

primary institutional facility would be a culinary academy that would include teaching kitchens, classrooms, laboratories, and restaurants open to the public. Approximately 75 percent of the office space would be leased to for-profit organizations and 25 percent to non-profit tenants. In addition, these tenants would offer a variety of programs and events such as exhibits and forums during the year for Presidio tenants and the public.

Interpretive displays would be located in public spaces within buildings as well as in the landscape to convey information specific to the history of the Letterman Hospital, its context within the Presidio, and related events, such as the Panama Pacific International Exposition. Building lobbies and public meeting spaces would be open to visitors and would provide venues for interpretive panels or displays of historic photographs and information. The 23-acre site, along with the remainder of the Letterman Complex, would be incorporated into a Presidio-wide interpretive program and visitor tour. Because of the site's location adjacent to the Lombard Street Gate, it is expected that many first-time visitors would wander into the site first rather than proceeding directly to the visitor center at the Main Post. Hence, information and orientation kiosks (currently under development as part of a Presidio-wide interpretive program) would be centrally located. These kiosks would offer information about the Presidio and GGNRA, points of interest within the Presidio, and maps for orientation around the Presidio (including transit access), and would direct visitors to the Main Post area for more information. A system of wayside exhibits being developed for the Presidio would include panels within the site's open spaces and along major pedestrian routes.

#### 2.5.4 COMMUNITY AND SUPPORT SERVICES

The 350-room lodge and conference center would provide, among other support services, job training, meeting, lodging, culinary institute, restaurants and fitness facilities. The total employee population at the complex would be 2,000 persons. Retail services would be at street level. These services would primarily serve the Letterman community as well as other Presidio tenants, but would also be open to the public; the range of services would include dry cleaning, bicycle rental and storage, a business support center, and some shops. A range of residential accommodations and associated programs for approximately 135 residents would be provided through the assisted living program.

#### 2.5.5 ACCESS, CIRCULATION AND PARKING

Gorgas Avenue would be the primary vehicular entrance, and vehicular circulation would traverse the site's perimeter. A new road from Gorgas Avenue to Letterman Drive along the east would allow drivers to enter from Gorgas Avenue and directly access the parking lots or garages without traveling through the center of the site.

Parking for the complex would be accommodated in both underground structures and on-grade parking lots for a total of 1,670 spaces. Underground parking would be in three separate facilities underneath the office and assisted living buildings, and would accommodate 1,320 cars. Surface parking would be in two lots between the office blocks and would accommodate 350 cars.

Intersection improvements would be made at the Lyon Street/Richardson Avenue/Gorgas Avenue intersection as well as at the Lombard Street/Lyon Street intersection and Lombard Street/Presidio Boulevard intersection to address increased traffic and safety needs. In addition, a new one-way intersection at Gorgas Avenue and Richardson Avenue would be constructed adjacent to building 1160.



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A Transportation Demand Management program would be put in place to minimize traffic impacts and encourage pedestrian and bicycle travel as well as transit access. Elements that might be employed are a guaranteed-ride-home program, car sharing, shuttle services, preferential parking program for carpools and vanpools, and provision of incentives to employees for not driving to work.

Two new pedestrian entrances along the Lyon Street wall, at Chestnut and Francisco streets, would provide direct pedestrian access into the complex and link to paths that would cross the site. A new major pedestrian street, parallel to Letterman Drive, would create a pedestrian connection from Torney Avenue to the Lombard Street Gate. In addition, walking and jogging paths would wind around the site to make it more pedestrian-friendly.

### 2.5.6 ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE PRACTICES

The overall design would incorporate principles of sustainable design and green building techniques and materials. Specific design elements would be used such as daylighting, natural ventilation, photovoltaic or fuel cells for energy, efficient building systems such as low-flow toilets, and use of recycled building products. Energy management systems in all buildings would be designed to maximize energy conservation. Specific management plans for each segment of the development and each building, including recycling programs, would be created. The lodge operation would include a waste reduction and a progressive recycling collection program. Gray water and an onsite collection reservoir would be used for irrigation (subject to additional environmental analysis based on detailed information), and a composting program would be used for food and landscaping debris from the site.

### 2.5.7 PROPOSED SCHEDULE

Demolition and deconstruction of the LAMC and LAIR facilities would begin towards the end of 2000. Construction would be done in a single phase, beginning in the spring of 2001, with completion of construction by the summer of 2003. Occupancy is expected to begin in 2003.

## **2.6 Alternative 4: Live/Work Village**

### 2.6.1 CONCEPT

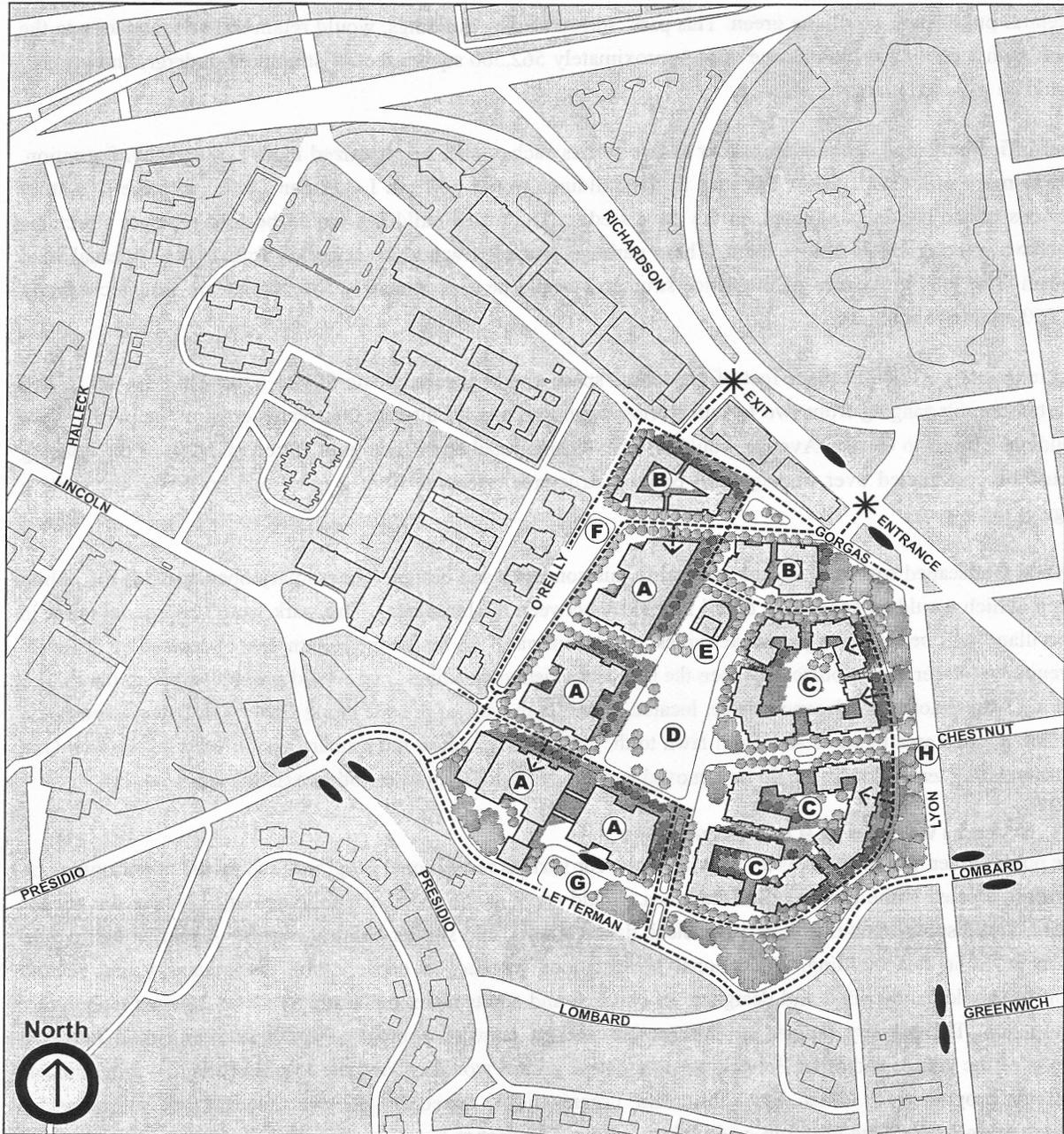
*This alternative is a mixed-use village of offices, institutions, housing, and support services on the 23-acre site (Figure 7). The complex would include an anchor tenant devoted to Internet media, communications and education, complemented by a variety of smaller organizations with a mix of for-profit and non-profit groups. Presidio village tenants would focus on conservation, cultural and park issues. The buildings would be clustered around a central "public green," or public park. Housing would be a key component of this alternative to enhance the village-like setting and encourage a live/work community. The public park area would be the gathering place for informal and planned public activities.*

### 2.6.2 BUILDING REMOVAL/SITE IMPROVEMENTS

The LAMC and LAIR buildings, and adjacent non-historic theater and hazardous materials storage structures, would be entirely removed and replaced with up to 900,000 gross square feet of new construction to be located only on the 23-acre site. The village would consist of two primary uses (offices and housing) organized around



2. ALTERNATIVES



**Figure 7.**  
**Alternative 4:**  
**Live/Work Village**

- |  |                           |
|--|---------------------------|
| * Main Vehicular Entrance/Exit to Site | C Residential             |
| --> Entrance to Underground Parking    | D Village Green           |
| ---- Primary Traffic Circulation       | E Pavilion                |
| ● Bus Stop                             | F O'Reilly Greensward     |
| A Office                               | G Formal Greenspace       |
| B Mixed Residential, Office & Retail   | H New Pedestrian Entrance |

**Note:** Street parking occurs within project boundaries.



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a central public park or village green. This park, surrounded by buildings, would retain the existing slope to the north with a public pavilion at one end. Approximately 562,500 square feet of structured underground parking would be included in this alternative.

Four office buildings, ranging from four to five stories each, would be organized in an L-shaped configuration. The primary office and visitor entrance to the buildings would be from Letterman Drive, with the five-story portions of the buildings situated on the drive's edge. The office buildings would be four separate structures with two parking levels below them. These parking structures would be accessed from a new internal road system. The total gross area of the office structures would be approximately 530,000 square feet, including a 45,000-square-foot library.

Approximately 370,000 square feet of residential space would accommodate 500 to 670 people in 400 to 450 apartment units ranging from two to four stories, organized around internal courtyards open to the public. Two buildings closest to Gorgas Avenue would also have some retail and office uses mixed in. Most of the housing would be constructed over underground parking structures, accessed from a new road bordering the eastern edge of the site.

Several landscaped spaces would be integral to this concept's site design. The primary open space is the public green, which would be accessible on all four sides between the buildings. This park would be a focal point in the village and be used for public activities. A "greensward" (a landscaped open space) created at O'Reilly Avenue would serve as a buffer between the new and existing buildings, and would provide views to the Palace of Fine Arts. Another landscaped space, located at the south edge of the site along Letterman Drive, would be a formal, planted area to serve as a front lawn to the village, adjacent to the primary visitor entry to the site. One of the existing tennis courts would be removed and relocated adjacent to the other existing court.

### 2 . 6 . 3 A C T I V I T I E S A N D P R O G R A M S

The public green would serve as an activity center for various recreational programs and picnic opportunities. A pavilion, located at the north end of the green, would serve as the focus of public activities, where the anchor tenant would sponsor art-in-the-park, musical, dance, drama, and similar cultural events. A market hall would be included in this building. Educational presentations focused on conservation, sustainability and related subjects would be provided and designed for children and adults alike, including hands-on Internet technology experience. The primary tenant, an Internet information network company, would support public outreach efforts of the village and other Presidio tenants. These groups would collaborate to provide public programs, as well as programs for other Presidio tenant organizations, based on themes relevant to environmental conservation, knowledge building, and national parks. The anchor tenant would also provide a job training and skills development program to introduce low-income individuals to careers in the multi-media sector. A small-business incubator would specialize in developing women-owned businesses in the field of technology.

The branch library of the California State library system for history and genealogy would attract scholars, researchers and members of the public. Its collection would focus on local history and genealogy. The library would conduct its own public and educational programs based on these themes, supported by the primary tenant's Internet outreach program. The library, in cooperation with the historical society, museum and cultural center, would sponsor seminars, internal training, and Internet assistance to all Presidio tenants and visitors.



The 23-acre site, as well as the remainder of the Letterman Complex, would be incorporated into a Presidio-wide interpretive program and visitor tour. Interpretive displays would be located in public spaces within buildings as well as in the landscape to convey information specific to the history of the Letterman Hospital, its context within the Presidio and related events, such as the Panama Pacific International Exposition. Building lobbies and public meeting spaces would be open to visitors and would provide venues for interpretive panels or displays of historic photographs and information. Because of the site's location adjacent to the Lombard Street Gate, it is expected that many first-time visitors would wander into the site first rather than proceeding directly to the visitor center at the Main Post. Hence, information and orientation kiosks (currently under development as part of a Presidio-wide interpretive program) would be centrally located. These kiosks would offer information about the Presidio and GGNRA, points of interest within the Presidio, and maps for orientation around the Presidio (including transit access), and would direct visitors to the Main Post area for more information. A system of wayside exhibits being developed for the Presidio would include panels within the site's open spaces and along major pedestrian routes.

#### 2.6.4 COMMUNITY AND SUPPORT SERVICES

A range of 400 to 450 residential units would be provided to house a community of 500 to 670 persons. A variety of apartment types would be included with the intent to attract a diverse residential population. Loft-type rental units would be part of the mix to provide live/work opportunities. The housing would support the site's workforce and would also allow for people to work at home. A rental program supporting the Presidio Trust's preferred renters program would be implemented. The total employee population would be 1,400 to 1,700 persons.

Limited retail and support services would be provided for residents and employees, and would be open to park visitors. Meeting facilities would be available for public and community use.

#### 2.6.5 ACCESS, CIRCULATION AND PARKING

The primary vehicular entrance to the site would be from Gorgas Avenue, where a triangular paved plaza would serve as the entry street and create a defined, landscaped site. The street system would include both perimeter and internal roads for access to buildings and the site. The majority of parking would be located underground, directly below the residential and office buildings. This would provide 1,290 spaces. An additional 100 on-street, parallel parking spaces would also be provided.

Intersection improvements would be made at the Lyon Street/Richardson Avenue/Gorgas Avenue intersection as well as at the Lombard Street/Lyon Street intersection and Lombard Street/Presidio Boulevard intersection to address increased traffic and safety needs. In addition, a new one-way intersection at Gorgas Avenue and Richardson Avenue would be constructed adjacent to building 1160.

A Transportation Demand Management program would be put in place to minimize traffic impacts and encourage pedestrian and bicycle travel as well as transit access. Elements that might be employed are a guaranteed-ride-home program, car-sharing, shuttle services, telecommuting policies, a preferential parking program for carpools and vanpools, and provision of incentives to employees for not driving to work.



A system of pedestrian and bicycle paths through the site would serve visitors and residents. All green spaces, including the residential courtyards, would be linked by paths to allow movement across the site including access by the disabled. Six hundred fifty enclosed bicycle parking lockers would be provided, with associated shower and locker facilities for tenants. Public transit buses would be redirected to make stops in this area.

#### 2.6.6 ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE PRACTICES

Buildings would be oriented and sized to maximize natural daylight and ventilation, to minimize use of natural resources. Construction materials would be selected based upon sustainable design considerations such as the use of wood species that have not been over-harvested and are in sustainable production. Materials removed during demolition would be reused where possible. Gray water would be utilized for irrigation (subject to additional environmental analysis based on detailed information) and drought-tolerant plants would be used in new landscaped areas. Operations would include energy management and other strategies to minimize utilization of natural resources on an ongoing basis.

#### 2.6.7 PROPOSED SCHEDULE

Demolition of LAMC and LAIR would commence in the summer of 2000. Construction would begin in the summer of 2001. The residential construction would be completed by the summer of 2001, and the office buildings would be ready for occupancy by the spring of 2003.

## 2.7 *Alternative 5: Digital Arts Center (Preferred Alternative)*

#### 2.7.1 CONCEPT

*This alternative's concept is a 23-acre office campus for a single institutional user engaged in research, development and production of digital arts and technologies related to the entertainment industry (Figure 8). An archive containing key materials relevant to the development of the digital entertainment industry would be maintained at the center, available to scholars, researchers and educators. A training institute would offer a semester-long curriculum for individuals pursuing careers in the digital arts. A Great Lawn or public park with a water element would be a significant site feature for park visitors and the center's employees.*

#### 2.7.2 BUILDING REMOVAL/SITE IMPROVEMENTS

The LAMC and LAIR buildings, and adjacent non-historic theater and hazardous materials storage structures, would be demolished and the basements partially retained for reuse. Nine hundred thousand square feet of new replacement buildings would be located on the 23-acre site in a campus setting, oriented around a 7-acre Great Lawn with a lagoon in the northeast section of the site. The public park would include a water feature, a promenade, a café, and a coffee bar.

Three building groups would be arranged in an L-shaped configuration. These groups would consist of rectangular bar-shaped buildings oriented on an east-west axis that are four stories in height, with a fifth floor under pitched roofs. The bar-shaped buildings would be linked by three-story connecting pieces that have glazed circulation spaces on their outward-facing façades. New buildings would have generous landscaped setbacks and a series of internal courtyards, accessed from within the buildings. Within the largest of the three building groups, a two-story structure would contain shared facilities for the office users.



2. ALTERNATIVES

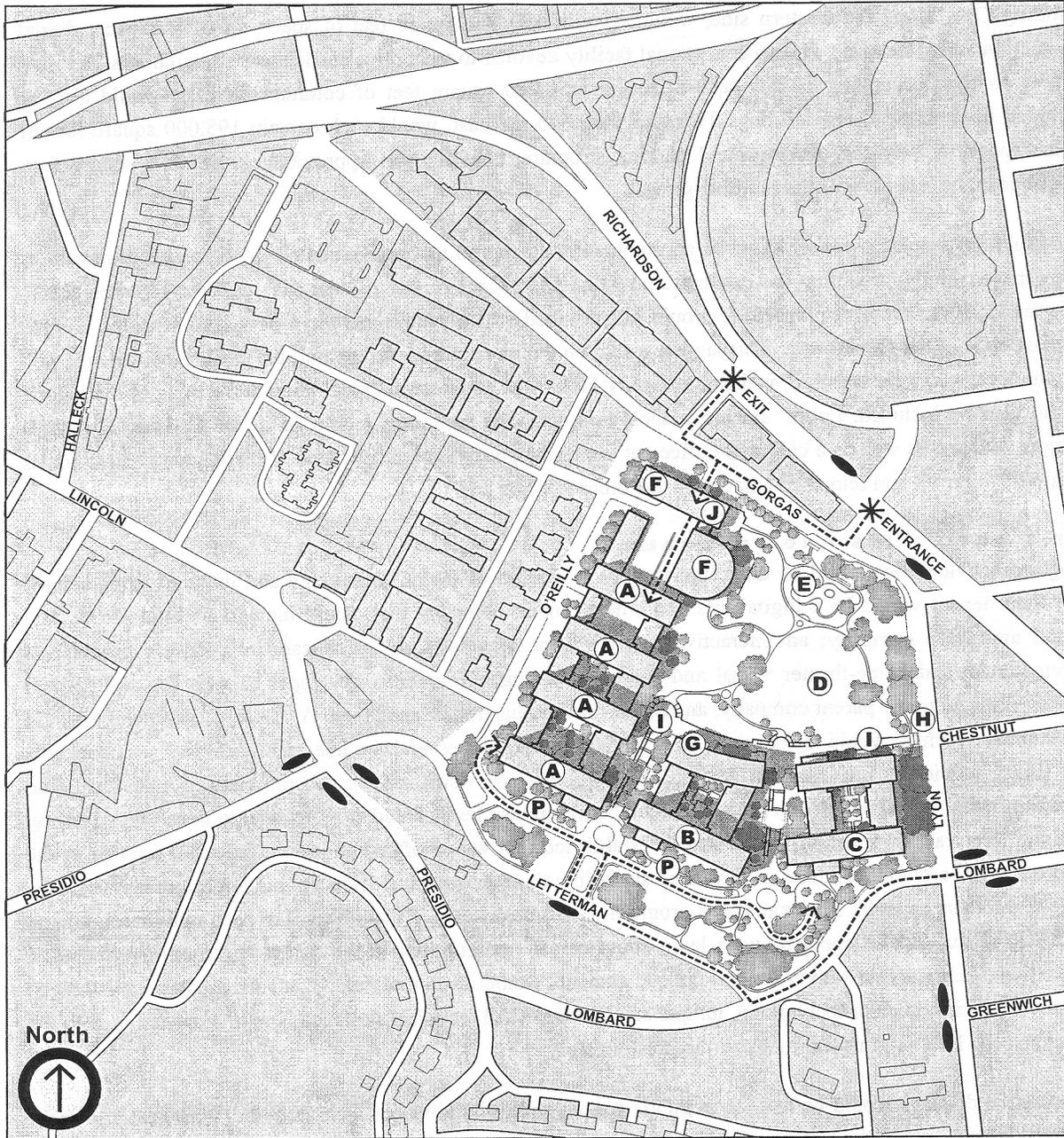


Figure 8.  
Alternative 5:  
Digital Arts Center

- |  |                           |
|--|---------------------------|
| * Main Vehicular Entrance/Exit to Site | ⓓ Great Lawn              |
| --> Entrance to Underground Parking    | ⓔ Lagoon                  |
| ---- Primary Traffic Circulation       | ⓕ Common Facilities       |
| Ⓟ On-Grade Parking                     | ⓖ Coffee Bar              |
| ● Bus Stop                             | ⓓ New Pedestrian Entrance |
| ⓐ Building One                         | ⓓ Public Promenade        |
| ⓑ Building Two                         | ⓓ Public Cafe             |
| ⓒ Building Three                       |                           |



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Building One, along the western side, would contain 450,000 square feet of space for office space, digital production and craft space, and an educational facility devoted to teaching a curriculum of digital arts. A visual effects archive, occupying 10,000 square feet, and 50,000 square feet of common facilities would also be included in Building One. Buildings Two and Three, to the east, would each contain 195,000 square feet of office space. A two-story underground parking structure, consisting of approximately 589,000 square feet, would be underneath two of the building groups.

The buildings would be concentrated on approximately 8 acres so that approximately 14 acres would remain as open space (roughly doubling the existing amount of open space on the 23-acre site). Of the 14 acres, the 7-acre landscaped park and promenade would be provided which would include a new lagoon at the Gorgas Avenue edge of the open space. This lagoon would be fed by captured stormwater, the outflow of which would eventually drain to the restored wetlands at Crissy Field. An architectural focal point at the edge of the lagoon would also be included. Public amenities such as a café and restrooms would be in the building closest to Gorgas Avenue, as well as a café and coffee bar along the public promenade. One of the existing tennis courts would be removed and relocated adjacent to the other existing court.

### 2.7.3 ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMS

Program development would be dedicated to the exploration of digital technology and its many applications. The main tenant would be a digital arts and entertainment company that would include a visual effects and digital animation company; an interactive entertainment provider; and an educational software provider; a movie screen and home-theater visual and sound technology provider; a developer of websites and content provider related to the parent company; and a non-profit educational foundation. A visual effects archive would be established which would make materials available to industry researchers, historians, scholars, academicians and other individuals interested in studying the evolution of visual effects. A museum of visual arts and technology that would be open to the general public might also be included as an adjunct to the archive facility. A digital arts training institute would also be established that would offer tuition-free intensive training in the field of digital arts to candidates of advanced study in computer graphics. Educational opportunities would be offered to others as well. For example, a program would be developed that offers Bay Area middle school and high school students an opportunity to learn about career opportunities in the digital and multi-media fields. Educational seminars for university and college students would also be offered. Tenants would be encouraged to provide their computer technology, unique and distinguished technical skills, and creative talents to help the Trust and the NPS present and interpret the Presidio story.

Interpretive displays would be located in public spaces within buildings as well as in the landscape to convey information specific to the history of the Letterman Hospital, its context within the Presidio, and related events, such as the Panama Pacific International Exposition. Building lobbies and public meeting spaces would be open to visitors and would provide venues for interpretive panels or displays of historic photographs and information. The 23-acre site, along with the remainder of the Letterman Complex, would be incorporated into a Presidio-wide interpretive program and visitor tour. Because of the site's location adjacent to the Lombard Street Gate, it is expected that many first-time visitors would wander into the site first rather than proceeding directly to the visitor center at the Main Post. Hence, information and orientation kiosks (currently under development as part of a Presidio-wide interpretive program) would be centrally located. These kiosks would offer information



about the Presidio and GGNRA, points of interest within the Presidio, and maps for orientation around the Presidio (including transit access), and would direct visitors to the Main Post area for more information. A system of wayside exhibits being developed for the Presidio would include panels within the site's open spaces and along major pedestrian routes.

#### 2.7.4 COMMUNITY AND SUPPORT SERVICES

It is expected that the main tenant would work in collaboration with the NPS and the Presidio Trust to apply its digital arts skills in developing interpretive opportunities to be used throughout the Presidio. Some of these interpretive displays would be located on the site, both inside and outside. In addition, an outreach coordinator would be on the staff of the main tenant to work with other Presidio tenants to develop collaborative and joint service programs. The public areas of the digital arts center would be open to visitors, and would contain historic interpretive materials as well as material about the main tenant. A group of screening/meeting rooms located near the main visitor entrance would be offered for community use. The Great Lawn would be open for public use and enjoyment. A café, a coffee bar, and restrooms would be in close proximity to the Great Lawn to serve as public amenities.

Approximately 2,500 employees would work at this site. It is anticipated that some employees would live in housing found elsewhere on the Presidio. Food service, physical fitness, and childcare facilities would be provided within the center for use by these employees.

#### 2.7.5 ACCESS, CIRCULATION AND PARKING

The main visitor entrance to the center would be from Letterman Drive, with employees entering an underground parking structure off of Gorgas Avenue. The underground parking would be for approximately 1,500 vehicles. An additional 30 aboveground spaces would accommodate limited short-term visitor parking. No roads would cross through or ring the edges of the site. The visitor entrance would be located along Letterman Drive, where a driveway and passenger drop-off point would be located. This driveway would also provide access to the underground parking for visitors.

Intersection improvements would be made at the Lyon Street/Richardson Avenue/and Gorgas Avenue intersection as well as at the Lombard Street/Lyon Street intersection and Lombard Street/Presidio Boulevard intersection to address increased traffic and safety needs. In addition, a new one-way intersection at Gorgas Avenue and Richardson Avenue would be constructed adjacent to building 1160.

A Transportation Demand Management program would be put in place to minimize traffic impacts and encourage pedestrian and bicycle travel as well as transit access. Elements that might be employed are an onsite transportation coordinator, a guaranteed-ride-home program, a webpage devoted to transportation alternatives, flex-time policies, telecommuting policies, onsite support services, and a preferential parking program for carpools and vanpools.

A new pedestrian gateway in the Presidio wall at Chestnut Street would create a formal pedestrian walk, and would provide for east/west circulation across the site. This walk would lead to the center of the site and intersect with the main visitor entry walk. In addition, an extensive network of pedestrian paths between the buildings and surrounding the Great Lawn would allow pedestrians to move across the site. The north edge of



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## 2 . A L T E R N A T I V E S

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the site, along Gorgas Avenue, would be continuously open, allowing direct pedestrian access to the open space. A system of curvilinear pedestrian walks would wind through the open space.

### 2.7.6 ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE PRACTICES

The overall design would incorporate sustainable design principles, and would use the U.S. Green Building Council's Leadership in Environmentally Efficient Design (LEED) rating system to achieve a high standard for performance. The buildings would maximize natural daylighting while moderating thermal gain. The relatively narrow width of the buildings, the courtyard design, and the use of light shelves and other light-bouncing devices would maximize daylight performance. Operable windows, displacement ventilation and natural cooling would capitalize on the Presidio's climate to reduce the need for air conditioning. Efficient building systems such as raised floors, displacement-cooling using ground source heat sinks, low-flow toilets, and recycled building products would be used. A water resource management system would include the capture and reuse of storm-water and normal runoff (through an underground cistern storing rainwater, and re-collecting irrigation water). This water would be used for landscape irrigation, after biofiltering through the lagoon and wetlands. Energy management systems in all buildings would be designed to maximize energy conservation. Specific management plans for each segment of the development and each building, including recycling programs, would be created. The existing LAMC basement would be utilized in part as an underground cistern to store captured rainwater for reuse onsite.

### 2.7.7 PROPOSED SCHEDULE

This alternative would be constructed in one continuous construction program. Building One would commence with the deconstruction and demolition of the LAMC and LAIR facilities, projected to begin in the third quarter of 2000. Construction would be complete by the fourth quarter of 2004. Buildings Two and Three, and all remaining site improvements, would commence in the fourth quarter of 2002 and be completed by the fourth quarter of 2004.

## **2.8 *Alternative 6: Minimum Management (No Action)***

### 2.8.1 CONCEPT

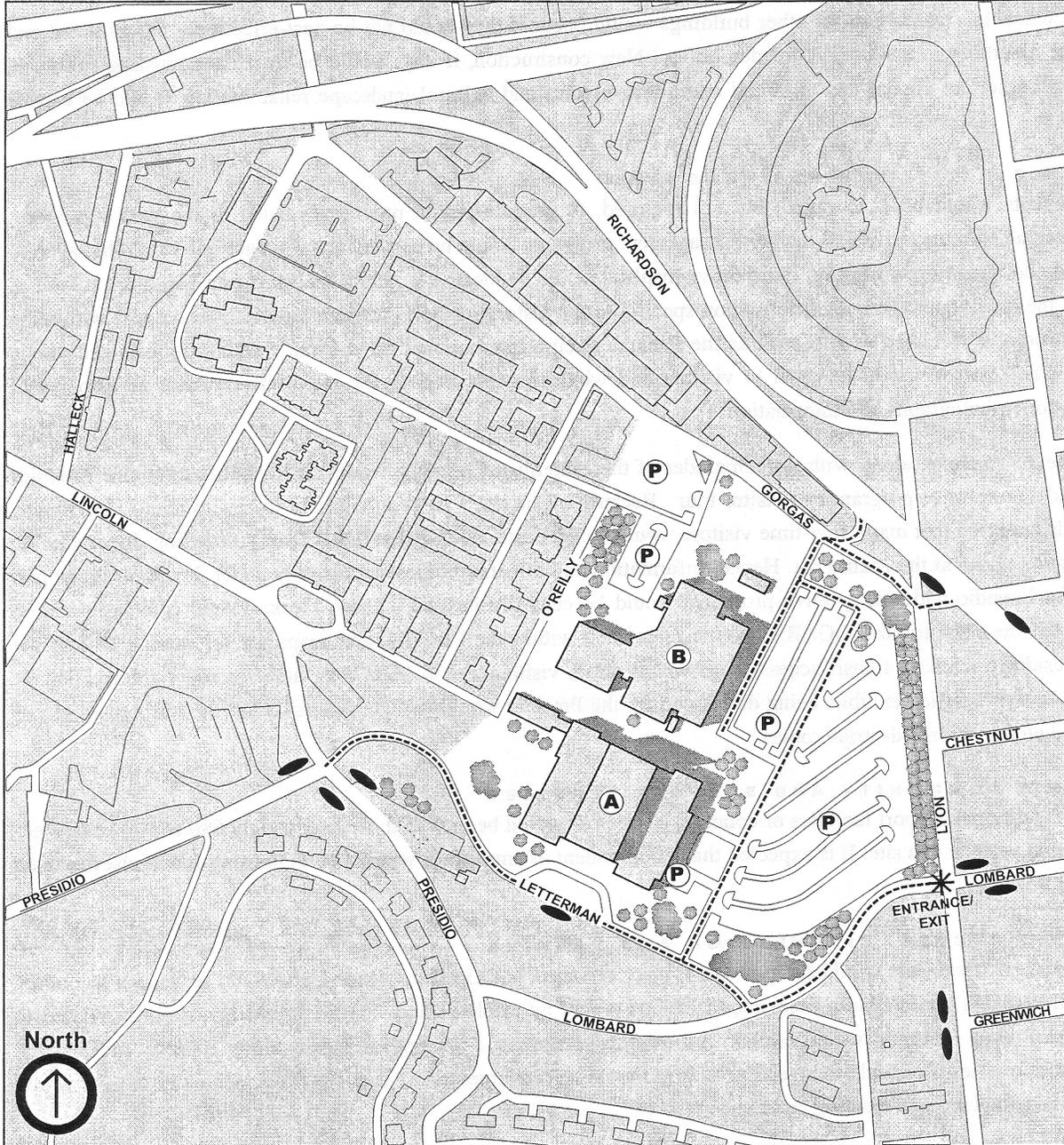
*Under this alternative (Figure 9), the Presidio Trust would manage the 23-acre site in accordance with 1) the purposes set forth in Section 1 of the Act that established the GGNRA (Public Law 92-589) and 2) the General Objectives of the Presidio GMPA. Programs would be designed to reduce expenditures by the Trust and increase revenues to the federal government to the maximum extent possible subject to applicable environmental compliance statutes. The Presidio Trust would be responsible for the management of leases and uses of all buildings.*

### 2.8.2 BUILDING REMOVAL/SITE IMPROVEMENTS

The Presidio Trust would consider the extent to which uses and tenants would contribute to the GMPA and to the reduction of cost to the federal government. LAMC would be "mothballed"; LAIR would be permitted/leased for office and research use without major rehabilitation. This building would be brought into compliance with federal building codes and regulations appropriate to use and occupancy to the extent



2. ALTERNATIVES



**Figure 9.**  
**Alternative 6:**  
**Minimum Management**

- Ⓐ LAMC
- Ⓑ LAIR
- Bus Stop
- \* Main Vehicular Entrance/Exit to Site
- Primary Traffic Circulation
- Ⓟ On-Grade Parking



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practicable. Demolition of other buildings would occur if they could not be cost-effectively rehabilitated and are identified in the GMPA for demolition. New construction, if any, would be to replace existing structures with others of similar size. Limited site improvements and cultural landscape rehabilitation would be carried out.

### 2.8.3 ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMS

Tenants would be encouraged, but not required, to provide public programs related to the park's purpose. Routine administrative and facility management programs would be carried out. Few actions would be taken to expand visitor opportunities. Interpretive displays would be located in public spaces within buildings as well as in the landscape to convey information specific to the history of the Letterman Hospital, its context within the Presidio, and related events, such as the Panama Pacific International Exposition. Building lobbies and public meeting spaces would be open to visitors and would provide venues for interpretive panels or displays of historic photographs and information.

The 23-acre site, along with the remainder of the Letterman Complex, would be incorporated into a Presidio-wide interpretive program and visitor tour. Because of the site's location adjacent to the Lombard Street Gate, it is expected that many first-time visitors would wander into the site first rather than proceeding directly to the visitor center at the Main Post. Hence, information and orientation kiosks (currently under development as part of a Presidio-wide interpretive program) would be centrally located. These kiosks would offer information about the Presidio and GGNRA, points of interest within the Presidio, and maps for orientation around the Presidio (including transit access), and would direct visitors to the Main Post area for more information. A system of wayside exhibits being developed for the Presidio would include panels within the site's open spaces and along major pedestrian routes.

### 2.8.4 COMMUNITY AND SUPPORT SERVICES

No additional support facilities or concession services would be provided. Approximately 690 to 700 employees would work at this site. It is expected that a component of employees would live in housing found elsewhere on the Presidio.

### 2.8.5 ACCESS, CIRCULATION AND PARKING

Lombard Street Gate would serve as the primary entrance, and Gorgas Avenue Gate would serve as a secondary entrance. No major road system modifications would be implemented. Traffic would be primarily related to tenant uses. Parking would remain in existing locations (770 spaces surrounding LAMC and LAIR). Transportation Demand Management actions would be implemented. Adequate public access to the site would be provided through existing entrances.

### 2.8.6 ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE PRACTICES

Under this alternative, the site would be managed in a manner that is consistent with sound principles of land use planning and management. Environmentally sustainable practices would be examined for carrying out routine administrative and facility management programs.

### 2.8.7 PROPOSED SCHEDULE

Assuming the LAMC would remain unoccupied, LAIR's full occupancy would be achieved by 2004. This schedule also assumes that sufficient interest could be solicited from prospective tenants.

