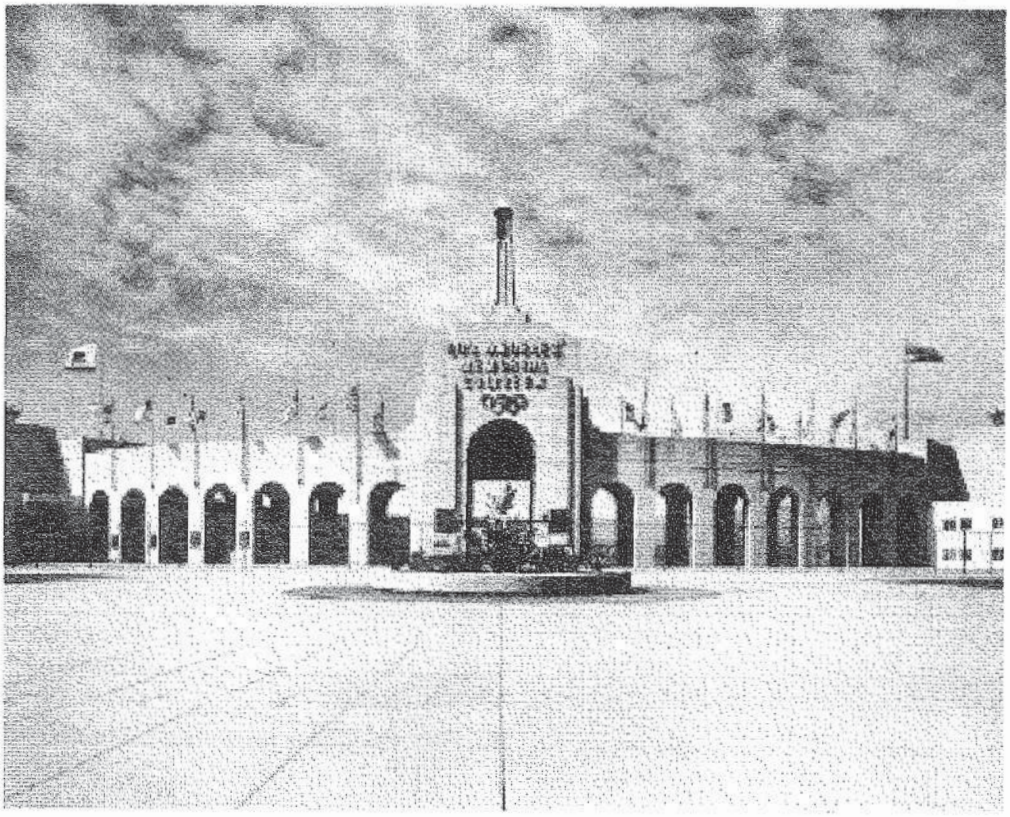
DRAFT ADDENDUM TO THE LOS ANGELES MEMORIAL COLISEUM RENOVATION PROJECT EIR (SCH# 1990011065)



FOR THE COLISEUM DISTRICT SPECIFIC PLAN OVERLAY

Prepared for:

Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum Commission

May 1, 2006

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Figures

List of Tables

Appendices

I. INTRODUCTION

PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum Renovation Project

Project Location: Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum
3939 South Figueroa Street
Los Angeles, California, 90037

Lead Agency: Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum Commission

Responsible Agency: City of Los Angeles, Department of City Planning

Project Applicant: Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum Commission

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Addendum is to address the potential environmental impacts of the proposed modifications to the original Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum Renovation Project ("Coliseum Renovation Project"). In September of 2003, the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum Commission (LAMCC) certified the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the Coliseum Renovation Project and adopted environmental findings and a statement of overriding considerations pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). A Notice of Determination was subsequently filed in accordance with State CEQA Guidelines Section 15094. No appeals or legal challenges have been filed to challenge the adequacy of the EIR. Since the certification of the EIR, new details and documents have emerged that affect the Coliseum Renovation Project, including a detailed signage program, an alcoholic beverages plan for sales and service on-site, and revisions to the architectural plans of the stadium structure. The following Addendum discloses the proposed revisions to the Coliseum Renovation Project in detail and evaluates the potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed modifications.

The analysis presented in this Addendum provides substantial evidence to demonstrate that the environmental impacts associated with the proposed modifications are not substantially greater than the impacts identified in the 2003 EIR, and that no new significant impacts would occur. Moreover, this analysis demonstrates that none of the conditions identified in Section 15126 of the State CEQA Guidelines calling for the preparation of a Supplemental EIR would be triggered by the proposed modifications. The organization of information contained within this Addendum is outlined below.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ADDENDUM

This Addendum is organized into nine sections as follows:

I. *Introduction*: This Section provides introductory information such as the Project title and lead agency for the Proposed Project.

II. *Summary of Proposed Changes to the Project:* This Section provides a detailed discussion of the changes made to the proposed architectural features of the Coliseum Renovation Project.

III. *Project Description*: This Section provides a detailed description of the Proposed Project including the Project location, characteristics, objectives, and environmental review requirements.

IV. *Summary of Environmental Setting:* This Section summarizes the conditions of the Project Site as of 2003 and notes any changes that have occurred to the setting between 2003 and 2006.

V. *Rationale for Preparing an Addendum*: This Section contains the rationale for preparing an Addendum pursuant to Section 15164 of the State CEQA guidelines.

VI. *Environmental Impact Analysis*: This Section contains a brief summary of the environmental impacts for each environmental issue area. The evaluation includes an analysis of how any of the environmental factors may be altered as a result of the proposed changes.

VII. *Mitigation Monitoring Program*: This Section identifies the mitigation measures which apply to the Project and outlines the implementation phase, monitoring phase, and enforcement agency for each measure.

VIII. *Preparers of the Addendum and Persons Consulted*: This Section provides a list of agencies and consultant members that participated in the preparation of the Addendum.

IX. *References and Commonly Used Acronyms*: This Section includes various documents and information used and referenced during the preparation of the Addendum, along with a list of commonly used acronyms.

II. SUMMARY OF PROPOSED CHANGES

INTRODUCTION

This Addendum analyzes the environmental impacts that may result from certain changes that have been proposed to the Coliseum Renovation Project after the 2003 EIR was certified. The proposed changes include modifications to the architectural design, the establishment of a Coliseum District Specific Plan Overlay District to govern the development and operation of the Coliseum under a proposed lease agreement between the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum Commission and the National Football League (NFL), the adoption of a signage plan to control on-and off-site advertising, and approval of the sale and service of sale of alcoholic beverages for on-site consumption. Each of these components is summarized in greater detail below.

ARCHITECTURAL MODIFICATIONS

The conceptual design of the Proposed Project for the Draft Environmental Impact Report was completed by the architecture firm NBBJ in September 2003. These initial plans, sections and renderings present a stadium proposal that is representative of a possible design solution. The principal designers, Ronald F. Turner, FAIA and Jonathan Emmett, worked closely with the Coliseum Commission, Los Angeles Conservancy, local and regional agency representatives and other consultants to develop a design that would preserve and enhance the historic character of the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum while using their experience as architects of other recently completed stadiums to anticipate the functional and structural requirements of a modern venue for the NFL that is in conformance with the generally accepted standards of design for NFL stadiums.

In October 2005, RTKL Associates Inc. was engaged to further develop the conceptual design, test its feasibility, discover any risks or opportunities that may exist and, ultimately, produce a set of Preliminary Schematic design documents suitable for conceptual cost estimating. The original design team (Turner and Emmett having joined RTKL earlier in 2005) was expanded to include Nabih Youssef and Associates (structural engineers), M-E Engineers (mechanical, electrical and plumbing engineers), Schirmer Engineering (life safety and fire protection consultants), and the Mollenhauer Group (civil engineers and surveyors). This team was selected for their experience with the Coliseum and with complex sports venue design. Both Nabih Youssef and Associates and the Mollenhauer Group were responsible for the structural and civil engineering for the extensive seismic upgrades, seating modifications, renovations and repairs completed at the Coliseum following the Northridge Earthquake in 1994. M-E Engineers and Schirmer Engineering have broad experience with sports venue and public assembly design nationally and locally – most notably, the Staples Center arena.

The renderings and drawings prepared by RTKL and the expanded design team represent a Preliminary Schematic Design. The current design of the Proposed Project has been developed with:

- Input from the National Football League on the functional program;

- Field-verified survey information of the existing site conditions;
- Preliminary structural engineering of the typical sideline framing;
- Preliminary mechanical and electrical engineering;
- Preliminary life safety and exiting analysis; and
- Constructability review with assistance from qualified general contractors.

While the final stadium design has not yet been completely developed, the current design of the Proposed Project is indicative of the revisions required to the conceptual design in order for the Coliseum to be built, using current feasible building practices, to meet the needs and expectations of NFL spectators while maintaining the primary historic preservation and aesthetic objectives from the original Environmental Impact Report.

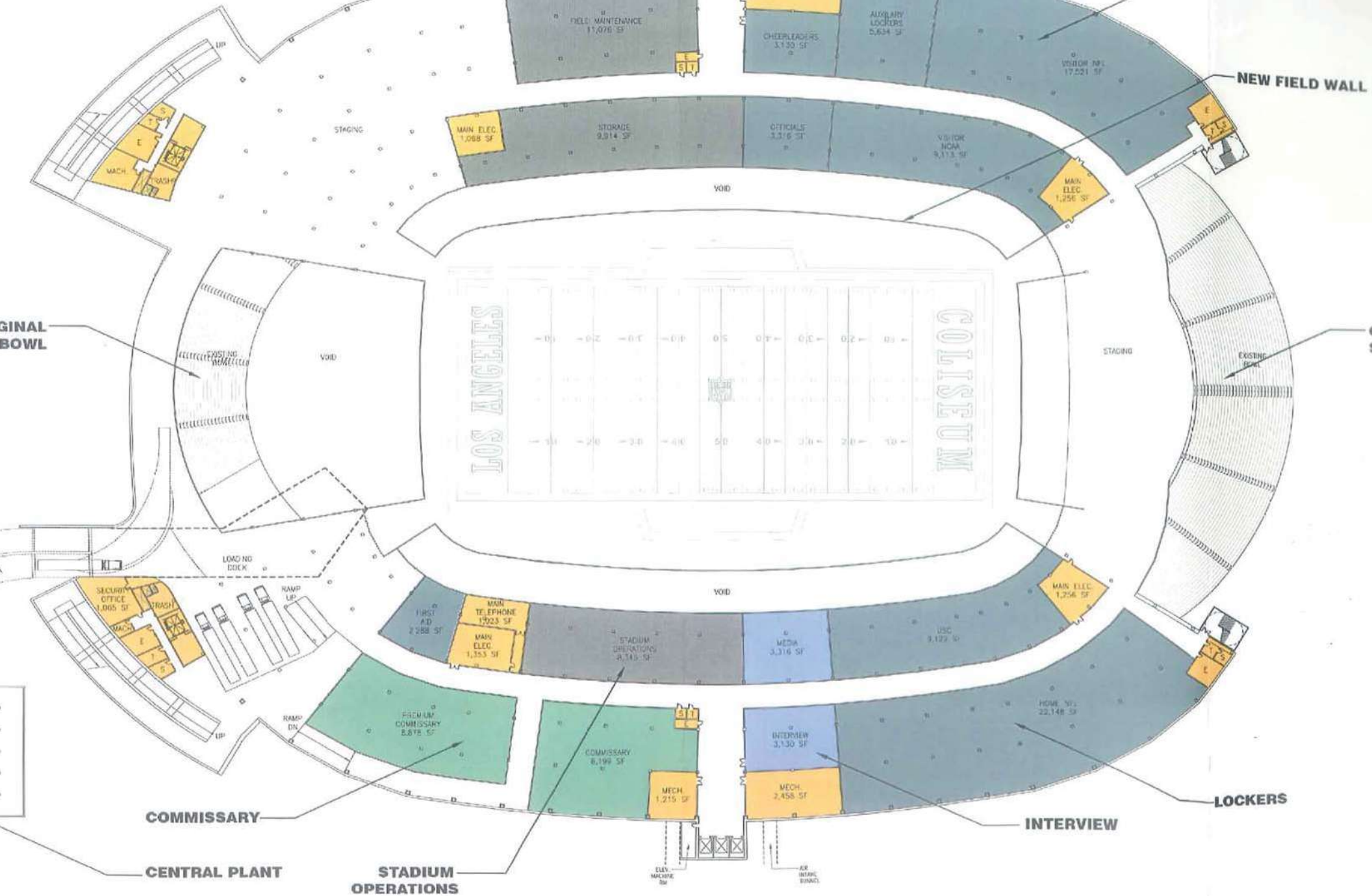
Key Revisions

Field Level Expansion

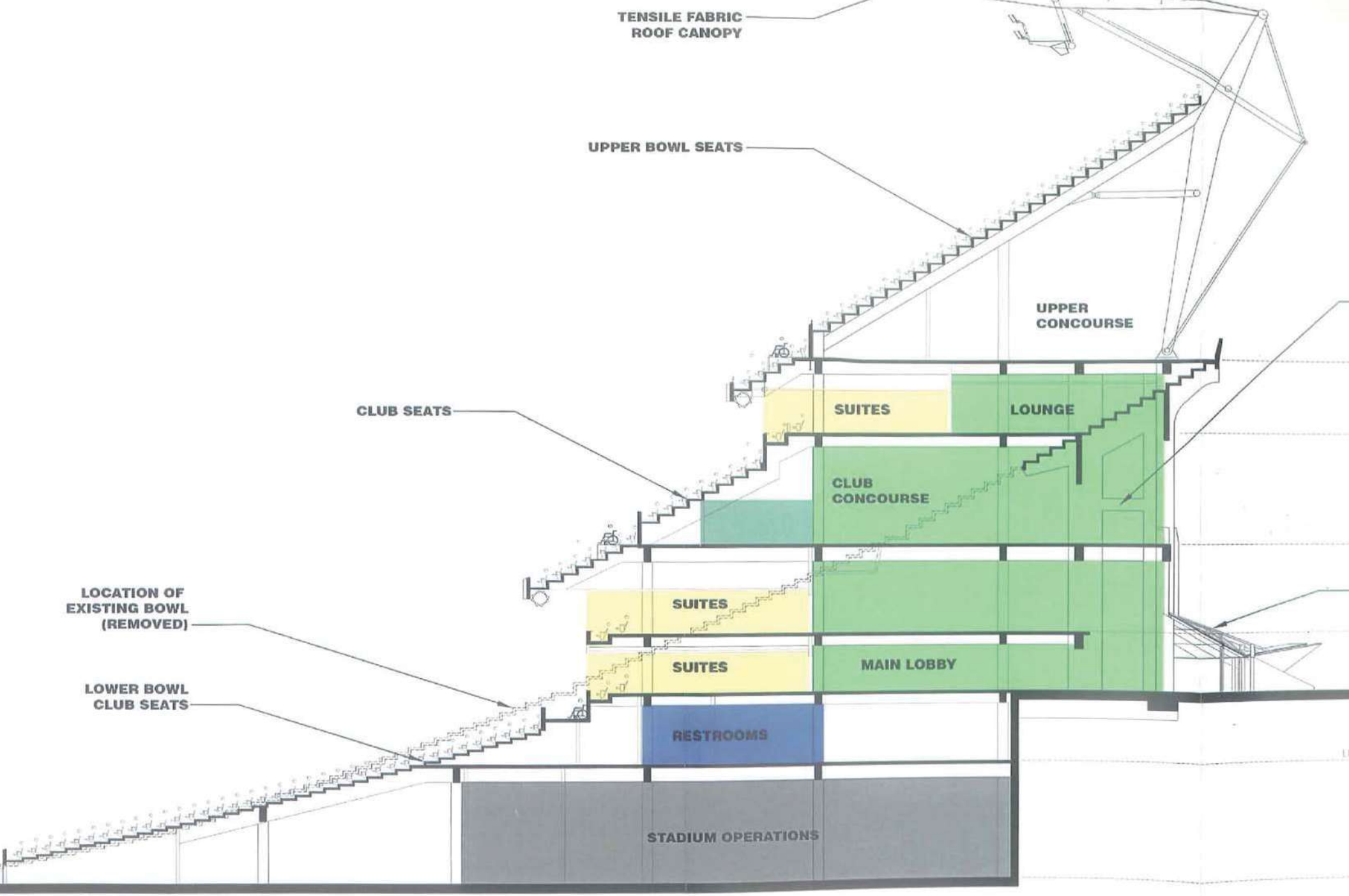
In the current design of the Proposed Project, the lowest level of the building has been expanded to create more below-grade service and support areas for team locker rooms, loading and marshalling, storage and food service facilities. From a construction perspective it is anticipated that these additional areas are required to be excavated in order to modify the existing foundation of the historic perimeter wall on both the north and south sidelines, and the west endzone. Therefore, the design team has reallocated areas that were to be on a below grade mezzanine service level on the south side of the stadium to occupy new areas at the field level to the north, thus eliminating the mezzanine. This strategy maximizes the flexibility of the building for hosting multiple teams and for supporting special events such as concerts, NFL Super Bowls, World Cup Soccer, etc. Creating the support space below the seating bowl initially will also avoid a costly future expansion of the below-grade space which would be potentially disruptive to the structure and operation of the building (see Figure II-1, Field Plan Illustration).

Loss of Lower Bowl Historic Fabric

As part of the Preliminary Schematic Design study, the design team researched the original construction documents, along with construction and survey documents from more recent modifications. The team also conducted limited field verifications of the existing typical sideline structural bays in order to reconstruct more accurate base drawings of the existing structure. Through this process, the existing seating bowl was found to be steeper and slightly narrower than was determined in the original conceptual design. Because of the need to maintain an acceptable seating count for both USC and NFL tenants and to achieve spectator sightlines that meet or exceed design standards, the typical cross-section at the sideline



CONCEPTUAL PLAN -



CONCEPTUAL PLAN - 50 YARD LIN

was revised in the current design to accommodate this unforeseen condition. The impact of this revision is that portions of the existing lower bowl along the sidelines that were to be left in place and covered by new construction will now be removed (see Figure II-2, 50 Yard Line Section). Alternative sections studied which raised the seating bowl to maintain the previous intent were found to result in a substantial increase in the overall height of the building, a significant decrease in seating capacity, and a disruption of the relationship of the new internal concourse levels with the grade level plaza and the horizontal datum lines of the existing perimeter wall.

Maintaining the West End Zone Historic Fabric

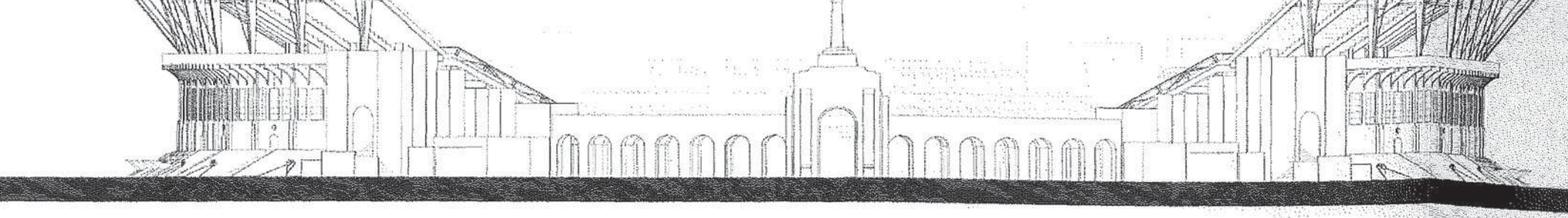
In order to mitigate the necessary loss of the lower bowl fabric that was to be covered in the original proposal, the design team looked for opportunities to maintain and meaningfully utilize as much of the historic fabric elsewhere in the Coliseum as possible. In the original conceptual design, the West End Zone was proposed to be demolished and rebuilt in its original place in order to construct new concessions and restroom facilities below. Sightlines for seats in this area were believed to be marginal for USC games and below acceptable standards for the NFL. Using the enhanced existing bowl documentation and a more detailed study of the seating bowl layout, the design team was able to more accurately determine spectator sightlines and overall seat counts than was previously possible. In the current design for the Proposed Project, the existing West End Zone will remain in place and will accommodate spectators with acceptable sightlines for events that warrant the full capacity of the renovated stadium. New concessions and restrooms will be constructed outboard of the stadium.

Non-use of Existing Tunnels and Stairs

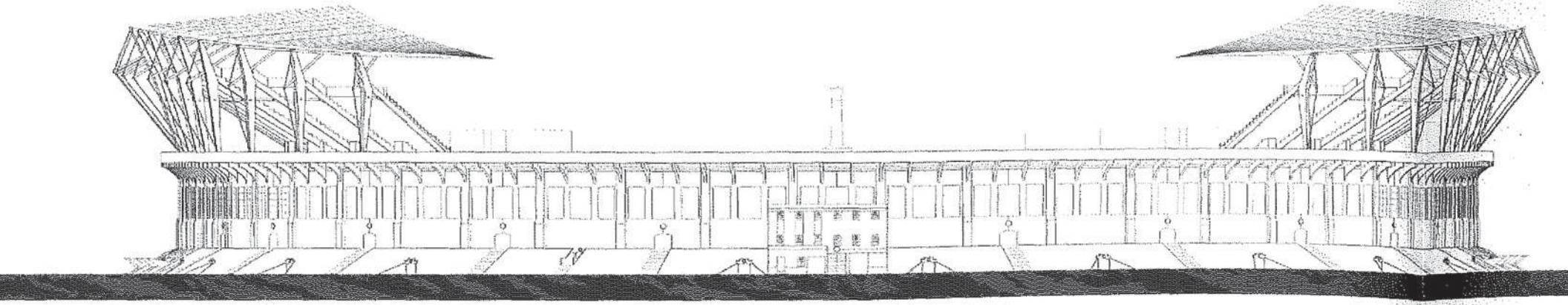
The existing stairways, because of their steepness and lack of intermediate landings, do not meet current code requirements for exit stairs and will not be used for this purpose in the Proposed Project. Similarly, the tunnels do not meet current code requirements for minimum height and are unsuitable to meet access or exit requirements. In the current design of the Proposed Project, the existing stairs and tunnels are to remain unmodified at the West End Zone only and the stairs and tunnels along the sidelines will no longer be utilized. On the exterior perimeter, the existing stairs and tunnel portals will remain in place wherever possible to maintain the architectural character although they will not be functional (see Figure II-3, Conceptual Plan, East and West Elevations). In addition, in order to provide adequate emergency exiting capacity from the new upper deck of seating, open-air exit stairs or ramps may be provided at four locations immediately surrounding the Coliseum; two along the north side and two along the south side of the Coliseum structure. These exiting structures would be freestanding with walkways connecting to the floors served by the stairs or ramps, but would otherwise act as independent structures detached from the historic fabric of the Coliseum structure.

Partial Removal of the Existing Berm at Sideline Entries

As part of the Preliminary Schematic Design process, the design team conducted an initial life-safety review and preliminary exiting analysis to determine the required exit width for stairs, ramps and



EAST ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION

doorways serving the spectator populations on the various levels of the building. As stated previously, the existing stairs and tunnels do not meet the minimum code requirements to act as egress components in any case and, even if they were modified to comply, their combined width would still be substantially below the dimensions required to exit the building in a safe and timely manner. Through discussions between the architect, life-safety consultant and representatives of the Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety and the Los Angeles Fire Department, a strategy to address this issue was developed. It was agreed that the Proposed Project would incorporate internal pressurized fire stairs, sized according to factors consistent with those allowed for smoke protected assembly spaces, to exit spectators from the upper levels to the plaza level at grade. Additionally, the design team revised the configuration of the sideline entries to include continuous exit doors in the central bays between the exit stairs to provide adequate exit width for spectators on the Main Concourse and Lower Club Concourse levels. In order to implement this egress arrangement, it is necessary to remove the existing berm in these locations. The Proposed Project may replace this portion of the berm with a sloped entry canopy that maintains the horizontal datum line of the berm at the building face, and the tunnel portals, to the degree possible, will be supported in their original locations. Of the approximately 2,500 feet of perimeter berm, an estimated 425 feet will need to be removed from each side (approximately 850 feet total) to provide adequate egress. The final configuration of the egress system will be determined by the use of a timed egress computer model to be presented to and approved by the Department of Building and Safety and the Los Angeles Fire Department prior to issuance of a building permit (see Figure II-4, Conceptual Plan, North and South Elevations).

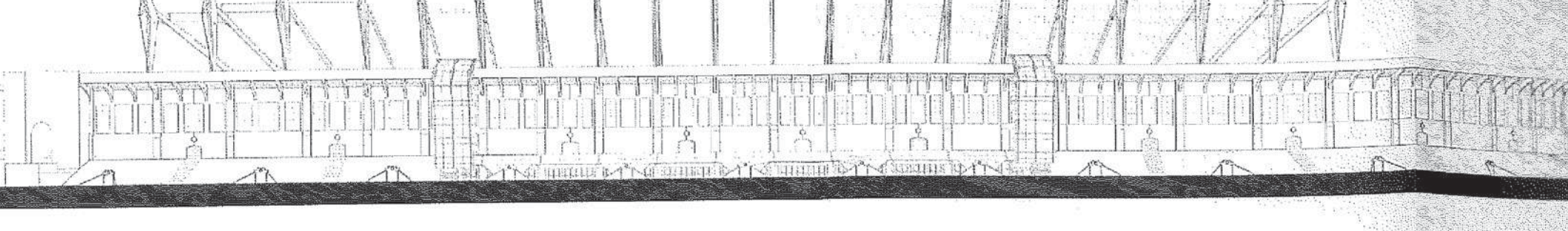
Infill of Existing Openings in Perimeter Wall

In order to create a comfortable, climate controlled environment within the sideline concourses and to keep out roosting pigeons and other undesirable destructive elements, the existing openings along the sidelines may be glazed and air conditioning may be provided. The new infill walls will be set back from the face of the building and glazed with non-reflective glass and minimal metal framing. The upper portion of the infill wall will be louvered to provide locations for air intakes and exhaust vents, minimizing the need for openings in the existing concrete wall. While it was the original design intent to create an enclosed environment at these locations in the development of the conceptual design, it was never explicitly stated nor illustrated in any of the EIR documents. The design team has developed preliminary elevations of the building which address this shortcoming (see Figures II-3 and II-4, Elevation Drawings).

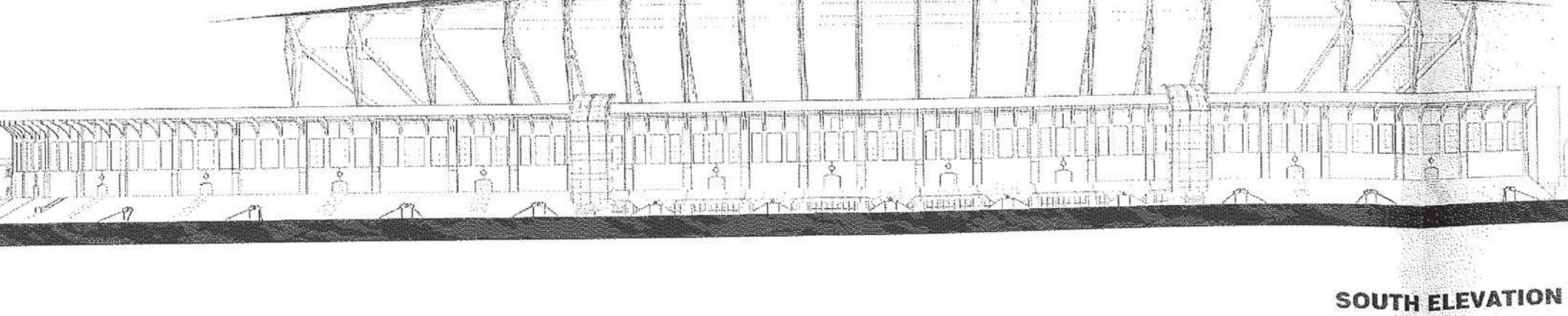
SIGNAGE DISTRICT

Conceptual Sign Program

The Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum conceptual sign program includes five separate signage zone designations that would govern where and what types of signs are utilized within the Coliseum District Specific Plan. The conceptual sign program would be coordinated with signage already in existence at Exposition Park,. and signs would complement the existing and proposed architectural styles. To



NORTH ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION

CONCEPTUAL PLAN - NORTH AND S

provide flexibility for different events that may be held at the Coliseum, the conceptual sign program includes both permanent and movable signage elements. The Conceptual Signage Plan is described in detail in Section III.C, Project Characteristics.

SALES OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

The Applicant is requesting approval for the sale and service of a full line of alcoholic beverages within the Coliseum premises in keeping with the customary operations of a stadium facility. The sale and service of alcoholic beverages for on-site consumption currently exists on the Coliseum premises and will continue under the proposed lease agreement in connection with the renovated Coliseum as incidental to the primary uses of the property as a major sporting and entertainment facility. This request seeks to clarify the existing authorization, in order that it accurately reflects the proposed new uses within the Coliseum premises. A diversity of food and beverage service is desired and expected, and the selling of alcoholic beverages provides an expected amenity for patrons of a stadium facility. The renovation and improved amenities within the Coliseum facility will ensure that this historic structure continues to remain and be an economically vital part of the City and surrounding community.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION
A. LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES OF THE PROJECT SITE

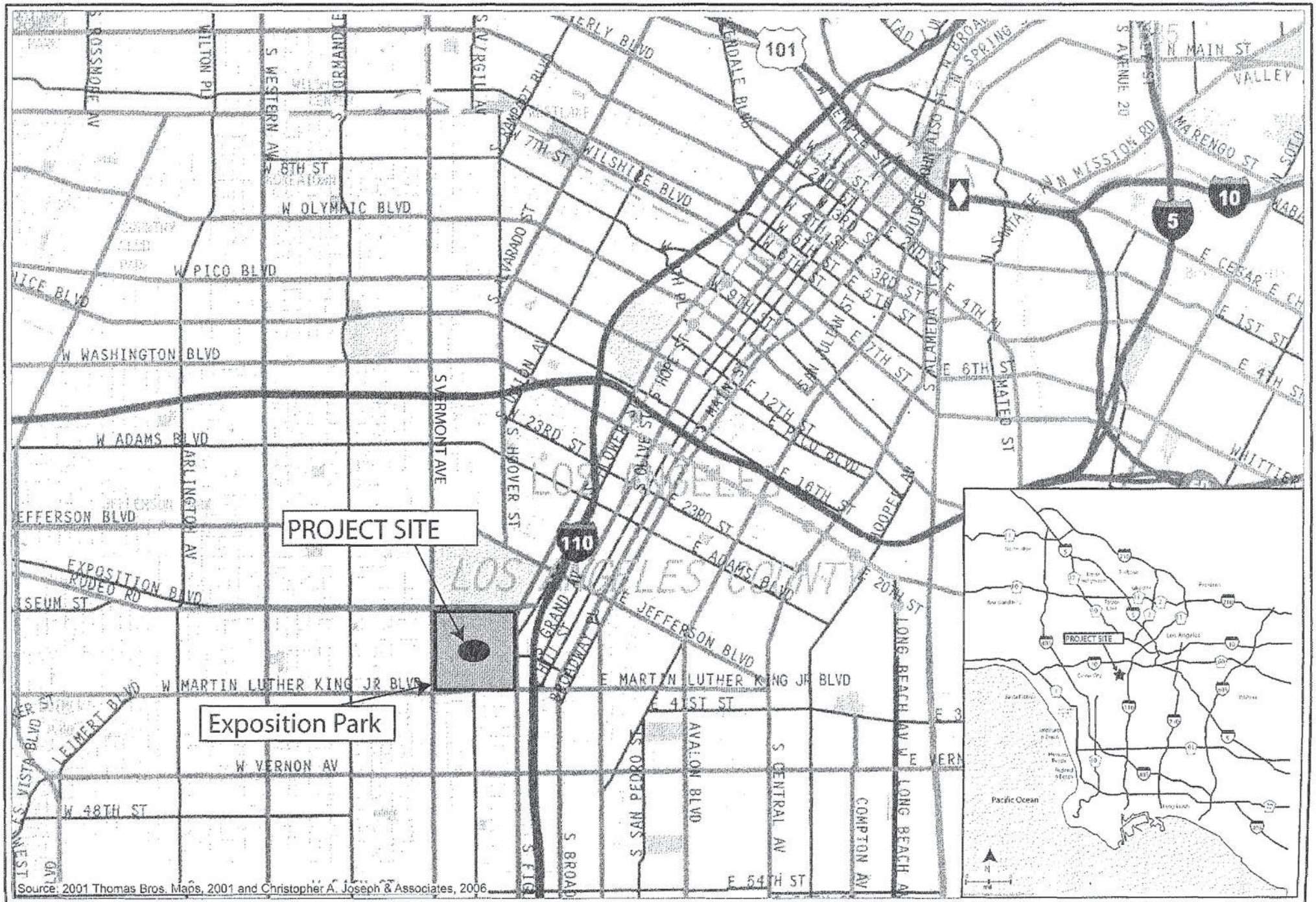
PROJECT LOCATION

The Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum ("Coliseum") occupies a 27.4-acre parcel of land within the boundaries of the Exposition Park Master Plan Area. Exposition Park is located approximately two miles southwest of the downtown Los Angeles area and encompasses a total of 160 acres. Exposition Park is bounded by Exposition Boulevard to the north, Figueroa Street to the east, Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard to the south, and Vermont Avenue to the west. Exposition Park is the largest park in the South Los Angeles area of the City of Los Angeles. The Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum is generally situated in the center of Exposition Park. The general location of the project area is illustrated in Figure III-1, Regional Location Map. For purposes of establishing the boundaries of the Coliseum District Specific Plan (CDSP), the boundaries of the plan include the area within Exposition Park, as defined above, and the certain area easterly of the 110 (Harbor) Freeway, as shown in Figure III-2, Coliseum District Specific Plan Boundaries.

The Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum Renovation Project area (i.e., the "Project Site") includes the Coliseum and the immediately surrounding area contained within an oval formed by a 10-foot-high chain link and steel bar fence surrounding the Coliseum structure at a point approximately 100 feet from the base of the stadium's exterior wall. The two locations at which the site's boundary extends outward from the perimeter fence are at the southwestern edge of the site, where the boundary extends west to Menlo Avenue, and then north along Menlo to a point adjacent to the northern end of the maintenance shed, whereupon it runs easterly back to the perimeter fence; and along the eastern and northeastern sections of the Coliseum, where the boundary extends outward to North/South Coliseum Drive, which it parallels. The Coliseum Site is generally bounded by Menlo Avenue on the west, the Los Angeles Swim Stadium and the Exposition Park Intergenerational Community Center (EPICC) complex on the south, North Coliseum Drive on the north, and South Coliseum Drive on the east.

Other land uses immediately adjacent to the Project Site include grass-covered athletic fields and surface parking for Exposition Park facilities across Menlo Avenue to the west, the Los Angeles Memorial Sports Arena and adjacent surface parking across South Coliseum Drive to the southeast, and the California Science Center and the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History across North Coliseum Drive to the north. All of these adjacent facilities are also within Exposition Park. All of Exposition Park, including the Coliseum, is located within the City of Los Angeles in the City's South Los Angeles District Plan area.

Major streets in the vicinity of the Proposed Project include Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard, approximately 300 feet south of the Project Site; Vermont Avenue, approximately 500 feet west of the Project Site; Exposition Boulevard, approximately 0.2 mile north of the Project Site; and Figueroa Street, approximately 0.1 mile east of the Project Site. Regional access to the Coliseum is provided by the Harbor Freeway (Interstate 110), located approximately 0.3 mile east of the site; and by the Santa Monica Freeway (Interstate 10), located approximately 2.0 miles north of the site.



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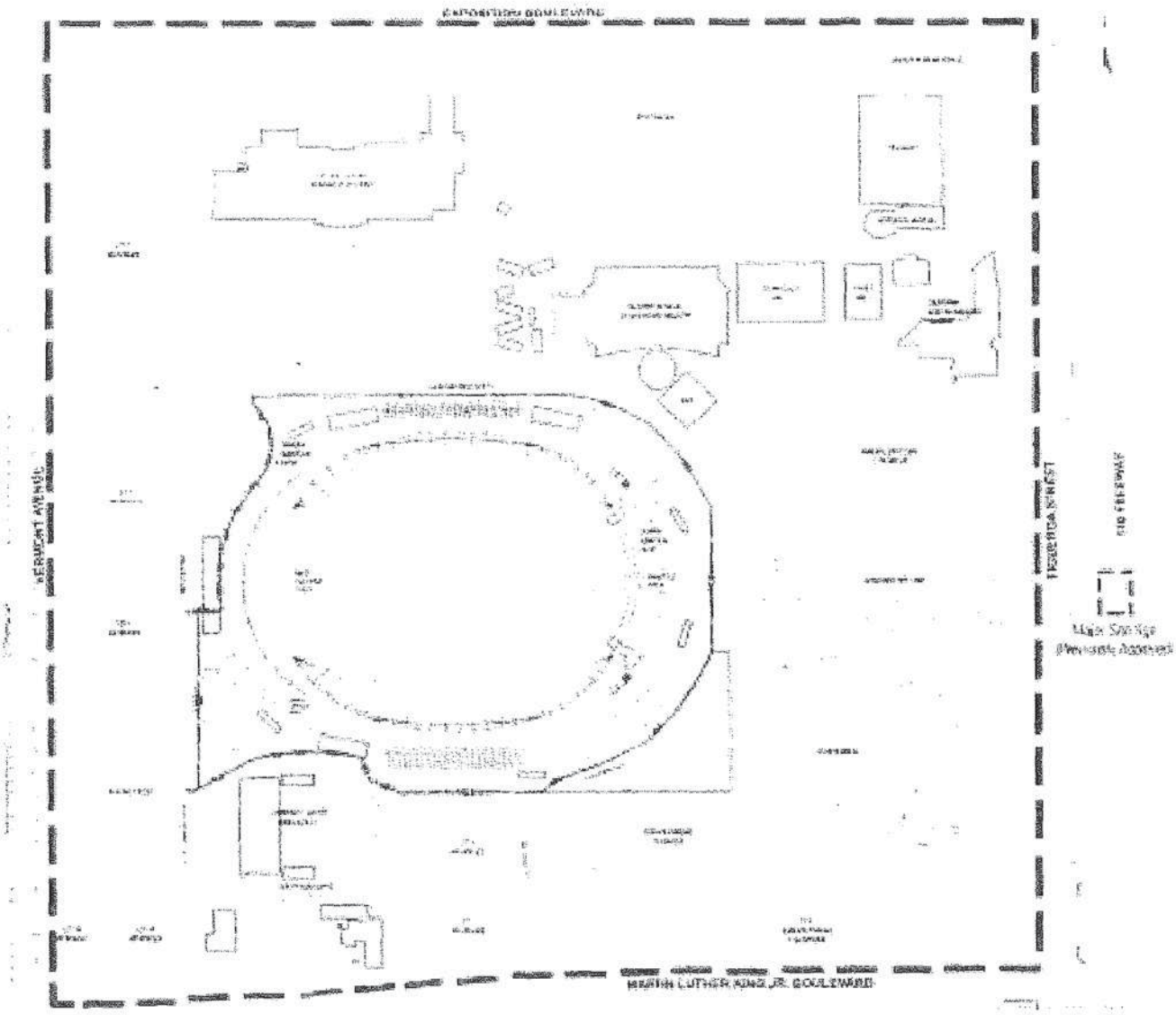
NORTH
Not to Scale

Figure III-1
Regional Location Map



NORTH

NOT TO SCALE

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Figure III-2
Coliseum District Specific Plan Boundaries

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW – ORIGIN OF THE COLISEUM

Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum Commission

The Coliseum was constructed between 1921 and 1923 by the Community Development Association, a non-profit cooperative organization formed for that purpose, on property in Exposition Park leased from the Sixth District Agricultural Association of the State of California.[1] Original construction of the Coliseum was funded by both the City of Los Angeles (City) and the County of Los Angeles (County). The Coliseum is operated under the authority of the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum Commission ("Coliseum Commission"), which was formed under the Joint Exercise of Powers Act on September 25, 1945. Although this governing body is comprised of representatives from the City of Los Angeles, the County of Los Angeles and the State of California, no taxpayer funds are used to support the facility.

The Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum

The Coliseum was constructed in the early 1920s and opened its doors to the public in June 1923. The first football game was played in the stadium on October 6, 1923, with the University of Southern California (USC) hosting Pomona College before a crowd of 12,836. It was a modest beginning for a venue that would later play a prominent role in college and professional football.

The history of the Coliseum spans eight decades. It is the only facility in the world to host two Olympiads (X^{th} and $XXIII^{rd}$), two Super Bowls (I and VII), and one World Series (1959). Along with the adjacent Sports Arena, the Coliseum is credited with promoting the migration of professional sports to the West Coast. The Coliseum provided a home for the Los Angeles Rams (from Cleveland, 1946-79), the Los Angeles Dodgers (from Brooklyn, 1958-61), the Los Angeles Raiders (from Oakland, 1982-1994), and was the expansion home of the Los Angeles Chargers (1960, AFL).

In 1984, the State of California and the United States Government declared the Coliseum a State and Federal Historical Landmark for its contribution to the historical makeup of the 31^{st} State of the Union as well as the United States of America.

The 92,500-seat Coliseum served as the home of the NFL's Los Angeles Rams from 1946 through 1979, the NFL's Los Angeles Raiders from 1982 through 1994, and has, since its initial construction, served as the home for the USC Trojan football team (1923 - present). The Coliseum also hosts international soccer

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[1] *The Sixth District Agricultural Association is also known as the California Science Center. It is in the State and Consumer Services Agency and is deemed to be a tax-exempt organization as an instrumentality of this State in accordance with Section 23706 of the Revenue and Taxation Code (See Food and Agricultural Code Section 4101-4108).*

competitions, and hosted the L.A. Xtreme professional football team during the XFL's first and only season in 2001. Other world-class events that have occurred at the Coliseum include UCLA football games (1933 through 1981); numerous high school football contests, including the famed "Shrine All-Star Game;" political rallies, including John F. Kennedy's Democratic Presidential Nomination acceptance speech at the Democratic National Convention in 1960; religious conventions, including an all-time Coliseum attendance record of 134,254 for Billy Graham in 1963 and the 1987 Papal Mass (the first Papal Mass held in the United States by Pope John Paul II); the 1976 Bicentennial Spectacular; and numerous rock concerts and cultural events.

Prior to the 1993 football season, the Coliseum underwent a $15 million renovation. The Coliseum's floor was lowered 11 feet and the running track was removed to create a more intimate stadium. Fourteen new rows of seats (comprising approximately 8,000 seats) were added to the lower bowl area, bringing fans closer to the playing field. The first rows of seats between the goalposts were repositioned to a maximum of 54 feet from the sideline, instead of the previous distance of 120 feet. During this renovation the locker rooms, public restrooms, and concession facilities were also upgraded and expanded.

Southern California's damaging January 1994 earthquake resulted in major structural damage to the Coliseum, requiring approximately $93 million worth of repairs. In the summer of 1995, the Coliseum underwent a major seismic renovation and a new $6 million press box was constructed. The California Office of Emergency Services (OES) awarded $100.6 million to the Coliseum Commission to cover the costs of earthquake damage. A new press box was added to the south side of the Coliseum extending above the rim and upper seating bowl. The press box is comprised of two main levels, with a camera deck located on the roof. The square footage of the press box addition, including the rooftop and circulation areas, is approximately 18,400 square feet, surpassing the 8,300 square feet of the former press box.

The Coliseum has a present maximum capacity of approximately 92,500 seats. Almost all of the seats in the Coliseum are chair-back seats. There are approximately 25,000 seats from goal line to goal line, including both the north and south sides. Rows 1-43 have a 12-inch rise, rows 44-68 have a 15-inch rise, rows 69-93 have an 18-inch rise. The distance between each row of seats is 33-inches in rows 1-14 and 30-inches in rows 15-93. Seats vary between 19 and 20 inches in width. With the exception of the east end zone, which includes bench seating, all of the seats are theater-type, self-rising chairs, the first of their kind ever installed in a football stadium.

The symbolic Olympic torch monument was originally built for the 1932 Summer Olympics. It stands 150 feet above ground level and 182 feet above the field level.

The color video board affixed to the top of the Peristyle measures approximately 33 feet, 7 inches by 44 feet. The black-and-white matrix board, measuring approximately 50 feet by 51.5 feet, carries game-in-progress information and is capable of displaying messages, pictures, animations and video action.

PROJECT BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

In response to a 1999 study by the NFL to bring professional football back to Los Angeles, the Coliseum Commission retained NBBJ (and later RTKL Associates, Inc.), an international architectural firm that has designed numerous NFL stadiums, to develop a vision for the historic Coliseum that would enable the 1920s-era stadium to become a premiere, modern venue for an NFL franchise. The approaches of NBBJ and RTKL capitalized on the strength of the existing architectural elements of the Peristyle and Olympic flame, while constructing a new, modern stadium within the existing structure. The conceptual design celebrates the rich heritage of this architectural landmark, while incorporating contemporary aesthetics.

The Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum Renovation Project ("Proposed Project") was conceived to enhance the Historic Landmark's presence and importance in both the Los Angeles region and the nation. It was determined that the Proposed Project should preserve the exterior wall, the emblematic Peristyle on the east end of the stadium, and as much of the seating fabric and bowl geometry as possible. These fundamental historic preservation principles became important guidelines as the design work began and are illustrated in the Conceptual Historic Fabric Retention Plan. (See Figure III-3 in Section III.C Porject Characteristics) The stadium design renderings prepared by RTKL, as presented in the following Section III.C, Project Characteristics, present a stadium proposal that is representative of a possible design solution. The architectural design renderings presented in this Addendum have been refined since the original 2003 EIR after an enhanced survey of existing conditions at the Project Site and preliminary engineering, life safety, and constructability analyses.

Early in the process of designing the enhancements to the building to make it a competitive venue for use by an NFL franchise, NBBJ (and later RTKL Associates, Inc.) looked at geometries for the seating that were in line with the current geometry, enabling the design team to save at least part of the seating sections in the existing bowl. A large portion of the west end of the bowl will be retained and, while not used for regular NFL games, portions of the seating may used for large attendance events and/or for USC football games. The east end of the bowl is maintained in a similar manner to anchor each end of the Peristyle in its current form.

The conceptual design of the Proposed Project explores and enhances the full value of the heritage of its Exposition Park site. The Peristyle at the east end of the stadium, clad in stone, is a priceless monument to the historic events that have passed beneath its arches: two Super Bowls, two Olympics, the celebrated arrival of presidential nominee John F. Kennedy and countless other sporting events. Within the Peristyle, event opportunities may be be created. Intended to be the only open-air suites in the NFL, this area produces a distinct new club experience unlike any other in the NFL, allowing VIP ticket holders the uniquely "L.A." experience of seeing and being seen.

The seating bowl is designed to bring more fans closer to the field and along the sidelines. On three levels in favorable sideline positions, approximately 200 suites and a club level with premier seats create high-amenity areas with great views to the playing field, while maintaining the historic fabric and defining character of the Coliseum.

The Coliseum Commission's stated objective for this Project is to secure the highest possible level of management, operation, and maintenance of the Coliseum as a world-class, modern public assembly facility of the first magnitude. The Coliseum Commission has identified the following goals and objectives for the Proposed Project:

- To renovate the Coliseum in conformance with the generally accepted standards of design for professional football stadiums, thus enabling the Coliseum Commission to attract an NFL franchise in the City of Los Angeles.

- To extend the useful life of the Coliseum so as to assure that the stadium will continue to provide to the public an economically viable facility capable of hosting a wide variety of athletic, cultural, political, and community events.

- To renovate the Coliseum in conformance with the generally accepted standards of design for collegiate football, thus enabling the Coliseum Commission to retain the USC football team as a tenant.

- To provide spectators and users of the Coliseum with the amenities and conveniences consistent with a modern facility, including improved restrooms, concession, and press facilities; improved spectator viewing; luxury suites and club seating; improved locker and dressing facilities; additional circulation space; and better accessibility to seating, concessions, and restroom facilities.

- To preserve, where feasible, the historic character of the Coliseum in a manner compatible with the other objectives of the Proposed Project.

- To extend the useful life of the Coliseum and modernize the existing infrastructure with energy conservation fixtures in accordance with Title 24 (C.C.R) requirements, improved emergency fire access, and upgraded accessibility standards in accordance with the Americans with Disabilities (ADA) requirements.

- To finance the renovation of the Coliseum without expending money from the City of Los Angeles or State of California General Funds.

- To establish a Specific Plan Overlay District that will:

    - Provide regulatory controls and incentives for the systematic and incremental execution of that portion of the General Plan which relates to this geographic area and to provide for public needs, convenience and general welfare as the development of such area necessitates;

    - Assure orderly development by establishing general procedures for development within the Specific Plan overlay area; and

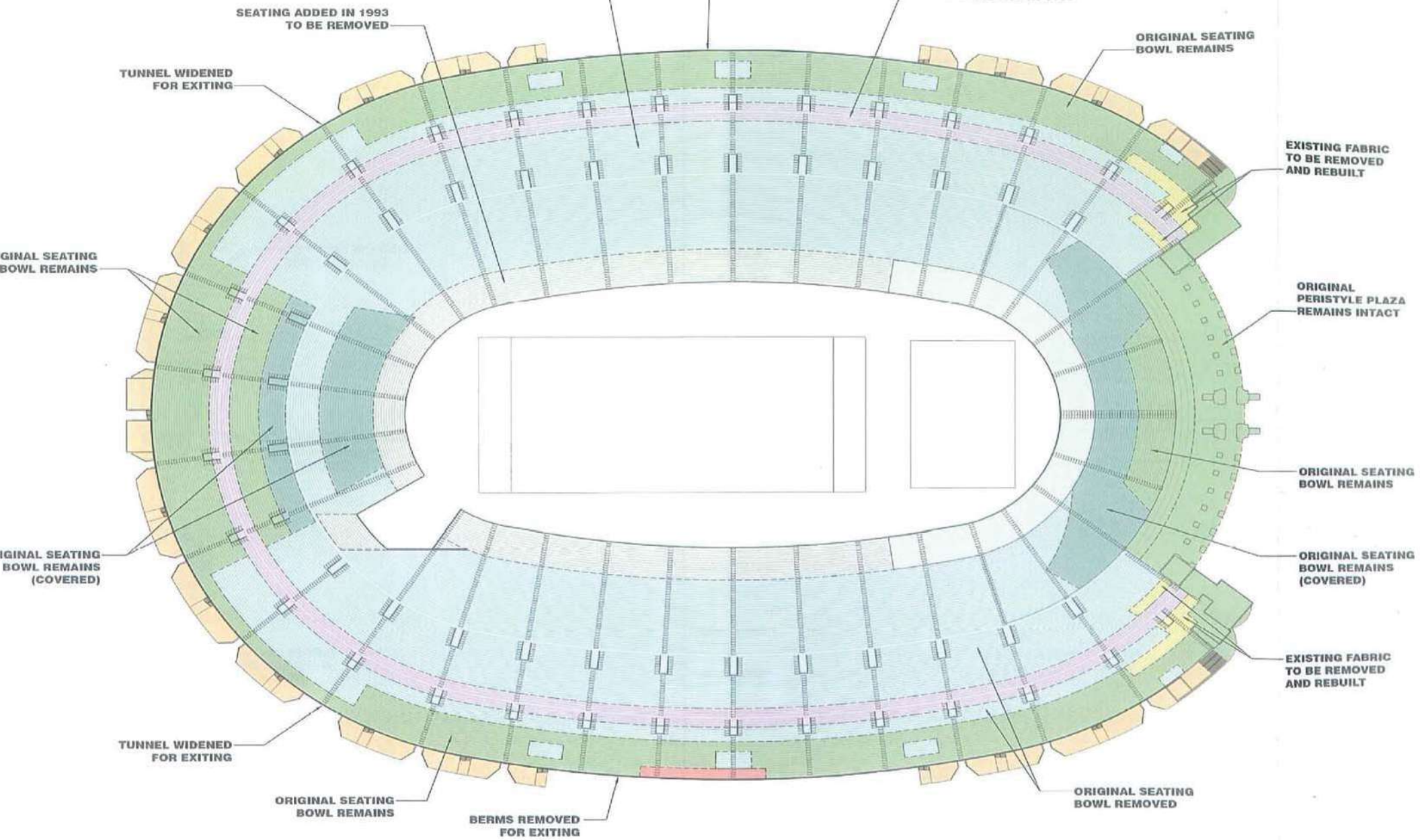
- Provide for the renovation of the historic Coliseum stadium and associated development and enhancements to the site, in conformance with the goals and objectives of local and regional plans and policies.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION
C. PROJECT CHARACTERISTICS

The Proposed Project consists of the renovation of the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum, including the rehabilitation of portions of the 27.4-acre Project Site surrounding and containing the Coliseum structure itself and the adoption of a Coliseum District Specific Plan Overlay within the existing boundaries of Exposition Park. The Proposed Project may also include the demolition of all of the existing extraneous out-buildings surrounding the Coliseum structure and the construction of two new approximate 20,000-square-foot ancillary buildings for supporting retail and office uses as well as new concession buildings totaling approximately 4,000 square feet, and potential replacement of all other existing ancillary structures in amounts approximately equivalent to that which exists today. Demolition activities would only occur within the fenced area of the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum and immediate forecourt and would not involve any of the other structures within Exposition Park. The Coliseum District Specific Plan Overlay would govern future development, stadium renovation, signage, and alcohol sales associated with the terms of an anticipated lease agreement between the Coliseum Commission and the National Football League (NFL). This section first presents an overview of the Proposed Project, including a discussion of the guiding principles and program requirements. Following this, general elements of the Proposed Project's conceptual design envelope are presented.

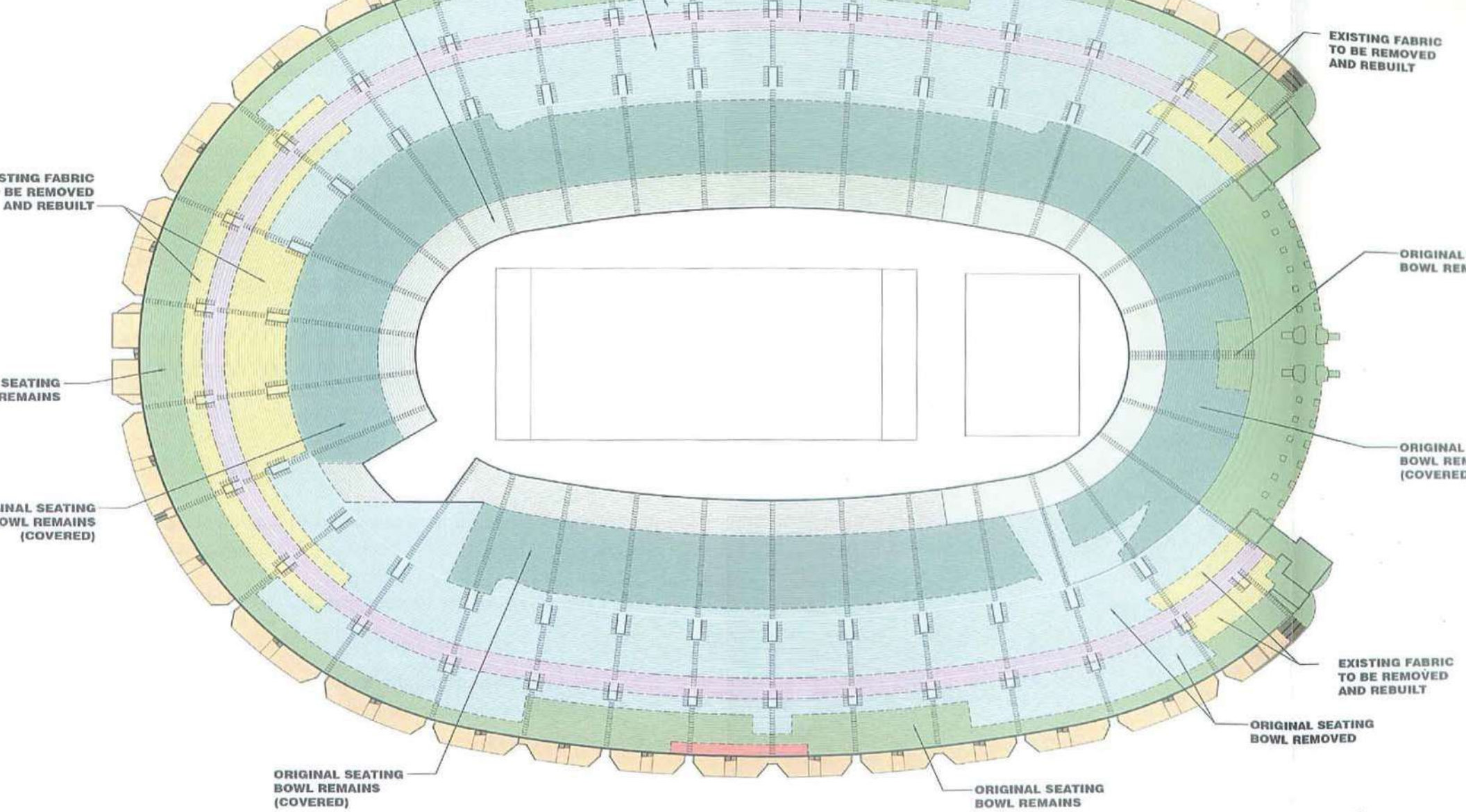
As stated previously in Section III.B, Project Objectives, the renderings prepared by NBBJ for the certified EIR, present a stadium proposal that is representative of a possible design solution. The renderings and drawings prepared by RTKL Associates Inc. for this Addendum represent a Preliminary Schematic Design. The current design has been developed with input from the National Football League (NFL) on the functional program, an enhanced survey of the existing site conditions and preliminary engineering, and a life safety and constructability analysis. While the final stadium design has not yet been completely developed, the Proposed Conceptual Historic Fabric Retention Plan provided in Figure III-3 illustrates the fundamental historic preservation principles envisioned for the Proposed Project.

For comparative purposes, a quantitative analysis of the approved Conceptual Historic Retention Plan (as analyzed and adopted as part of the certified EIR), is presented in Figure III-4. This supplemental analysis provides a comparative description in which to evaluate the differences between the "Approved" Conceptual Historic Retention Plan (per the Certified EIR) (Figure III-4) and the Proposed Conceptual Historic Retention Plan (Figure III-3).



T TO SCALE

CONCEPTUAL HISTORIC FABRIC RETEN



16 % OF ORIGINAL SEATING BOWL REMAINS

29 % OF ORIGINAL SEATING BOWL REMAINS (COVERED)

7 % OF EXISTING FABRIC TO BE REMOVED AND REBUILT

38 % OF ORIGINAL SEATING BOWL REMOVED

10 % HISTORIC FABRIC REMOVED AND REBUILT IN 1993

100% OF EXISTING BERM TO REMAIN

100 % OF LOWER SEATING ADDED IN 1993 TO BE

ORIGINAL FABRIC REMOVED IN CONSTRUCTION PRESS BOX - TO BE REBUILT

100 % OF EXTERIOR WALL TO REMAIN
100 % OF STAIRS TO REMAIN
100 % OF PORTALS TO REMAIN

OPOSAL NOT TO SCALE

Principles and Requirements Guiding the Proposed Project

The Proposed Project has been conceptually envisioned to provide a modern sports and entertainment venue within the existing Coliseum structure. The fundamental historic preservation principles which have guided the development of the Proposed Project are as follows:

- To retain and restore as much of the existing Coliseum façade, bowl geometry and seating areas as physically and practically possible, within constraints of operational, programmatic and historic restoration guidelines;

- Where modifications, alterations, and replacements to the existing Coliseum are required, the new work shall attempt to maintain the same spirit as the original aesthetic character;

- To remove, reorganize and reconstruct exterior accessory structures ("out-buildings") in order to facilitate exterior patron access and to enhance the appearance of the Coliseum grounds.

The program requirements essential to the Proposed Project are as follows:

- To reduce seating capacity while improving field proximity;

- To provide appropriate spectator access and egress within the Coliseum to meet life safety design standards commonly provided in similar venues;

- To provide modern private spectator suites (luxury boxes), having separate patron access and circulation and located in a desirable viewing location;

- To extend the useful life of the Coliseum by modernizing the existing infrastructure with energy conservation fixtures in accordance with Title 24 (C.C.R) requirements, improving emergency fire access, and upgrading accessibility standards in accordance with the Americans with Disabilities (ADA) requirements.

- To provide luxury suites and a club level with premier seats supported by commensurate quality amenity areas with great views to the playing field; and

- To provide improved and more accessible restrooms and concessions for all spectators.

Primary Directives of Proposed Project

Given the aforementioned fundamental principles and essential program requirements, the following principle directives were developed as fundamental aspects of the Proposed Project:

- To maintain the Peristyle end of the existing Coliseum as the dominant focal point of the stadium;

- To maintain the oval plan geometry of the existing exterior walls, while inserting a new seating bowl that includes a separate club level(s), three suite levels, an upper deck, and two levels of public concourses;

- To retain and restore the existing exterior wall, including the retention of the existing stairs and tunnels at the West End Zone while providing separate circulation and access for the club and suite seating;

- To provide a plaza level concourse adjacent to the north and south sideline spectator seating, with restrooms, concessions and club circulation space, providing for removal and replacement of equipment and the removal, replacement and/or reconfiguration of some or all of the extraneous out-buildings and equipment within the outside grounds.

Overview of the Proposed Project

The Proposed Project would reduce the Coliseum's existing maximum seating capacity from 92,500 seats for all events to a maximum of approximately 78,000 seats. Upon completion of the Proposed Project, seating in the Coliseum would be divided into three different classifications: general seating, club seating, and luxury suite seating. The principle differences between the three seating types involve the level of amenities available to patrons in each of those respective areas. Approximately 200 luxury suites would be accommodated in the suite levels. The seating rows themselves would consist of self-rising, floor or riser-mounted armchair seats with the first row situated approximately five feet above the field. Seating reserved for companions of wheelchair patrons would be located adjacent to the disabled seating. The existing Coliseum provides approximately 146 seating locations for patrons in wheelchairs, generally in the west end of the Coliseum between Tunnels 13 and 17. The Proposed Project would increase the total wheelchair positions to meet or exceed Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements. The wheelchair seating would be situated in several locations throughout the stadium to provide a variety of seating options for the disabled.

Proposed Uses for the Coliseum

As detailed in Section IV, Summary of Environmental Setting, the Coliseum currently hosts an average of 25 events a year, which includes USC football games, international soccer matches, high school football games, political rallies, filming events, concert performances, and other community events. Table III.C-1, on page III.C-6, identifies the types of events held at the Coliseum over the past four years, including the number of events held per year by event and maximum attendance levels by event. It is anticipated that the existing event schedule would continue under the Proposed Project, and will be expanded upon to include the NFL as a permanent tenant. Under the Proposed Project, 10 to 12 professional football regular season games would be added to the current annual event profile, representing an approximate 35% increase to the existing operations. Upon completion of the Proposed Project, the NFL and USC Trojans football teams would be the two primary tenants at the Coliseum.

The College football season lasts approximately four months beginning the last week in August and ending in December. The USC Trojan football team hosts 6 to 8 home games each season. College games are generally played on Saturdays and/or Saturday evenings. The USC Trojan football team has been a primary tenant at the Coliseum since 1923. Based on data collected during four years between 2003-2005, the average attendance for USC football games was 71,253 persons. The maximum attendance for a USC football game during this time period was 92,611 persons.

Table III.C-1
Coliseum Event Profile – Average and Maximum Attendance Levels (2003-2005)

Event Type	Events Per Year	Average Attendance (Per Event)	Maximum Attendance (per Event)	Annual Attendance (Per Event)[a]
Miscellaneous Sports (High School Football)	1-2	12,491	13,716	16,654
Community Events/Filming	2-12	2,140	9,800	9,986
Political (Pakistani Independence Day)	1	15,347	15,347	15,347
Miscellaneous (Revlon Run, Nike Run)	1-2	41,485	57,577	69,142
Concerts	1-3	33,031	65,210	43,219
Soccer	5-11	30,287	88,816	262,485
USC Football	6-8	71,253	92,611	498,771

Notes:
[a] *The average annual attendance levels were based on the recorded total annual attendance levels for each event per year, averaged over the last three years.*
Source: Los Angeles Coliseum Commission, April 2006.

The NFL's football season occurs over a six-to seven- month period typically beginning in August and ending the first week of February. The NFL schedule generally includes four to five weeks of pre-season games in August, seventeen weeks of regular season games beginning the first week of September, and three weeks of post-season playoff games played in January. Including four to five pre-season games and sixteen regular season games, each team plays a minimum of twenty games per season, with roughly half (10) of the games being played on the home team's field.[1] Qualifying teams play up to three additional post-season playoff games leading up to the Super Bowl. The Super Bowl is generally played on the first Sunday in February. The NFL schedules a majority of the games on Sundays, with generally one event per week scheduled on Monday night, Thursday night and/or a Saturday. The 2006 NFL's regular season schedule includes 17 Monday night football games, seven Thursday games and two Saturday games. The remaining games occur on Sundays. Since there are currently only seventeen weeks during the regular season and 32 teams in the league, weekday games at the Coliseum would be rare and may not occur every

[1] *Each team has one week off during the course of the 17 week regular season.*

season. At the most, it could be expected that the Coliseum would host one to two weekday games per season, occurring on either a Monday or Thursday night.

Exterior Treatment

The existing exterior wall of the Coliseum would remain virtually intact, with some alterations. Existing extraneous out-buildings (i.e., ancillary structures that are on site, but detached from the stadium) may be removed, replaced or reconfigured from both the outside of the Coliseum structure and from the adjacent grounds on the site. Such buildings include mechanical and electrical equipment and sheds, restrooms, concession stands, storage buildings, and ticket booths, as well as buildings, escalators, elevators, and non-original stairways that have been added over time. The Peristyle end of the Coliseum would remain intact. The adjacent Coliseum Commission office structure would also remain if feasible. The existing Coliseum contains a series of 27 stairways and 28 tunnels leading from the exterior grade into the stadium. The stairways, because of their steepness and lack of intermediate landings, do not meet current code requirements for exit stairs and will not be used for this purpose. Similarly, the tunnels do not meet current code requirements for minimum height and are unsuitable to meet access or exit requirements. It is proposed that the existing stairs and tunnels remain unmodified at the West End Zone only and that the stairs and tunnels along the sidelines will no longer be utilized. On the exterior perimeter, the existing stairs and tunnel portals will remain in place wherever possible although they will not be functional.

The existing openings in the exterior wall of the Coliseum would remain intact and be cleared of any miscellaneous piping, wiring, and glazing. In order to create a comfortable, climate controlled environment within the sideline concourses and to keep out roosting pigeons and other undesirable destructive elements, the existing openings along the sidelines may be glazed and air conditioning may be provided. The new infill walls would be set back from the face of the building and may be glazed with non-reflective glass and minimal metal framing. The upper portion of the infill wall would be louvered to provide locations for air intakes and exhaust vents minimizing the need for openings in the existing concrete wall. The concrete brackets and upper seating tiers that provide the cornice to the existing wall would also remain, except in the four locations for the free-standing exit stairs. The original exterior lighting fixtures would be reused or recreated where feasible. The new press facilities are planned to be integrated into the upper suite level, demolishing the press box that currently extends above the exterior wall of the seating bowl. The existing earth berm against the exterior wall would remain largely intact, with modifications to accommodate access and exiting requirements at the north and south sidelines.

In order to provide adequate emergency exiting capacity from the new upper deck of seating, open-air exit stairs or ramps may be provided at four locations immediately surrounding the Coliseum; two along the north side and two along the south side of the Coliseum structure. These exiting structures would be freestanding with walkways connecting to the floors served by the stairs or ramps, but would otherwise act as independent structures detached from the historic fabric of the Coliseum structure.

Interior Treatment

The interior of the Coliseum would continue to feature the Peristyle as the dominant element in the east end of the bowl. The Peristyle would remain intact. One original (1932) ticket booth located within the Coliseum's northeastern most corner would be retained. The color video board, black-and-white matrix boards, and sound clusters that are currently attached to the top of the Peristyle would be removed. At the west end zone, the upper portion of the existing bowl will be retained as well as the access stairs. By retaining these sections, the feel of the original bowl geometry will be retained.

The lower bowl will be completely reconstructed to meet the NFL's design standards for a modern football stadium. The first row of the lower bowl at the sidelines would be approximately 5 feet above the field level to provide acceptable sight lines over people standing on the sidelines.

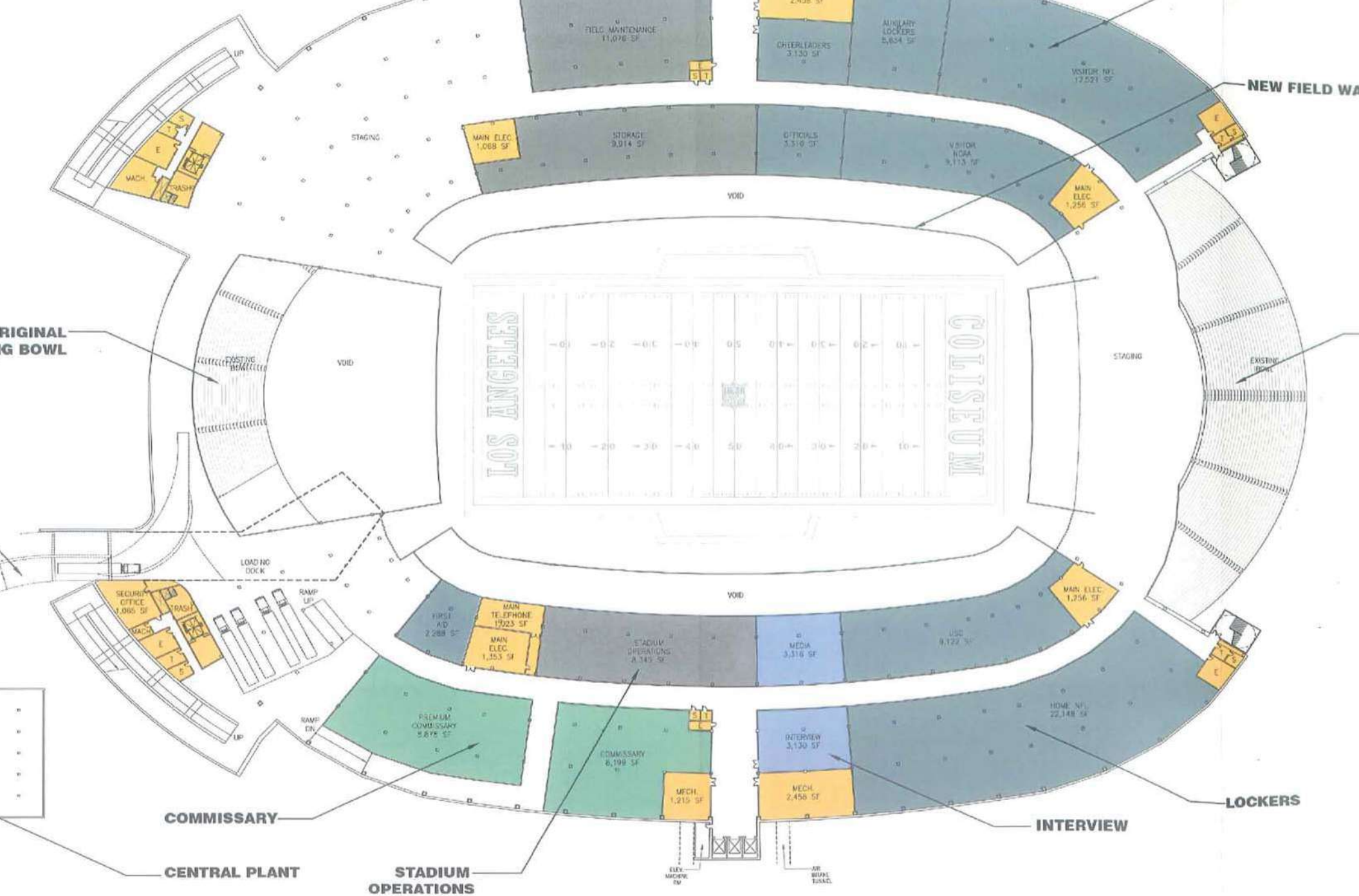
Coliseum Service and Seating Levels

The Proposed Project would develop separate levels within the Coliseum. These levels are described in detail, from lowest to highest elevation, as follows:

- Conceptual Plan Field Level (See Figure III-5) - This level would consist of the playing field, new underground locker facilities for professional and collegiate teams, stadium loading dock, commissary, staff lockers and stadium operations offices, press interview and workrooms, marshalling areas dressing rooms for cheerleaders, officials and talent, and other field support areas.

- Lower Club Level (See Figure III-6) - The lower seating bowl would contain approximately 38 rows (46 in the west end zone) of general patron seating on the north sideline and end zones and Club seating on the south sideline. Thirty-three-inch deep treads would extend from the field wall upward to the bulkhead in front of the Lower Bowl and Club section wheelchair seating positions. Lower Bowl, end zone Club are proposed below the Peristyle Plaza. On the south side of the stadium there would be a multi-level Club to serve the Lower Bowl Club seats.

- Plaza/Main Concourse/Lower Suite Level (See Figure III-7) - Access to the lower suites would be from the Main Plaza Level along the sidelines and from the uncovered concourses in the end zones. The Main Concourse would provide restrooms and food court concessions necessary to serve the lower seating level's population. Concessions and restroom facilities would be located on the outer side of this level (away from the field), and behind the lower level suites. Suites are proposed along the north and south sides directly behind, and raised above the lower bowl seating area. On the south side of this level is the second level of the Lower Bowl Club. Outside the stadium and adjacent to the Club would be a garden area that would be available to Club patrons for outdoor dinning and socializing. At the east end of the Coliseum, on the north and south sidelines, there would be private entrances for the Club and Suite patrons.



CONCEPTUAL PLAN

- Mid-Suite Level (See Figure III-8) – Directly above the main concourse level will be a Middle Suite Level, with additional suites located directly above the suites on the Main Concourse Level. The Middle Suite Level will be accessible via escalators and elevators within the Club.

- Club Level (See Figure III-9) - The Club Level would include restrooms and vendor concessions and would primarily function as a lobby to access approximately 15 rows of club level seating. Club level seating would be provided on the north and south sides of the Coliseum bowl.

- Upper Suite/Press Level (See Figure III-10) - The Upper Suite/Press Level would include suites directly above the Club Level on the north and south sides of the Coliseum bowl. The Upper Suite level would also include the press box. The Upper Suite level would provide space for concessions, restrooms, catering, and other general services to the upper suite.

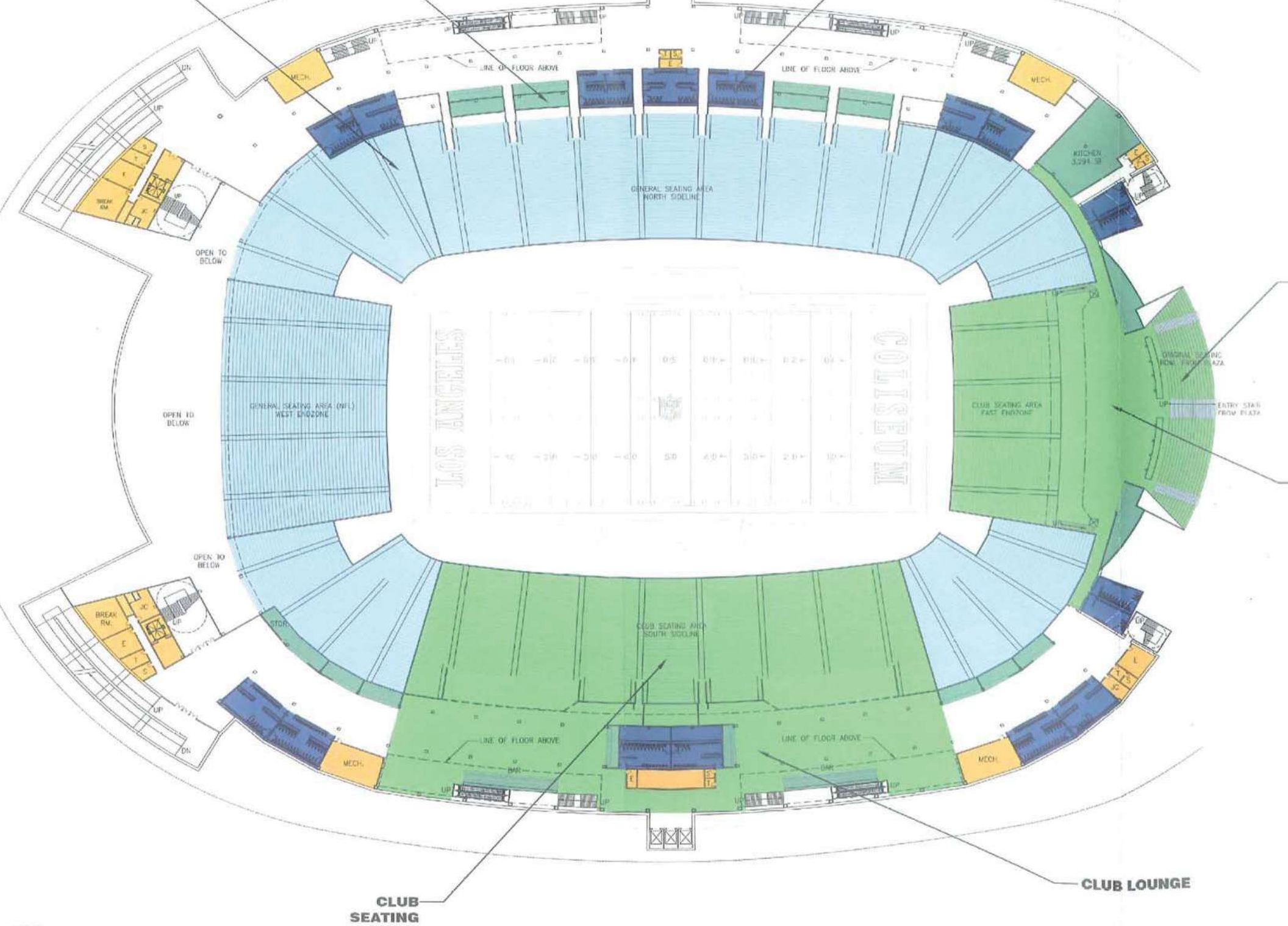
- Upper Concourse Level (See Figure III-11) - This entirely new level would serve the Upper Deck seating, which would consist of approximately 32 rows of general patron seating. Access from the upper deck seating area to the Upper Concourse level would be through vomitories located at about the fifth row of the upper deck. The Upper Concourse level would contain concessions, restrooms, and all other vending and support spaces necessary to serve the Upper Deck seating patrons. These facilities would be located on the field side of the Concourse, beneath the seating area. The floor of the Upper Concourse deck would be approximately four vertical feet below the existing height of the Coliseum's rim.

In addition to the new seating and service levels, the existing west end zone seating will remain intact and will be usable for events. It is proposed that this seating will be primarily for USC football games which require greater capacity than NFL games. The newly configured lower west end zone seating bowl is proposed to be composed of collapsible risers to adjust sightlines for both USC and NFL configurations.

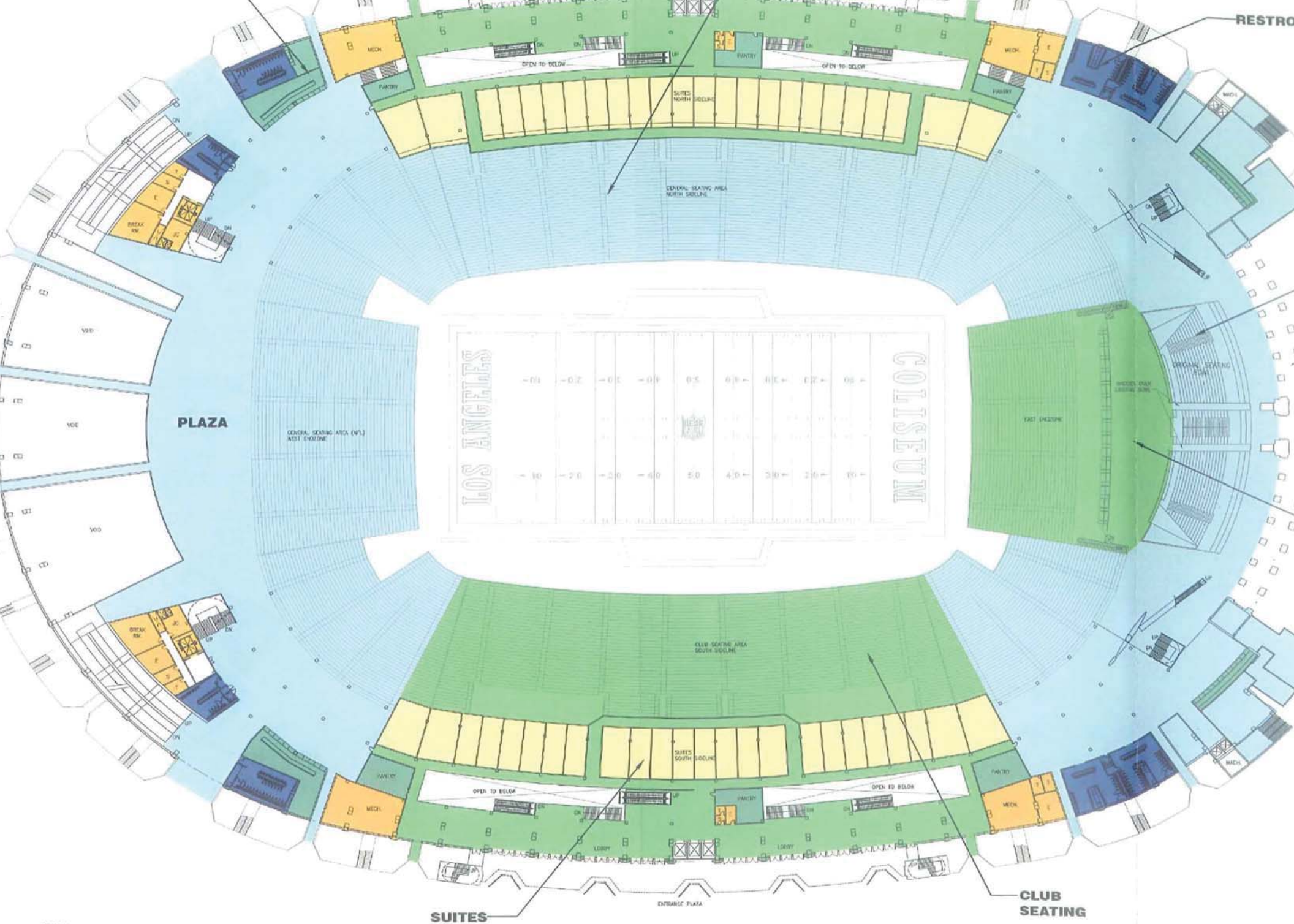
A conceptual illustration of the overall seating bowl and the roof plan is depicted in Figure III-12. Conceptual West End Zone Sections depicting alternative seating arrangements for NFL games and USC games are depicted in Figures III-12 and II-13, respectively.

Facilities Provided In the Renovated Coliseum

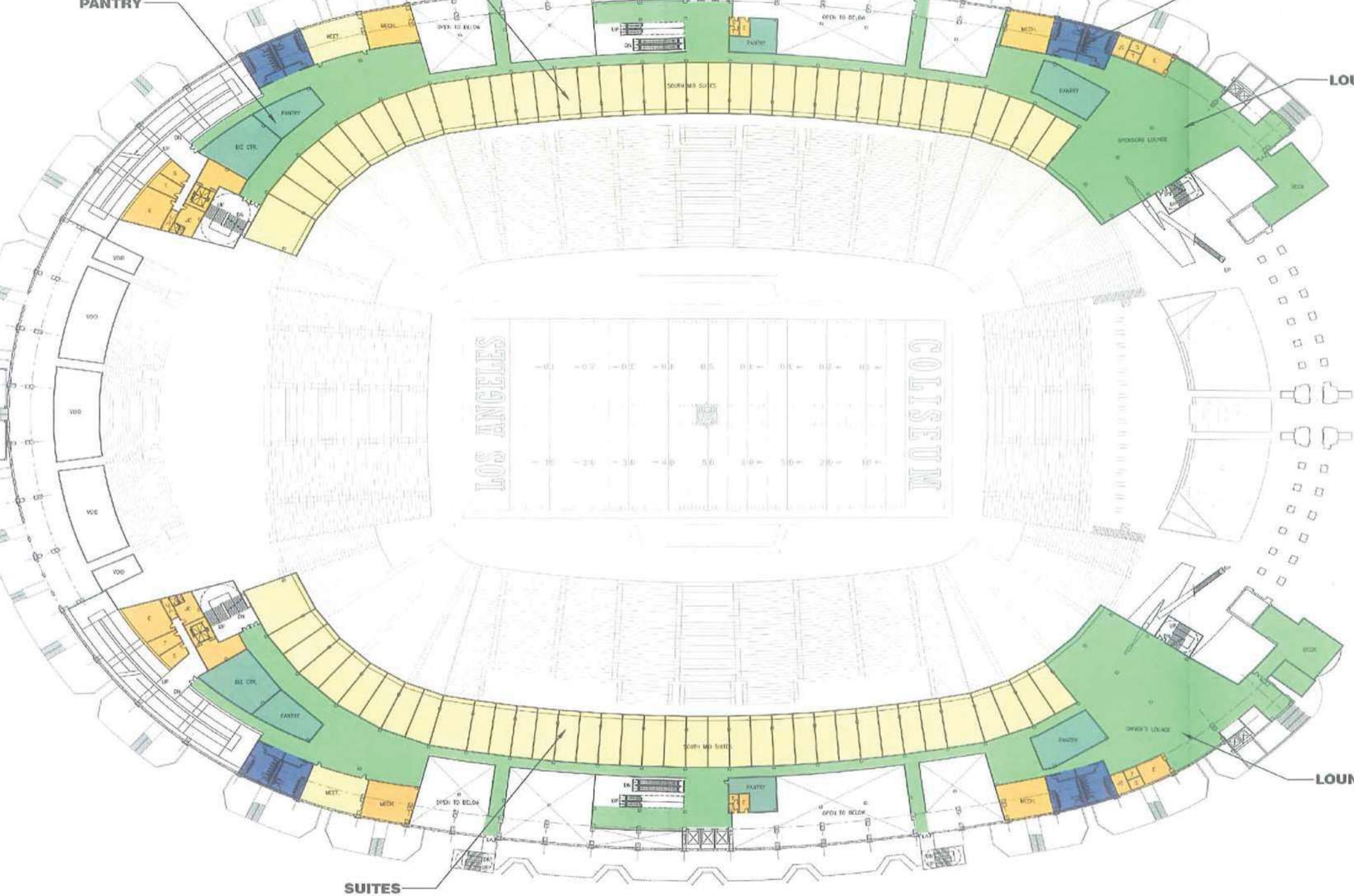
- The Proposed Project would provide upgraded support functions such as concessions, restrooms, commissaries, and vendor service areas in an even distribution on each concourse level, as well as on the west end grade level, and sized according to seating counts in that area. In addition, closed circuit television monitors would be installed throughout the stadium, allowing attendees to monitor the progress of the event from all concourse levels, concession stands, and suites. Restroom facilities would be provided at an approximate ratio of 50 percent men to 50 percent women. In addition to the ticket booths to be located outside the Coliseum, advance sales booths would be located at the grade level, accessible from the stadium interior. The Proposed Project would also include a security command center for both private security forces and Los Angeles Police Department personnel. First aid facilities and security offices would be located throughout



CONCEPTUAL PLAN - LOWER



CONCEPTUAL PLAN - MAIN



CONCEPTUAL PLAN -

CLUB SEATING

CLUB LOUNGE

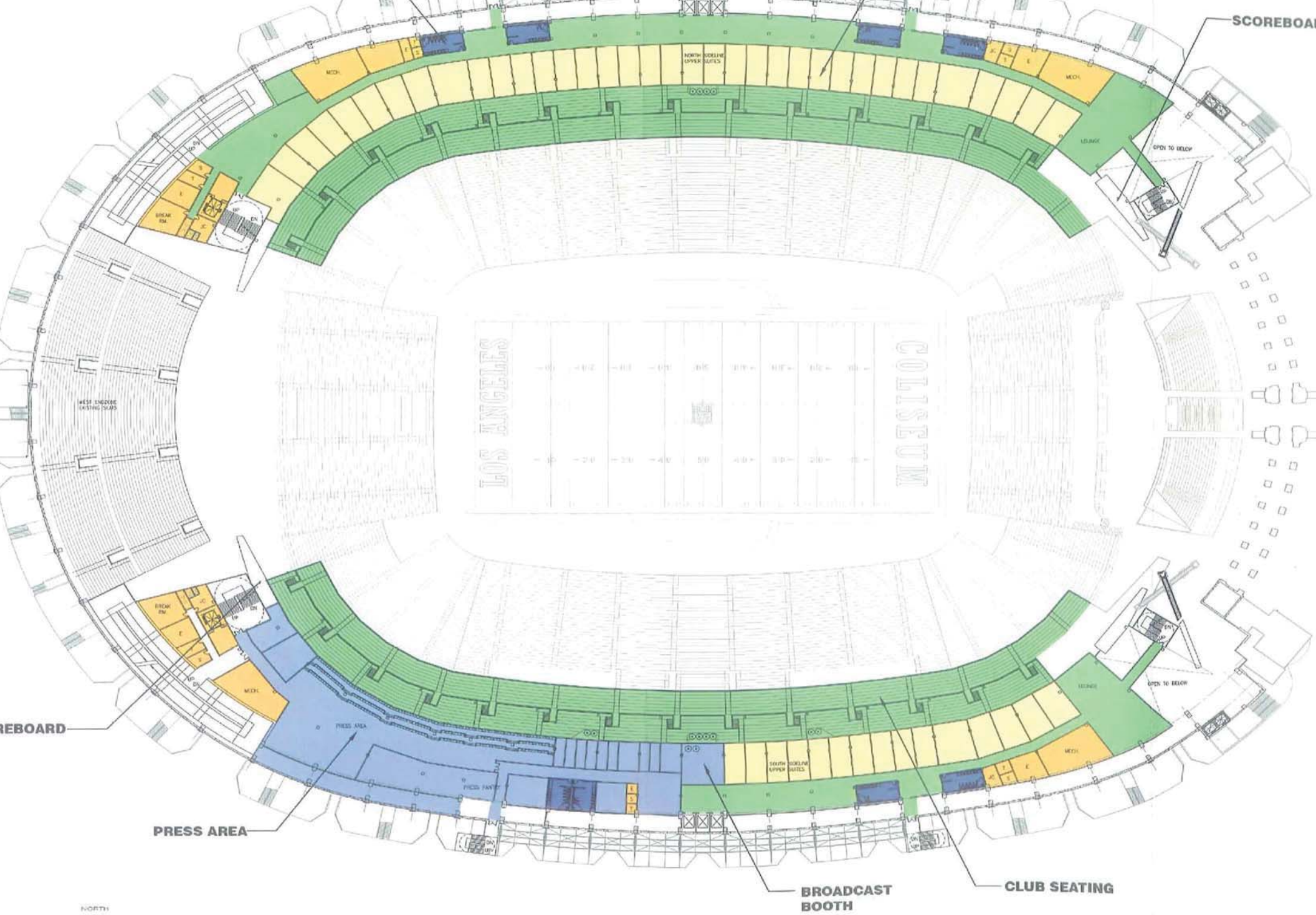
NCOURSE

LOS ANGELES

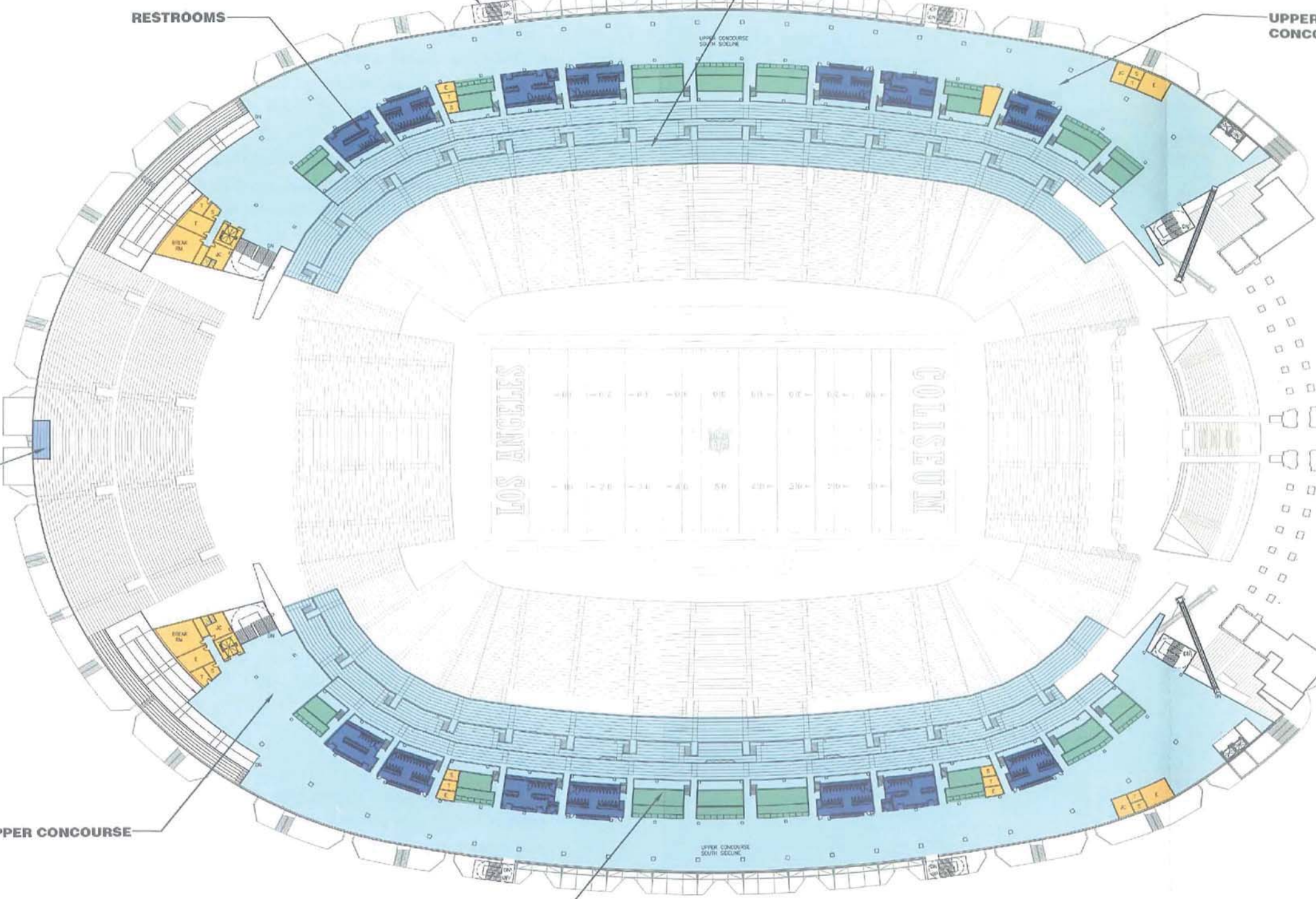
COLISEUM

NORTH

CONCEPTUAL PLAN - CLUB C



CONCEPTUAL PLAN - UPI



CONCEPTUAL PLAN - UPPER C

the stadium at each concourse level, as would disabled assistance offices. Other general service facilities to be provided in the Coliseum would include fan assistance/information stations, public telephones, and drinking fountains. Media facilities developed as part of the Proposed Project would be largely confined to the press box in the Upper Suite Level on the south side of the Coliseum and at the southeast end of the Field Level. The new press box would contain approximately 25,000 square feet, as opposed to 18,400 square feet contained in the existing press box. The press box area would be segregated for the broadcast media and the writing press. The broadcast media portion of the press box would feature operable windows; numerous television monitors; television broadcast booths and associated storage; radio broadcast booths; and booths for home and visiting coaches, home and visiting owners, instant replay officials, public address announcers, sound system control, scoreboard/videoboard control, statisticians, and other miscellaneous storage and multi-purpose uses. The writing press portion of the press box would include stations for approximately 250 writers, control desks, telephone and internet service connections, facsimile connections, closed circuit television, and restrooms. The press box would also contain a press lounge and food service pantry. Other media facilities located at various positions within the Coliseum or immediately surrounding areas would include a graphics office, parking for at least four mobile television truck units with an adjacent lunchroom, and restrooms. Camera platforms will be placed in the seating as required.

Concession-related facilities would include offices and storage areas, a laundry room, vendor and catering commissaries on each served level, and concessions for general seating, club seating, and suite patrons, including lounges and catering kitchens. In addition, employee uniform lockers and distribution rooms, a maintenance shop, and equipment storage areas would be provided at specified locations within the Coliseum. Total square footage proposed for concession-related facilities would be approximately 35,000 square feet, as compared to 18,700 square feet of equivalent facilities in the existing stadium.

The existing field lighting located on posts outside the Coliseum walls will be removed and replaced. New lighting will be installed in the roof structures, to be angled toward the field. Similarly, the existing sound system would be replaced as part of the Proposed Project, with a new distributed sound system. The new sound system would be designed to provide intelligible coverage of all ticketed seats within the stadium, as well as to the press box and several other public areas.

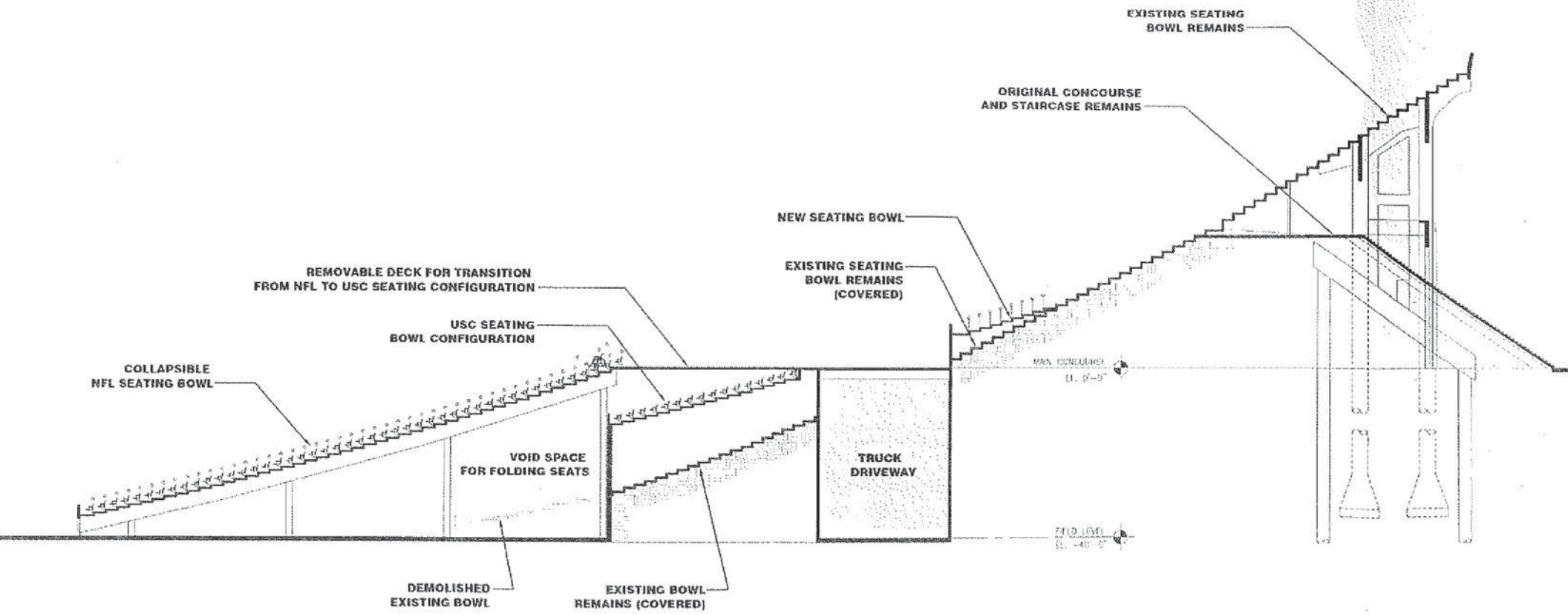
Access and Circulation

Pedestrian access to the Project Site would continue to remain substantially as at present from the outlying parking areas off-site. The existing perimeter fence bordering the Peristyle area of the Coliseum would be removed or relocated, providing increased general public open space areas immediately surrounding the Coliseum façade.

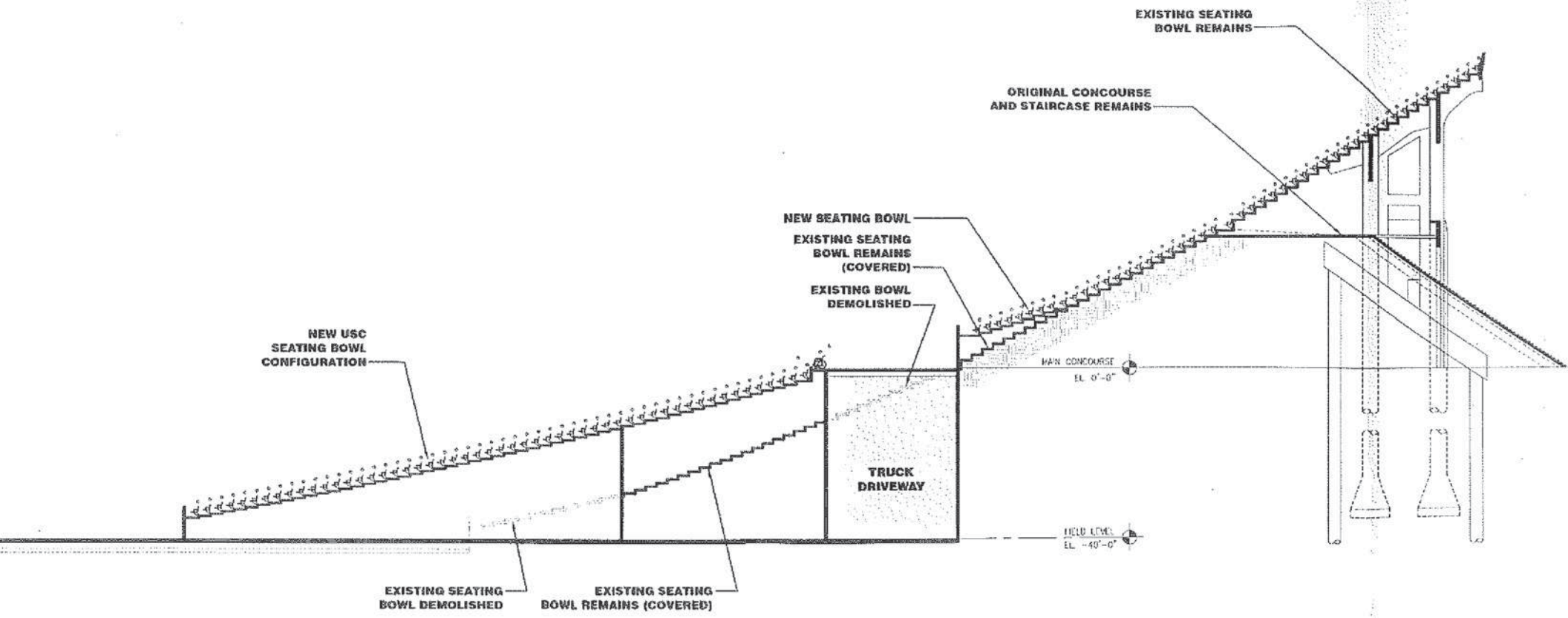
Vehicular access to the field from the exterior of the stadium would continue to be provided via the existing service drive and tunnel from Menlo Avenue. The new television truck parking area would be located along the east side of the security building at ground level. Pedestrian access to the subsurface

NORTH

CONCEPTUAL PLAN - ROO



CONCEPTUAL PLAN - WEST END ZONE SECTION (NFL CONFIGURA



CONCEPTUAL PLAN - WEST END ZONE SECTION (USC CONFIGURA

locker rooms and operations area would be by way of the existing service drive, extending from the grade level to the field level and by stairs and elevators from the main concourse to the service level. Direct access to the field from the locker rooms and service building would be by way of field vomitories at the east and west ends of the stadium. Service access by the way of freight elevators to all levels would be located in the northwest and southwest quadrants. Escalators, passenger elevators and freight elevators would be installed, including elevators for freight use, disabled accessibility, fire protection, security/first aid (shared), and press usage. Disabled guest circulation would be facilitated by the inclusion of areas of rescue assistance at each grade-separated level, with a disabled assistance office providing orientation, group coordination, and other aid for disabled guests. The final configuration and requirements of the various vertical transportation systems will be determined by the use of computer models to be presented to the Department of Building and Safety and the Los Angeles Fire Department prior to issuance of a building permit.

No major alterations to the existing parking arrangement(s) at the Coliseum are contemplated as part of the Proposed Project (see Section IV.C, Cumulative Related Projects, for a discussion of added parking improvement projects within Exposition Park) except at the southwest quadrant, east of the security building, which would be utilized for TV truck and player parking. In general, areas outside the existing Coliseum perimeter fence would remain unchanged, except for the proposed removal of all extraneous Coliseum-related out-buildings.

Proposed Improvements Outside of the Coliseum

In addition to renovating the Coliseum structure itself, the Proposed Project may include the removal, replacement, or reconfiguration of some or all of the existing out-buildings surrounding the Coliseum structure and would include the construction of two approximately 20,000 square-foot buildings and 4,000 square feet of concession buildings (for a total of approximately 40,000 sf) to support ancillary retail or office uses. These structures are proposed as stand-alone ancillary facilities to support the future uses of the Proposed Project. While the architectural designs for these buildings have not been finalized, they will likely include 2-story structures (concession structures to be 1-story) with an architectural design that is compatible with other recent structures that have been built or are under construction in Exposition Park. These structures are planned to be generally located in the southeast area of Exposition Park between the Coliseum and the Sports Arena.

Signage

The proposed Coliseum District Specific Plan Overlay establishes a conceptual sign program to permit and regulate the size, placement, and general characteristics of on-and off-site signage within the Coliseum District Specific Plan (CDSP). The CDSP proposes five signage zones generally located within the area bounded by Exposition Boulevard on the north, Figueroa Street on the east, Martin Luther King Junior Boulevard on the south and Vermont Avenue on the west, and that certain area easterly of the 110 (Harbor) Freeway, all as shown in Figure III-15 within the heavy dashed lines. The conceptual signage program is contained in Section 11 of the proposed CDSP and as detailed below:

The following regulations shall apply to all signs which are subject to this Specific Plan and are erected or maintained within the Specific Plan area.

A. Prohibition. The Department of Building and Safety shall not issue a permit for a sign unless the sign complies with the requirements of this Section, as determined by the Director of Planning.

B. Permitted Signs. All signs listed in this Specific Plan, and all signs listed in LAMC Section 91.6203 which are not otherwise prohibited by this Specific Plan, shall be permitted. A building permit shall be obtained from the Department of Building and Safety in accordance with the provisions of Section 91.6205. of the LAMC for any signs and/or sign alterations, other than changes or replacement of copy, that are regulated by this Specific Plan or Section 91.6201 of the LAMC. Conceptual locations of primary signage are identified on Exhibits 1A and 1. B.

C. Prohibited Signs

i. No signs shall be attached, affixed or applied to the historic elements of the exterior of the Stadium structure.

ii. Pole Signs, defined by LAMC.

iii. Roof Signs, defined by LAMC.

iv. Can Signs.

D. Interior Stadium signs. Signs located within the interior of the Stadium structure, and which are oriented to the interior, shall be permitted and shall not be subject to any limitations of this Ordinance and shall not count as Sign Area, provided, however, the Back of Scoreboard Signs, as defined by this Specific Plan which back areas are primarily viewed from areas outside of the Stadium, shall be subject to this Specific Plan. Interior signs shall only be required to comply with Section 91.6205.1 through 91.6205.5 and 91-6205.7 through 91.6205.10.

E. Peristyle Area Sign Limitations. No permanent signs, other than Banners (Themed) may be placed on the Peristyle, as identified on Map 5 of the CDSP. Projected Image Signs (and other forms of illumination) may be used on the Peristyle. Signs in the Peristyle Plaza and on any permanent or temporary facilities and structures in the Peristyle Plaza shall not substantially block primary viewing of the Peristyle from exterior viewing areas, although incidental obstruction of views from exterior viewing areas shall be permitted. Subject to the limits provided in this Section 11.E, signage within the Peristyle Plaza, as indicated on Map 5 of the CDSP, may include (i) signs on kiosks, carts, restaurants, temporary concession booths and broadcast facilities, (ii) Banner Signs (Themed), (iii) Inflatable Signs, (iv) Projected Image Signs, (v) Temporary Signs (Themed), and (vi)

Freestanding iconic elements/statues. In addition, such other signs that are approved by the Director of Planning may be permitted within the Peristyle Plaza.

F. Banner Signs (Themed). Banner Signs shall be used to identify events, facilities, activities or sponsors associated with the NFL, an NFL team, the Stadium, the Stadium Naming Sponsor, Stadium Sponsors or Exposition Park. Such Banner Signs may be erected for an unlimited period of time and may be changed from time to time. A maximum of 25% of the Banner Sign may contain a commercial logo company name and/or other commercial message; provided, however, the Stadium, NFL, NFL Teams and Stadium Naming Sponsor shall not be subject to the 25% limitation.

G. Temporary Signs (Themed). Such signs shall be used to identify events, facilities, activities or sponsors associated with the NFL, an NFL team, the Stadium or Exposition Park including without limitation Stadium Sponsors or Stadium Naming Sponsor. Temporary signs shall not count as sign area.

H. Entry Monument Signs. There shall be a maximum of five such signs. Any corporate logo or other advertising elements shall be limited to 6' in height, as measured from adjacent grade. The sign may extend an additional 2' in height for wayfinding purposes. Adjacent grade shall include any earthen berm which is provided as a foundation for the sign.

I. Major Site Signs. Major Site Signs shall be a maximum of 170' in height, as measured from adjacent grade. Adjacent grade shall include any earthen berm which is provided as a foundation for the sign. A Major Site Sign may be multi-sided. The total sign area for an individual Major Site Sign shall not exceed 8,000 square feet (e.g. a two-sided sign may have 4,000 square feet of sign area on each side). A Major Site Sign may incorporate other types of sign elements permitted by this Specific Plan, including but not limited to Electronic Message Display, Channel Letters, Off-site, On-site and Animated signs. A Major Site Sign shall have a 3:1 vertical to horizontal orientation. Landscaping shall be provided at the base of each Major Site Sign, and a landscaping plan shall be approved by the Director prior to issuance of a permit for each such sign. A Major Site Sign shall be free-standing, mounted to the ground and columns, poles or uprights used as its primary structural support shall be architecturally treated and themed. A Major Site Sign may incorporate a sculptural or themed shape. A total of two Major Site Signs shall be permitted by this Specific Plan, at those locations indicated on Exhibit 1 (see Figure III-15). The limitations of this Section 11 shall not apply to the Major Site Sign located east of the 110 (Harbor) Freeway, unless such Major Site Sign is substantially remodeled or replaced. Replacement of the video or messaging elements of the 110 Harbor Freeway Major Site Sign with new elements or messaging shall not be considered as remodeling or replacement of the sign.

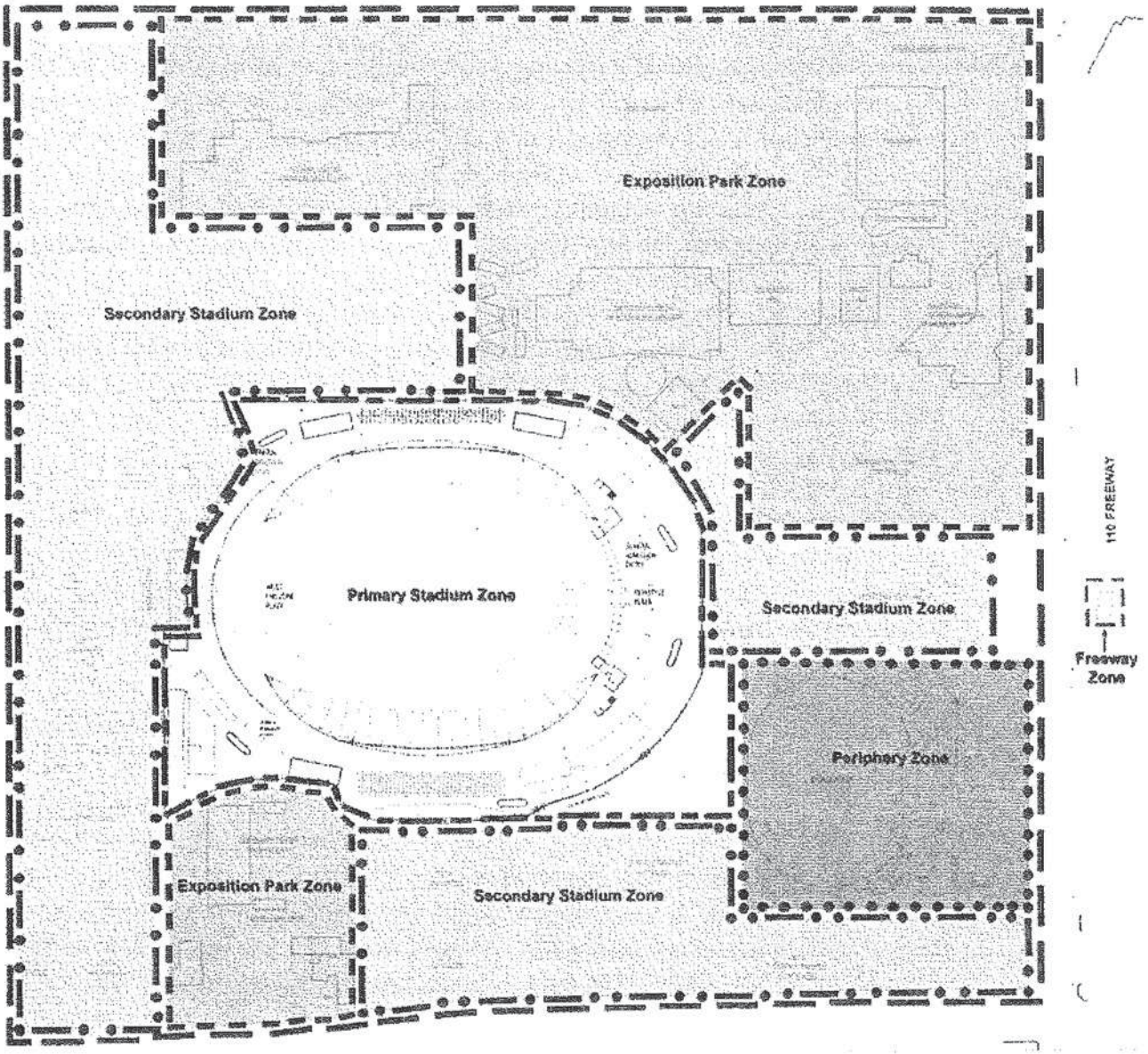


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Figure III-15
CDSP Signage Zone Designation Map

J. Minor Site Signs. Minor Site Signs shall be a maximum of 30' in height, as measured from adjacent grade. Adjacent grade shall include any earthen berm which is provided as a foundation for the sign. A Minor Site Sign may be multi-sided. The total sign area for an individual Minor Site Sign shall not exceed 900 square feet (e.g. a two-sided sign may have 450 square feet of sign area on each side). A Minor Site Sign may incorporate other types of sign elements permitted by this Specific Plan, including but not limited to Electronic Message Display, Channel Letters, Off-site, On-site and Animated signs. A Minor Site Sign shall have a 3:1 vertical to horizontal orientation. Landscaping shall be provided at the base of each Minor Site Sign, and a landscaping plan shall be approved by the Director prior to issuance of a permit for each such sign. A Minor Site Sign shall be free-standing, mounted to the ground and columns, poles or uprights used as its primary structural support shall be architecturally treated and themed. A Minor Site Sign may incorporate a sculptural or themed shape. A total of four Minor Site Signs shall be permitted by this Specific Plan, at those locations indicated on Exhibit 1.

K. Wayfinding Signs. Wayfinding Signs which have less than 10% of the sign area devoted to a Stadium Sponsor logo or identification shall not count as sign area.

L. Window Signs. Window Signs shall not incorporate any materials which are affixed to the exterior window.

M. Sign Zones. The Coliseum Sign Plan area is divided into five Sign Zones, as shown on Map 4 of the CDSP.

i. Primary Stadium Zone.

1) Permitted Signs. All signs which are permitted by this Specific Plan shall be permitted in the Primary Stadium Zone, except for the following signs which shall be prohibited:

- Entry Monument
- Minor Site Sign

2) Permitted sign area. The total sign area within the Primary Stadium Zone shall not exceed 96,000 square feet, except that sign area for Upper Rim Signs, Stadium Identity Signs, Back of Scoreboard Signs and Major Site Sign shall not count against the 96,000 square feet limitation. The Upper Rim Signs, Stadium Identity Signs, Back of Scoreboard Signs and Major Site Sign shall be limited as set forth in this Section.

3) Upper Rim Signs. The total sign area for Upper Rim Signs within the Primary Stadium Zone shall not exceed 30,000 square feet. No individual Upper Rim Sign shall exceed 15,000 square feet of sign area.

4) Stadium Identity Signs. The total sign area for Stadium Identity Signs within the Primary Stadium Zone shall not exceed 100,000 square feet. No individual Stadium Identity Sign shall exceed 50,000 square feet of sign area.

5) Back of Scoreboard Signs. The total sign area for Back of Scoreboard Signs within the Primary Stadium Zone shall not exceed 24,000 square feet. No individual Back of Scoreboard Sign shall exceed 6,000 square feet.

6) Major Site Sign. A maximum of one of the two permitted Major Site Signs allowed by this Specific Plan may be located within the Primary Stadium Zone.

7) Maximum Aggregate Sign Area. Notwithstanding the sign area otherwise permitted by Seciton 11.M.i (2), (3) and (5) above, the aggregate total sign area permitted by Section 11.M.i (2), (3) and (5) shall not exceed 110,000 square feet.

ii. Secondary Stadium Zone.

1) Permitted Signs. All signs which are permitted by this Specific Plan shall be permitted in the Secondary Stadium Zone, except for the following signs which shall be prohibited:

- Back of Scoreboard
- Stadium Identity
- Upper Rim

2) Permitted sign area. The total sign area within the Secondary Stadium Zone shall not exceed 40,000 square feet.

3) Major Site Signs. A maximum of one of the two permitted Major Site Signs allowed by this Specific Plan may be located within the Secondary Stadium Zone.

4) Minor Site Signs. A maximum of three of the four permitted Minor Site Signs allowed by this Specific Plan may be located within the Secondary Stadium Zone.

5) Entry Monument Signs. There shall be a maximum of five Entry Monument Signs within the Secondary Stadium Zone.

iii. Exposition Park Zone

1) Permitted Signs. All signs which are permitted by this Specific Plan shall be permitted in the Exposition Park Zone, except for the following signs which are prohibited:

- Architectural Ledge
- Awning
- Back of Scoreboard
- Inflatable
- Major Site Sign
- Projected Image
- Stadium Identity
- Upper Rim
- Wall

2) Permitted sign area. The total sign area within the Exposition Park Zone shall not exceed 11,000 square feet.

3) Minor Site Signs. A maximum of one of the four permitted Minor Site Signs allowed by this Specific Plan may be located within the Exposition Park Zone.

iv. Periphery Zone

1) Permitted Signs. All signs which are permitted by this Specific Plan shall be permitted in the Periphery Zone, except for the following signs which shall be prohibited:

- Awning
- Back of Scoreboard
- Blade
- Electronic Message Display
- Entry Monument
- Fence Wrap
- Major Site
- Minor Site
- Stadium Identity
- Upper Rim

- Wall
- Window

2) Permitted sign area. The total sign area within the Periphery Zone shall not exceed 20,000 square feet.

v. Freeway Sign Zone.

1) Permitted Signs. One Major Site Sign shall be permitted within the Freeway Zone.

2) Permitted sign area. The total sign area within the Freeway Sign Zone shall not exceed 8,000 square feet.

L. Illumination. All signs may be illuminated. Signs may be illuminated by either internal or external means. Methods of signage illumination may include, but not be limited to: electric lamps, such as neon tubes; fiber optic; incandescent lamps; cathode ray tubes exposed directly to view; shielded spot lights and wall wash fixtures. All illuminated signs shall be designed or located so as to reduce the impact of direct light sources onto residential uses to the extent reasonably feasible.

Alcoholic Beverages.

The proposed Coliseum District Specific Plan Overlay establishes operational regulations for the public sale and consumption on the premises in conjunction with the renovated Coliseum stadium facility. The sale and service of alcoholic beverages for on-site consumption currently exists on the Coliseum premises and will continue under the proposed lease agreement in connection with the renovated Coliseum as incidental to the primary uses of the property as a major sporting and entertainment facility. This request seeks to clarify the existing authorization, in order that it accurately reflects the proposed new uses within the Coliseum premises.

The sale and service of a full line of alcoholic beverages for on-site consumption, via one or more operators and caterers, shall be allowed in the Primary Stadium Zone and the Periphery Zone, as indicated in Figure III-16, including without limitation: restaurants; private stadium club facilities; private suites; general assembly seating areas; premium seating areas; general assembly concession establishments; premium seating concession establishments; portable concession stands; sponsorship areas; Coliseum field area; and in designated sponsorship and/or hospitality areas located within the Secondary Stadium Zone. Entities that sell and serve alcoholic beverages for on-site consumption shall obtain approvals from other jurisdictions, as required, including licenses or permits from the State Department of Alcohol Beverage Control (ABC).

It is anticipated that all establishments or uses which sell and serve alcoholic beverages pursuant to the Specific Plan will be subject to the following conditions:

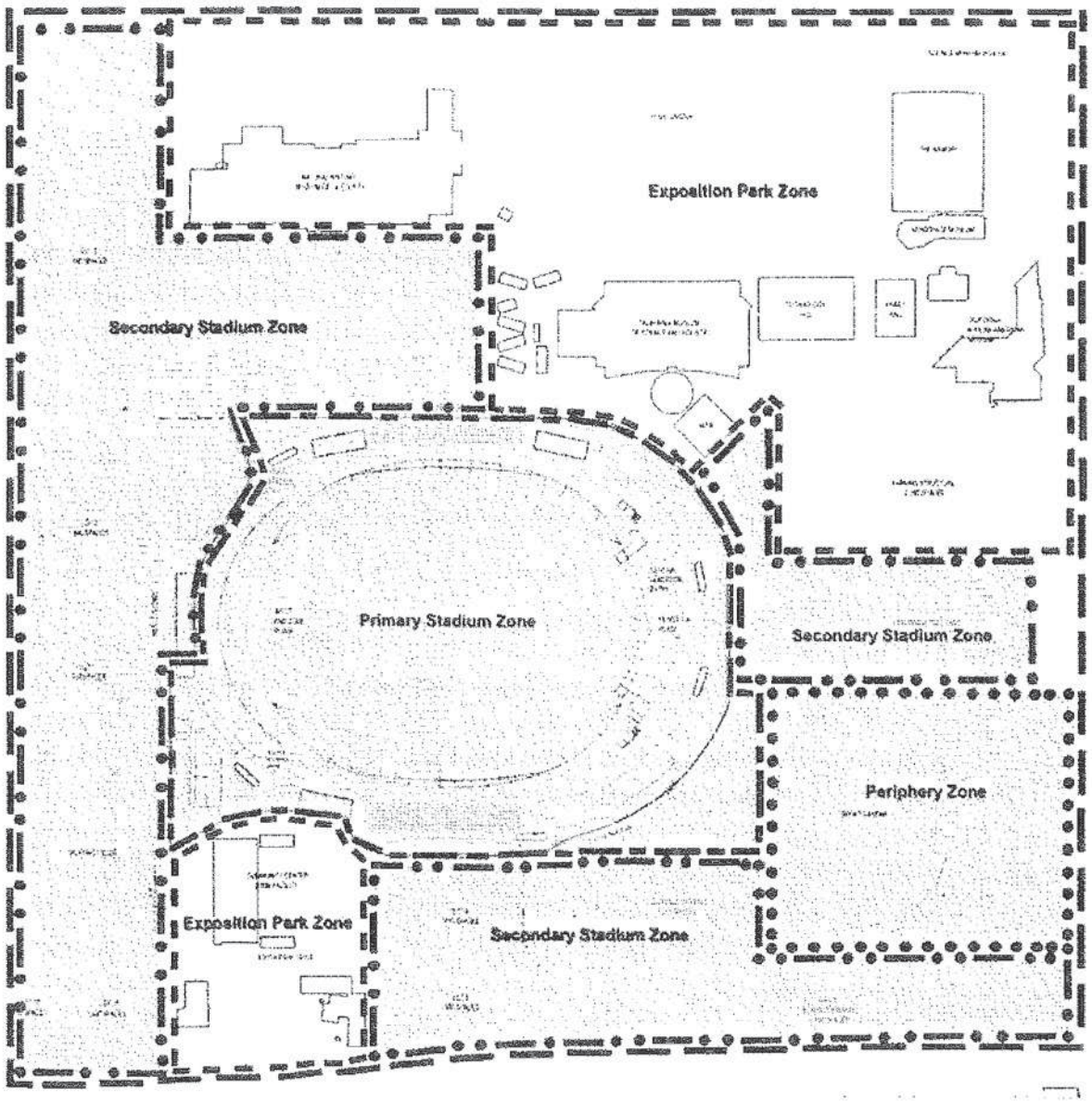

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Figure III-16
CDSP Alcohol Point of Sales
Designation Map

i. All owners, operators, managers and employees serving and/or selling alcohol to patrons shall enroll in and complete a certified, ABC-recognized, training program for the responsible service of alcohol.

ii. No employee, while working, shall solicit or accept any alcoholic or non-alcoholic beverage from any customer while on the premises.

iii. Security personnel shall be provided and shall patrol areas where establishments selling alcohol for on-site consumption are located. Security personnel shall be on duty during the hours of operation of the establishments. For events involving general admission use of the Coliseum, security personnel shall also be on duty one hour prior to opening of the Coliseum and one hour after closing of the Coliseum, and shall also patrol parking areas serving the Coliseum during general admission events, to prevent any unusual disturbances within the Coliseum and to assist and report, as necessary, to proper authorities any loitering, trespassing, or other criminal activities within the boundaries of the Specific Plan.

iv. Establishments may serve alcohol 10:00 a.m. - 2:00 a.m., 7 days per week.

vi. Sales of alcoholic beverages for consumption off the premises is prohibited.

viii. Persons under 21 years of age shall not be admitted into those areas dedicated exclusively as a bar or a cocktail lounge after the sale of food items has been discontinued.

ix. A copy of these conditions shall be retained at all times on the premises in each establishment which serves alcoholic beverages and shall be produced immediately upon the request of the Director of Planning or the LAPD.

Project Development Schedule

Pending approval of the Proposed Project, it is anticipated that the Project would be constructed over an approximate 30- to 36-month period of continuous construction activities. Based upon preliminary estimates, approximately 600,000 cubic yards of earth and approximately 40,000 to 50,000 cy of building material/debris are estimated to be excavated and removed from the site during the construction process.

Current plans anticipate the commencement of construction activities in 2007 with completion of the renovations to be achieved by 2010. During the construction period, it is expected that the USC Trojans football team would play their "home" games at another local stadium. Provisions for the accommodation of the Trojans at alternate home facilities during the Project construction phase would likely be made following the completion of the Project approval process. These provisions would likely consist of private agreements between the team and the owners and operators of any respective stadiums.

IV. SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

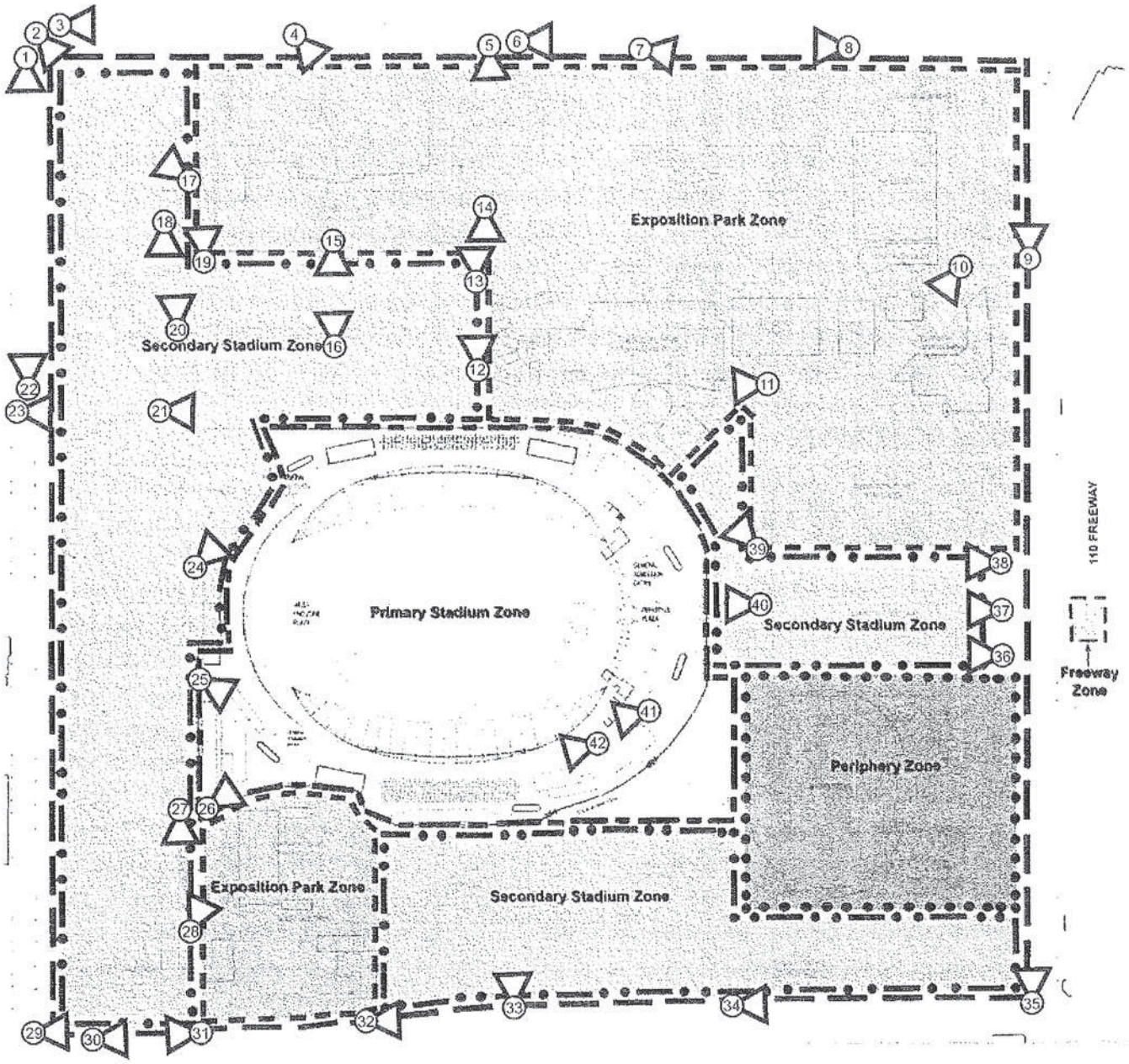
The following discussion evaluates the current environmental setting at the Project Site specifically in comparison to the environmental conditions present at the time of the 2003 EIR. The discussion reveals that there have been no significant changes to the environmental setting in the approximately 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.



LEGEND

(#) View # and orientation

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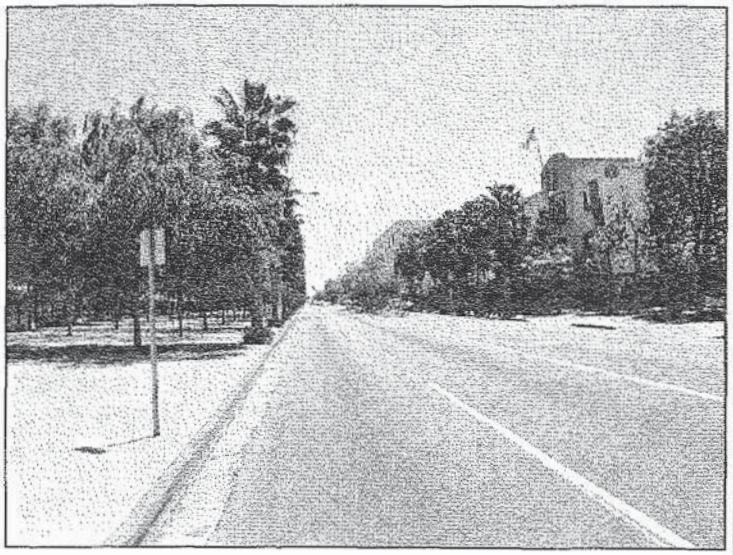
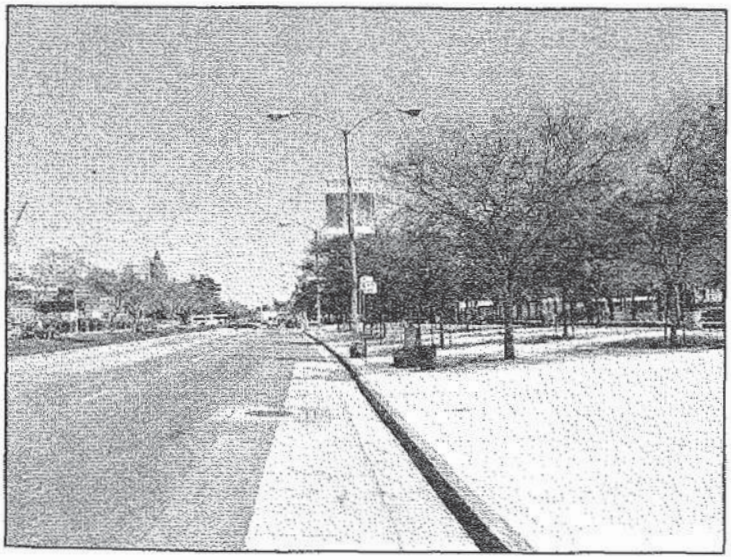
Figure IV-1
Photograph Location Map

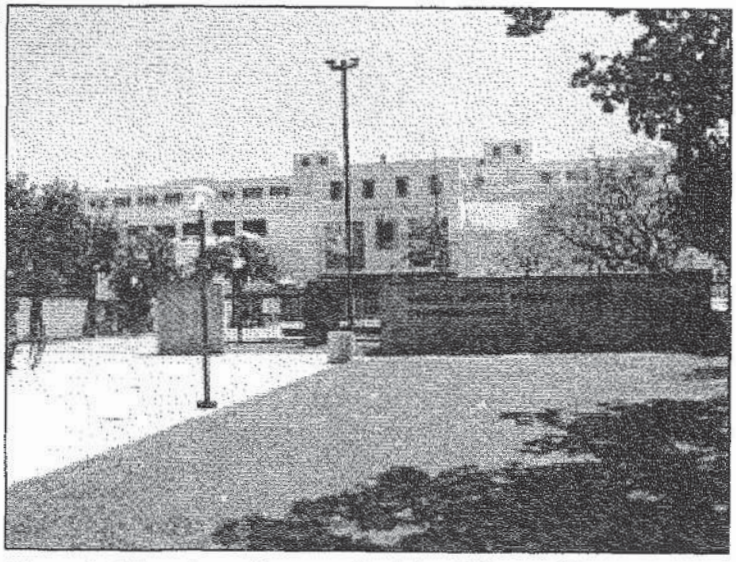


View 1: View from the southeast corner of Exposition Boulevard and Vermont Avenue loking south down Vermont Avenue.

View 2: View from the southeast corner of Exposition Boulevard and Vermont Avenue looking southeast toward an entrance to Exposition Park.



View 3: View from the southeast corner of Exposition Boulevard and Vermont Avenue looking east along Exposition Boulevard.



View 4: View from the south side of Exposition Boulevard looking south at the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County.

Source: Christopher A. Joseph & Associates, April 2006.

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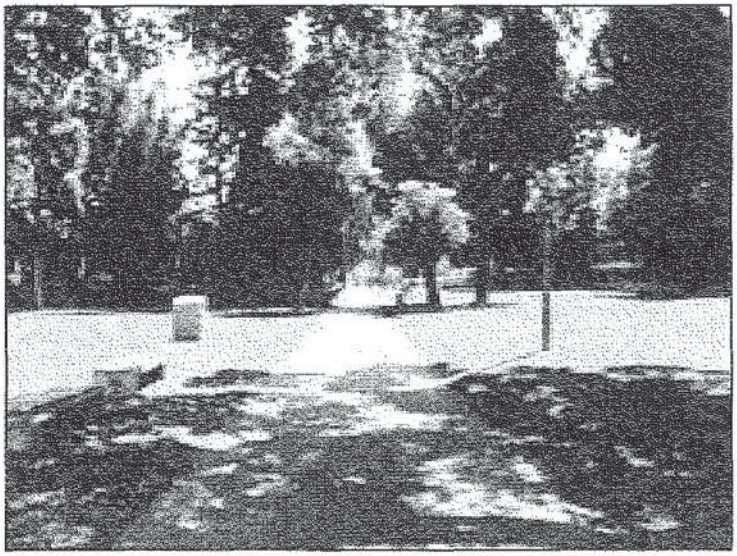
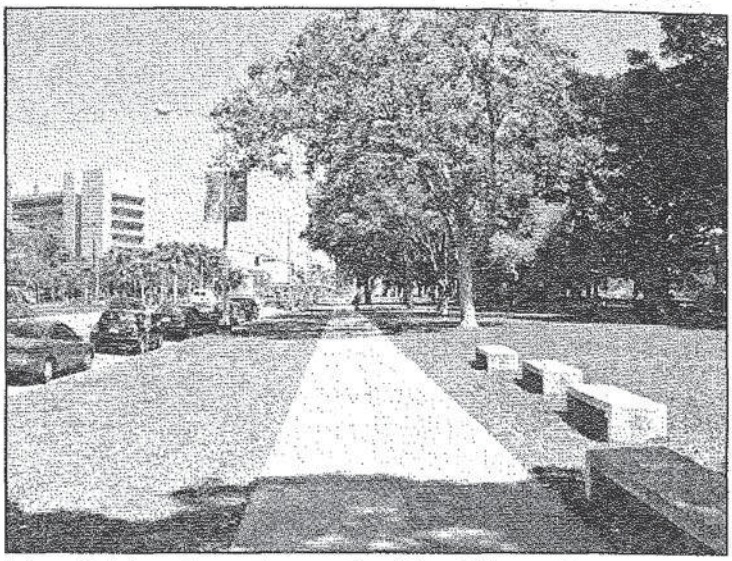
Figure IV-2
Surrounding Views
1, 2, 3, and 4

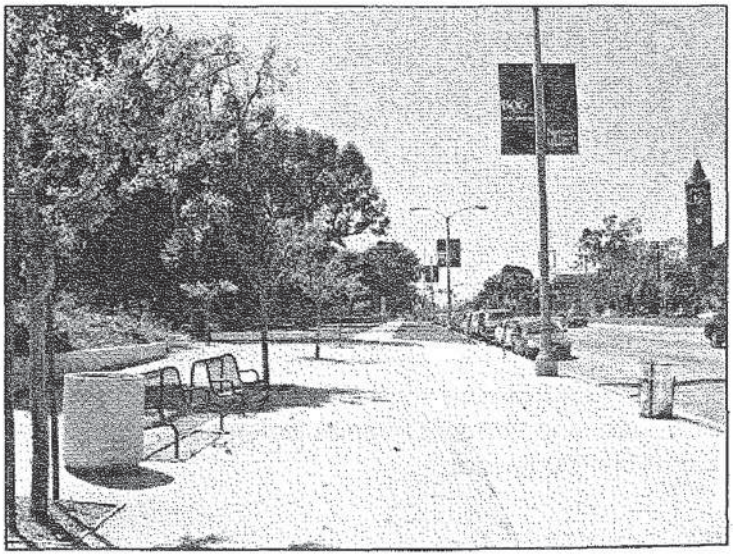


View 5: View from the south side of Exposition Boulevard looking south down a pedestreain walkway into the Rose Garden.



View 6: View from the south side of Exposition Boulevard looking east along a pedestrian walkway that parallels Exposition Boulevard.

View 7: View from the south side of Exposition Boulevard looking east along a pedestrian walkway and capturing signage associated with the Rose Garden entrance.



View 8: View from the south side of Exposition Boulevard looking west .

Source: Christopher A. Joseph & Associates, April 2006.

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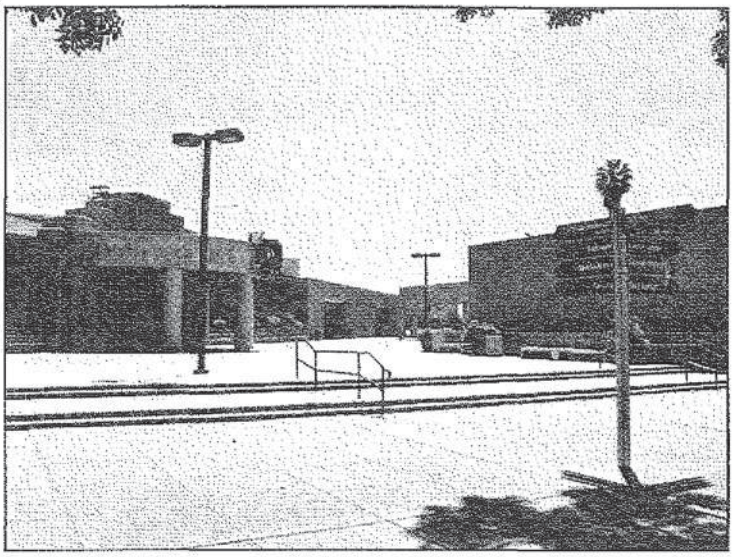
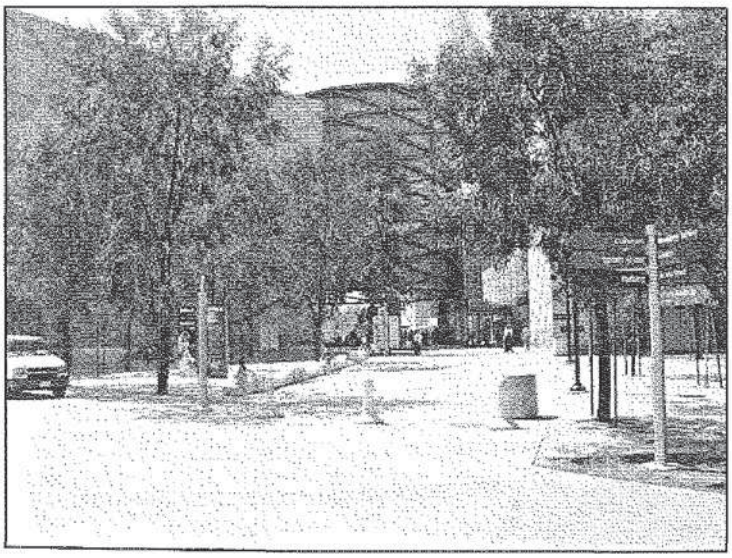
Figure IV-3
Surrounding Views
5, 6, 7, and 8

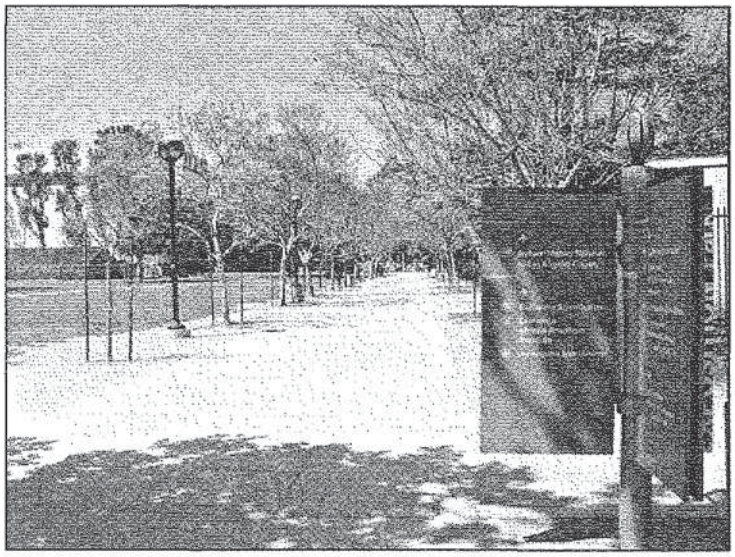
View 9: View from the west side of Figueroa Avenue at State Street looking north along a pedestrian walkway.



View 10: View looking southwest capturing the northwest facade of the California African-American Museum (on the left), and the walkway toward Kinsey Hall.



View 11: View from the south side of Technology Hall looking west toward the atrium between the California Museum of Science and Industry (right) and the Imax building (left).



View 12: View west of the California Museum of Science and Industry, looking north along the pedestrian walkway leading toward the Rose Garden and Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County.

Source: Christopher A. Joseph & Associates, April 2006.

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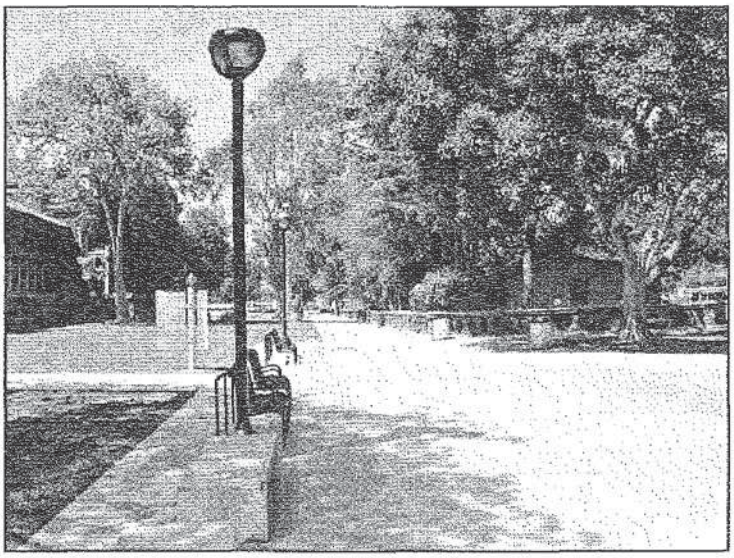
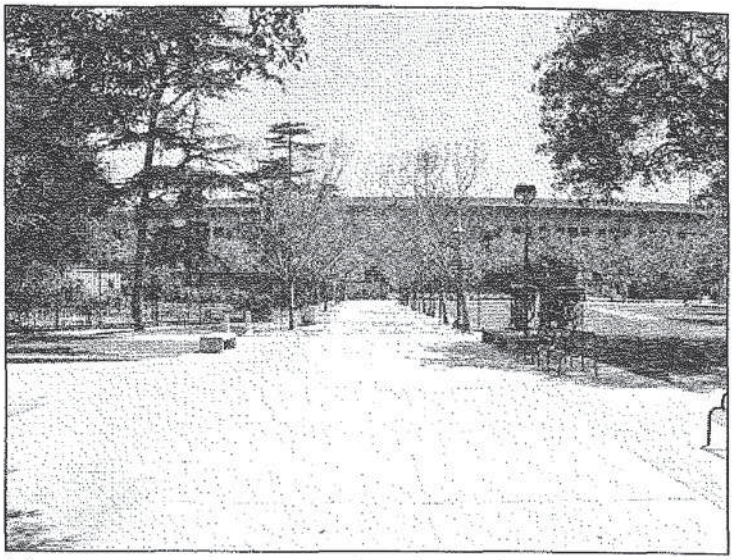
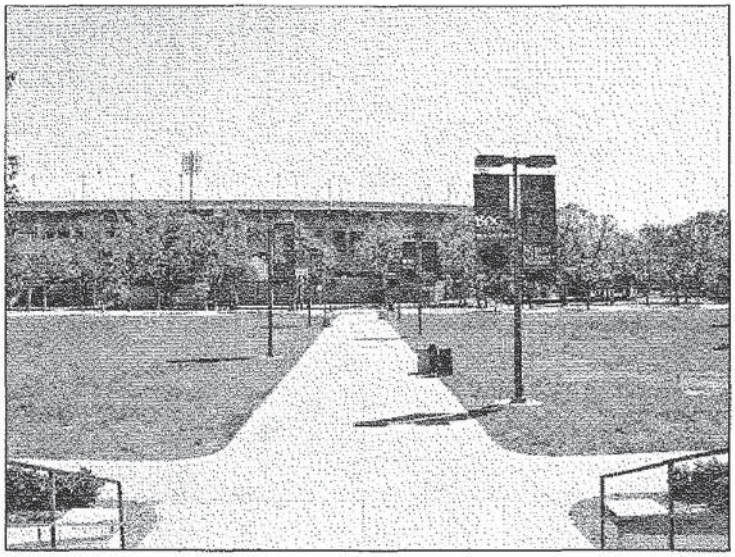
Figure IV-4
Surrounding Views
9, 10, 11, and 12



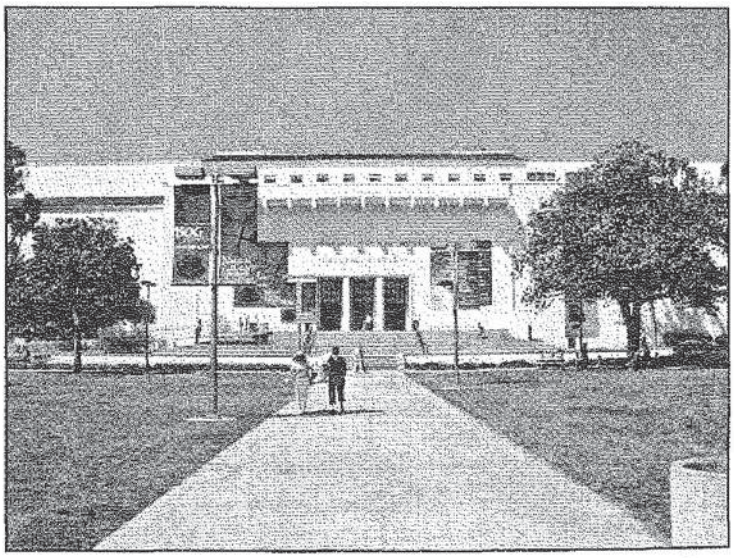
View 13: View of the pedestrian walkway looking north at the southwest border of the Rose Garden (right) and the southeast portion of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (left).



View 14: View from same location as View 13, except looking south down the pedestrian walkway toward the Coliseum.



View 15: View from the steps on the south side of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County looking south toward the Coliseum.



View 16: View from pedestrian walkway looking north, capturing the south side of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County.

Source: Christopher A. Joseph & Associates, April 2006.

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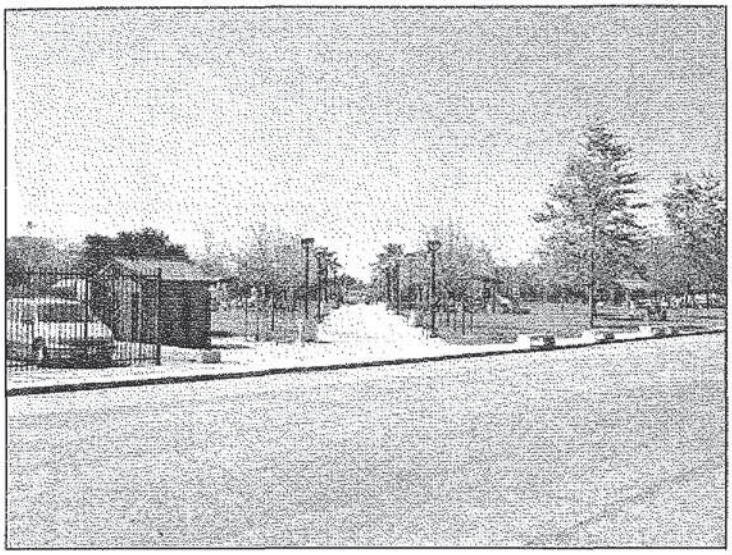
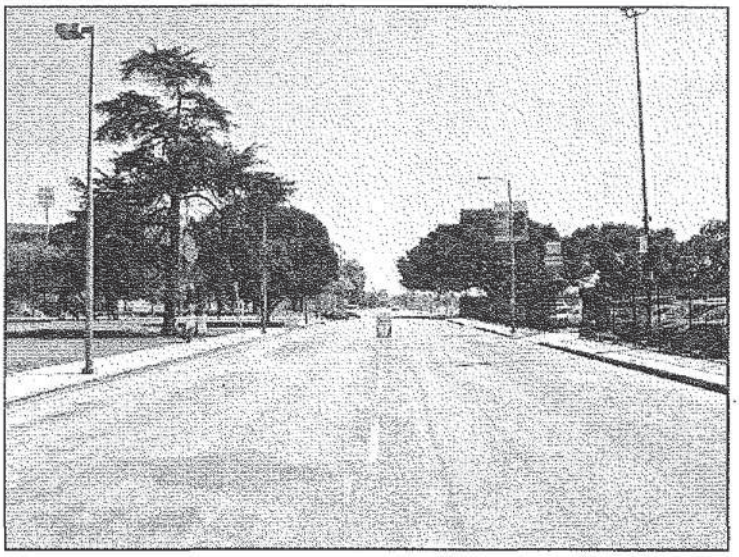
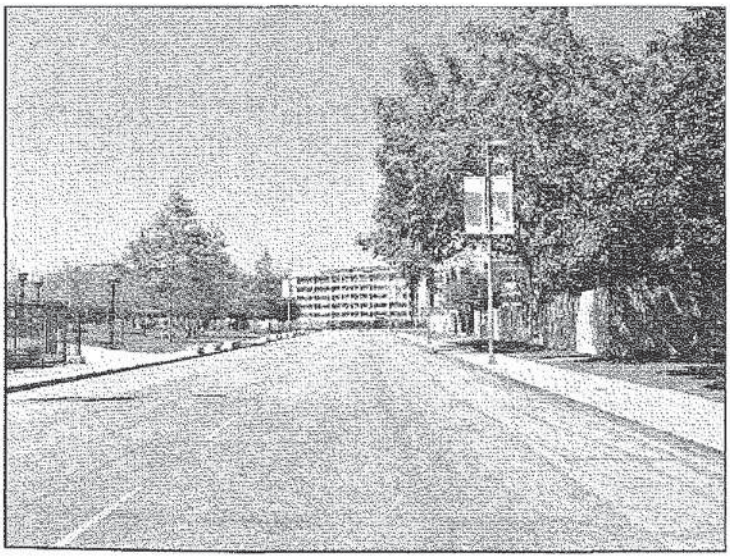
Figure IV-5
Surrounding Views
13, 14, 15, and 16



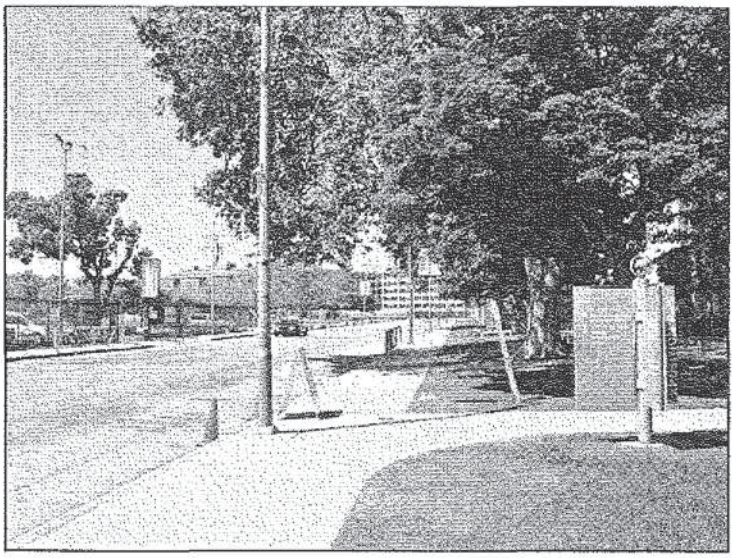
View 17: View from Menlo Avenue looking northwest toward a pedestrian walkway and park area located near the corner of Exposition Boulevard and Vermont Avenue.



View 18: View from Menlo Avenue looking south down Menlo Avenue.



View 19: View from Menlo Avenue looking north along Menlo Avenue toward Exposition Boulevard.



View 20: View from the pedestrian walkway parallel to Menlo Avenue looking north.

Source: Christopher A. Joseph & Associates, April 2006.

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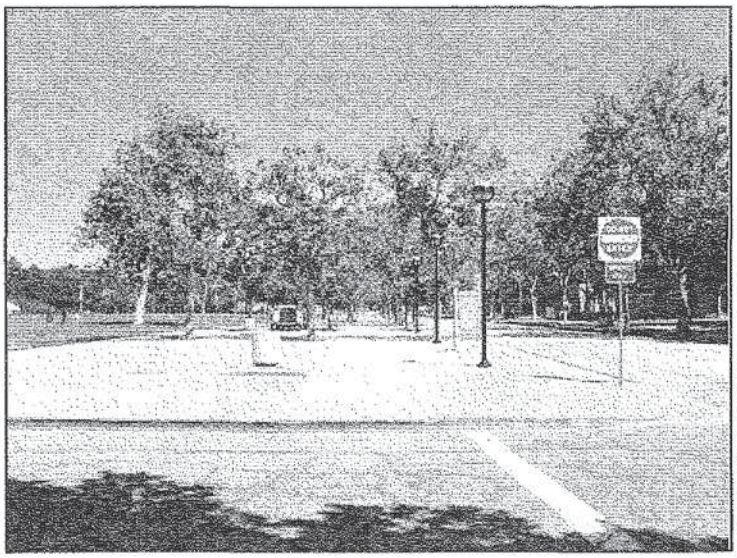
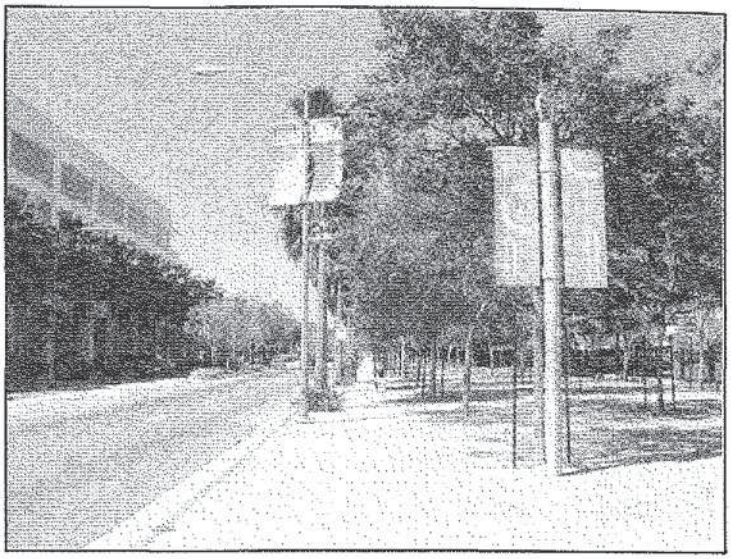
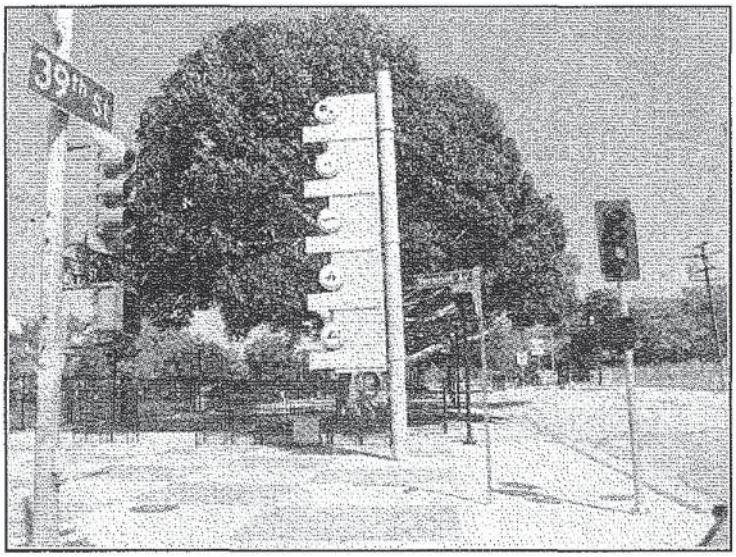
Figure IV-6
Surrounding Views
17, 18, 19, and 20



View 21: View from the intersection of Coliseum Drive North and Menlo Avenue looking east along Coliseum Drive North.



View 22: View from the eastern edge of Vermont Avenue looking north along Vermont Avenue (Exposition Park is on the right).



View 23: View from the intersection of Vermont Avenue and 39th Street looking east along 39th Street toward Exposition Park.

View 24: View from the eastern edge of Menlo Avenue looking northeast toward the Coliseum grounds.

Source: Christopher A. Joseph & Associates, April 2006.

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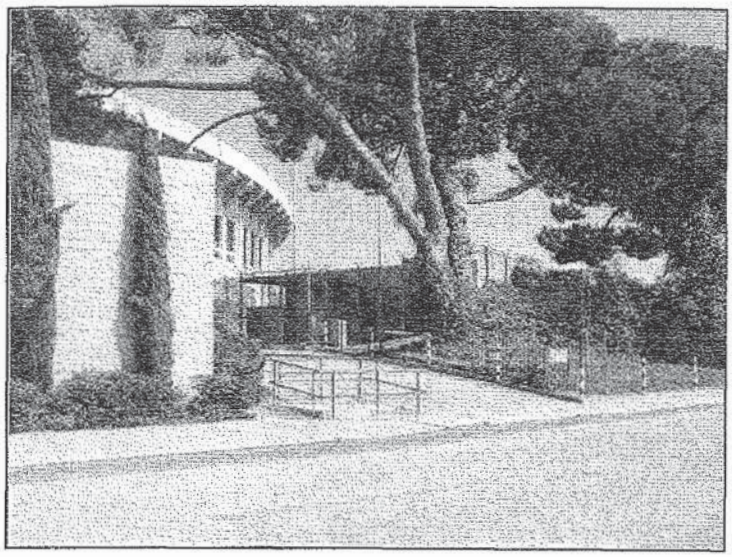
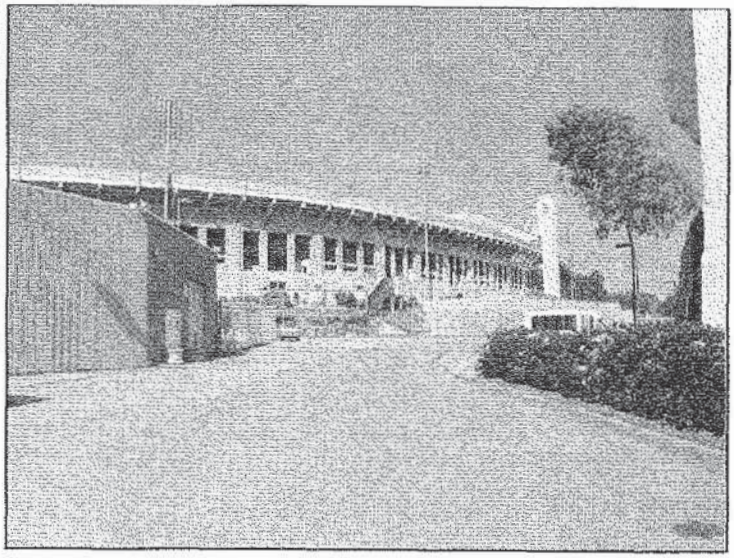
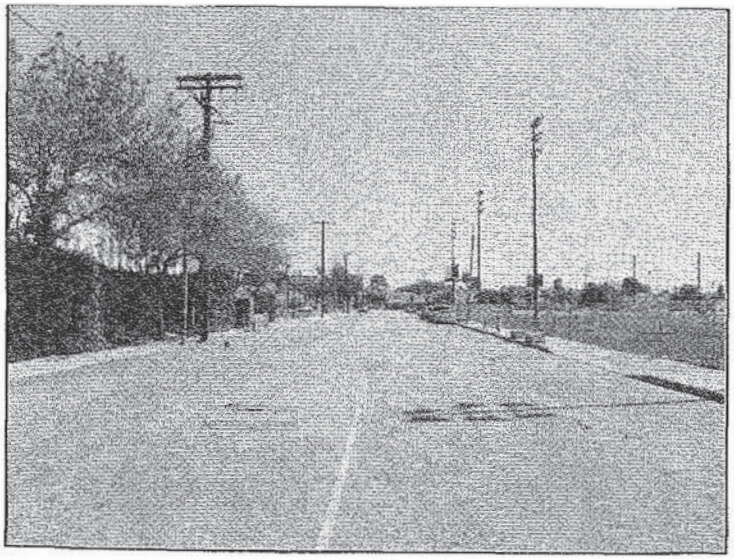
Figure IV-7
Surrounding Views
21, 22, 23, and 24



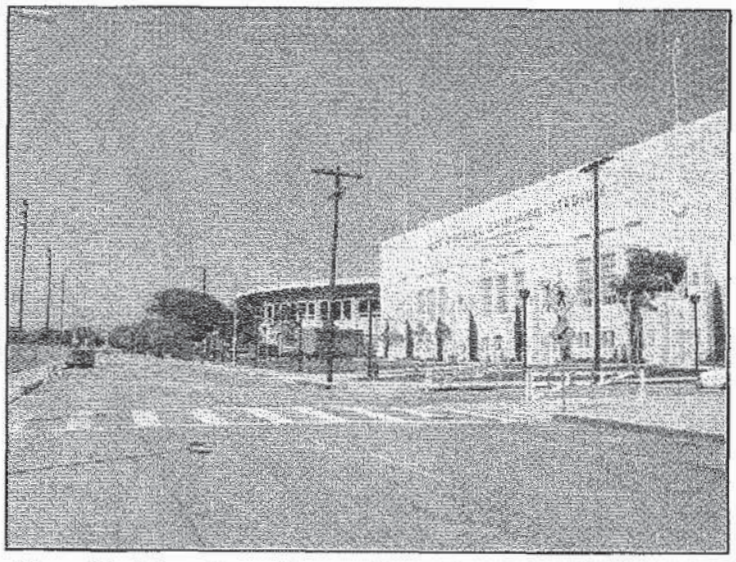
View 25: View from Menlo Avenue looking southeast toward the western edge of the Colisem.



View 26: View from the northern edge of the swimming facility looking northeast toward the Coliseum.

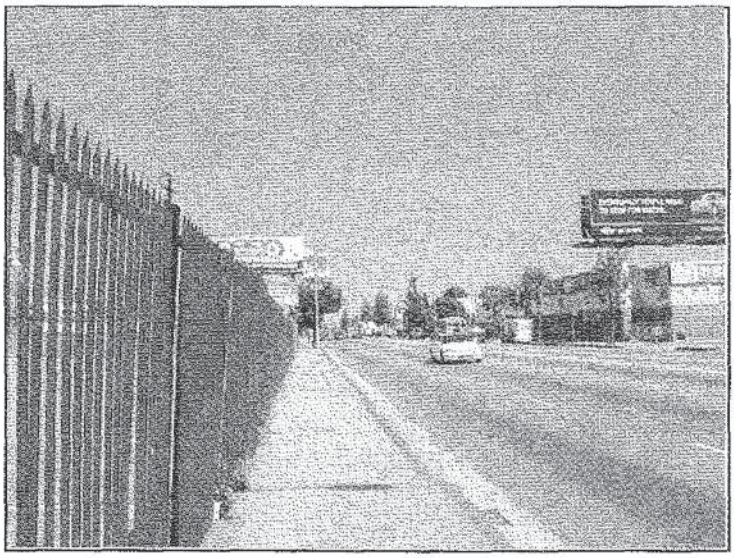


View 27: View from Menlo Avenue at the midpoint of the playing fields looking south down Menlo Avenue.



View 28: View from the southwest corner of the intersection of Menlo Avenue and South Park Drive looking north up Menlo Avenue. The swimming stadium and Coliseum are visible on the right.

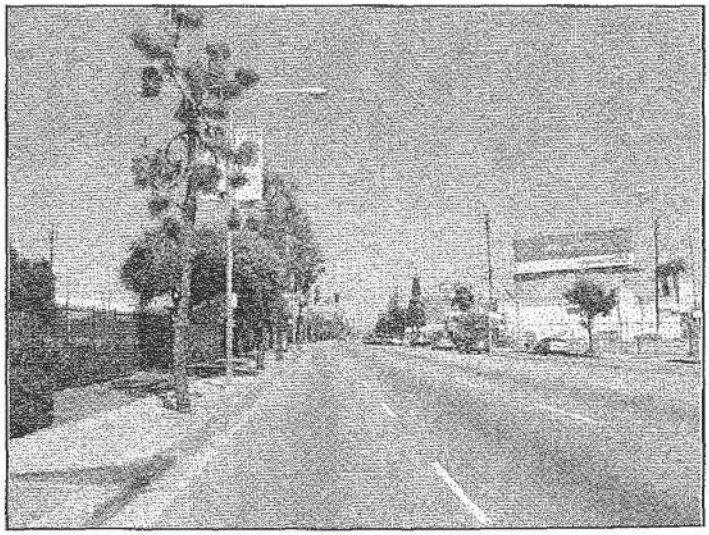
Source: Christopher A. Joseph & Associates, April 2006.



View 29: View from from the southwest corner of Parking Lot 1A looking east along Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard.

View 30: View from the north side of Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard (at the south end of Parking Lot 1A), looking east along the Boulevard.

View 31: View from the northeast corner of Menlo Avenue and Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard looking west along Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard.



View 32: View from the the north side of Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard (at the southwest corner of Parking Lot 5), looking east along the Boulevard.

Source: Christopher A. Joseph & Associates, April 2006.

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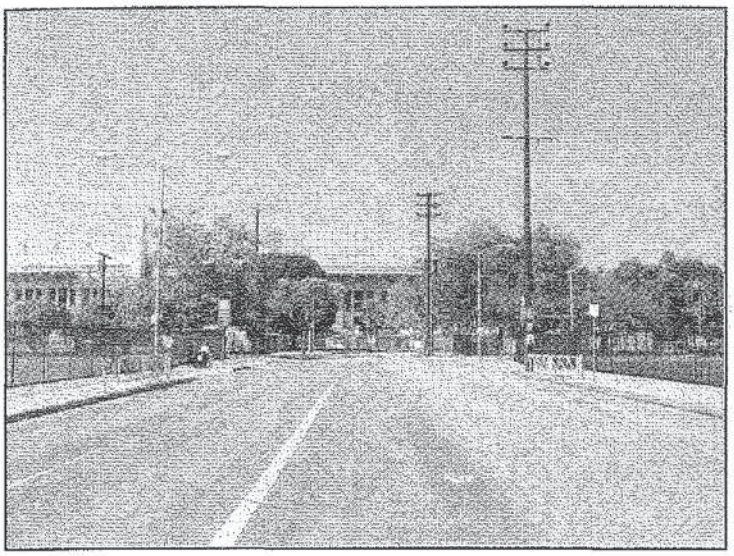
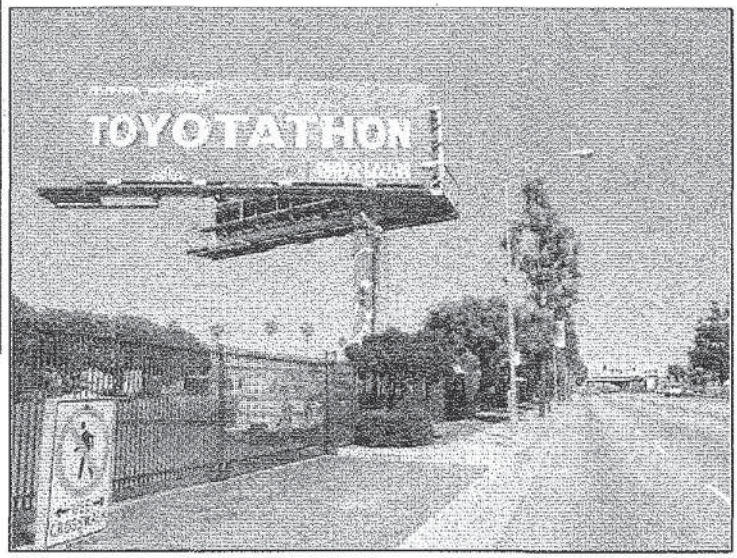
Environmental Planning and Research

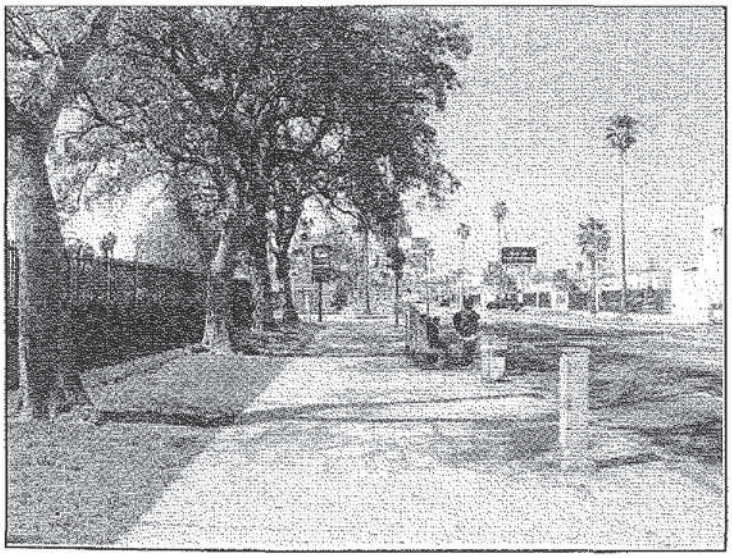
Figure IV-9
Surrounding Views
29, 30, 31, and 32



View 33: View from the intersection of Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard and Hoover Street looking north along Hoover Street toward the Coliseum.



View 34: View from the north side of Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard (approximately at the midpoint of parking lot 6), looking east along the Boulevard.



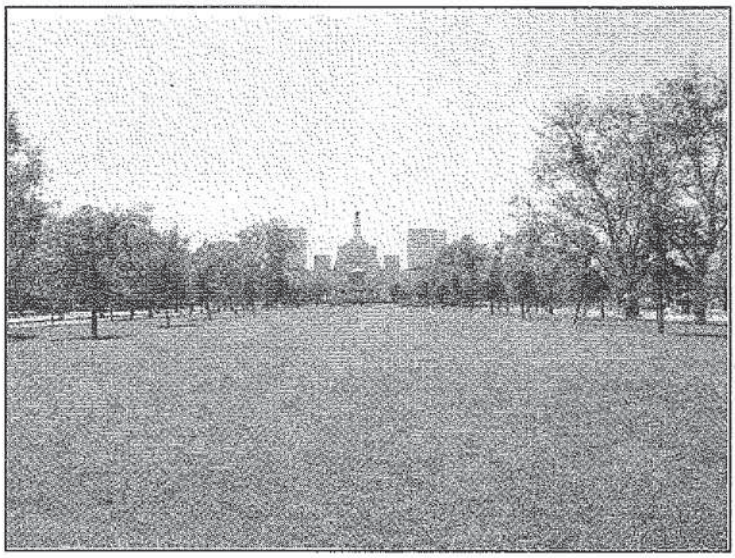
View 35: View from the northwest corner of Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard and Figueroa Avenue, looking north along Figueroa Avenue (Exposition Park is on the left).

View 36: View from the southeast corner of Christmas Tree Lane looking west toward the Coliseum.

Source: Christopher A. Joseph & Associates, April 2006.

CHRISTOPHER A. JOSEPH & ASSOCIATES
Environmental Planning and Research

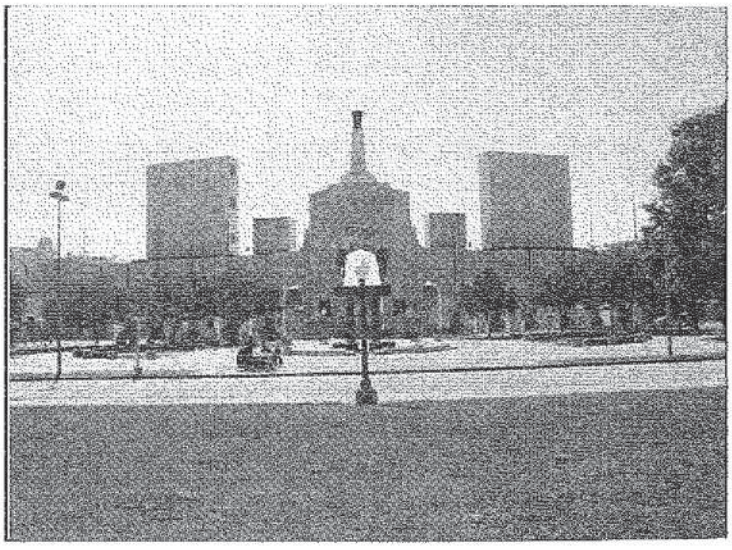
Figure IV-10
Surrounding Views
33, 34, 35, and 36



View 37: View from the east end of Christmas Tree Lane looking west toward the Coliseum's Peristyle.

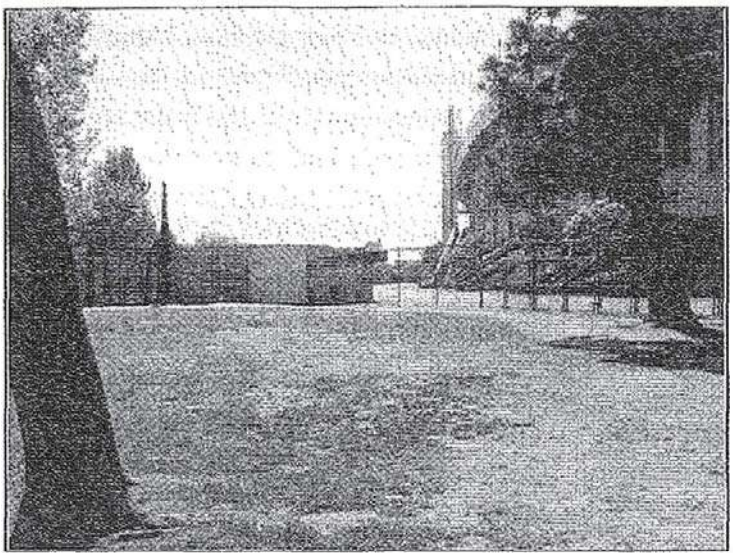
View 38: View from the northeast corner of Christmas Tree Lane looking west toward the Coliseum (in the distance).

View 39: View from the northwest corner of Christmas Tree Lane looking northwest toward the California Science Center's Imax Theater.

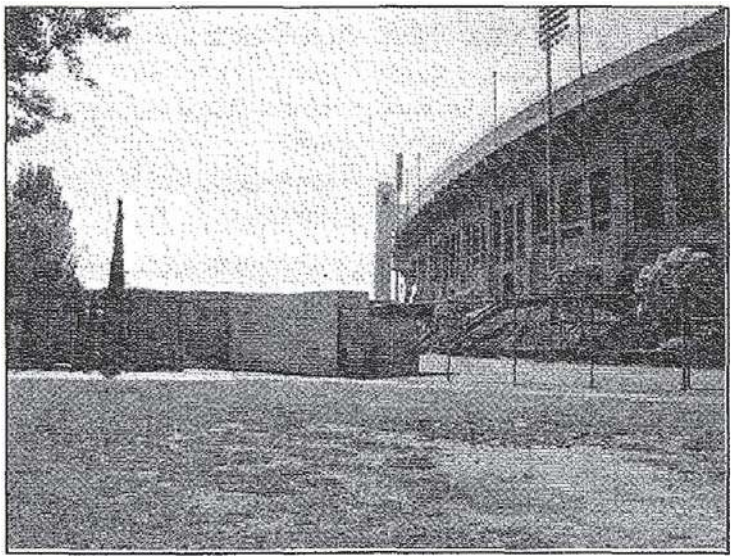


View 40: View from the west end of Christmas Tree Lane looking west toward the Coliseum entrance and Peristyle.

Source: Christopher A. Joseph & Associates, April 2006.



View 41: View from Coliseum Drive South looking southwest at the Coliseum and surrounding out-buildings.



View 42: View from Coliseum Drive South looking west toward the Coliseum and surrounding out-buildings.

Source: Christopher A. Joseph & Associates, April 2006.

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.

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[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

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[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 (PM_{10}), 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.

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[3] *California 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.

V. RATIONALE FOR PREPARING AN ADDENDUM

Section 15164 of the State CEQA Guidelines provides the authority for preparing an Addendum to a previously certified Environmental Impact Report (EIR) or adopted Negative Declaration. Specifically, Section 15164 states:

> *(a) The lead agency or responsible agency shall prepare an addendum to a previously certified EIR if some changes or additions are necessary but none of the conditions described in Section 15162 calling for preparation of a subsequent EIR have occurred.*
>
> *(b) An addendum to an adopted negative declaration may be prepared if only minor technical changes or additions are necessary or none of the conditions described in Section 15162 calling for the preparation of a subsequent EIR or negative declaration have occurred.*
>
> *(c) An addendum need not be circulated for public review but can be included in or attached to the final EIR or adopted negative declaration.*
>
> *(d) The decision-making body shall consider the addendum with the final EIR or adopted negative declaration prior to making a decision on the project.*
>
> *(e) A brief explanation of the decision not to prepare a subsequent EIR pursuant to Section 15162 should be included in an addendum to an EIR, the lead agency's findings on the project, or elsewhere in the record. The explanation must be supported by substantial evidence.*

As required by Section 15164, substantial evidence supporting the lead agency's decision not to prepare a subsequent study pursuant to the conditions outlined in Section 15162 is provided herein. The 2006 Revised Project involves modifications to a previously approved project which do not fall within the conditions listed in Section 15162.

Table V-1 on page V-2 presents an overview of the environmental issues analyzed within the scope of the prior EIR and this Addendum. As summarized, and further analyzed in detail in Section VI, Environmental Impact Analysis, the changes proposed by the Revised Project are relatively minor changes that do not result in any new significant environmental impacts. Since the revised architectural design and proposed CDSP Overlay regulations would not result in any new significant environmental impacts (as compared to the findings from the certified EIR) or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects which would call, as provided in Section 15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines, for the preparation of a subsequent EIR, this Addendum serves as the appropriate form of documentation to meet the statutory requirements of CEQA.

Table V-1
Comparison of Environmental Findings between the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum Renovation Project Environmental Impact Report (2003) and the 2006 Addendum

Environmental Issue	Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum Renovation Project EIR (2003)	2006 Addendum[a]
Aesthetics	Less Than Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact
Air Quality	Significant and Unavoidable Impact	Significant and Unavoidable Impact
Cultural and Historic Resources	Significant and Unavoidable Impact	Significant and Unavoidable Impact
Geology/Seismic Hazards	Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation
Land Use and Planning	Less Than Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact
Noise	Less than Significant Impact With Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact With Mitigation
Public Services-Fire	Less Than Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact
Public Services-Police	Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation
Public Utilities- Energy Conservation	Less Than Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact
Public Utilities- Sanitary Sewers	Less Than Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact
Public Utilities- Solid Waste	Less Than Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact
Public Utilities- Water Conservation	Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation
Traffic, Access, and Parking	Significant and Unavoidable Impact	Significant and Unavoidable Impact

[a] *Pursuant to State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162, only the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects would require a subsequent EIR.*
Source (table): Christopher A. Joseph & Associates, March 2006.

Mitigation Measures

The 2003 EIR found that since the Project would not result in a significant aesthetic impact to any view, view corridor, or visual resource, no mitigation measures were required.

Environmental Impacts of the Revised Project

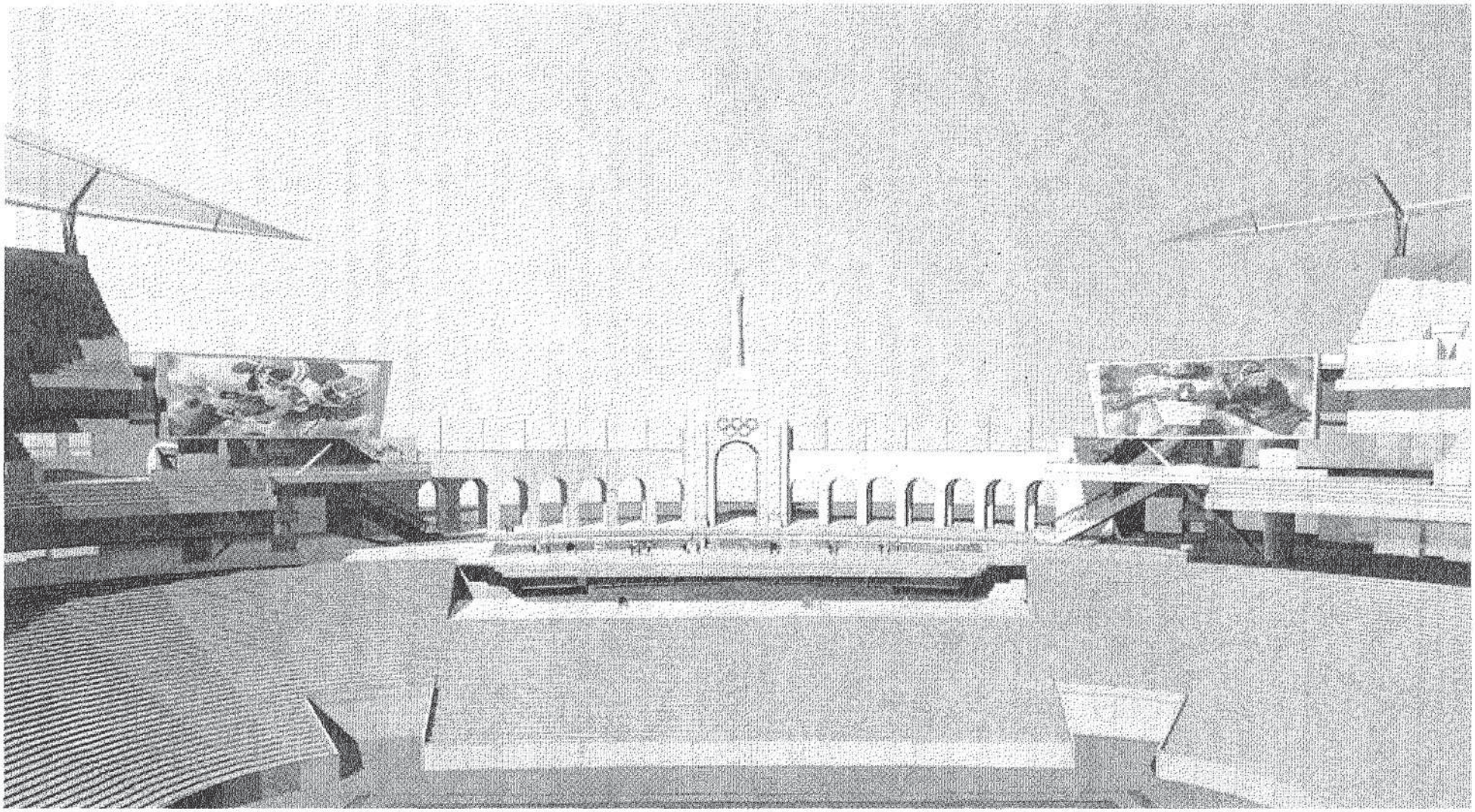
Visual Character and Views

Similar to the Original Proposed Project, the Revised Project would maintain the exterior historic fabric of the Coliseum and would include the same interior shape. As with the Original Proposed Project, out-buildings surrounding the Coliseum would be removed, creating improved sight-lines of the historic Coliseum exterior from surrounding Exposition Park locations. Views of the Coliseum from the outside would remain substantially the same with the Revised Project design as with the Original Proposed Project. Views related to signage are discussed under the "signage" subheading below.

With respect to visual character, neither the number of seats in the Coliseum nor the basic design shape would change with the Revised Project. Therefore the scale and massing of the proposed improvements would be substantially the same as previously proposed. In addition, the percentage of visible original seating from the main concourse and club level areas would be increased from 16 percent to 22 percent (see Project Description, Figures III-3 and III-4). Views of the historic Peristyle would be improved and visible throughout the stadium. An illustrative rendering of this perspective is depicted in Figure VI.A-1, Peristyle Perspective. Therefore, aside from a slight increase in the percentage of visible historic fabric (which may be considered a beneficial aesthetic effect), alteration of the landscaped berms surrounding the Coliseum, and the four external stair structures on the north and south sides, the aesthetic impact to visual character would remain substantially the same under the revised architectural design.

Light and Glare

As with the Original Proposed Project, the Revised Project does not include a detailed lighting system plan for the Coliseum improvements or the proposed CDSP Overlay area. No changes have been made to introduce substantial new sources of lighting to the Coliseum or surrounding area. The changes proposed as part of the CDSP Overlay involve regulations on signage and the sales of alcoholic beverages associated with the proposed lease agreement with the NFL. The CDSP overlay would include the addition of some illuminated signage (see below for a more detailed discussion of signage in general). However, all illuminated signs would have internal or focused lighting and would be designed or located in order to reduce the impact of direct light onto any adjacent uses. Furthermore, the signs would not substantially increase the ambient light in the area since each sign's lighting would be focused onto the face of the sign. Therefore, the Revised Project would not create any new light or glare impacts or significantly increase the severity of the previously identified less-than-significant light and glare impacts.



Source: RTKL Associates, Inc., March 2006.

CHRISTOPHER A. JOSEPH & ASSOCIATES
Environmental Planning and Research

NORTH

Figure VI.A-1
Peristyle Perspective

Signage

As described in Section III, Project Description, a conceptual sign program has been prepared for the CDSP Overlay area. As shown in the various site photographs depicted in Section IV, Environmental Setting, there are already several themed and directional signs located throughout Exposition Park. The proposed signage program would be coordinated with signage already in existence at the Coliseum and in Exposition Park and would include a variety of signs (defined in Section III, Project Description) to be located in five specified zones: the Primary Stadium Zone, the Secondary Stadium Zone, the Exposition Park Zone, the Periphery Zone, and the Freeway Zone (see Figure III-15 for the locations of each Zone). Each zone would include both permanent and temporary signage elements. The Primary Stadium Zone, where the majority of the signs would be concentrated, would include site identity signs, rim signs, and back-of-scoreboard signs. No signs would be attached to the historic elements of the Coliseum's exterior.

The Exposition Park area (including the Coliseum) is an area of sports, entertainment, and educational activity where informational, wayfinding, and advertising signs are already common (see Figures VI-2 through VI-12). The sign program would augment and refurbish existing signage and incorporate new directional and advertising themes associated with the renovated Coliseum and NFL operations. As noted above, no signs would be directly attached to the stadium's historic exterior. Therefore, no part of the historic stadium walls would be directly covered or obscured by signage. However, other types of signs, such as site identification signs or banner signs, may occasionally obscure partial views of the Coliseum from certain vantage points. The proposed sign program, although adding to the existing number of signs in the area, would not present any significant new view obstructions or contribute to significant increases in light or glare effects over those analyzed in the 2003 EIR.

With regard to the criteria set forth in CEQA Section 15162 (a), the changes proposed by the 2006 Architectural Scheme would not result in any new significant view obstructions or light and glare effects or result in a substantial increase in the severity of those effects as previously identified. Therefore, the preparation of a subsequent environmental analysis is not warranted.

Mitigation Measures

Similar to the Original Proposed Project, the Revised Project would not create any new significant aesthetic impacts. The proposed signage program is clearly defined and regulated by the CDSP to ensure that no new adverse impacts would occur with respect to the character defining features of the Coliseum or the surrounding Exposition Park area. Thus, no new mitigation measures are proposed.

VI. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ANALYSIS
B. AIR QUALITY

INTRODUCTION

For purposes of this Addendum, the air quality analysis was updated to reflect the changes to the Proposed Project as such changes would effect the prior environmental findings as presented in the 2003 certified EIR. In calculating the air quality emissions, the 2003 EIR analysis was based upon the computer screening model URBEMIS2002 for Windows (Version 7.4.2). In April 2005, the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) published an updated version of this model entitled URBEMIS2002 for Windows (Version 8.7). Accordingly, this analysis uses the most recent version (Version 8.7) in accordance with SCAQMD recommendations. Due to several enhancements, URBEMIS2002 for Windows (Version 8.7) uses a different file structure than previous versions of URBEMIS and project files generated by previous versions of URBEMIS are not readable by URBEMIS2002 (Version 8.7). Consequently, the modeling analysis for the Revised Project was re-created to simulate the prior input assumptions, with the following adjustments account for changes in the Proposed Project:

- The buildout year was adjusted from 2007 to 2010;
- The duration of construction period was changed from 18-24 months to 30-36 months;
  - The duration of the demolition phase was changed from 2 months to 5 months
  - The duration of the excavation phase was changed from 2 months to 5 months.
  - The duration of the building phase was adjusted from 12 months to 21 months;
- The extent of grading was increased from 250,000 cy of excavation and export to 600,000 cy of excavation and export.

For purposes of this comparative analysis, provided below are summary tables that identify the SCAQMD's thresholds of significance for construction and operation impacts. It should be noted that SCAQMD thresholds are reported in pounds per day (lbs/day), as reported in maximum concentrations per day for five criteria air pollutants, including: carbon monoxide (CO), ozone (O_3), nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), sulfur dioxide (SO_2), and respirable particulate matter (PM_{10}). Consequently, adjustments to the construction schedule are effective in reducing or counteracting the increased volume of excavation/debris. The SCAQMD thresholds of significance are summarized in Table VI.B-1, below:

Table VI.B-1
SCAQMD Emissions Significance Thresholds (lbs/day)

Pollutant	Construction	Operation
ROG	75	55
NOx	100	55
CO	550	550
SOx	150	150
PM_{10}	150	150

Source: SCAQMD CEQA Air Quality Handbook, November, 1993 Rev.

2003 EIR Environmental Findings

Construction

The 2003 EIR found that for construction, the Original Proposed Project would exceed the SCAQMD's significance threshold criteria for fugitive dust, NOx, CO, and PM_{10}. The significance thresholds would not be exceeded for either ROG or SOx pollutants. Construction emissions estimations for the 2003 analysis were conducted assuming an approximately 18- to 22- month construction schedule. Construction-related air emissions would be generated through activities including demolition, grading, construction worker travel, delivery and hauling of materials, fuel combustion from on-site vehicles, and the application of architectural coatings. The total amount of earthwork and grading was based on an estimate of 250,000 cubic yards (cy) of cut and soil export from the Project Site. Demolition debris was estimated at 18,750 cubic feet of volume. Because the above-identified pollutants would exceed SCAQMD thresholds, construction air quality impacts were determined to be significant and unavoidable. For comparative purposes, the summary table of the 2003 EIR construction–related air quality analysis is presented in Table VI.B-2, below. As can be seen in Table VI.B-2, the construction emissions would not exceed SCAQMD thresholds for ROG or SO_x criteria pollutants. SCAQMD thresholds would be exceeded for NO_x CO, and PM_{10}.

Table VI.B-2
Maximum Daily Construction Emissions
as Reported in the 2003 Certified EIR[a]

Source	ROG	NO_x	CO	SO_2	PM_{10}
Phase 1 Demolition Activities					
Fugitive Dust	--	--	--	--	0.94[b]
Off-Road Diesel	26.67	196.71	203.09	--	8.71
On-Road Diesel	0.28	6.37	1.06	0.09	0.15
Worker Trips	0.37	0.70	7.46	0.00	0.03
Maximum lbs/day	27.32	203.788	211.61	0.09	9.83
Phase 2 Site Grading Emissions					
Fugitive Dust	--	--	--	--	191.00
Off-Road Diesel	37.27	286.80	274.72	--	12.96
On-Road Diesel	19.30	351.45	72.15	5.88	10.23
Worker Trips	0.14	0.06	1.67	0.00	0.02
Maximum lbs/day	56.71	638.31	348.54	5.88	214.21
Phase 3 – Building Construction					
Bldg. Const. - Off-Road Diesel	19.55	145.59	146.86	--	6.29
Bldg. Const. - Worker Trips	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Architectural Coatings - Off-Gas	0.00	--	--	--	--
Architectural Coatings - Worker Trips	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maximum lbs/day	19.55	145.59	146.86	0.00	6.29
Total Construction Emissions	**56.71**	**638.31**	**348.54**	**5.88**	**214.21**
SCAQMD Thresholds	**550**	**75**	**100**	**150**	**150**
Significant Impact? (Yes/No)	**NO**	**YES**	**YES**	**NO**	**YES**

[a] *Emissions calculated by the California Air Resource Board's URBEMIS2002 for Windows (Version 7.4.2) Model.*
[b] *All emissions are projected without the implementation of mitigation measures.*

Source: Christopher A. Joseph & Associates, 2003.

Operation

The 2003 EIR operational air quality estimations were based on a maximum seating capacity of approximately 78,000 seats. Mobile source emissions during the hour before and after a Coliseum event would exceed SCAQMD thresholds for ROG, NOx, CO, and PM_{10} emissions. The threshold for SOx emissions would not be exceeded. The 2003 EIR also stated that even though emissions would sometimes exceed the SCAQMD thresholds, since the Original Proposed Project would contain fewer seats than the existing stadium, the operational air emissions on event days would be reduced as compared to sold-out events at the existing Coliseum. In addition, the time during which air quality standards would be exceeded would represent less than 1 percent of the time each year. Nevertheless, the Original Proposed Project would result in significant and unavoidable operational air quality impacts.

A Statement of Overriding Considerations was adopted for the Original Project's contribution to construction and operational air quality impacts.

For comparative purposes, the summary table of the 2003 EIR operational air quality analysis is presented in Table VI.B-3, below. As can be seen in Table VI.B-3, mobile source emissions would exceed SCAQMD thresholds for ROG, NO_x, CO and PM_{10} emissions on days when major events are held. It is important to note, however, that mobile air quality emissions would only be generated on days when major events are scheduled.

Table VI.B-3
Future Coliseum Mobile Emissions by Event
as Reported in the 2003 Certified EIR

Event Type	Maximum Attendance	Pollutant Emissions [a] (lbs/day)				
		ROG	NO_x	CO	SO_2	PM_{10}
Sold Out Event (78,000 seats)	78,000	1,705.04	257.64	2,811.06	2.19	201.13
SCAQMD THRESHOLDS		55	55	550	150	150
SIGNIFICANT IMPACT?(Yes/No)		**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**

[a] *Emissions calculated by the California Air Resource Board's URBEMIS2002 for Windows (Version 7.4.2) Model assumed 35 mile round trip for Coliseum patrons. Trip generation assumed to be 0.296 trips per person.*

Source: Christopher A. Joseph & Associates, 2003.

Mitigation Measures

The 2003 EIR adopted several mitigation measures designed to reduce the Project's impact on air quality. These mitigation measures are reproduced below:

Construction Phase Mitigation:

1. Haul trucks shall be staged on-site in the vacant parking areas within Exposition Park. Haul truck staging plan shall be subject to review by the City of Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety and the Department of Transportation. Trucks shall be called to the site by radio dispatch.

2. Diesel-powered equipment shall be located as far away as possible from sensitive land uses and areas. Specifically, diesel compressors, pumps and other stationary machinery shall be located to the extent feasible on the south side of the Coliseum or within the interior of the Coliseum to avoid air pollution impacts on passive recreational spaces in Exposition Park (such as the area north of the Coliseum and south of the museum complex).

3. Grading activities shall be restricted on exceedingly windy days (winds in excess of 25 mph) when fugitive dust emissions are likely to be carried off-site. All truck loads of export debris shall be covered or shall provide at least 2 feet of freeboard.

4. Ground wetting shall be required in accordance with SCAQMD Rule 403 for dust control during grading and construction.

5. Contractors shall cover any stockpiles of soil, sand and similar materials.

6. Equipment engines shall be maintained in proper tune.

7. Construction equipment shall be shut off to reduce idling when not in direct use for extended periods of time.

8. Contractors shall discontinue construction activities during second-stage smog alerts.

Operational Phase Mitigation:

1. To reduce the traffic-related air quality impact on the affected intersections, the Proposed Project shall implement the required traffic management measures described in Section IV.C.6 of the EIR (Traffic, Parking, and Access)..
2. The Proposed Project applicant shall comply with all requirements of the South Coast Air Quality Management District's Regulation 15, which attempts to reduce employee vehicle trips through the implementation of various transportation management strategies.

Environmental Impacts of the Revised Project

Construction

Construction air quality effects from the Revised Project would be substantially the same as those anticipated in the 2003 EIR. The construction activities used to estimate construction emissions for the Original Proposed Project, including demolition, grading, worker travel, hauling and delivery, fuel combustion from on-site equipment, and the application of architectural coatings would still occur under the Revised Project. However, under the Revised Project a greater amount of earthwork and grading would be required to construct stadium support facilities under the north sideline. Under the prior design, field level locker rooms, storage areas and maintenance facilities were proposed to remain in their current location on the south side of the stadium. Under the new design these areas will be expanded to the north side of the stadium, thus increasing the extent of grading and excavation by approximately 350,000 cy of soil. The construction period for the Revised Project would be expected to occur over approximately 30-36 months. Using the recently updated URBEMIS2002 for Windows (Version 8.7), construction-related emissions were re-calculated to take the above changes into consideration. As summarized in Table V.B.1, below, consistent with the findings of the certified EIR, construction-related emissions for NO_x, CO and PM_{10} would be significant prior to mitigation. ROG and SO_2 emissions would be below the SCAQMD's significance criteria and thus less than significant. After employing the same mitigation

measures that were defined in the prior EIR, the construction-related emissions after mitigation would remain significant and unavoidable for NO_x and CO emissions, would remain less than significant for ROG and SO_2 emissions, and would be reduced to less than significant levels for PM_{10} emissions (see Table VI.B-5). As these findings are substantially similar to the findings presented in the certified EIR, it can be concluded that the proposed revisions would not result in a substantial increase in the severity of environmental impacts with respect to construction- related air quality emissions.

Table V.B-4
Revised Project Maximum Daily Construction Emissions[a]

Source	ROG	NO_x	CO	SO_2	PM_{10}
Phase 1 Demolition Activities					
Fugitive Dust	--	--	--	--	5.14
Off-Road Diesel	24.60	166.96	195.61	--	6.54
On-Road Diesel	0.81	14.41	3.0	0.03	0.41
Worker Trips	0.31	0.37	7.41	0.00	0.03
Maximum lbs/day	25.72	181.74	206.02	0.03	12.12
Phase 2 Site Grading Emissions					
Fugitive Dust	--	--	--	--	805.07
Off-Road Diesel	37.27	262.85	297.00	--	10.90
On-Road Diesel	9.70	214.15	33.36	0.38	4.98
Worker Trips	0.13	0.07	1.47	0.00	0.02
Maximum lbs/day	47.10	477.07	331.83	0.38	820.97
Phase 3 – Building Construction					
Bldg. Const. - Off-Road Diesel	17.47	115.55	143.22	--	4.28
Bldg. Const. - Worker Trips	0.09	0.05	1.04	0.00	0.00
Architectural Coatings - Off-Gas	11.21	--	--	--	--
Architectural Coatings - Worker Trips	0.00	0.00	1.04	0.00	0.00
Maximum lbs/day	28.77	115.61	144.26	0.00	4.28
Max Lbs/day All Phases	**47.10**	**477.07**	**331.83**	**0.38**	**820.97**
SCAQMD Thresholds	**550**	**75**	**100**	**150**	**150**
Significant Impact? (Yes/No)	**NO**	**YES**	**YES**	**NO**	**YES**

[a] *Emissions calculated by the California Air Resource Board's URBEMIS2002 for Windows (Version 8.7.0).*
[b] *All emissions are projected without the implementation of mitigation measures.*

Source: Christopher A. Joseph & Associates, 2006.

Table V.B-5
Revised Project Daily Construction Emissions
Without and With Mitigation[a]

Source	ROG	NO_x	CO	SO_2	PM_{10}
Total Construction Emissions (Without Mitigation)	47.10	477.07	331.83	0.38	820.97
Total Construction Emissions (With Mitigation)	47.10	477.07	331.21	0.38	106.94
SCAQMD Thresholds	**550**	**75**	**100**	**150**	**150**
Significant Impact? (Yes/No)	**NO**	**YES**	**YES**	**NO**	**NO**

[a] *Emissions calculated by the California Air Resource Board's URBEMIS2002 for Windows (Version 8.7.0).*

Source: Christopher A. Joseph & Associates, 2006.

Operation

The Revised Project would not be expected to substantially increase the amount of air quality emissions as analyzed in the 2003 EIR. Like the Original Proposed Project, the Revised Project would include a maximum seating capacity of approximately 78,000 and would assume the NFL and USC football teams to be the primary tenants of the Coliseum in addition to its use as a concert, rally, and other sporting events venue. Since operational air quality emissions estimations in the 2003 EIR were based on the same assumptions as have been made for the Revised Project, operational air quality emissions would be expected to be approximately equal to the emissions estimated in the 2003 EIR. Nevertheless, to account for an increase in the project buildout year (from 2007 to 2010), the operational impacts of the Revised Project were re-calculated. The revised operational emissions are summarized below in Table VI.B-6. As summarized in Table VI.B-6, similar to the 2003 EIR findings, operational emissions would exceed the SQAQMD's significance criteria for ROG, NO_x, CO, and PM_{10}. Also similar to the EIR findings, emissions for SO_2 would be less than significant. It should be noted that in all cases the revised emission estimates are found to be lower than those concluded in the certified EIR. This estimated reduction in emissions can be attributable to several factors, including: (1) the revised URBEMIS model incorporates more accurate and up to date fleet vehicle emission standards, and (2) the future buildout year (from 2007 to 2010), which allows for greater vehicle emission reduction standards to be met. Nevertheless, the SCAQMD's significance criteria for ROG, NO_x, CO, and PM_{10} emissions would remain significant and unavoidable.

With regard to the criteria set forth in CEQA Section 15162 (a), the changes proposed by the 2006 Revised Project would not result in any new significant air quality impacts or result in a substantial increase in the severity of those effects previously identified. Therefore, the preparation of a subsequent environmental analysis is not warranted.

Table V.B-6
Future Coliseum Mobile Emissions by Event

Event Type	Maximum Attendance	Pollutant Emissions [a] (lbs/day)				
		ROG	NO_x	CO	SO_2	PM_{10}
Sold Out Event (78,000 seats)	78,000	1,230.45	158.55	1,642.93	1.26	193.84
SCAQMD THRESHOLDS		55	55	550	150	150
SIGNIFICANT IMPACT?(Yes/No)		**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**

[a] *Emissions calculated by the California Air Resource Board's Urbemis 2002 Model assumed 35 mile round trip for Coliseum patrons. Trip generation assumed to be 0.296 trips per person.*

Source: Christopher A. Joseph & Associates, 2006.

Mitigation Measures

The 2003 EIR adopted several mitigation measures designed to reduce the Project's impact on air quality. As no new significant impacts were identified, the Revised Project would implement the same mitigation measures (identified above and in Section VII, Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program).

VI. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ANALYSIS
C. CULTURAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES

2003 EIR Environmental Findings

The 2003 EIR identified the Coliseum as a designated National Historic Landmark, a State Historical Landmark, and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (National Register). The Coliseum is listed as a National Historic Landmark because of the historic events that have occurred there and because the Coliseum itself has been a backdrop to these events. The 2003 EIR found that most of the alterations of the Original Proposed Project would preserve the historic character-defining features of the Coliseum, but that a few elements would be covered over by new construction, and some features would be removed.

The 2003 EIR concluded that because some of the original seating considered to be part of the historic fabric of the Coliseum would be removed, the Original Proposed Project would have a significant and unavoidable impact on historic resources. A Statement of Overriding Considerations was adopted by the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum Commission for the Project's impacts upon historic resources.

Mitigation Measures

The 2003 EIR adopted the following mitigation measures designed to reduce the Project's impact on historic resources:

1. Recordation. Demolition of any historic fabric shall be documented in a report consistent with Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) standards. The report shall document the significance and physical condition of the historic resources proposed for demolition, both historic and current, photographs, written data, and text. The documentation shall include:

    a. A brief written historic and descriptive report shall be completed in narrative format, including an architectural data form.

    b. A site plan on 8" x 11" paper showing the location of the buildings should be included. This site plan shall include a photo-key.

    c. A sketch floor plan on 8" x 11" paper shall accompany each architectural data form.

    d. Large format (4" x 5" or larger negative size) photographs in accordance with HABS guidelines. Views shall include several contextual views, all exterior elevations, detailed views of significant exterior architectural features, and interior views of significant historical architectural features or spaces.

    e. Field photographs (35mm) based on HABS guidelines. Views as detailed in large format photographs.

f. The report shall include copies or prints of any available original plans and historic photographs.

g. Archivally stable reproductions of any available significant historic construction drawings and photographs.

h. Archival copies of the documentation shall be submitted to the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum Commission.

2. In accordance with Standard 7 of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring and Reconstructing Historic Buildings*, the surface cleaning of structures shall be undertaken with the gentlest means possible. Sandblasting and other cleaning materials that will damage the historic building materials shall not be undertaken.

3. The Proposed Project shall be constructed in substantial compliance with the Conceptual Historic Fabric Retention Plan, as depicted in Figure III-3 of this EIR.

Environmental Impacts of the Revised Project

Introduction

In September 2003, Architectural Resources Group (ARG) completed a review of the proposed Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum project being developed as part of an effort to bring a NFL team to the Coliseum. This was done at the request of Christopher A. Joseph and Associates, the EIR consultant for the Lead Agency. ARG's review was based on the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to identify the impacts of proposed projects on potential historic and cultural resources. The historic resources were evaluated using the *Secretary of the Interiors Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* and the criteria of the National Historic Landmarks, Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) programs were considered. This report, completed in September 2003 became a technical appendix to the 2003 EIR for the Renovation Project.

The Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum Commission (LAMCC) certified the EIR for the project in September of 2003. Since then, the project design has continued to evolve with additional modifications to the architectural plans for the stadium structure as well as the site.

The following analysis reviews these modifications to the design and evaluates their potential impact to the historic characteristics of the Coliseum.

Revisions to the Project

The Proposed Project to alter the Coliseum is only the latest in an ongoing series of alterations and expansions. 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 now 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 bracket pilasters and panels supported them, giving the Coliseum its unique form that is familiar today. Frequent alterations to the Coliseum have continued to the present day with major changes occurring for the 1932 and 1984 Olympics as well as numerous modifications before and after these events, most recently with the modifications following the 1994 Northridge earthquake.

As proposed, this project is one more alteration and expansion that will allow the Coliseum to continue to be economically viable and preserved for the future.

In addition, most of the proposed alterations preserve the historic character-defining features of the Coliseum intact. Wherever possible, new construction has been added to cover over historic features, such as the seating, rather than remove it. Much of the new construction could also be removed at some time in the future, leaving these features again exposed and intact.

Since completion of the earlier report, effort has been made to not only meet the requirements of the NFL but to reduce the impacts of the design on the historic character defining features where possible. As noted in the earlier report, NHL nomination describes three areas of architectural significance that contribute to the importance of the Coliseum. These are the Peristyle, the exterior Coliseum form and walls, and the bowl configuration.

The following sections describe the changes to the design made since the EIR was certified and the impact of these changes on the historic character of the Coliseum.

Modifications to Historic Features

The Peristyle

The recent modifications to the design have had no negative impacts on the Peristyle or the adjacent plaza. A larger percentage of the historic seating directly in front of the plaza remains, although covered over. The EIR design proposed a canopy structure on the plaza that was on axis with the Peristyle. Because it blocked the central view down to and from the field it has been removed from the design.

Exterior Coliseum Form and Walls

Exit Stairs, Tunnels and Berms

The existing stairways to the exterior of the structure do not meet current exiting code requirements due to their steepness and lack of intermediate landings. Most will be retained but not used as exit stairs. The ground level tunnels also do not meet current design requirements to serve as exits. The tunnels will also be retained but not used as exits.

The berms were added to the Coliseum in the 1940s and ring the entire structure except for the Peristyle area. The berms were partially removed and rebuilt during the 1994-95 seismic bracing construction.

After discussions with the Department of Building and Safety and the Los Angeles Fire Department, additional exiting needed to be provided at the sides of the Coliseum. A substantial amount of exit width will be required to be opened at the base of the structure to provide for this exiting. As a result, the berms in these two areas will be removed. The portals for the tunnels in these areas will remain in place.

The effect will be to retain large portions of the berms, the exterior stairs and the tunnel portals. Table VI.C-1, below, describes the amounts to be retained under the most recently drawn conceptual documents. The quantities indicated are provided only as an order of magnitude, and are not a precise representation of the design of the final configuration.

Table VI.C-1
Comparison of Architectural Modifications Exterior Forms

Area	EIR	Revised Design
Berm to Remain	100%	67%
Exterior Wall to Remain	100%	100%
Exterior Stairs to Remain	100%	74%
Portals to Remain	100%	93%
Source: ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES GROUP, Architects, Planners & Conservators, Inc., April 28, 2006.		

The result of all of these changes to the design is that less of the non-historic berm and the exterior stairs will remain in place. The entire exterior bowl walls and the rim form will be retained.

Perimeter Wall Openings

To create a climate-controlled environment along the sidelines, new infill glass walls may be installed just inside the large openings along the exterior walls at the sidelines. These glass walls will have thin metal frames and the intent is to have the windows recede into the form of the bowl. See Figure II-4 Conceptual Plan, North and South Elevations.

Seating Canopy

While not directly impacting the Coliseum form and walls, the new structural canopy above the rim of the Coliseum has been reduced in size and the structural members that support it have been reduced in size and their visual form reduced. See Figure III-12 Conceptual Plan – Roof Plan and Seating Bowl.

New Exterior Stairs

As a result of meetings with the Department of Building and Safety and the Los Angeles Fire Department regarding exiting from the Coliseum, additional exit stairs may be necessary to meet the required exiting needs. These are shown at four equidistant locations around the perimeter of the stadium. (See the Revised Conceptual Plans in Sections II and III of this Addendum). They are also shown on the Revised Conceptual Plans Perimeter Elevations. These are large open stairs rising from grade to above the rim of the Coliseum. They would not physically attach to the historic exterior walls, however, as a result of the size and location of these new elements, they create an unavoidable impact on the exterior coliseum form and walls.

Bowl Configuration

The greatest impact of the revised design is to the bowl configuration. After completion of the EIR, more detailed measurements were made of the Coliseum and it was found that the bowl was actually slightly narrower and steeper than originally estimated. To maintain sightlines and seating counts, more historic fabric needed to be removed to accomplish this. Portions of the existing lower bowl that were to be retained, but covered, have been removed along the sidelines. See Figure III-3 Proposed Conceptual Historic Fabric Retention Plan.

Studies were made to see if the entire seating bowl could be raised to avoid this condition, but the resulting removal of more historic fabric to the upper areas and rim of the Coliseum caused this to be abandoned. See Figure II-2 50 Yard Line Section.

The design team was able to find ways to retain more of the historic seating at the West End Zone seating area and to either side of the Peristyle. See Figure III-13 Conceptual Plan – West End Zone Section (NFL Configuration).

Table VI.C-2, below, indicates changes to the bowl area (as percentages) as shown in the EIR design and the Revised Design. See Figure III-3 Proposed Conceptual Historic Fabric Retention Plan and Figure III-4 Approved Conceptual Historic Fabric Retention Plan (Per Certified EIR) for a graphic comparison of the percentages given. The table is provided only as an order of magnitude, and is not a precise representation of the design of the final configuration.

Table VI.C-2
Comparison of Architectural Modifications Exterior Forms

Area	EIR	Revised Design
Original Seating Bowl Remains	16%	22%
Original Seating Bowl Remains, Covered	29%	8%
Existing Fabric Removed and Rebuilt	7%	1%
Original Seating Bowl Removed	38%	59%
Historic Fabric Removed and Rebuilt, 1983	10%	10%
Source: ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES GROUP, Architects, Planners & Conservators, Inc., April 28, 2006.		

Analysis of Project Impacts

Threshold of Significance – From Earlier EIR Report

Section 15065 of the CEQA Guidelines mandates a finding of significance if a project would eliminate important examples of major periods of California history or prehistory. In addition, pursuant to Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, a project could have a significant effect on the environment if it "may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource." A "substantial adverse change" means "physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource is impaired." Material impairment means altering "in an adverse manner those characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources."

Impacts to historical resources not determined to be significant according to any of the significance criteria described above are not considered significant for the purposes of CEQA. Generally, under CEQA, a project that follows *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings or The Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Structures (The Standards)* is considered to have mitigated impacts to an historical resource to a less-than-significant level (CEQA Guidelines 15064.5). Section 15126.4 (b)(2) of the CEQA Guidelines notes that in some circumstances, documentation of an historical resource may not mitigate the effects to a less-than-significant level.

"Rehabilitation" is defined in the *Standards* as "the process of returning a property to a state of utility, through the repair or alteration, which makes possible an efficient contemporary use while preserving those portions or features of the property which are significant to its historic, architectural or cultural values."

Effect on Historic Designations– From Earlier EIR Report

Because the Coliseum has been designated as an NHL, is listed on National Register of Historic Places, and is a California Historic Landmark based on the events and people associated with the facility, physical alteration to the Coliseum would need to be so severe that the original intent and association with the events and people were completely eradicated, in order to create a significant impact. Total demolition or severe changes to the form of the Coliseum would be required to remove these historic designations. The alteration will update the Coliseum and make it economically viable while keeping its use as a sports facility consistent, thus there will be no impact on its historic designations.

Effect on Historic Fabric

As noted above, under CEQA, the level of compliance with the *Standards* is used to determine the level of environmental impact on historic resources. The following paragraphs first describe each of the ten standards and then describe the level of compliance of the proposed project using that standard.

> ***STANDARD 1 "Every reasonable effort shall be made to provide a compatible use for a property which requires minimal alteration of the building, structure, or site and its environment, or to use a property for its originally intended purpose."***
>
> The revised design has not changed the proposed use, thus this Standard will be met while bringing the facility up to current functional requirements for maintaining its continued historic use.
>
> ***STANDARD 2 "The distinguishing original qualities or character of a building, structure, or site and its environment shall not be destroyed. The removal or alteration of any historic material or distinctive architectural features should be avoided when possible."***
>
> As noted above, the Coliseum has three primary character-defining features and many details that contribute to its significance. These include: the overall bowl shape that is perceived from inside the Coliseum; the exterior form of the Bowl with the concrete pilasters, panels and stepped seats at the rim; and the Peristyle which is the major architectural feature of the Coliseum.
>
> The overall bowl form of the Coliseum as seen from the inside of the Coliseum will be retained and clearly evident. The revised design calls for removal of a larger percentage of the historic concrete seating leaving only 22 percent remaining exposed and another 8 percent covered over. See Figure III-3 Proposed Conceptual Historic Fabric Retention Plan. The bowl form will remain but with new material and in a slightly different configuration. This is a major impact to this character-defining feature.
>
> The exterior form of the Coliseum with the walls, structural elements, stairways and entry tunnels, pilasters and cantilevered seating has also been impacted with the revised design but to a lesser extent. The majority of the stairways, tunnels and portals will be retained but not used.

The Peristyle is architecturally the most significant element of the Coliseum and will be restored and enhanced.

With the revised design this Standard is met regarding the exterior form of the building and treatment of the Peristyle. Consistent with the EIR design, removal of the majority of the seating and changing the form does not meet the Standard.

STANDARD 3 "All buildings, structures, and sites shall be recognized as products of their own time. Alterations that have no historical basis and which seek to create an earlier appearance shall be discouraged."

This standard does not apply to the proposed project as no effort is being made to replicate an earlier appearance. All restoration work is being done using original historic drawings, photographs, and physical evidence found at the Coliseum.

None of the proposed changes will give a false sense of history or seem to create an earlier appearance. New construction is clearly not historic in appearance and has carefully been designed to blend with the historic character-defining features of the Coliseum.

STANDARD 4 "Changes which may have taken place in the course of time are evidence of the history and development of a building, structure, or site and its environment. These changes may have acquired significance in their own right, and this significance shall be recognized and respected."

Removing 33 percent of the berms reduces their contribution to the overall character of the exterior of the Coliseum but enough remain in place to convey the feeling and sense they impart to the facility. Further, the removed berms could be restored at some time in the future, following the termination of the planned use.

Generally the changes to the Coliseum that have gained importance over time are being respected and enhanced.

STANDARD 5 "Distinctive stylistic features or examples of skilled craftsmanship which characterize a building, structure, or site shall be treated with sensitivity."

Restoration of the Peristyle, the seating at the rim of the bowl and the exterior wall elements all contribute to compliance with this standard.

Removal of much of the seating detracts from meeting this Standard, consistent with impact of the EIR design.

STANDARD 6 "Deteriorated architectural features shall be repaired rather than replaced, wherever possible. In the event replacement is necessary, the new material should match the material being replaced in composition, design, color, texture, and other visual qualities. Repair or replacement of missing architectural features should be based on accurate

duplication of features, substantiated by historic, physical, or pictorial evidence rather than on conjectural designs or the availability of different architectural elements from other buildings or structures."

The proposed design will retain architectural features and wherever possible restore or maintain them. In some instances recreations of elements may be necessary due to deterioration or damage. This may include some elements of the rim seating and the exterior wall elements.

This Standard is being met as deteriorated features of the Coliseum will be repaired when possible and only replaced if repair is not possible. This includes restoration of the Peristyle, the concrete elements of the exterior, the pilasters and the rim and concrete beams and columns.

STANDARD 7 "The surface cleaning of structures shall be undertaken with the gentlest means possible. Sandblasting and other cleaning materials that will damage the historic building materials shall not be undertaken."

Methods and the extent of cleaning have not been determined at this time. All cleaning and repairs will undertaken to meet this Standard.

STANDARD 8 "Every reasonable effort shall be made to protect and preserve archeological resources affected by, or adjacent to any project."

No archaeological resources have been identified on the site therefore this Standard does not apply to the project.

STANDARD 9 "Contemporary design for alterations and additions to existing properties shall not be discouraged when such alterations and additions do not destroy significant historical, architectural or cultural material, and such design is compatible with the size, scale, color, material, and character of the property, neighborhood or environment."

The new roof canopies, new seating areas and structural supports, suites and other new elements that are part of the proposed project are clearly different, yet compatible with, the historic character-defining features.

The new glazed windows inside the sideline openings have been designed to reduce their impact and to differentiate them from the original structure.

The four new freestanding exterior stair towers will be designed and detailed in a manner to differentiate them from the historic Coliseum exterior materials and detailing.

STANDARD 10 "Whenever possible, new additions or alterations to structures shall be done in such a manner that if such additions or alterations were to be removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the structure would be unimpaired."

The greatest change to the design and in meeting this Standard is in removing the historic seating from the bowl. Once removed these elements cannot be returned and the current design will cover up most of the locations where the historic seating existed.

If removed, the historic form of the bowl would continue to be seen from inside the Coliseum, the exterior form of the bowl would also be intact with the cantilevered rim seating in place. Finally, the Peristyle would remain in place in its restored setting.

While difficult to accomplish, the four new exterior freestanding stair towers will be designed in such a way that they could be removed at some time in the future with little impact on the historic exterior of the Coliseum.

Impact Summary

A determined effort has been made by the entire design team to respect the history and importance of the Coliseum and recognize the many changes that have occurred to the facility during the course of its 80-year history. The design has gone through a number of revisions since the EIR was certified in an effort to reduce the impact on the historic character of the Coliseum.

It has not been possible to retain all elements of the Coliseum in the process of bringing the stadium up to today's requirements for maintaining its historic use as a venue for sporting events, but the few that have been sacrificed have been done so reluctantly.

The proposed rehabilitation meets all of the Standards except for the removal of much of the historic seating. Just as was the case with the EIR design, this removal is a significant impact on the character of the facility and cannot be feasibly mitigated. Some of the seating, as well as the form of the bowl, will remain and be clearly visible around the entire Coliseum for the interior. The exterior of the Coliseum will be returned to its former appearance, with the exception of the four new stair towers, and the Peristyle will be restored and enhanced with the removal of the large electronic scoreboards.

It should also be noted that the Coliseum is listed as a National Historic Landmark because of the events that have occurred there and that the stadium itself has been a backdrop to these events. Its historic use is largely why it has been designated a National and State landmark, and this rehabilitation will guarantee that historic use can continue into the future by making the Coliseum an economically viable facility for sporting events.

As a result of the proposed project, there is no specific mitigation for the loss of historic materials, primarily the removal of portions of the seating. Other alterations to the Coliseum either improve the character-defining features or could be reversed in the future. An unavoidable adverse impact is created, similar to the level of impact which was created by the EIR design.

Conclusion

With regard to the criteria set forth in CEQA Section 15162 (a), the changes proposed by the 2006 Revisions would not result in any new significant cultural and historic resources impacts or result in a

substantial increase in the severity of those effects previously identified. Therefore, the preparation of a subsequent environmental analysis is not warranted.

Mitigation Measures

The 2003 EIR included several mitigation measures designed to reduce the Project's impact on historic resources. All of the prior mitigation measures shall apply to the Revised Project, with the exception of Mitigation Measure No. 3, which shall be revised as follows to refer to the revised Historic Retention Plan:

3. The Proposed Project shall be constructed in substantial compliance with the Conceptual Historic Fabric Retention Plan, as depicted in Figure III-3 of this Addendum.

VI. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ANALYSIS
D. GEOLOGY/SEISMIC HAZARDS

2003 EIR Environmental Findings

The 2003 EIR provided an analysis of impacts related to seismicity hazards such as fault rupture, ground shaking, landsliding, and liquefaction based on readily available geotechnical and seismic information and the findings and recommendations presented in prior geotechnical investigations including a report prepared for the renovation of the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum by Law/Crandall, Inc., (December, 1991). Smith Emery Company prepared a report of Compacted Fill for the Coliseum, dated July 2, 1993, documenting earthwork activities during the preparation of the site for future renovation. Following this report, the Coliseum suffered extensive damage during the 1994 Northridge earthquake. Law/Crandall subsequently prepared additional geotechnical and structural analysis as contained in the Report of Foundation Investigation for the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum Repair, dated April 1, 1994 and the Draft Report of Pile Load Testing for the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum, dated August 18, 1994. These technical reports were incorporated into the EIR by reference and remain on file at the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum Commission offices at 3939 S. Figueroa Street, Los Angeles California.

Geology

The 2003 EIR stated that the Original Proposed Project's effects on the Project Site's geologic formations, inclusive of the near surface alluvial deposits, would be expected to be minimal. Laboratory testing indicated that the surface soils within the foundation area of the Original Proposed Project were not expansive, collapsible, or compressible. Therefore, implementation of the Original Proposed Project would not be expected to produce any adverse impacts relative to non-seismic geotechnical issues.

Grading and Excavation

The 2003 EIR established that dust raised during grading would have a short-term adverse impact on local and regional air quality (also discussed under the "air quality" Section of this Addendum). In addition, the excavation and hauling of earth materials would temporarily increase noise levels in the immediate area for the expected 18-22 month duration of project construction activities (See "noise" Section of this Addendum). Discarded building and/or earth materials containing any hazardous materials, primarily asbestos, would be disposed of in accordance with all applicable local, state, and federal regulations.

Groundwater

The 2003 EIR stated that groundwater would not be expected to be encountered during grading or construction of the Original Proposed Project; however, perched groundwater or saturated soil conditions may exist in scattered areas underneath the site. Implementation of the Original Proposed Project would not be expected to produce any adverse impacts relative to groundwater.

Liquefaction

Due to the depth of the groundwater table and the relatively high density of the soils underlying the site area, the 2003 EIR found that the potential for soil liquefaction would be very remote. Therefore, the Original Proposed Project would not be subject to significant impacts caused by seismically-induced liquefaction.

Seismicity

Since no known or mapped active, potentially active, or inactive faults, if projected, would trend toward or directly through the Project Site, and the Coliseum does not lie in an Alquist-Priolo Special Study Zone, the 2003 EIR found that impacts associated with implementation of the Original Proposed Project relative to the seismic displacement of structures on the site would be less than significant.

Ground Shaking

Eleven faults were identified in the 2003 EIR that could influence the Original Proposed Project relative to earthquake ground shaking. Additional faults outside the local area, such as the San Andreas, would also have the potential to create moderately strong ground motion effects in the project area. A significant impact posing an increased threat to public safety or destruction of property by ground shaking would not be expected to occur with the development of the Original Proposed Project. Construction practices in strict compliance with the Uniform Building Code would reduce these inherent risks to acceptable standards. Impacts associated with seismic hazards would be less than significant.

Overall, with the implementation of the mitigation measures identified in the 2003 EIR, the document found that impacts to geology/seismic hazards would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

The 2003 EIR adopted several mitigation measures in order to effect a reduction in the severity of potential on-site impacts resulting from seismic events occurring on Southern California faults. These mitigation measures are reproduced below:

1. All structures to be constructed or renovated as part of the Proposed Project shall be designed as required by either the Uniform Building Code for structures within Seismic Zone 4, or other pertinent State and/or City building codes (such as Division 23, Section 91.2305 of the City of Los Angeles Building Code), to withstand the expected ground motions.

2. A comprehensive geotechnical investigation shall be prepared to the satisfaction of the responsible State and/or City reviewing agencies. The investigation shall verify the soil conditions under the proposed structures and derive the pile capacities.

3. All grading activities shall be in compliance with specific recommendations and requirements provided in the geotechnical report prepared for the Proposed Project, subject to review and approval by the appropriate State and/or City responsible agencies.

4. A copy of the foundation report and/or supplements and approval letter shall be attached to the State and/or City office and field sets of plans, with one copy of the foundation report and/or supplements submitted to the State and/or City plan checker prior to the issuance of the permit.

5. During construction, all grading shall be carefully observed, mapped, and tested by the project engineer. All grading shall be performed under the supervision of a certified engineering geologist and/or soils engineer in accordance with the applicable provisions of the State and/or City Building Codes to the satisfaction of the State and/or City building and safety authorities. The responsible engineer shall review and approve the foundation plan and/or the excavation/shoring plan prior to the issuance of any permits.

6. Artificial fills in the existing 35-foot earth berm shall not be considered suitable for the support of foundations unless excavated, recompacted, and tested to be in compliance with the applicable State and/or City Grading Codes.

7. The geologist or the soils engineer shall inspect and approve all fill and subdrain placement areas prior to placing fill.

8. Haul route approval for the transport of graded and excavated earth materials and removed building materials to receptor sites and/or local landfills shall be obtained from the City of Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety and/or other responsible City agencies. Haul routes for the transport of such materials shall be established, where possible, through non-residential areas so as to minimize the effects of noise, and shall maximize, where possible, the distance traveled on major arterials.

9. Discarded building and/or earth materials containing any hazardous materials, primarily asbestos, shall be disposed of in accordance with all applicable local, state, and federal regulations.

10. To the maximum extent feasible, uncontaminated graded materials shall be transported off-site to a receptor site needing imported fill material. Landfills shall only be considered as a last resort disposal option for materials from the site.

11. Prior to the issuance of building permits, if the soils and/or perched groundwater beneath the site are found to be contaminated, the City of Los Angeles Fire Department shall be notified and provided with a summary of all local, state, county, and federally required remediation activities and submit evidence of compliance.

12. Where encountered on the site, perched groundwater or saturated soils should be removed to the extent feasible or necessary.

13. During the construction plan and haul route approval process, the project contractor shall consult with the LAUSD Transportation Branch (tel: (323) 342-1400), to address potential impacts upon existing pedestrian and school bus routes. Contractors must guarantee that safe and convenient pedestrian routes to school are maintained. The project contractor shall

install appropriate traffic controls (signs and signals) as needed to ensure pedestrian and vehicular safety. The project contractor shall fund crossing guards for safety of students, as needed, during construction activities at impacted crossings.

Environmental Impacts of the Revised Project

With respect to the architectural design modifications proposed under the Revised Project, the geology and soils analysis of the certified EIR remains valid for determining the geotechnical feasibility of renovating the Coliseum structure for future use. .

Geology

The implementation of the Revised Project would not alter the site's underlying soils or geologic formations. Therefore, the 2003 EIR's findings that the Original Proposed Project would have minimal effects on the site's geologic formations would remain true. Therefore, implementation of the revised Project would also not be expected to produce any adverse impacts relative to non-seismic geotechnical issues.

Grading and Excavation

The only substantial change worthy to note with respect to geology and soils is the revised change to the field level plan, which proposes to renovate the north side to provide underground facilities support space and locker rooms. In addition, under the revised plan more of the berms surrounding the Coliseum structure would be removed as compared to the prior stadium design. As a result, the total amount of excavating and grading would increase from an estimated 250,000 cubic yards (cy) of soil to approximately 600,000 cy of soil. All of the soil would be exported from the site and disposed of at either a regional inert landfill or an alternative site. The duration of project construction activities is expected to be approximately 30-36 months for the Revised Project, as compared to 18-22 months for the Original Project. While the amount of grading and excavation would increase under the revised Project, such changes would not result in any new adverse environmental impacts.

Groundwater

The 2003 EIR stated that groundwater would not be expected to be encountered during grading or construction of the Original Proposed Project; however, perched groundwater or saturated soil conditions may exist in scattered areas underneath the Project Site. The newly expanded field level areas on the north side of the stadium would be constructed at the same field level elevation as the existing locker rooms and support facility areas that are currently located on the south side of the stadium. Thus, the Revised Project would include grading to approximately the same depth as the Original Proposed Project and would not impact the groundwater table. Therefore, implementation of the Revised Project would not be expected to produce any adverse impacts relative to groundwater.

Liquefaction

Due to the depth of the groundwater table and the relatively high density of the soils underlying the site area, the 2003 EIR found that the potential for soil liquefaction would be very remote. As the revised Project would not alter the Project Site's underlying geology or soils, the 2003 findings remain valid. Therefore, the Revised Project would similarly not be subject to significant impacts caused by seismically-induced liquefaction.

Seismicity

The 2003 EIR found that impacts associated with implementation of the Original Proposed Project relative to the seismic displacement of structures on the Project Site would be less than significant. Therefore, the impacts associated with the Revised Project on seismic displacement of structures would remain less-than-significant with the mitigation measures identified in the 2003 EIR.

Ground Shaking

As discussed above, eleven faults were identified in the 2003 EIR that could influence the Project relative to earthquake ground shaking. Additional faults outside the local area, such as the San Andreas, would also have the potential to create moderately strong ground motion effects in the project area. These geological facts remain unchanged for the Revised Project. Therefore, as with the Original Proposed Project, a significant impact posing an increased threat to public safety or destruction of property by ground shaking would not be expected to occur with the development of the Revised Project.

With regard to the criteria set forth in CEQA Section 15162 (a), the changes proposed by the 2006 Architectural Scheme would not result in any new significant geologic or seismic hazards impacts or result in a substantial increase in the severity of those effects previously identified. Therefore, the preparation of a subsequent environmental analysis is not warranted.

Mitigation Measures

The 2003 EIR included several mitigation measures designed to reduce on-site impacts resulting from seismic events occurring on Southern California faults. As no new changes or significant impacts were identified, the Revised Project would implement these same mitigation measures (identified above and in Section VII, Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program).

VI. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ANALYSIS
E. LAND USE

2003 EIR Environmental Findings

The 2003 EIR found that development of the Original Proposed Project would modify various aspects of the Coliseum, but would continue the Project Site's existing character of use. As a result, the Project would facilitate the continuance of existing uses, which are considered to be physically compatible with the surrounding environment with respect to traffic, access and parking, noise, and demands on public services (i.e., Police and Fire). The 2003 EIR found that implementation of the Original Proposed Project would maintain the existing physically compatible aspects of the Coliseum resulting from its location in Exposition Park. It was anticipated that the Original Proposed Project would secure the continued long-term utilization of the Coliseum at or near historic levels, and facilitate the land use objectives of the Exposition Park Master Plan, the South Los Angeles Community Plan, and the Hoover Redevelopment Plan with respect to promoting revitalization of Exposition Park and preserving cultural monuments. Therefore, land use compatibility impacts were found to be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

As land use impacts were determined to be less than significant, the 2003 EIR did not identify any necessary mitigation measures for this impact area.

Environmental Impacts of the Revised Project

Similar to the Original Proposed Project, the Revised Project and proposed CDSP Overlay would modify some portions of the Coliseum but would maintain the site's existing character of use as an outdoor sports and multi-purpose stadium. Furthermore, there have been no significant amendments to the Exposition Park Master Plan, the South Los Angeles Community Plan, or the Hoover Redevelopment plan since the 2003 EIR's publication which would alter the outcome of such an evaluation.[1] The proposed CDSP Overlay provides additional regulations and guidelines to govern activities that currently occur as a part of the Coliseums existing operations. While the CDSP Overlay provides additional details and controls with respect to signage and the sale of alcoholic beverages, both aspects were addressed within the certified EIR, but in less detail. Therefore, since the Coliseum's land uses and operational activities would remain substantially the same under the CDSP Overlay as anticipated under the Original Proposed Project, land use impacts would remain less than significant.

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[1] *The Community Redevelopment Agency of the City of Los Angeles, website: http://www.crala.org/internet-site/Projects/Hoover/index.cfm, 3-30-06 and the City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning, website: http://cityplanning.lacity.org/, 3-30-06.*

With regard to the criteria set forth in CEQA Section 15162 (a), the changes proposed by the 2006 Architectural Scheme would not result in any new significant land use compatibility impacts or result in a substantial increase in the severity of those effects previously identified. Therefore, the preparation of a subsequent environmental analysis is not warranted.

Mitigation Measures

Similar to the Original Proposed Project, the CDSP Overlay would not create any significant land use impacts. Therefore, as with the Original Proposed Project, no mitigation measures are recommended.

VI. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ANALYSIS
F. NOISE

2003 EIR Environmental Findings

Construction-Related Noise

The 2003 EIR found that noise levels associated with interior construction activities would be reduced by the Coliseum wall to approximately 79 dBA at a distance of 50 feet from the source. Noise generated by the demolition of the outbuildings and other landscaping improvements outside the Coliseum would not be attenuated, as there are no intervening structures or obstacles separating the Coliseum grounds from the surrounding Exposition Park neighborhood. The 2003 EIR stated that some of the sensitive receptors located within Exposition Park are within 100 feet of the proposed active construction areas and would experience significant noise levels (above 75 dBA). Off-site construction noise would likely result from the ingress and egress of haul trucks used to transport excavated materials. According to the 2003 EIR, this would result in a relatively short-term and temporary noise impact for some sensitive receptors.

Coliseum Event Noise

The 2003 EIR stated that the Original Proposed Project design for the Coliseum would include a distributed sound system including hundreds of small sound speakers throughout the stadium and concourse areas. The 2003 EIR found that as the Project would involve the renovation of an existing recreational facility that already creates significant noise impacts, and the Project would not increase the intensity of crowds or number of events per year, the Original Proposed Project's operational noise impacts would be less than significant.

Noise from Event Traffic

Due to the reduction in seating, the 2003 EIR stated the average attendance at Coliseum events would be anticipated to decrease as a result of the renovation. This decrease in attendance identified the 2003 EIR would in all likelihood result in a corresponding decrease in vehicle traffic. It was not expected that the reduced level of traffic would have a significant noise reduction impact because the decrease in traffic volume would not be great enough to produce discernible noise reduction. However, as stated above, since the Project would involve the renovation of an existing recreational facility that already creates significant noise impacts, and the Project would not increase the intensity of crowds or number of events per year, the Original Proposed Project's operational noise impacts from event traffic was determined to be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

The 2003 EIR adopted several mitigation measures designed to reduce the Project's noise impacts. These mitigation measures are reproduced below:

1. The Applicant shall comply with the construction hours as specified by the City LAMC Noise Ordinance, Chapter IV, Section 41.40., which prohibits construction before 7:00 a.m. or after 6:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, before 8:00 a.m. or after 6:00 p.m. on Saturday or any national holiday, and at anytime on Sunday.

2. The Applicant shall prepare a construction-related traffic plan detailing proposed haul routes and staging areas for the transportation of materials and equipment, with consideration for sensitive uses in the neighborhood. A traffic and parking plan for the construction phase will be submitted for approval by LADOT and the Department of Building and Safety prior to the issuance of any permits.

3. Adjacent museums and residents shall be given regular notification of major construction activities and their durations. A visible and readable sign (at a distance of 50 feet) shall be posted on the construction site identifying a telephone number where residents can inquire about the construction process and register complaints.

4. During construction, the Project contractors shall muffle and shield intakes and exhaust, shroud and shield impact tools, and use electric-powered rather than diesel-powered construction equipment, as feasible.

5. The perimeter of the Project Site (including the ancillary outbuildings proposed to be demolished) shall be enclosed with a temporary barrier wall for security and noise protection purposes. This barrier wall shall consist of a solid, heavy vinyl material or ¾-inch plywood positioned to block direct line of sight from the active construction areas and other open space areas and sensitive uses within Exposition Park.

Environmental Impacts of the Revised Project

Construction-Related Noise

The Revised Project would include a construction schedule of approximately the same length (18-22 months) as the Original Proposed Project. In addition, like the Original Proposed Project, the revised Project would preserve the outer Coliseum wall. Therefore, the 2003 EIR's finding that construction noise levels inside the Coliseum would be reduced by the Coliseum wall to approximately 79 dBA at a distance of 50 feet from the source would remain true with the revised architectural scheme. Similarly, as with the Original Proposed Project, noise generated by the demolition of the out-buildings and other landscaping improvements outside the Coliseum would not be attenuated during the renovation period, as there are no intervening structures or obstacles separating the Coliseum grounds from the rest of Exposition Park. The 2003 EIR stated that some of the sensitive receptors located within Exposition Park are within 100 feet of the proposed active construction areas and would experience significant noise levels (above 75 dBA). These sensitive receptors would experience similar noise levels with the renovation of the stadium. As with the Original Proposed Project, these noise sources would result in relatively short-term and temporary noise impacts for some sensitive receptors. These impacts could be

reduced to less-than-significant levels with the incorporation of the mitigation measures noted in the 2003 EIR (and reproduced in Section VII of this document).

Coliseum Event Noise

Although the exact sound system design for the Revised Project has not yet been determined, it is anticipated that it would also include a distributed sound system similar to the one proposed by the Original Project. Therefore, the 2003 EIR's findings would hold true for the Revised Project design. As the Revised Project would involve the renovation of an existing recreational facility that already creates significant noise impacts, and the Project would not increase the intensity of crowds or number of events per year, the Revised Project's event-related noise impacts would be less than significant.

Noise from Event Traffic

The number of seats (78,000) analyzed in the 2003 EIR to determine traffic noise impacts is equivalent to the number of seats proposed in the Revised Project design. Therefore, consistent with the 2003 EIR's findings, the operational noise impacts from event traffic would be less than significant.

With regard to the criteria set forth in CEQA Section 15162 (a), the changes proposed by the 2006 Architectural Scheme would not result in any new significant noise impacts or result in a substantial increase in the severity of those effects previously identified. Therefore, the preparation of a subsequent environmental analysis is not warranted.

Mitigation Measures

The 2003 EIR included several mitigation measures designed to reduce the Project's noise impacts. As no new significant impacts were identified, the CDSP Overlay would implement these same mitigation measures (identified above and in Section VII, Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program).

VI. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ANALYSIS
G. PUBLIC SERVICES

2003 EIR Environmental Findings

Fire Protection Services

The 2003 EIR found that the development of the Original Proposed Project would not be expected to alter the existing administrative fire protection procedures currently in place at the Coliseum and in the immediately surrounding area. The LAFD indicated in the 2003 EIR that the Original Proposed Project would not require any changes to the existing fire-flow conditions, which are currently maintained at an acceptable level. Impacts to fire protection services were therefore considered less than significant in the 2003 EIR.

Mitigation Measures

The 2003 EIR found that since the Project would not result in any significant impacts to fire protections services, no mitigation measures were required.

Police Protection Services

The 2003 EIR stated that the number and type of events to be held in the Coliseum following the Original Proposed Project's implementation were anticipated to remain similar to existing levels of activity, with the addition of the NFL as a permanent tenant. Therefore, it found that the development of the Original Proposed Project was not expected to place an increased burden on police services in the Southwest Area. Similarly, the Original Proposed Project would not be anticipated to have any adverse impact on the ability of officers to respond to calls at the Coliseum. The 2003 level of service would continue to be adequate assuming continued use of off-duty police officers and private civilian security personnel. Overall, the 2003 EIR found that the Original Proposed Project would not be expected to result in the alteration of the existing police protection personnel arrangement in place at the Coliseum. However, the LAPD has indicated that a project of this size would have a significant impact upon police services in the Southwest Area. Therefore, the 2003 EIR introduced mitigation measures to reduce the Original Proposed Project's impacts on police protection services to less-than-significant levels.

Mitigation Measures

The 2003 EIR adopted several mitigation measures designed to reduce the Project's impact on police services. These mitigation measures are reproduced below:

1. Plot plans for the proposed renovation shall be submitted to the Los Angeles Police Department's Crime Prevention Section for review and comment. Security features subsequently recommended by the LAPD shall be implemented to the extent feasible.

2. Building plans shall be filed with the LAPD Southwest Area Commanding Officer. Plans shall include access routes, floor plans, evacuation routes, and any additional information that might facilitate prompt and efficient police response.

3. Security features shall be provided on the construction site(s), such as guards, fencing, and locked entrances.

4. Landscaping shall not be planted in a way that could provide cover for persons tampering with doors or windows of commercial facilities, or for persons lying in wait for pedestrians or parking lot users.

5. Additional lighting shall be installed where appropriate as determined in consultation with the LAPD.

6. Safety features shall be incorporated into Proposed Project to assure pedestrian safety, assist in controlling pedestrian traffic flows, and avoid pedestrian/vehicular conflicts on-site. Safety measures may include provision of security and traffic control personnel; clearly designated, well-lighted pedestrian walkways on-site; special street and pedestrian-level lighting; physical barriers (e.g., low walls, landscaping), particularly around the perimeter of the Coliseum, to direct pedestrians to specific exit locations that correspond to designated crosswalk locations on adjacent streets.

7. A Security Plan shall be developed and implemented by the Applicant, in consultation with the LAPD, outlining the security services and features to be provided in conjunction with the Proposed Project. Security features may include but are not limited to the provision of a private on-site security force, implementation of a surveillance system, installation of locks and alarms on entryways where appropriate, security and parking lot lighting, "spotters" to survey parking lots, and maximum accessibility for emergency service personnel. The plan shall be reviewed by the LAPD, and any provisions pertaining to access shall be subject to review by the LADOT. A copy of the Plan shall be provided to the LAPD Southwest Area Commanding Officer.

8. An Emergency Procedures Plan shall be established and implemented by the Applicant outlining guidelines and procedures in the event of civil disturbance, evacuation, and other types of emergencies. The plan shall be subject to review by the LAPD, and any provisions pertaining to access shall be subject to review by the LADOT. A copy of the Plan shall be provided to the LAPD Southwest Area Commanding Officer.

9. Traffic control personnel may be provided on adjacent roadways and in parking areas during Coliseum events and immediately preceding and following events to help prevent vehicles and pedestrians from obstructing emergency access.

Environmental Impacts of the Revised Project

Fire Protection Services

As stated in the 2003 EIR, the Coliseum is an existing use for which acceptable fire flows are maintained. As with the Original Proposed Project, the Revised Project would not alter the character of use of the Coliseum. The maximum capacity of the Coliseum, as with the Original Proposed Project, would be reduced with the Revised Project as compared to existing uses. The LAFD indicated in the 2003 EIR that the Original Proposed Project would not require any changes to the existing fire-flow conditions. Conditions at and surrounding the Project Site have not been substantially altered since the publication of the 2003 EIR. Therefore, the 2003 EIR's findings that the development of the Original Proposed Project would not be expected to alter the existing administrative fire protection procedures currently in place at the Coliseum would remain valid for the Revised Project. As with the Original Project, impacts to fire protection services would be considered less than significant for the Revised Project.

With regard to the criteria set forth in CEQA Section 15162 (a), the changes proposed by the 2006 Architectural Scheme would not result in any new significant fire protection service impacts or result in a substantial increase in the severity of those effects previously identified. Further, the four new external stairways would improve pedestrian exiting and accessibility in the event of an emergency. Therefore, the preparation of a subsequent environmental analysis is not warranted.

Mitigation Measures

Similar to the Original Proposed Project, the Revised Project would not create any new significant impacts on fire protection services. Therefore, no mitigation measures are recommended.

Police Protection Services

The 2003 EIR stated that the number and type of events to be held in the Coliseum following the Original Proposed Project's implementation were anticipated to remain similar to existing levels of use, with the addition of the NFL as a permanent tenant. The same holds true for the Revised Project, which would slightly alter some of the interior architecture but would not change any of the proposed uses. Therefore, the development of the Revised Project would also not be expected to place an increased burden on police services in the Southwest Area. As is currently practiced, the Revised Project would continue to use off-duty police officers and private civilian security personnel. However, since the LAPD indicated in 2003 that a project of this size would have a significant impact upon police services in the Southwest Area and no significant changes have occurred in the environmental setting since then. The Revised Project would incorporate the same mitigation measures as the Original Proposed Project to reduce the Project's impacts on Police Protection services to less-than-significant levels.

With regard to the criteria set forth in CEQA Section 15162 (a), the changes proposed by the 2006 Architectural Scheme would not result in any new significant police protection service impacts or result in a substantial increase in the severity of those effects previously identified. Therefore, the preparation of a subsequent environmental analysis is not warranted.

Mitigation Measures

The 2003 EIR included several mitigation measures designed to reduce the Project's impacts on police services. As no new significant impacts were identified in this Addendum, the Revised Project would implement these same mitigation measures (identified above and in Section VII, Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program).

VI. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ANALYSIS
H. PUBLIC UTILITIES

2003 EIR Environmental Findings

Energy Conservation

Electricity

Electricity consumption by the Original Proposed Project was estimated in the 2003 EIR by using the amount of electricity consumed on the Project Site in 2003 and projecting an increase in up to 12 additional football games per year. The 2003 EIR found that the electricity consumed by the Original Proposed Project would be approximately 63,323 kilowatt hours (kWh) per event, and 1,317 kWh per day on non-event days. On event and non-event days the Proposed ancillary uses would be expected to consume approximately 1,419 kWh per day. Annually, the Original Proposed Project would consume approximately 3.4 million kWh (based on 46 events per year and ancillary use daily throughout the year). This would represent an increase of approximately 1.2 million kWh per year over existing (2003) conditions. The 2003 EIR found that the ability of the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power's (DWP) regional infrastructure to deliver the peak electrical requirement to the site would not be expected to be severely affected by implementation of the Original Proposed Project. However, additional power facilities would possibly be required in order to serve the load growth associated with the Original Proposed Project. The 2003 EIR stated that such improvements could be made with minimal impact upon the surrounding land uses. Impacts to electricity infrastructure and supply were therefore expected to be less than significant.

Natural Gas

Natural gas consumption by the Original Proposed Project was estimated in the 2003 EIR by using the amount of natural gas consumed on the Project Site in 2003 and projecting an increase in up to 12 additional football games per year. The 2003 EIR found that natural gas consumed by the Original Proposed Project would be approximately 33,835 cf per event. The proposed ancillary uses would consume approximately 2,630 cf of natural gas per day. Annually, the Original Proposed Project would be anticipated to consume approximately 2.3 million cf (based on stadium consumption during 46 events per year and ancillary use daily throughout the year). This represents an increase of approximately 1.3 million cf of natural gas per year over existing (2003) conditions. The 2003 EIR found that the ability of the Southern California Gas Company's regional infrastructure to deliver the peak natural gas requirement to the site would not be expected to be severely affected by implementation of the Original Proposed Project. Project impacts to natural gas services were therefore expected to be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

The 2003 EIR recommended a mitigation measure designed to reduce the Project's demands for energy resources, although it noted that none were technically required since no significant impacts upon such

resources were found. This mitigation measure is reproduced below:

1. During the design process, the applicant should consult with the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Efficiency Solutions Business Group, regarding possible energy efficiency measures. The applicant shall incorporate measures to meet or, if possible, exceed minimum efficiency standards for Title XXIV of the California Code of Regulations.

Water Conservation

Water consumption by the Original Proposed Project was estimated in the 2003 EIR by using generation factors provided by the City of Los Angeles. Water consumption on the Project Site was estimated in the 2003 EIR to be approximately 468,000 gallons per event with the development of the Original Proposed Project, assuming maximum levels of attendance at all events, and 7,200 gallons of water per day on non-event days. This would result in a total of approximately 24 million gallons of water consumed by the Original Project per year, based on a rate of 46 events per year and daily use of the ancillary structures. Water service for the Coliseum would continue to be provided by the City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power from the existing infrastructure. Consequently, impacts to water service to the Original Proposed Project were considered to be less than significant with the implementation of standard water-conservation mitigation measures.

Mitigation Measures

The 2003 EIR adopted several mitigation measures designed to reduce the Project's impact on water resources. These mitigation measures are reproduced below:

1. The Project Applicant shall be required to comply with any improvements necessary to meet Los Angeles Fire Department fire-flow requirements for the Proposed Project.

2. The Proposed Project shall incorporate water saving techniques as required by the City of Los Angeles' mandatory water conservation program (Ordinance Nos. 166,080 and 163,532). Water conservation measures described in the ordinance include, but are not limited to, the following:

    a. As necessary, the Project Site shall be landscaped with drought-tolerant/indigenous species (xeriscape).

    b. Low flow flush valves and shower head water-conservation devices shall be installed in all restroom and/or locker room facilities.

In addition, the City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power recommends the following water conservation measures:

3. Automatic sprinkler systems should be set to irrigate landscaping during early morning hours or during the evening to reduce water losses from evaporation. However, care must be taken to reset sprinklers to water less often in cooler months and during the rainfall season so that water is not wasted by excessive landscape irrigation.

4. Reclaimed water should be investigated as a source to irrigate large landscaped areas, including the grass playing field.

5. On-site recycling of drainage from water used for playing field irrigation should be investigated.

6. Recirculating hot water systems which can reduce water waste in long piping systems where water must be run for considerable periods before hot water is received at the outlet should be investigated.

7. Plumbing fixtures should be selected which reduce potential water loss from leakage due to excessive wear of washers.

Sanitary Sewers

Wastewater generation by the Original Proposed Project was calculated in the 2003 EIR by using generation factors based on land use as provided by the City of Los Angeles. The 2003 EIR estimated that the Original Proposed Project would generate approximately 390,000 gallons of sewage per event, assuming maximum attendance at all Coliseum events. It found that Ancillary structures would generate approximately 6,000 gallons of wastewater per day. The 2003 EIR also stated that the maximum possible sewage generation from the site experienced during any Coliseum event could be reduced from projected levels upon implementation of the Original Proposed Project. This reduction would be accomplished through the installation of infrastructure and fixtures with increased water-efficiency which could result in a reduction in the average per-person per-event sewage generation. The 2003 EIR explained that sewage generated by the Project would continue to flow to the Hyperion Treatment Plant, which would have adequate capacity to accommodate the increase in wastewater flows. The City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Sanitation also determined that the Original Proposed Project's impacts on City of Los Angeles sewer services would be less than significant, assuming maximum capacity conditions. Therefore, the 2003 EIR determined that the Original Proposed Project would have less than significant impacts on sanitary sewers.

Mitigation Measures

The 2003 EIR found that since the Project would not result in a significant impact to sewers, no mitigation measures were required.

Solid Waste and Disposal

The 2003 EIR anticipated that the Original Proposed Project would generate approximately 1,860,671 pounds (or approximately 930 tons) of solid waste per year. It stated that existing (2003) uses on the site generate approximately 837,071 pounds (or approximately 419 tons) of solid waste per year. Therefore, implementation of the Original Proposed Project would generate a net increase of approximately 1,023,600 pounds (or approximately 512 tons) per year. The 2003 EIR determined that regional landfill capacity was adequate to accommodate the regional solid waste demands for the City of Los Angeles, and impacts associated with the Original Proposed Project were determined to be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

The 2003 EIR found that since the Project would not result in a significant impact on solid waste infrastructure, no mitigation measures were required.

Environmental Impacts of the Revised Project

Energy Conservation

Electricity

As described above, the 2003 EIR found that the Original Proposed Project would cause an increase in electricity usage of approximately 1.2 million kWh per year over existing (2003) conditions. The Revised Project would present the same uses for the Coliseum as the Original Proposed Project. Total seating would not change, and the same restaurant, club, and comfort facilities would be included in the Revised Project. In addition, approximately the same uses take place at the Coliseum today (i.e., the USC football team remains the primary tenant, concerts and soccer games continue to be held at the Coliseum) as they did when the baseline electricity was calculated in 2003. Therefore, it may be assumed that the Revised Project would cause a similar increase of approximately 1.2 million kWh per year over existing conditions. The 2003 EIR found that the ability of the DWP regional infrastructure to deliver the peak electrical requirement to the site would not be expected to be severely affected by implementation of the Original Proposed Project. Since DWP infrastructure has not significantly changed since the publication of the 2003 EIR, it may be expected that the Revised Project's impacts to electricity infrastructure and supply would also be less than significant.

With regard to the criteria set forth in CEQA Section 15162 (a), the changes proposed by the 2006 Architectural Scheme would not result in any new significant electricity impacts or result in a substantial increase in the severity of those effects previously identified. Therefore, the preparation of a subsequent environmental analysis is not warranted.

Natural Gas

As described above, the 2003 EIR found that the Original Proposed Project would be anticipated to consume approximately 2.3 million cf per year (based on Coliseum consumption during 46 events per year and ancillary use daily throughout the year). This would represent an increase of approximately 1.3 million cf of natural gas per year over existing (2003) conditions. The Revised Project would be anticipated to host approximately the same number of events as the Original Proposed Project and to include approximately the same number and type of concessions as the Original Proposed Project. In addition, approximately the same uses exist today at the Coliseum that existed when the baseline natural gas usage was calculated in 2003. Therefore, the Revised Project would be expected to generate a similar increase in natural gas usage. The 2003 EIR found that the ability of the Southern California Gas Company's regional infrastructure to deliver the peak natural gas requirement to the site would not be expected to be significantly affected by implementation of the Original Proposed Project. Since the Project Site is in an area of Los Angeles that has been essentially "built out" since the 1960s, it is reasonable to assume that the Southern California Gas Company has not significantly altered their infrastructure in the 2.5 years that have passed since the

publication of the 2003 EIR. Therefore, like the Original Proposed Project, the Revised Project would have less than significant impacts on natural gas services.

With regard to the criteria set forth in CEQA Section 15162 (a), the changes proposed by the 2006 Architectural Scheme would not result in any new significant natural gas impacts or result in a substantial increase in the severity of those effects previously identified. Therefore, the preparation of a subsequent environmental analysis is not warranted.

Mitigation Measures

The 2003 EIR included a mitigation measure designed to reduce the Project's impacts on energy resources. As no new significant impacts were identified, the Revised Project would also implement this mitigation measure (identified above and in Section VII, Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program).

Water Conservation

As discussed above, the Original Proposed Project would result in a total of approximately 24 million gallons of water consumed per year, based on a rate of approximately 46 events per year and daily use of the ancillary structures. The Revised Project would alter some architectural elements of the Project but would not change the anticipated approximately 46 events per year. The Revised Project would also include concession and ancillary uses approximately equivalent to the Original Proposed Project. As stated in the 2003 EIR, water service for the Coliseum would continue to be provided by the DWP from existing infrastructure. As the DWP has not undergone significant infrastructures alterations since the publication of the 2003 EIR, its conclusion that impacts to water service to the Project were less than significant would remain true for the Revised Project. The Revised Project would also implement the mitigation measures identified for the Original Proposed Project to reduce impacts to water services as much as possible.

With regard to the criteria set forth in CEQA Section 15162 (a), the changes proposed by the 2006 Architectural Scheme would not result in any new significant water conservation impacts or result in a substantial increase in the severity of those effects previously identified. Therefore, the preparation of a subsequent environmental analysis is not warranted.

Mitigation Measures

The 2003 EIR adopted several mitigation measures designed to reduce the Project's impact on water resources. As no new significant impacts were identified, the Revised Project would implement the same mitigation measures (identified above and in Section VII, Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program).

Sanitary Sewers

As described above, the Original Proposed Project was projected to generate approximately 390,000 gallons of sewage per event and approximately 6,000 gallons of sewage per day from ancillary structures. The Revised Project would include approximately equivalent plans for ancillary uses and projected Coliseum uses as the Original Proposed Project. The Revised Project would make minor architectural design adjustments to the Project but would not alter any of the projected uses that were used to project sewerage

generation. Therefore, the approximate sewer generation projections made in the 2003 EIR would remain true for the Revised Project. The 2003 EIR also stated that the City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Sanitation determined that impacts on City of Los Angeles sewer services by the Original Proposed Project would be less than significant. As environmental setting conditions have not significantly changed in the 2.5 years since the 2003 EIR was published, it would be expected that the Bureau of Sanitation could still handle the projected sewage generation from the Project. Therefore, like the Original Proposed Project, the Revised Project would have less than significant impacts on sanitary sewers.

With regard to the criteria set forth in CEQA Section 15162 (a), the changes proposed by the 2006 Architectural Scheme would not result in any new significant sanitary sewer impacts or result in a substantial increase in the severity of those effects previously identified. Therefore, the preparation of a subsequent environmental analysis is not warranted.

Mitigation Measures

Similar to the Original Proposed Project, the Revised Project would not create any new significant impacts to the sewer system. Therefore, as with the Original Proposed Project, no mitigation measures are recommended.

Solid Waste and Disposal

As discussed above, the 2003 EIR determined that implementation of the Original Project would generate a net increase of approximately 1,023,600 pounds (or approximately 512 tons) of solid waste per year over existing (2003) uses. As the Revised Project would not alter any of the presumed Coliseum uses, it would be expected to generate approximately the same amount of solid waste as the Original Proposed Project. The 2003 EIR also determined that regional landfill capacity was adequate to accommodate the regional solid waste demands for the City of Los Angeles. As environmental setting conditions have not significantly changed since the 2003 analysis was conducted, it may still be assumed that regional landfills would have the capacity to handle the Project's solid waste generation. Therefore, like the Original Proposed Project, solid waste impacts associated with the Revised Project would be less than significant.

With regard to the criteria set forth in CEQA Section 15162 (a), the changes proposed by the 2006 Architectural Scheme would not result in any new significant solid waste impacts or result in a substantial increase in the severity of those effects previously identified. Therefore, the preparation of a subsequent environmental analysis is not warranted.

Mitigation Measures

Similar to the Original Proposed Project, the Revised Project would not create any new significant impacts to the solid waste infrastructure. Therefore, as with the Original Proposed Project, no mitigation measures are recommended.

VI. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ANALYSIS
I. TRAFFIC AND PARKING

2003 EIR Environmental Findings

Parking

The 2003 EIR stated that the Original Proposed Project would not include any major changes to existing parking facilities at the Coliseum, Exposition Park, or the USC Campus, which are all available to meet the parking demand of existing (2003) Coliseum events. The 2003 EIR found that the reduced seating capacity at the Coliseum for NFL games would result in a reduction in the demand for off-site parking and on-street parking as well as a reduction in the amount of congestion associated with people searching for parking. Overall, the 2003 EIR found that the Original Proposed Project would decrease the demand for parking spaces by approximately 2,207 spaces and would be served by an additional 2,160 spaces. As such, the Project would experience a net increase in parking availability by approximately 4,367 spaces or 15% percent as compared to the existing (2003) conditions. Thus, impacts associated with parking availability were expected to be less than significant.

Traffic

Intersections

The 2003 EIR utilized a traffic study by Kaku Associates performed in August of 2003 to determine the Original Proposed Project's traffic impacts. In consultation with the City of Los Angeles Department of Transportation (LADOT), the Traffic Study evaluated 26 intersections in the vicinity of the Coliseum. The study evaluated the Original Proposed Project's traffic impacts using the City's established significance criteria and applied to three separate scenarios (1) Weekend Pre-Event Peak Hour, (2) Weekend Post-Event Peak Hour, and (3) weeknight Pre-Event Week Hour. The weekend traffic scenarios were based on actual traffic counts taken at a weekend Coliseum event with an attendance of approximately 87,944 persons. The 2003 EIR stated that the Original Proposed Project would reduce the maximum seating capacity of the Coliseum to approximately 78,000 persons and thus the impacts projected by the traffic study represented a worst-case scenario. The results of the Traffic Study concluded that during the Weekend Pre-Event Peak Hour, eight of the 26 study intersections would be significantly impacted; during the Weekend Post-Event Peak Hour, 6 of the 26 intersections would suffer significant impacts; and a weeknight event scenario would result in significant traffic impacts at 23 of the 26 study intersections. The 2003 EIR determined that Original Proposed Project traffic impacts were expected to be significant and unavoidable during the hours preceding and following each major event at the site.

Congestion Management Plan

In addition to the 26 study intersections discussed above, the 2003 Traffic Study also evaluated the

Project's impact with respect to the regional Congestion Management Plan (CMP). Based on the threshold criteria of the CMP, it was determined that the Original Proposed Project would impact two CMP monitoring stations near the Project Site: the I-10 freeway monitoring station at Budlong Avenue and the I-110 freeway monitoring station at Slauson Avenue. This impact would be significant and unavoidable.

A Statement of Overriding Considerations was adopted for the Original Proposed Project's contribution to traffic impacts.

Mitigation Measures

The 2003 EIR adopted several mitigation measures designed to reduce the Project's traffic impacts. These mitigation measures are reproduced below:

1. To facilitate movement of vehicles, the LAPD and LADOT staff shall have the authority to implement turn restrictions, parking prohibitions, lane closures, barriers/cones, and flexible signage. There shall be a temporary command post available on the site to control and monitor traffic conditions. The area shall be split up into zones, with an engineer assigned to each zone. These engineers would have the authority to react to situations and change restrictions if necessary.

2. Electronic ticketing shall replace parking guards at problem area lots and traffic signs on adjacent Coliseum streets to minimize parking lot back-up. In addition, season and regular ticket holders could be issued speed passes and assigned parking at specific lots.

3. Real time radio alerts and broadcasts via Highway Advisory Radio (HAR) shall be located where LADOT deems appropriate.

4. In conjunction with the aforementioned measures, Changeable Message Signs (CMS) shall be used to direct vehicles from the freeways and surface streets to the Coliseum/USC parking lots. At least eight or more signs would be needed for results to be noticeable and coordinated.

   Project implementation shall include the development of a carpool incentive system to reduce the number of overall vehicle trips.

5. Alternate parking sites located away from the Coliseum shall be made available, as well as transportation to and from these parking areas and the Coliseum.

6. Existing turn prohibitions, as illustrated in Figure V.I.1-13 of the 2003 Draft EIR, shall remain in place on game days.

Environmental Impacts of the Coliseum District Specific Plan (CDSP) Overlay

Parking

As noted above, the 2003 EIR found that the Original Proposed Project would decrease the demand for parking spaces by approximately 2,207 spaces and would be served by an additional 2,160 spaces. The Revised Project would include the same reduction in seating capacity over the existing scenario as the Original Proposed Project. It should be noted that parking conditions at the Coliseum are approximately the same today as they were in 2003 when baseline conditions were observed. As such, implementation of the Revised Project would also cause a net increase in parking availability by approximately 15% percent as compared to the existing conditions. Thus, impacts associated with parking availability are expected to be less than significant.

Traffic

Intersections

As noted above, the 2003 EIR found that for weekend events, 6 intersections would be significantly impacted by traffic immediately prior to an event and 8 would be significantly impacted immediately following an event. A weeknight event (expected to be much less common) would create significant impacts at 23 intersections. The Revised Project would alter some of the architecture within the Coliseum walls but would not change the Original Proposed seating capacity or parking layout. Therefore, it would be expected that the Revised Project would have approximately equivalent impacts on intersections as the Original Proposed Project. Therefore, consistent with the findings presented in the certified EIR, the Revised Project would have a significant and unavoidable impact on intersections.

Congestion Management Plan

As discussed above, the 2003 EIR determined that the Original Proposed Project would impact two CMP monitoring stations near the Project Site: the I-10 freeway monitoring station at Budlong Avenue and the I-110 freeway monitoring station at Slauson Avenue. Since the Revised Project would alter some interior stadium plans but would not change the anticipated attendance levels, its impact on CMP monitoring stations would be expected to equal the Original Proposed Project's impacts.

With regard to the criteria set forth in CEQA Section 15162 (a), the changes proposed by the 2006 Architectural Scheme would not result in any new significant parking or traffic impacts or result in a substantial increase in the severity of those effects previously identified. Therefore, the preparation of a subsequent environmental analysis is not warranted.

Mitigation Measures

The 2003 EIR adopted several mitigation measures designed to reduce the Project's traffic impacts. As no new significant impacts were identified, the Revised Project would implement the same mitigation measures (identified above and in Section VII, Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program).

VII. MITIGATION MONITORING PROGRAM

MITIGATION MONITORING PROGRAM PROCEDURES

Section 21081.6 of the Public Resources Code requires a Lead Agency to adopt a "reporting or monitoring program for the changes to the project or conditions of project approval, adopted in order to mitigate or avoid significant effects on the environment" (Mitigation Monitoring Program, Section 15097 of the CEQA Guidelines provides additional direction on mitigation monitoring or reporting). The Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum Commission ("Coliseum Commission") is the Lead Agency for the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum Project. As such, the Coliseum Commission is the responsible public agency for ensuring the mitigation measures identified herein are enforced and implemented. As appropriate, other governmental agencies may be identified as the responsible agency for ensuring measures relative to their jurisdictional function are implemented through the appropriate level of agency review and/or permitting processes.

This Mitigation Monitoring Program (MMP) is designed to monitor implementation of all mitigation measures which have been adopted for the Proposed Project. As detailed on the following pages, each required mitigation measure for the proposed project is listed and categorized by impact area, with accompanying discussion of:

- Implementation Phase, the phase of the project during which the mitigation measure shall be applied either during Pre-Construction (including the design phase), Construction, or Occupancy (Post-construction).

- The Monitoring Phase, the phase of the project during which the measure shall be overseen.

- The Enforcement Agency, the agency with the power to enforce the mitigation measure in terms of compliance, implementation and development.

The MMP for the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum will be in place throughout all phases of the project. The Commission's existing land management processes will be used as the basic foundation for the MMP procedures and will also serve to provide the documentation for the reporting program.

The substance and timing of each certification report that is submitted to the Commission shall be at the discretion of the Commission. Generally, compliance reports shall be submitted to the Commission in a timely manner following completion/implementation of the applicable mitigation measure and shall include sufficient information to reasonably determine whether the intent of the measure has been satisfied. The Commission in conjunction with the project applicant shall assure that project construction occurs in accordance with the MMP. The South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) shall be responsible for the implementation of corrective actions relative to violations of SCAQMD rules

associated with mitigation. Departments listed below are all departments of the City of Los Angeles, unless otherwise noted.

MITIGATION MEASURES

1. AESTHETICS

Visual Impacts

No mitigation measures are required.

Light and Glare

No mitigation measures are required.

2. AIR QUALITY

Required Construction Phase Mitigation

The following measures are recommended to reduce short-term impacts related to construction activities. Mitigation measures shall be included in all contracts between the applicant and project contractors to assure compliance with the following:

1. Haul trucks shall be staged on-site in the vacant parking areas within Exposition Park. Haul truck staging plan shall be subject to review by the City of Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety and the Department of Transportation. Trucks shall be called to the site by radio dispatch.

   Implementation Phase: Construction
   Monitoring Phase: Construction
   Enforcement Agency: SCAQMD, LADOT

2. Diesel-powered equipment shall be located as far away as possible from sensitive land uses and areas. Specifically, diesel compressors, pumps and other stationary machinery shall be located to the extent feasible on the south side of the Coliseum or within the interior of the Coliseum to avoid air pollution impacts on passive recreational spaces in Exposition Park (such as the area north of the Coliseum and south of the museum complex).

   Implementation Phase: Construction
   Monitoring Phase: Construction
   Enforcement Agency: SCAQMD, Coliseum Commission

3. Grading activities shall be restricted on exceedingly windy days (winds in excess of 25 mph) when fugitive dust emissions are likely to be carried off-site. All truck loads of export debris shall be covered or shall provide at least 2 feet of freeboard.

Implementation Phase: Construction
Monitoring Phase: Construction
Enforcement Agency: SCAQMD

4. Ground wetting shall be required in accordance with SCAQMD Rule 403 for dust control during grading and construction.

Implementation Phase: Construction
Monitoring Phase: Construction
Enforcement Agency: SCAQMD, Coliseum Commission

5. Contractors shall cover any stockpiles of soil, sand and similar materials.

Implementation Phase: Construction
Monitoring Phase: Construction
Enforcement Agency: SCAQMD, Coliseum Commission

6. Equipment engines shall be maintained in proper tune.

Implementation Phase: Construction
Monitoring Phase: Construction
Enforcement Agency: SCAQMD, Coliseum Commission

7. Construction equipment shall be shut off to reduce idling when not in direct use for extended periods of time.

Implementation Phase: Construction
Monitoring Phase: Construction
Enforcement Agency: SCAQMD, Coliseum Commission

8. Contractors shall discontinue construction activities during second-stage smog alerts.

Implementation Phase: Construction
Monitoring Phase: Construction
Enforcement Agency: SCAQMD, Coliseum Commission

Operational Phase Mitigation

1. To reduce the traffic-related air quality impact on the affected intersections, the Proposed Project shall implement the required traffic management measures described in Section IV.C.6 of this report, Traffic, Parking, and Access.

Implementation Phase: Operation

Monitoring Phase: Operation
Enforcement Agency: LADOT, Coliseum Commission

2. The Proposed Project applicant shall comply with all requirements of the South Coast Air Quality Management District's Regulation 15, which attempts to reduce employee vehicle trips through the implementation of various transportation management strategies.

Implementation Phase: Construction, Operation
Monitoring Phase: Construction, Operation
Enforcement Agency: SCAQMD, Coliseum Commission

3. CULTURAL RESOURCES

The following mitigation measures are recommended to reduce the Proposed Project's impact upon historic resources. Mitigation measures shall be included in all contracts between the applicant and Project contractors to assure compliance with the following:

1. Recordation. Demolition of any historic fabric shall be documented in a report consistent with Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) standards. The report shall document the significance and physical condition of the historic resources proposed for demolition, both historic and current, photographs, written data, and text. The documentation shall include:

   a. A brief written historic and descriptive report shall be completed in narrative format, including an architectural data form.

   b. A site plan on 8" x 11" paper showing the location of the buildings should be included. This site plan shall include a photo-key.

   c. A sketch floor plan on 8" x 11" paper shall accompany each architectural data form.

   d. Large format (4" x 5" or larger negative size) photographs in accordance with HABS guidelines. Views shall include several contextual views, all exterior elevations, detailed views of significant exterior architectural features, and interior views of significant historical architectural features or spaces.

   e. Field photographs (35mm) based on HABS guidelines. Views as detailed in large format photographs.

   f. The report shall include copies or prints of any available original plans and historic photographs.

   g. Archivally stable reproductions of any available significant historic construction

drawings and photographs.

h. Archival copies of the documentation shall be submitted to the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum Commission.

Implementation Phase: Pre-construction
Monitoring Phase: Pre-construction
Enforcement Agency: Coliseum Commission

2. In accordance with Standard 7 of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring and Reconstructing Historic Buildings*, the surface cleaning of structures shall be undertaken with the gentlest means possible. Sandblasting and other cleaning materials that will damage the historic building materials shall not be undertaken.

Implementation Phase: Construction
Monitoring Phase: Construction
Enforcement Agency: Coliseum Commission

3. The Proposed Project shall be constructed in substantial compliance with the Revised Conceptual Historic Fabric Retention Plan, as depicted in Figure III-3 of this Addendum.

Implementation Phase: Pre-Construction, Construction
Monitoring Phase: Pre-Construction, Construction
Enforcement Agency: Coliseum Commission

4. GEOLOGY/SEISMIC HAZARDS

The following mitigation measures are required in order to effect a reduction in the severity of potential on-site impacts resulting from seismic events occurring on Southern California faults:

1. All structures to be constructed or renovated as part of the Proposed Project shall be designed as required by either the Uniform Building Code for structures within Seismic Zone 4, or other pertinent State and/or City building codes (such as Division 23, Section 91.2305 of the City of Los Angeles Building Code), to withstand the expected ground motions.

Implementation Phase: Pre-Construction, Construction
Monitoring Phase: Pre-Construction, Construction
Enforcement Agency: Bureau of Engineering, Department of Building and Safety

2. A comprehensive geotechnical investigation shall be prepared to the satisfaction of the responsible State and/or City reviewing agencies. The investigation shall verify the soil conditions under the proposed structures and derive the pile capacities.

Implementation Phase: Pre-Construction, Construction
Monitoring Phase: Pre-Construction, Construction
Enforcement Agency: Bureau of Engineering, Department of Building and Safety

3. All grading activities shall be in compliance with specific recommendations and requirements provided in the geotechnical report prepared for the Proposed Project, subject to review and approval by the appropriate State and/or City responsible agencies.

Implementation Phase: Pre-Construction, Construction
Monitoring Phase: Pre-Construction, Construction
Enforcement Agency: Bureau of Engineering, Dept.of Building and Safety

4. A copy of the foundation report and/or supplements and approval letter shall be attached to the State and/or City office and field sets of plans, with one copy of the foundation report and/or supplements submitted to the State and/or City plan checker prior to the issuance of the permit.

Implementation Phase: Pre-Construction
Monitoring Phase: Pre-Construction
Enforcement Agency: Bureau of Engineering, Dept. of Building and Safety

5. During construction, all grading shall be carefully observed, mapped, and tested by the project engineer. All grading shall be performed under the supervision of a certified engineering geologist and/or soils engineer in accordance with the applicable provisions of the State and/or City Building Codes to the satisfaction of the State and/or City building and safety authorities. The responsible engineer shall review and approve the foundation plan and/or the excavation/shoring plan prior to the issuance of any permits.

Implementation Phase: Construction
Monitoring Phase: Construction
Enforcement Agency: Bureau of Engineering

6. Artificial fills in the existing 35-foot earth berm shall not be considered suitable for the support of foundations unless excavated, recompacted, and tested to be in compliance with the applicable State and/or City Grading Codes.

Implementation Phase: Pre-Construction, Construction
Monitoring Phase: Pre-Construction, Construction
Enforcement Agency: Bureau of Engineering, Dept.of Building and Safety

7. The geologist or the soils engineer shall inspect and approve all fill and subdrain placement areas prior to placing fill.

Implementation Phase: Construction

Monitoring Phase: Construction
Enforcement Agency: Bureau of Engineering

8. Haul route approval for the transport of graded and excavated earth materials and removed building materials to receptor sites and/or local landfills shall be obtained from the City of Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety and/or other responsible City agencies. Haul routes for the transport of such materials shall be established, where possible, through non-residential areas so as to minimize the effects of noise, and shall maximize, where possible, the distance traveled on major arterials.

Implementation Phase: Construction
Monitoring Phase: Construction
Enforcement Agency: Department of Building and Safety, LADOT

9. Discarded building and/or earth materials containing any hazardous materials, primarily asbestos, shall be disposed of in accordance with all applicable local, state, and federal regulations.

Implementation Phase: Pre-construction, Construction
Monitoring Phase: Pre-construction, Construction
Enforcement Agency: Bureau of Engineering, Dept. of Building and Safety

10. To the maximum extent feasible, uncontaminated graded materials shall be transported off-site to a receptor site needing imported fill material. Landfills shall only be considered as a last resort disposal option for materials from the site.

Implementation Phase: Construction
Monitoring Phase: Construction
Enforcement Agency: Coliseum Commission

11. Prior to the issuance of building permits, if the soils and/or perched groundwater beneath the site are found to be contaminated, the City of Los Angeles Fire Department shall be notified and provided with a summary of all local, state, county, and federally required remediation activities and submit evidence of compliance.

Implementation Phase: Pre-construction
Monitoring Phase: Pre-construction
Enforcement Agency: Coliseum Commission, Dept. of Building and Safety, LAFD

12. Where encountered on the site, perched groundwater or saturated soils should be removed to the extent feasible or necessary.

Implementation Phase:	Construction
Monitoring Phase:	Construction
Enforcement Agency:	Coliseum Commission, Dept. of Building and Safety, LAFD

13. During the construction plan and haul route approval process, the project contractor shall consult with the LAUSD Transportation Branch (tel: (323) 342-1400), to address potential impacts upon existing pedestrian and school bus routes. Contractors must guarantee that safe and convenient pedestrian routes to school are maintained. The project contractor shall install appropriate traffic controls (signs and signals) as needed to ensure pedestrian and vehicular safety. The project contractor shall fund crossing guards for safety of students, as needed, during construction activities at impacted crossings.

Implementation Phase:	Pre-Construction
Monitoring Phase:	Construction
Enforcement Agency:	Coliseum Commission, Dept. of Building and Safety

5. LAND USE

No mitigation measures are required.

6. NOISE

1. The Applicant shall comply with the construction hours as specified by the City LAMC Noise Ordinance, Chapter IV, Section 41.40., which prohibits construction before 7:00 a.m. or after 6:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, before 8:00 a.m. or after 6:00 p.m. on Saturday or any national holiday, and at anytime on Sunday.

Implementation Phase:	Construction
Monitoring Phase:	Construction
Enforcement Agency:	Coliseum Commission

2. The Applicant shall prepare a construction-related traffic plan detailing proposed haul routes and staging areas for the transportation of materials and equipment, with consideration for sensitive uses in the neighborhood. A traffic and parking plan for the construction phase will be submitted for approval by LADOT and the Department of Building and Safety prior to the issuance of any permits.

Implementation Phase:	Pre-Construction
Monitoring Phase:	Pre-Construction
Enforcement Agency:	Coliseum Commission, LADOT

3. Adjacent museums and residents shall be given regular notification of major construction activities and their durations. A visible and readable sign (at a distance of 50 feet) shall be posted on the construction site identifying a telephone number where residents can inquire about the construction process and register complaints.

Implementation Phase:	Pre-Construction
Monitoring Phase:	Pre-Construction
Enforcement Agency:	LADOT, Coliseum Commission

4. During construction, the Project contractors shall muffle and shield intakes and exhaust, shroud and shield impact tools, and use electric-powered rather than diesel-powered construction equipment, as feasible.

Implementation Phase:	Construction
Monitoring Phase:	Construction
Enforcement Agency:	Coliseum Commission

5. The perimeter of the Project Site (including the ancillary outbuildings proposed to be demolished) shall be enclosed with a temporary barrier wall for security and noise protection purposes. This barrier wall shall consist of a solid, heavy vinyl material or ¾-inch plywood positioned to block direct line of sight from the active construction areas and other open space areas and sensitive uses within Exposition Park.

Implementation Phase:	Construction
Monitoring Phase:	Construction
Enforcement Agency:	Coliseum Commission

7. PUBLIC SERVICES

Fire

No mitigation measures are required.

Police

The following mitigation measures are recommended to ensure that an adequate level of police protection continues to be provided on the Project Site during Coliseum events:

1. Plot plans for the proposed renovation shall be submitted to the Los Angeles Police Department's Crime Prevention Section for review and comment. Security features subsequently recommended by the LAPD shall be implemented to the extent feasible.

   Implementation Phase: Pre-Construction
   Monitoring Phase: Pre-Construction
   Enforcement Agency: Coliseum Commission, LAPD

2. Building plans shall be filed with the LAPD Southwest Area Commanding Officer. Plans shall include access routes, floor plans, evacuation routes, and any additional information that might facilitate prompt and efficient police response.

   Implementation Phase: Pre-Construction, Construction, Operation
   Monitoring Phase: Pre-Construction, Construction, Operation
   Enforcement Agency: Dept. of Building and Safety, LAPD

3. Security features shall be provided on the construction site(s), such as guards, fencing, and locked entrances.

   Implementation Phase: Construction
   Monitoring Phase: Construction
   Enforcement Agency: Coliseum Commission, LAPD

4. Landscaping shall not be planted in a way that could provide cover for persons tampering with doors or windows of commercial facilities, or for persons lying in wait for pedestrians or parking lot users.

   Implementation Phase: Pre-Construction, Construction, Operation
   Monitoring Phase: Pre-Construction, Construction, Operation
   Enforcement Agency: Coliseum Commission, LAPD

5. Additional lighting shall be installed where appropriate as determined in consultation with the LAPD.

   Implementation Phase: Pre-Construction, Construction, Operation
   Monitoring Phase: Pre-Construction, Construction, Operation
   Enforcement Agency: Coliseum Commission, LAPD

6. Safety features shall be incorporated into Proposed Project to assure pedestrian safety, assist in controlling pedestrian traffic flows, and avoid pedestrian/vehicular conflicts on-site. Safety measures may include provision of security and traffic control personnel; clearly designated, well-lighted pedestrian walkways on-site; special street and pedestrian-level lighting; physical barriers (e.g., low walls, landscaping), particularly around the perimeter of the Coliseum, to direct pedestrians to specific exit locations that correspond to designated crosswalk locations on adjacent streets.

Implementation Phase:	Pre-Construction, Construction, Operation
Monitoring Phase:	Pre-Construction, Construction, Operation
Enforcement Agency:	Coliseum Commission, Dept. of Building and Safety, LAPD

7. A Security Plan shall be developed and implemented by the Applicant, in consultation with the LAPD, outlining the security services and features to be provided in conjunction with the Proposed Project. Security features may include but are not limited to the provision of a private on-site security force, implementation of a surveillance system, installation of locks and alarms on entryways where appropriate, security and parking lot lighting, "spotters" to survey parking lots, and maximum accessibility for emergency service personnel. The plan shall be reviewed by the LAPD, and any provisions pertaining to access shall be subject to review by the LADOT. A copy of the Plan shall be provided to the LAPD Southwest Area Commanding Officer.

Implementation Phase:	Pre-Construction, Construction, Operation
Monitoring Phase:	Pre-Construction, Construction, Operation
Enforcement Agency:	Coliseum Commission, Dept. of Building and Safety, LAPD, LADOT

8. An Emergency Procedures Plan shall be established and implemented by the Applicant outlining guidelines and procedures in the event of civil disturbance, evacuation, and other types of emergencies. The plan shall be subject to review by the LAPD, and any provisions pertaining to access shall be subject to review by the LADOT. A copy of the Plan shall be provided to the LAPD Southwest Area Commanding Officer.

Implementation Phase:	Pre-Construction, Construction, Operation
Monitoring Phase:	Pre-Construction, Construction, Operation
Enforcement Agency:	Coliseum Commission, Dept. of Building and Safety, LAPD, LAFD

9. Traffic control personnel may be provided on adjacent roadways and in parking areas during Coliseum events and immediately preceding and following events to help prevent vehicles and pedestrians from obstructing emergency access.

Implementation Phase:	Operation
Monitoring Phase:	Operation
Enforcement Agency:	Coliseum Commission, LAPD, LADOT

In addition to the foregoing recommendations and requirements, measures recommended and/or required under Section VI.I of the Addendum (Traffic and Parking) shall be implemented as appropriate.

8. PUBLIC UTILITIES

Energy Conservation

No significant impacts upon electricity or natural gas resources or infrastructure systems have been identified, thus no mitigation measures are required. Nevertheless, the LADWP recommends the following measures be incorporated into the final design as feasible, to reduce the Project's demands for energy resources.

1. During the design process, the applicant should consult with the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Efficiency Solutions Business Group, regarding possible energy efficiency measures. The applicant shall incorporate measures to meet or, if possible, exceed minimum efficiency standards for Title XXIV of the California Code of Regulations.

Implementation Phase:	Pre-Construction, Construction, Operation
Monitoring Phase:	Pre-Construction, Construction, Operation
Enforcement Agency:	Coliseum Commission

Water Conservation

To reduce impacts to less than significant levels, the following mitigation measures are required:

1. The Project Applicant shall be required to comply with any improvements necessary to meet Los Angeles Fire Department fire-flow requirements for the Proposed Project.

Implementation Phase:	Pre-Construction, Construction, Operation
Monitoring Phase:	Pre-Construction, Construction, Operation
Enforcement Agency:	Coliseum Commission, LAFD

2. The Proposed Project shall incorporate water saving techniques as required by the City of Los Angeles' mandatory water conservation program (Ordinance Nos. 166,080 and 163,532). Water conservation measures described in the ordinance include, but are not limited to, the following:

   a. As necessary, the Project Site shall be landscaped with drought-tolerant/indigenous species (xeriscape).

   b. Low flow flush valves and shower head water-conservation devices shall be installed in all restroom and/or locker room facilities.

Implementation Phase:	Construction, Operation
Monitoring Phase:	Construction, Operation
Enforcement Agency:	Coliseum Commission

In addition, the City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power recommends the following water conservation measures:

3. Automatic sprinkler systems should be set to irrigate landscaping during early morning hours or during the evening to reduce water losses from evaporation. However, care must be taken to reset sprinklers to water less often in cooler months and during the rainfall season so that water is not wasted by excessive landscape irrigation.

Implementation Phase:	Construction, Operation
Monitoring Phase:	Construction, Operation
Enforcement Agency:	Coliseum Commission

4. Reclaimed water should be investigated as a source to irrigate large landscaped areas, including the grass playing field.

Implementation Phase:	Construction, Operation
Monitoring Phase:	Construction, Operation
Enforcement Agency:	Coliseum Commission

5. On-site recycling of drainage from water used for playing field irrigation should be investigated.

Implementation Phase:	Construction, Operation
Monitoring Phase:	Construction, Operation
Enforcement Agency:	Department of Water and Power

6. Recirculating hot water systems which can reduce water waste in long piping systems where water must be run for considerable periods before hot water is received at the outlet should be investigated.

Implementation Phase:	Construction, Operation
Monitoring Phase:	Construction, Operation
Enforcement Agency:	Coliseum Commission

7. Plumbing fixtures should be selected which reduce potential water loss from leakage due to excessive wear of washers.

Implementation Phase:	Construction, Operation
Monitoring Phase:	Construction, Operation
Enforcement Agency:	Coliseum Commission

Sanitary Sewers

No mitigation measures are required.

Solid Waste

No mitigation measures are required.

9. TRAFFIC AND PARKING

In order to mitigate the traffic and access impacts created by the Proposed Project, the Project Applicant will collaborate with LADOT, LAPD, California Department of Transportation, and California Highway Patrol on implementation of a traffic management plan. The following are mitigation measures that shall be implemented in order to reduce the Project's impacts:

1. To facilitate movement of vehicles, the LAPD and LADOT staff shall have the authority to implement turn restrictions, parking prohibitions, lane closures, barriers/cones, and flexible signage. There shall be a temporary command post available on the site to control and monitor traffic conditions. The area shall be split up into zones, with an engineer assigned to each zone. These engineers would have the authority to react to situations and change restrictions if necessary.

Implementation Phase:	Operation
Monitoring Phase:	Operation
Enforcement Agency:	Coliseum Commission, LADOT, LAPD

2. Electronic ticketing shall replace parking guards at problem area lots and traffic signs on adjacent Coliseum streets to minimize parking lot back-up. In addition, season and regular ticket holders could be issued speed passes and assigned parking at specific lots.

Implementation Phase:	Operation
Monitoring Phase:	Operation
Enforcement Agency:	Coliseum Commission

3. Real time radio alerts and broadcasts via Highway Advisory Radio (HAR) shall be located where LADOT deems appropriate.

Implementation Phase:	Operation
Monitoring Phase:	Operation
Enforcement Agency:	Coliseum Commission, LADOT

4. In conjunction with the aforementioned measures, Changeable Message Signs (CMS) shall be used to direct vehicles from the freeways and surface streets to the Coliseum/USC parking lots. At least eight or more signs would be needed for results to be noticeable and coordinated.

Implementation Phase:	Operation
Monitoring Phase:	Operation
Enforcement Agency:	Coliseum Commission, LADOT

Project implementation shall include the development of a carpool incentive system to reduce the number of overall vehicle trips.

Implementation Phase:	Operation
Monitoring Phase:	Operation
Enforcement Agency:	Coliseum Commission, LADOT

5. Alternate parking sites located away from the Coliseum shall be made available, as well as transportation to and from these parking areas and the Coliseum.

Implementation Phase:	Operation
Monitoring Phase:	Operation
Enforcement Agency:	Coliseum Commission, LADOT

6. Existing turn prohibitions, as illustrated in Figure V.I.1-13 of the 2003 Draft EIR, shall remain in place on game days.

Implementation Phase:	Operation
Monitoring Phase:	Operation
Enforcement Agency:	Coliseum Commission, LADOT

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IX. REFERENCES AND ACRONYMS

REFERENCES

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ACRONYMS

CAJA	Christopher A. Joseph & Associates
C.C.R.	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CMP	Congestion Management Plan
CO	Carbon Monoxide
CUP	Conditional Use Permit
CY	Cubic Yards
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
HVAC	Heating/Ventilation/Air Conditioning
KWH	Kilowatt-hours
LOS	Level of Service
MTA	Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transit Authority
NO2	Nitrogen Dioxide
NOP	Notice of Preparation
O3	Ozone
PM_{10}	Respirable Particulate Matter
PRC	Public Resources Code
TIA	Transportation Impact Analysis
SCAB	South Coast Air Basin
SCAG	Southern California Association of Governments
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SCG	Southern California Gas Company

SO2	Sulfur Dioxide
USGS	United States Geologic Survey
V/C	Volume-to-Capacity ratio