlay also includes five signage zones in addition to the Coliseum itself (See Figure III-15). The signage zones include areas outside the immediate Coliseum vicinity but within the boundaries of Exposition Park (with the exception of the freeway signage zone, which is located just east of Exposition Park adjacent to the 110 Freeway). The location of the Project Site is shown in Project Description Figure III-1, Regional Location Map and Figure III-2, Coliseum District Specific Plan Boundaries. As at the time of the 2003 EIR certification, the State of California, Sixth District Agricultural Association is the current owner of the Coliseum Site. The State leases the land on which the Coliseum is located to the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum Commission (Coliseum Commission). The remainder of the land in Exposition Park is owned either by the State, the Coliseum Commission, or the City of Los Angeles. Since the sites of the Coliseum and the signage program zones are located within Exposition Park, the character of the existing land uses both within the Coliseum boundaries and within Exposition Park boundaries are evaluated below. To document the existing baseline conditions of the expanded project boundaries within Exposition Park that may be altered by the proposed signage plan, representative photographs taken throughout Exposition Park are provided in Figures IV-2 through IV-12. A photo location key is provided in Figure IV-1 to illustrate the vantage points and direction of the views illustrated in representative photographs.

Exposition Park

Exposition Park is an approximately 160-acre reservation of public land established in 1908. Exposition Park is bounded by Exposition Boulevard on the north, Figueroa Street on the east, Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard on the south, and Vermont Avenue on the west. Park streets accessing the internal portions of Exposition Park include State Drive, North Coliseum Drive, and South Coliseum Drive. Menlo Avenue, which parallels the western edge of the park (Vermont Avenue) between Exposition and Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevards, bisects Exposition Park from north to south. The boundaries of Exposition Park have not changed since 2003.

Figure IV-1

Figure IV-2

Figure IV-3

Figure IV-4

Figure IV-5

Figure IV-6

Figure IV-7

Figure IV-8

Figure IV-9

Figure IV-10

Figure IV-11

Figure IV-12

While also a landscaped setting for community public recreation, Exposition Park is primarily a site for cultural, entertainment, and sporting facilities which draw visitors from much greater distances. Of the approximately 160 acres which comprise Exposition Park, 104 acres are developed with buildings and other structures, roadways and other accessways, and parking lots. Major public facilities within Exposition Park include the Coliseum, the California Museum of Science and Industry (CMSI), the Rose Garden, the County Museum of Natural History, the Los Angeles Memorial Sports Arena, the Exposition Park Intergenerational Community Center (EPICC) and Los Angeles Swim Stadium, the California African American Museum, the Aerospace Museum, the IMAX Theater, and the Los Angeles Unified School District's (LAUSD) Armory School.

All land within Exposition Park is owned either by the State of California, the City of Los Angeles, or the Coliseum Commission.¹ State-owned properties comprise the majority of Exposition Park and are characterized as follows:

- All State-owned land within Exposition Park not leased to other operating agencies is administered by the California Museum of Science and Industry (CMSI).
- The properties containing the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum and the Los Angeles Memorial Sports Arena are leased by the Coliseum Commission from the State (CMSI).
- A portion of Exposition Park containing the eastern part of the County Museum of Natural History is leased by the State to the County of Los Angeles and is managed by the Museum.

The City-owned properties within Exposition Park are characterized as follows:

- Portions of Exposition Park containing the Los Angeles Swim Stadium and the Rose Garden are owned by the City of Los Angeles and are administered by the City's Department of Recreation and Parks.
- The City owns two discontinuous parcels along Exposition Park's eastern boundary (Figueroa Street) in the southwestern and north-central portions of Exposition Park.
- All City-owned land within Exposition Park not leased to other operating agencies is administered by the City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks.
- A portion of Exposition Park containing the western part of the County Museum of Natural History is leased by the City to the County of Los Angeles and is managed by the Museum.

¹ *The Coliseum Commission owns the previously privately-owned parcels along the west side of Menlo Avenue which it has purchased for surface parking use. At some future time, it is likely that the Coliseum Commission will offer these parcels for sale to the State (CMSI), thereby consolidating ownership of Exposition Park.*

- Portions of Exposition Park containing the IMAX Theater and the eastern part of the African American Museum are leased by the City to the State of California and are administered by the CMSI.
- The Science Museum School and Science Education Resource Center occupies a five-acre property in the northeast corner of Exposition Park and includes the historic Armory Building. The Armory site, which was being redeveloped as a joint venture between the Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD) and the California Science Center at the time of the 2003 EIR, is now fully functional as the new K-5 Science Center School.²

Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum Site and Operations

The Coliseum Site is an oval-shaped 27.40-acre portion of the much larger 160-acre parcel which encompasses the State-owned portions of Exposition Park. The site is located in the southwest corner of Exposition Park, and is generally bounded by North Coliseum Drive on the north, South Coliseum Drive on the east, the Los Angeles Swim Stadium and EPICC complex and surface parking lots on the south, and Menlo Avenue on the west. The Coliseum site is currently developed with the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum and numerous ancillary structures, including, but not limited to, permanent concession stands, restrooms, ticket booths, maintenance and equipment storage facilities, and a gift shop. The Coliseum Site boundary is within an approximately 10-foot high combination chain-link and steel-bar perimeter fence which surrounds the entire stadium, with the exception of the southwestern and eastern edges of the property where the boundary extends outward to include related Coliseum access areas. The site is generally flat, with the exception of the depressed playing field within the Coliseum structure.

The majority of the Coliseum site is occupied by the Coliseum structure itself. The Coliseum is situated in the central portion of the site with an east-west orientation. The focal point of this open-air facility is a 4.5-acre grass playing field designed for football, soccer, and/or field hockey. Since its completion in 1923, numerous renovations and expansions have taken place which have both increased and alternately reduced the original spectator capacity of the stadium from 76,000 in 1923 to 105,000 in 1931 to the current (in 2003 and today) level of 92,500. In addition, subsequent to the 1994 Northridge earthquake, the Coliseum underwent a major seismic upgrade and retrofit process.

There have been no significant upgrades, expansions, or reductions to the size or design of the Coliseum since the certification of the 2003 EIR. The width of the Coliseum structure measures 1,038 feet from east to west and 738 feet from north to south, with a constant height of 106 feet from the field level to the rim of the stadium. The exterior walls of the Coliseum stand 74 feet above the surface level of the site. The Coliseum is constructed primarily of cast concrete and concrete block material resting on an earthen berm and consists of a solid bank of seating circling the playing field. General access to the interior of

² *Los Angeles Unified School District Office of Communications, News Release #04/05-032 REV, website: http://notebook.lausd.net/pls/ptl/docs/PAGE/CA_LAUSD/FLDR_LAUSD_NEWS/FLDR_PRESS_RELEASES/SCIENCECENTERSCHOOL.PDF, 4-20-06.*

the stadium is provided from two levels: the yard (ground) level and the concourse level, located approximately 34 vertical feet above the yard level. The concourse level is accessible from the yard level via three escalators and numerous stairways around the exterior of the Coliseum. The uniform bowl of the stadium is broken at its eastern end by the “Peristyle,” a series of 15 arches which extends at the yard level between the edges of the two banks of spectator seating. Bench-type seating is provided between the arches and the playing field in this end of the Coliseum, as well as in the two sections adjacent to each side of the Peristyle; all other seating in the stadium is individual theatre-style.

A three-leveled, 354-seat press facility, built in 1948, is located on the south rim of the Coliseum and is serviced via both a private elevator to the yard level on the southern exterior of the stadium and an aisle and stairway from the interior seating areas on the south side of the playing field. The press box has been renovated as a result of structural improvements made after the 1994 Northridge earthquake. Vehicular access to the playing field is provided through a private underground ramp and tunnel from Menlo Avenue near the southwest end of the Coliseum. Dressing and locker room facilities for Coliseum tenants are accessed from this ramp and are located underground. The Olympic torch, perched above the central and largest arch in the Peristyle, was erected in 1931 and is the highest point along the rim of the Coliseum, reaching a height of 150 feet above the ground surface of the site. A matrix scoreboard, videoboard, and matrix clock-board are located in the Peristyle end of the Coliseum, with an auxiliary scoreboard located above the entrance to the tunnel ramp at the opposite end of the field. Field lighting is currently provided from a total of eight pole towers along both the north and south rims of the Coliseum.

The yard (ground) level of the Coliseum consists of a surface-level asphalt concourse surrounding the stadium. Situated at various intervals along this concourse are a total of 11 permanent concessions buildings (not including portable stands), four restroom facilities, a 200-square-foot Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) sub-station (located at the west end of the stadium), and a 1,700-square-foot concession storage building (also located at the west end of the stadium). The concourse level of the Coliseum consists of a continuous concrete walkway extending around the entire stadium with the exception of the Peristyle end. This walkway is enclosed on three sides and contains restroom facilities and concession counters. A series of 28 tunnels around the stadium connects the yard level concourse surrounding the Coliseum with the interior seating bowl. The Coliseum Commission offices are located in two three-story facilities expanded in 1948, totaling 3,000 square feet, located at each end of the Peristyle. The Peristyle arches contain numerous commemorative plaques acknowledging persons and/or events associated with the history of the Coliseum. Table IV-1, Existing Development on the Coliseum Site, presents the square footage of all of the existing structures on the Coliseum Site.

Vegetation within the Project Site consists primarily of various forms of landscaped elements along the exposed portions of the Coliseum berm. No State or Federally protected plant species are known to exist on the immediate Coliseum Site.

Throughout its history, the Coliseum has, in its role as a publicly owned and managed multi-purpose stadium, hosted numerous sporting, community, and entertainment events. Major tenants of the Coliseum have included the University of Southern California (USC) Trojans football team (1923-Present), the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) Bruins football team (1943-1981), the Los Angeles

Rams professional football team (1950-1980), Los Angeles Chargers professional football team (1960), Los Angeles Express professional football team (1984-1986), the Los Angeles Dodgers professional baseball team (1958-1961), and the Los Angeles Raiders professional football team (1982-1994). In addition, the Coliseum has hosted numerous concerts, political rallies, soccer matches, track and field meets, and countless other sporting and community-oriented events, including the National Football League's (NFL) Super Bowl I (1967) and Super Bowl VII (1973), and, by virtue of the Los Angeles Dodgers' occupancy of the Coliseum at the time, three games of the 1959 World Series. The Coliseum has also been the central sporting and assembly facility for both the 1932 and 1984 Summer Olympic Games.

**Table IV-1
Existing Development on the Coliseum Site**

Structure/Use	Approximate Size	Location
Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum ^a	92,500-sea stadium.	Central majority of site
Coliseum Commission Offices	3,000 square feet	North and south ends of Peristyle at yard level
LAPD Sub-Station	200 square feet	West end of Coliseum at yard and concourse levels
Press Box	18,400 square feet	South rim of Coliseum at mid-field
Restrooms	14 men's; 12 women's	Along entire concourse level
Concession Counters/Storage	11,000 square feet	Along entire concourse level; at west end of Coliseum
Collegiate Home Locker Room	5,000 square feet	Underneath southwest end of Coliseum
Collegiate Visiting Locker Room	5,120 square feet	Underneath southwest end of Coliseum
Other Dressing Room Areas (raining, officials' locker, layer interview, x-ray, etc.)	1,000 square feet	Underneath southwest end of Coliseum
Ticket Booths	Four main buildings, 40 windows; five small buildings, eight additional windows	Scattered outside perimeter fence at yard level
Gift Shop	1,500 square feet	Outside perimeter fence at southeast end of Coliseum
Concession Buildings	18,700 square feet	Along yard level surrounding Coliseum
Restroom Buildings	Four buildings containing men's and women's facilities	Along yard level surrounding Coliseum
Concession Storage Shed/Office	1,700 square feet	West end of Coliseum at yard level
Equipment Shed	6,000 square feet	Outside perimeter fence at southwest end of Coliseum
^a All uses listed under this heading are considered part of the structure of the Coliseum itself. Other facilities in this table are separate buildings on the Coliseum Site.		

SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING BY ISSUE AREA

Aesthetics

Neither the Coliseum structure nor any of the other primary structures in Exposition Park have undergone extensive remodeling, expansions, or demolitions since the certification of the 2003 EIR. Therefore, the aesthetic setting is approximately the same today as it was in 2003.

Visual Impacts

The exterior of the stadium presents an architectural style reminiscent of classical stadium architecture. Arched entranceways and window-like openings that suggest an arcade effect lend the flavor of the original Roman Colosseum without attempting to duplicate the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian qualities of the Roman facade.

Landscaping on the site includes decorative trees and shrubs along the base of the berm including eucalyptus, deodar, yucca, agave, and palm trees along with several specimen tree species planted throughout Exposition Park. Most of the areas within Exposition Park that are adjacent to the Coliseum site, including the outer portions of the site beyond the perimeter fence, are landscaped with grass.

In general, the aesthetic value of the project area relates primarily to its urban character rather than to any dominant natural feature. Low-level views from the Project Site (outside the Coliseum) consist largely of the surrounding areas of Exposition Park, as well as the commercial and retail uses surrounding Exposition Park to the south and west. Viewsheds of the site are, in general, intensely urban, which tends to make their boundaries irregular. The site is visually prominent from non-adjacent vantage points on the west and south, although not from the north and east due to both the relatively low profile of the existing Coliseum and the trees and other landscaping scattered about the site and the adjacent portions of Exposition Park.

Light and Glare

Ambient lighting in the vicinity of the Coliseum consists of relatively low to high levels of lighting. The streets surrounding Exposition Park and the Coliseum, including Figueroa Street, Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard, Vermont Avenue, and Exposition Boulevard include streetlights for their entire length. The uses in Exposition Park all maintain mid-level lighting at night, and surface parking lots in Exposition Park are relatively brightly lit. Surrounding commercial uses along Figueroa Street and Vermont Avenue maintain high-level lighting, while residential areas along Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard maintain a relatively low level of nighttime lighting.

The existing permanent lighting at the Coliseum consists of small and moderate scale area lighting at the entrances and on the surrounding plaza as well as floodlights on the field for various events. Field lighting is currently provided from a series of eight floodlight towers located along and extending above the rims of the stadium. There are 360 existing floodlights on the Coliseum. The average height of floodlights above the north rim of the Coliseum is 16 feet, resulting in a cut-off angle to the opposite (south) rim of approximately one degree below horizontal. The average height of the floodlights above the south rim wall

(and press box) is 29 feet, yielding a cut-off angle to the opposite rim of approximately two degrees below horizontal.

Air Quality

As no significant changes have occurred in the structure or function of the Coliseum and surrounding uses since 2003, it may be assumed that traffic conditions and other factors influencing air quality have also not been significantly altered. The air quality setting, then, would remain substantially the same in 2006 as it was in 2003.

The project area is located within the South Coast Air Basin (SCAB), a 6,600-square mile basin encompassing all of Orange County, most of Los Angeles and Riverside Counties, and the western portion of San Bernardino County. Ambient pollution concentrations recorded in Los Angeles County are among the highest in the four counties comprising the SCAB. Winter air quality problems are due to early and late evening emissions of carbon monoxide and nitrogen dioxide. Summer air quality problems result from the formation of photochemical smog, as hydrocarbons and nitrogen dioxide react under strong sunlight.

Air quality concerns in the South Coast Basin typically focus on changes in concentration levels of the following pollutants: carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, particulates (PM₁₀), and reactive organic gases. A key characteristic of the Coliseum is that it generates a substantial number of vehicle trips and congestion for short periods prior and following events. Potential changes in carbon monoxide levels are one of the best relative indicators of potential air quality impacts because carbon monoxide is the pollutant that is most sensitive to mobile sources such as vehicular traffic.

Cultural and Historic Resources

As mentioned above, the Coliseum structure has not undergone any major renovations or structural work since repairs were completed following the 1994 Northridge earthquake. The cultural and historic setting described in the 2003 EIR, then, is still relevant today.

Completed in 1923, the Coliseum had wood seats on three tiers of risers, the first being within the excavated bowl and the other two above grade on wood structural supports. Almost immediately after completion, an additional level of wood seats was added. In 1931 the Coliseum was greatly altered by adding another tier of seats with all the seating above the bowl not supported by concrete construction. There were now 25 rows of additional seating totaling 79 rows. The last four rows were cantilevered above the support structure and a series of concrete brackets pilasters and panels supported them giving the Coliseum its unique form that is familiar today.

The Coliseum is designated as a National Historic Landmark, a State Historical Landmark, and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places in Washington, D.C. The Coliseum is significant as the site of numerous historical sporting events, and for its “association with important personages.” The Coliseum has been the site for many events including two Olympic Games, held in 1932 and 1984, two Super Bowls, Major League Baseball games including the 1959 World Series, numerous track meets, collegiate

and professional football, political rallies, rock concerts and political gatherings. All of three of the above designations were undertaken in 1984 for the fiftieth anniversary of the Historic American Building Survey (HABS) and for the Olympic Games to be held in 1984, for the second time at the Coliseum.

Exposition Park, which includes the Coliseum and numerous surrounding structures, has been designated as a Cultural and Historical Site by the County of Los Angeles.

Geology/Seismic Hazards

There have been no significant geologic or seismic events that have occurred over the approximately 2.5 years since the 2003 EIR was certified. Therefore, the geologic/seismic setting at the Project Site may be described today approximately as it was in 2003.

The Los Angeles Basin is an extensive northwest-trending structural downwarped trough filled to capacity with Cretaceous through Pleistocene age marine and non-marine sedimentary bedrock formations and capped with late Pleistocene and Holocene age alluvial deposits. Regional subsidence in the basin reaches over 30,000 feet of depth and, in the immediate site area, the sediments are approximately 10,000 feet thick. Basement rock beneath the basin floor consists of Mesozoic age intrusive granitic rock types. Structural subsidence of the basin has been continuous throughout most of the Tertiary period, though relatively short periods of uplift are evident. Regional uplift continues to occur to the present time, with the most recent inland seas regressing oceanward approximately 120,000 years ago.

The floor of the Los Angeles Basin is generally flat and represents a vast alluvial outwash plain. Prominent mountain ranges and a series of hills bound the basin to the north, south and east, with the coastline of the Pacific Ocean forming the western boundary. As the basin subsided, the adjacent uplands were elevated by both faulting and folding processes that, in some cases, continue today. As the uplands were elevated, erosion slowly degraded them and streams transported the debris to the basin floor where they have remained as alluvial deposits.

Though the area around the Coliseum has been completely urbanized, the main drainage systems remain near their natural prehistoric course locations. The Los Angeles River is the closest main drainage to the site and is located approximately 3.5 miles to the east. The river flows southward to the Pacific Ocean in the vicinity of the Los Angeles Harbor and drains all of the San Fernando Valley and a major portion of the Los Angeles Basin inclusive of the area immediately surrounding the Project Site. Surface drainage in the vicinity of the site is controlled by street drainage and storm drains that flow to the improved Los Angeles River channel.

The Coliseum was constructed on a relatively flat surface at an elevation of approximately 175 feet above sea level. The natural surface gradient slopes down to the southwest at roughly 25 feet per mile. The field level is presently at an average elevation of 135 feet above sea level. The alluvium on which the Coliseum was constructed is of Pleistocene and Holocene age and has been accumulating for at least one million years.

The Project Site is not located in a state-defined Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone or Special Study Area, and no active or potentially active faults are known to exist beneath the Project Site.³

Land Use

With the exception of the completion of the Science Center School, which was under construction at the time of the 2003 EIR, there have been no significant alterations in land uses at the Coliseum or within Exposition Park since 2003.

The South Los Angeles District Plan identifies Exposition Park as both a Regional Recreational Site and a Cultural and Historical Site. The Coliseum is zoned OS 1 XL, (Open Space), as is the majority of Exposition Park. Exposition Park is also located within the Exposition Sub Area of the City of Los Angeles' Community Redevelopment Agency's (CRA) Hoover Redevelopment Project. The Hoover Redevelopment Plan map designates the Project Site as Public Land. The Coliseum is also designated as both a State Historic Landmark by the California State Office of Historic Preservation and a National Historic Landmark by the U.S. Department of the Interior. The Coliseum was placed on the National Register of Historic Places, administered by the National Park Service, in 1984.

The land use pattern within the general vicinity of Exposition Park is largely characterized by low-rise (one to three stories) strip commercial uses along such major streets as Vermont Avenue, Figueroa Street, Jefferson Boulevard, and Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard with intervening blocks primarily developed with multi-family dwelling units. Several single-family residential neighborhoods are also located at a greater distance from Exposition Park to the northwest, west, and southwest. Figueroa Street, which forms the eastern boundary of Exposition Park, represents the division between the South Los Angeles and the Southeast Los Angeles Community Plan areas. Land uses within the Southeast District Plan area east of Figueroa Street in the vicinity of the Project Site are generally comprised of low- to mid-rise (four to six stories) retail commercial in the areas between Figueroa Street and the Harbor Freeway (Interstate 110) east of the site. Areas east of the Harbor Freeway are largely developed with light industrial uses. Multi-family residential areas predominate continuing to the east and southeast.

The University of Southern California (USC) is located adjacent to Exposition Park on the north, across Exposition Boulevard, along which the tracks of the Southern Pacific Railroad are aligned. The USC campus, generally bounded by Vermont Avenue on the west, Jefferson Boulevard on the north, Figueroa Street on the east, and Exposition Boulevard on the south, when coupled with Exposition Park, forms a continuous reservation of public and quasi-public land extending north from the Project Site for approximately 1.2 miles. The Los Angeles Central Business District (downtown) is located approximately 1.5 miles to the northeast of the site.

³California Department of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology, Special Publication No. 42, website: <ftp://ftp.consrv.ca.gov/pub/dmg/pubs/sp/Sp42.pdf>, 3-29-06.

Noise

As no significant changes have occurred in the structure or function of the Coliseum and surrounding uses since 2003, it may be assumed that traffic conditions and other factors influencing noise have also not been significantly altered. Furthermore, as no new permanent tenants are in residence at the Coliseum, the stadium continues to host approximately the same number of events as it did in 2003. Therefore, the noise setting would remain substantially the same in 2006 as it was in 2003.

The primary noise sources in the vicinity of the Coliseum and Exposition Park are associated with traffic on the elevated Harbor Freeway (Interstate 110) as well as traffic on surface streets such as Vermont Avenue, Exposition Boulevard, Figueroa Street, and Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard. The Coliseum is located within Exposition Park, which includes passive recreational spaces as well as County and State Museums. The majority of these areas are located north of the Coliseum. Within this park/institutional setting, the ambient noise environment is dominated by the Coliseum activities during special events. There are a number of land uses in the Coliseum vicinity that can be considered sensitive to noise. These uses include passive open space, multi-family housing, museums, USC dormitories, and the Los Angeles Child Guidance Center.

Noise generated at the Coliseum is largely contained within the bowl structure. There are circumstances and conditions, however, when the public address system or amplified concert music is discernible within Exposition Park and beyond.

Public Services

As no significant changes have occurred to either the form or function of the structures located at Exposition Park, the demand for public services would remain approximately the same today as it was in 2003 when the original EIR was certified. Furthermore, the fire and police units that serve to the Exposition Park area have not changed location since 2003.

Fire Protection

Fire protection services for the project area are provided by the Los Angeles City Fire Department (LAFD). The closest Truck Company is currently located 0.6 mile from the Project Site. The three fire stations serving the site currently have established emergency response plans for the Coliseum. These stations include Fire Station No. 15 located at 915 Jefferson Boulevard, Fire Station No. 46 located at 4370 South Hoover Street, and Fire Station No. 14 located at 3401 South Central Avenue.

During concerts and other special events, there are as many as six on-duty Fire Department Safety Watch Officers located at the stadium. There is no Fire Command Post located on the current Coliseum grounds. Thus, the Safety Watch Officers may be both located in the press box and/or walking the grounds, staying in contact with fellow staff on-duty via radio communication. In addition, emergency medical technician (EMT) services are currently retained by the Coliseum and stationed on the site during large Coliseum events, such as football games and concerts. These services generally include the provision of at least one ambulance.

Police Protection

Police protection is provided to the Project Site by the City of Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD). The site is located within LAPD Reporting District (RD) 378, which consists entirely of Exposition Park. The Southwest Area police station is located at 1546 W. Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard, approximately 1.2 miles west of the site. The current (2002) average response time to emergency calls in the Southwest Area is 11.1 minutes. The Project Site is routinely patrolled at all times by officers assigned to the Southwest Area.

All spectator events at the Coliseum generate the need for additional police service in the area. During events, an additional complement of police personnel is provided and coordinated by the LAPD's Operations-South Bureau Special Events staff. Police protection during Coliseum events is provided through the use of patrol and footbeat units, motorcycle units, air units, horse patrols, mobile command posts, and a holding tank. During Coliseum events, the LAPD maintains a substation located at the west end of the stadium.

Portions of Exposition Park, except the Sports Arena, are under the jurisdiction of the Exposition Park Police force. In recent years, the LAPD has coordinated events with the help of the State Police in Exposition Park approximately twice a year. The State Police has utilized one or two patrol cars to monitor the area. During special events in Exposition Park, outside of the Coliseum itself, the Exposition Park Police has typically designated a detail of up to 12 police personnel to assist the LAPD in police protection with both footbeat units and patrol cars. The Exposition Park Police force is responsible for the patrol and protection of Exposition Park with particular emphasis on Exposition Park's museums and other public facilities. It is expected that this force will act as a support unit to existing on-duty LAPD personnel when necessary during Coliseum events.

Public Utilities

The LADWP, the Southern California Gas Company, and the City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation are currently the providers of utilities at the Coliseum and in Exposition Park (as they were in 2003). As no significant changes to infrastructure or supply have occurred in the 2.5 years since the certification of the 2003 EIR, the environmental setting for utilities remains approximately the same for the Coliseum area. It should be noted, however, that the CDSP Overlay includes a minor area on the easterly side of the Harbor Freeway, in addition to Exposition Park.

Energy Conservation***Electricity***

Electrical utility service is currently provided to both Exposition Park and the surrounding locale by the City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (DWP). Existing electrical service facilities on the Coliseum Site consist of two Customer Stations, which are supplied from the DWP's 4.8 kilovolt (kV) distribution system, and three Industrial Stations, which are supplied from the DWP's 34.5 kV distribution system. These five facilities are situated at various locations around the Coliseum.

Electricity is currently consumed on the Coliseum Site for a variety of uses, the most significant of these being field lighting, scoreboard operation, and videoboard operation. Other less intensive event-associated uses of electricity on-site include public address/sound system operation, television and radio transmission equipment, internal stadium lighting (locker rooms, press box, etc.), stadium and field maintenance equipment, and food preparation. The primary electricity-consumptive use not associated with Coliseum events is the daily lighting of the Coliseum Commission offices, continual security and maintenance lighting, and the operation of office equipment. The majority of annual Coliseum electricity consumption occurs during ticketed Coliseum events.

Natural Gas

The Southern California Gas Company (SCG) provides natural gas to the City of Los Angeles through existing gas mains located under the streets and public right-of-ways. Natural gas service is provided in accordance with the Gas Company's policies and extension rules on file with the California Public Utilities Commission (PUC) at the time contractual agreements are made.

Natural gas service is currently provided to the Coliseum site by the Southern California Gas Company from an existing four-inch main under Menlo Avenue and an existing three-inch main under Hoover Street. Individual service lines run from each of these gas mains to the Coliseum structure. Other lines serve the additional portions of Exposition Park, including the Sports Arena, from main lines under Figueroa Street and Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard. Natural gas is currently consumed at the Coliseum for water heating, space heating in the Coliseum Commission offices, locker rooms, and press box, operation of the Olympic torch, and boiler operation. It should be noted that the majority of natural gas consumption at the Coliseum occurs during ticketed Coliseum events.

Water Conservation

Water service is provided to both Exposition Park and the surrounding locale by the City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (DWP). In terms of the City's overall water supply, in addition to local groundwater sources, the DWP operates and receives water via the Los Angeles-Owens River aqueduct and is a member of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). According to DWP projections, these three sources will supply the City's water needs beyond the year 2020. According to recent projections, the City's water demand for 2020 is estimated at 900 cubic feet per second (cfs).

Existing water lines serving the Coliseum site include a 16-inch main under Figueroa Street and a four-inch main under Menlo Avenue. Additional nearby lines include a 12-inch main under Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard, a 61-inch main under the Figueroa Street easement, and an eight-inch main under Menlo Avenue.

The Coliseum structure is serviced from the DWP water mains via two main feeder (lateral) lines which merge inside the stadium. Water is currently being consumed at the Coliseum for a variety of event-related uses, primarily field irrigation, landscaping, public restrooms, locker rooms, concession uses, concourse washdowns, and public drinking fountains. In addition to these uses, the daily operation of the Coliseum Commission staff offices and ticket offices consumes a smaller amount of water. Water consumption on-

site is reduced during periods when no stadium events are being held, with landscaping and field irrigation being the primary uses.

Sanitary Sewers

The City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Sanitation Division provides sewer conveyance infrastructure and wastewater treatment services, respectively, to the project area. The Hyperion Treatment Plant (HTP), located directly west of the Los Angeles International Airport in Playa Del Rey, provides treatment capacity for all wastewater flows generated within the Central Business District Redevelopment Project Area.

Existing sewer lines serving the Coliseum include a network of six-, eight-, and ten-inch lines adjacent to the Coliseum on the north, eight- and ten-inch lines adjacent to the Coliseum on the south, and an 18-inch line in Hoover Street and Coliseum Drive South adjacent to the Coliseum on the southeast. Additional sewage lines in the project vicinity include a 12-inch line in Menlo Avenue, an eight-inch line beneath Exposition Park, a 44-inch line in Exposition Boulevard, and a 12-inch line in Figueroa Street.

Sewage is generated at the Coliseum site from a variety of uses, the most significant of these being public restrooms, showers in the locker rooms, and concession stand/food preparation uses. In addition to these event-specific uses, the daily operation of the Coliseum Commission staff offices and ticket offices generates a comparatively small amount of sewage. Similarly, landscaping around the exterior of the Coliseum structure requires frequent watering, which generates additional wastewater flowage. It should be noted that the majority of annual on-site sewage generation occurs during Coliseum events. Sewage generation at the Coliseum is reduced during periods when no stadium events are being held, with landscaping and field irrigation then being the primary sources.

Solid Waste and Disposal

Within the City of Los Angeles, solid waste management, including collection and disposal services and landfill operation, is administered by various public agencies and private companies. Waste generated by most multiple family residential sources and all commercial and industrial sources is collected by private contractors. Waste disposal sites are operated by both the City and County of Los Angeles, as well as by private companies. In addition, transfer stations are utilized to store debris temporarily until larger hauling trucks are available to transport the materials directly to the landfills.

A private solid waste collector is retained by the Coliseum Commission to collect solid waste from the site on an "on-call" basis for all spectator events. In addition to the solid waste generated by Coliseum events, a small amount of solid waste is generated on a year-round basis by the operation of the Coliseum Commission administrative offices. This solid waste is taken to dumpsters located adjacent to the Los Angeles Memorial Sports Arena, which adjoins the site on the southeast, from which it is picked up by a private collector on a regular basis.