

APPENDIX A:
AIR QUALITY WORKSHEETS

Page: 1

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Urbemis 2007 Version 9.2.0

Combined Winter Emissions Reports (Pounds/Day)

File Name: C:\Data\Shared\2007 Projects\SMC- Student Center\AQ\Construction Emissions_Component A.urb9

Project Name: SMC Student Center - Construction Emissions

Project Location: South Coast AQMD

On-Road Vehicle Emissions Based on: Version : Emfac2007 V2.3 Nov 1 2006

Off-Road Vehicle Emissions Based on: OFFROAD2007

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Time Slice 12/1/2008-12/31/2008 Number Active												
Days: 23												
Demolition 12/01/2008-02/28/2009												
Fugitive Dust	7.61	<u>86.44</u>	<u>38.36</u>	<u>0.07</u>	<u>52.75</u>	<u>3.99</u>	<u>56.74</u>	<u>11.00</u>	<u>3.67</u>	<u>14.67</u>		
Demo Off Road Diesel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	52.50	0.00	52.50	10.92	0.00	10.92		
Demo On Road Diesel	2.84	23.16	12.75	0.00	0.00	1.23	1.23	0.00	1.13	1.13		
Demo Worker Trips	4.74	63.22	24.71	0.07	0.24	2.75	3.00	0.08	2.53	2.61		
	0.03	0.06	0.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Time Slice 1/1/2009-2/27/2009 Number Active												
Days: 42												
Demolition 12/01/2008-02/28/2009												
Fugitive Dust	7.21	<u>81.41</u>	<u>35.81</u>	<u>0.07</u>	<u>52.75</u>	<u>3.65</u>	<u>56.40</u>	<u>11.00</u>	<u>3.36</u>	<u>14.36</u>		
Demo Off Road Diesel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	52.50	0.00	52.50	10.92	0.00	10.92		
Demo On Road Diesel	2.72	22.00	12.19	0.00	0.00	1.17	1.17	0.00	1.08	1.08		
Demo Worker Trips	4.46	59.36	22.78	0.07	0.24	2.48	2.73	0.08	2.28	2.36		
	0.03	0.05	0.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Time Slice 3/2/2009-11/30/2009 Number Active												
Days: 196												
Mass Grading 03/01/2009-11/30/2009												
Mass Grading Dust	<u>7.49</u>	<u>75.15</u>	<u>36.12</u>	<u>0.04</u>	<u>144.53</u>	<u>3.31</u>	<u>147.84</u>	<u>30.20</u>	<u>3.04</u>	<u>33.24</u>		
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	7.49	75.15	36.12	0.04	144.53	3.31	147.84	30.20	3.04	33.24		
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	144.39	0.00	144.39	30.16	0.00	30.16		
Mass Grading Worker Trips	5.13	44.23	22.88	0.00	0.00	2.02	2.02	0.00	1.85	1.85		
	2.32	30.84	11.83	0.04	0.13	1.29	1.42	0.04	1.19	1.23		
Time Slice 12/1/2009-12/31/2009 Number Active												
Days: 23												
Building 12/01/2009-03/31/2012												
Building Off Road Diesel	3.05	22.48	23.53	0.02	0.08	1.26	1.34	0.03	1.15	1.18		
Building Vendor Trips	2.42	18.96	9.31	0.00	0.00	1.10	1.10	0.00	1.01	1.01		
Building Worker Trips	0.24	2.80	2.21	0.00	0.02	0.12	0.14	0.01	0.11	0.11		
	0.39	0.72	12.01	0.01	0.06	0.04	0.10	0.02	0.03	0.05		

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Time Slice 1/1/2010-12/31/2010 Number Active
Days: 261

Building 12/01/2009-03/31/2012

Building Off Road Diesel

Building Vendor Trips

Building Worker Trips

Time Slice 1/3/2011-12/30/2011 Number Active
Days: 260

Building 12/01/2009-03/31/2012

Building Off Road Diesel

Building Vendor Trips

Building Worker Trips

Time Slice 1/2/2012-3/30/2012 Number Active
Days: 65

Building 12/01/2009-03/31/2012

Building Off Road Diesel

Building Vendor Trips

Building Worker Trips

Coating 01/01/2012-03/31/2012

Architectural Coating

Coating Worker Trips

2.86	21.06	22.33	0.02	0.08	1.15	1.23	0.03	1.06	1.09
2.86	21.06	22.33	0.02	0.08	1.15	1.23	0.03	1.06	1.09
2.29	17.85	9.10	0.00	0.00	1.01	1.01	0.00	0.93	0.93
0.22	2.55	2.05	0.00	0.02	0.11	0.12	0.01	0.10	0.10
0.35	0.66	11.17	0.01	0.06	0.04	0.10	0.02	0.03	0.05
2.65	19.58	21.17	0.02	0.08	1.09	1.17	0.03	1.00	1.03
2.65	19.58	21.17	0.02	0.08	1.09	1.17	0.03	1.00	1.03
2.13	16.68	8.87	0.00	0.00	0.96	0.96	0.00	0.88	0.88
0.20	2.30	1.91	0.00	0.02	0.10	0.11	0.01	0.09	0.09
0.32	0.60	10.40	0.01	0.06	0.04	0.10	0.02	0.03	0.05
56.54	18.21	20.70	0.02	0.08	0.99	1.07	0.03	0.91	0.94
2.48	18.18	20.13	0.02	0.08	0.99	1.07	0.03	0.91	0.93
2.01	15.58	8.69	0.00	0.00	0.87	0.87	0.00	0.80	0.80
0.19	2.05	1.76	0.00	0.02	0.08	0.10	0.01	0.08	0.08
0.29	0.55	9.67	0.01	0.06	0.04	0.10	0.02	0.03	0.05
54.06	0.03	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
54.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.02	0.03	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00

Construction Related Mitigation Measures

The following mitigation measures apply to Phase: Mass Grading 3/1/2009 - 11/30/2009 - Default Mass Site Grading/Excavation Description
For Soil Stabilizing Measures, the Water exposed surfaces 3x daily watering mitigation reduces emissions by:

PM10: 61% PM25: 61%

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Time Slice 4/2/2012-5/31/2012 Number Active
Days: 44

Demolition 04/01/2012-05/31/2012

Fugitive Dust

Demo Off Road Diesel

Demo On Road Diesel

Demo Worker Trips

Time Slice 6/1/2012-6/29/2012 Number Active
Days: 21

Mass Grading 06/01/2012-06/30/2012

Mass Grading Dust

Mass Grading Off Road Diesel

Mass Grading On Road Diesel

Mass Grading Worker Trips

Time Slice 7/2/2012-12/31/2012 Number Active
Days: 131

Building 07/01/2012-08/31/2013

Building Off Road Diesel

Building Vendor Trips

Building Worker Trips

Time Slice 1/1/2013-6/28/2013 Number Active
Days: 129

Building 07/01/2012-08/31/2013

Building Off Road Diesel

Building Vendor Trips

Building Worker Trips

5.66	64.50	27.67	0.09	70.21	2.77	72.98	14.64	2.55	17.19
5.66	64.50	27.67	0.09	70.21	2.77	72.98	14.64	2.55	17.19
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	69.88	0.00	69.88	14.53	0.00	14.53
0.98	6.77	4.49	0.00	0.00	0.49	0.49	0.00	0.45	0.45
4.65	57.69	22.27	0.09	0.33	2.28	2.60	0.11	2.09	2.20
0.03	0.05	0.91	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.72	22.00	12.42	0.00	62.68	1.08	63.76	13.09	0.99	14.08
2.72	22.00	12.42	0.00	62.68	1.08	63.76	13.09	0.99	14.08
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	62.68	0.00	62.68	13.09	0.00	13.09
2.69	21.95	11.51	0.00	0.00	1.07	1.07	0.00	0.99	0.99
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.03	0.05	0.91	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.11	8.28	6.35	0.00	0.01	0.50	0.52	0.00	0.46	0.47
1.11	8.28	6.35	0.00	0.01	0.50	0.52	0.00	0.46	0.47
1.03	7.87	4.56	0.00	0.00	0.49	0.49	0.00	0.45	0.45
0.03	0.32	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01
0.05	0.09	1.51	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01
1.02	7.65	6.14	0.00	0.01	0.44	0.46	0.00	0.41	0.41
1.02	7.65	6.14	0.00	0.01	0.44	0.46	0.00	0.41	0.41
0.95	7.29	4.48	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.43	0.00	0.39	0.39
0.03	0.28	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
0.04	0.08	1.40	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01

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Time Slice 7/1/2013-8/30/2013 Number Active
Days: 45

	<u>13.40</u>	<u>7.66</u>	<u>6.26</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.01</u>	<u>0.44</u>	<u>0.46</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.41</u>	<u>0.41</u>
Building 07/01/2012-08/31/2013	1.02	7.65	6.14	0.00	0.01	0.44	0.46	0.00	0.41	0.41
Building Off Road Diesel	0.95	7.29	4.48	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.43	0.00	0.39	0.39
Building Vendor Trips	0.03	0.28	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
Building Worker Trips	0.04	0.08	1.40	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01
Coating 07/01/2013-08/31/2013	12.38	0.01	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Architectural Coating	12.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Coating Worker Trips	0.00	0.01	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Construction Related Mitigation Measures

The following mitigation measures apply to Phase: Mass Grading 6/1/2012 - 6/30/2012 - Default Mass Site Grading/Excavation Description
For Soil Stabilizing Measures, the Water exposed surfaces 3x daily watering mitigation reduces emissions by:

PM10: 61% PM25: 61%

APPENDIX B:

SHADE/SHADOW CALCULATION WORKSHEET

SMC Student Center

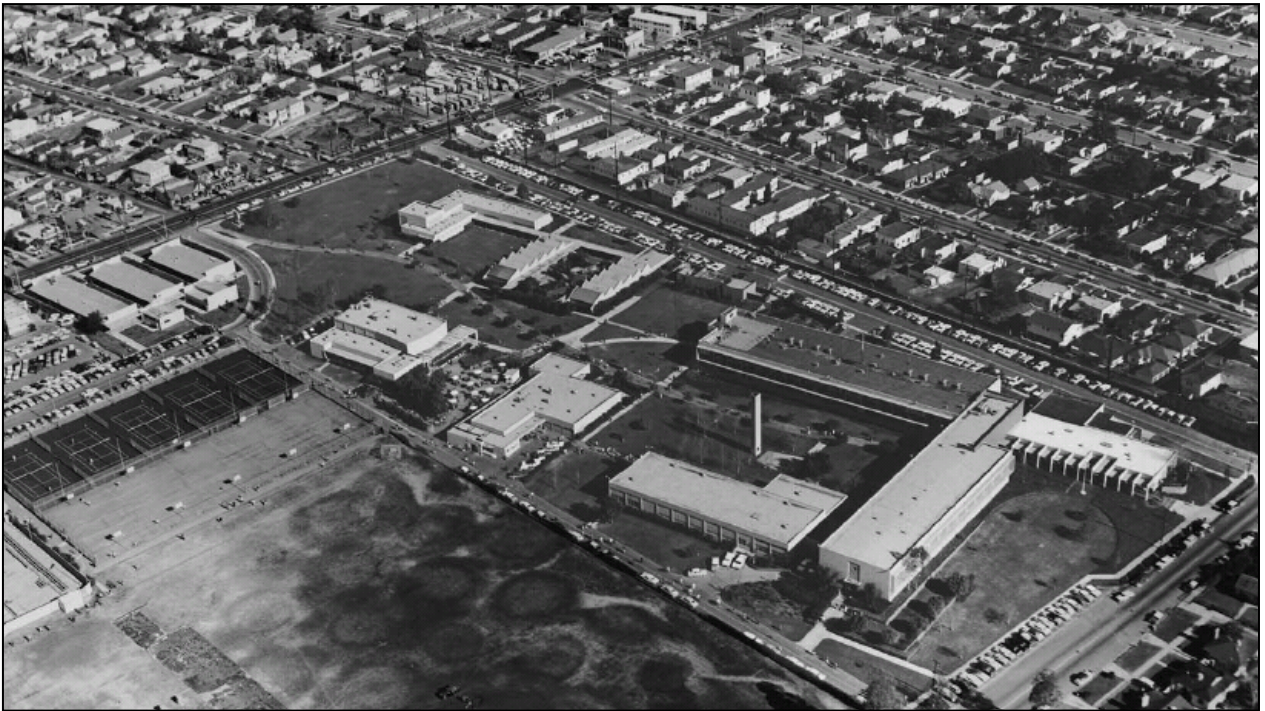
Project Data:		SMC Student Center			
Latitude:		34:01:05 N			
Longitude:		118:28:12 W			
					Project Shadows
WINTER	Time Zone	HOUR		SHADOW ANGLE	60 Foot Bldg
	(-8 Hrs GMT)	9:00		(AZIMUTH)	
		10:00		318:21:43	170
		11:00		331:06:57	120
		12:00		345:57:11	99
		1:00		2:05:14	94
		2:00		18:00:51	103
		3:00		32:21:23	129
				44:33:23	193
				SHADOW ANGLE	
SUMMER	Time Zone	HOUR		(AZIMUTH)	
	(-8 Hrs GMT)	9:00			
	Daylight Savings	10:00		265:16:46	77
		11:00		273:35:00	50
		12:00		285:03:26	31
		1:00		307:17:35	17
		2:00		5:13:01	11
		3:00		57:10:01	19
		4:00		76:53:53	33
		5:00		87:41:24	53
				95:46:09	82

APPENDIX C:
HISTORIC RESOURCE REPORT

SANTA MONICA COLLEGE

Historic Resource Report

Student Services Replacements, Bookstore Modernization and Pico Promenade Improvements Project



circa 1958

Prepared by

Christopher A. Joseph & Associates
11849 W. Olympic Boulevard, Suite 101
Los Angeles, CA 90064

November, 2007

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose and Qualifications

The purpose of this report is to determine whether or not the proposed Student Services, Bookstore Modernization, and Pico Promenade Improvement Project (sometimes referred to as “the Project”) on the main campus of Santa Monica College will impact historic resources. The Project Site occupies approximately 1.5 acres of the main campus at 1900 Pico Boulevard in the City of Santa Monica. The principal area of the Project Site is bounded by Pico Boulevard on the north and 20th Street to the east. Two isolated areas of the Project Site are located on the southern portion of the campus bordered by Pearl Street to the south and 20th Street to the east. The Project includes the demolition of the Admissions & Student Services Complex, Counseling Annex, Amphitheater, Music Complex, Concert Hall, and Counseling Complex.

Teresa Grimes and Jessica Mackenzie were responsible for the preparation of this report. Ms. Grimes, Senior Architectural Historian for Christopher A. Joseph & Associates has over fifteen years of experience in the field of historic preservation and a M.A. in Architecture. Jessica Mackenzie is an Associate Planner and Architectural Historian for Christopher A. Joseph & Associates with two years of experience. Both fulfill the qualifications for historic preservation professionals outlined in Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 61. Copies of their statements of professional qualifications are attached in the Appendix to this report.

1.2 Methodology

In conducting the study of potential historic resources and the assessment of project impacts, the following tasks were performed:

1. Conducted a field inspection of the Project Site and surrounding area to determine the scope of the study. No potential historic resources were identified in the vicinity of the Project. Therefore, the scope of this historic report is confined to the Project Site.
2. Conducted a field survey of the Project Site to identify potential historic resources. The Corsair Stadium was the first campus structure to be completed in 1948. The earliest existing buildings were constructed in 1952 and include: the Student Activities Complex, the Music Complex, the Counseling Complex, the Liberal Arts Building, the Letters & Science Building, the Theater Arts Complex, the Municipal Pool, and the north and south wings of the Art Building. However, these buildings would not constitute a historic district due to the numerous additions and alterations to the original campus plan. Many newer buildings constructed in a variety of architectural styles since 1952 further compromise the original plan.
3. Therefore, the buildings on the Project Site were evaluated on an individual basis. Buildings on the Project Site identified as potentially eligible as individual historic resources were those that appeared to be at least 45 years of age. These included the Admissions and Student Services Complex, the Music Complex, and the Counseling Complex. All other buildings on the Project Site are less than 45 years of age.
4. Reviewed the California Historical Resources Inventory System (CHRIS), which includes properties listed and determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, listed and determined eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, California Registered Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, as well as properties that have been evaluated in historic resource surveys and

other planning activities. No buildings on the Project Site are listed in the CHRIS, or in the City of Santa Monica 2006 Historic Resource Survey.

5. Because an initial inquiry or the underlying building permit records for the subject buildings was thus far unsuccessful, the dates of original construction and subsequent alteration were based instead on reliable information obtained from Santa Monica College.
6. Researched the history of the persons associated with the subject buildings at the Santa Monica Public Library and the Los Angeles Public Library, including a review of the relevant databases, books, and articles.
7. Researched the history and context of the subject buildings at the Santa Monica Public Library and Los Angeles Public Library, including a review of the Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals, historic maps of the Project Site, historic photographs, books, and articles.
8. Reviewed and analyzed ordinances, statutes, regulations, bulletins, and technical materials relating to federal, state, and local historic preservation designations, and assessment processes and programs.

2. REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

2.1 Regulatory Environment

Generally, a lead agency must consider a property a historic resource under the California Environmental Quality Act if it is eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register). The California Register is modeled after the National Register of Historic Places (National Register). Furthermore, a property is presumed to be historically significant if it is listed in a local register of historic resources or has been identified as historically significant in a historic resources survey (provided certain criteria and requirements are satisfied) unless a preponderance of evidence demonstrates that the property is not historically or culturally significant.¹ The National and California Register designation programs are discussed below. In addition, a local designation program was created with the adoption of the City of Santa Monica Landmark and Historic District Ordinance.²

National Register of Historic Places

The National Register is "an authoritative guide to be used by federal, state, and local governments, private groups and citizens to identify the nation's cultural resources and to indicate what properties should be considered for protection from destruction or impairment."³

Criteria

To be eligible for listing in the National Register, a property must be at least 50 years of age and possess significance in American history and culture, architecture, or archaeology. A property of potential significance must meet one or more of four established criteria:⁴

¹ Public Resources Code Section 5024.1 and 14 CCR Section 4850.

² Santa Monica Municipal Code ch. 9.36.

³ 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 60.2.

⁴ 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 60.4.

- A. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. Yield, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Physical Integrity

According to National Register Bulletin 15, “to be eligible for listing in the National Register, a property must not only be shown to be significant under National Register criteria, but it also must have integrity.” Integrity is defined in National Register Bulletin 15 as “the ability of a property to convey its significance.”⁵ Within the concept of integrity, the National Register recognizes seven aspects or qualities that in various combinations define integrity. They are feeling, association, workmanship, location, design, setting, and materials.

Context

To be eligible for listing in the National Register, a property must also be significant within a historic context. National Register Bulletin 15 states that the significance of a historic property can be judged only when it is evaluated within its historic context. Historic contexts are “those patterns, themes, or trends in history by which a specific...property or site is understood and its meaning...is made clear.”⁶ A property must represent an important aspect of the area’s history or prehistory and possess the requisite integrity to qualify for the National Register.

Historic Districts

The National Register includes significant properties, which are classified as buildings, sites, districts, structures, or objects. A historic district “derives its importance from being a unified entity, even though it is often composed of a variety of resources. The identity of a district results from the interrelationship of its resources, which can be an arrangement of historically or functionally related properties.”⁷

A district is defined as a geographically definable area of land containing a significant concentration of buildings, sites, structures, or objects united by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development.⁸ A district’s significance and historic integrity should help determine the boundaries. Other factors include:

- Visual barriers that mark a change in historic character of the area or that break the continuity of the district, such as new construction, highways, or development of a different character;
- Visual changes in the character of the area due to different architectural styles, types, or periods, or to a decline in the concentration of contributing resources;

⁵ National Register Bulletin #15, pp. 44-45.

⁶ National Register Bulletin #15, p. 7.

⁷ National Register Bulletin #15, p. 5.

⁸ 36 Code of Federal Regulations 60.3(d).

- Boundaries at a specific time in history, such as the original city limits or the legally recorded boundaries of a housing subdivision, estate, or ranch; and
- Clearly differentiated patterns of historical development, such as commercial versus residential or industrial.⁹

Within historic districts, properties are identified as contributing and noncontributing. A contributing building, site, structure, or object adds to the historic associations, historic architectural qualities, or archeological values for which a district is significant because:

- It was present during the period of significance, relates to the significance of the district, and retains its physical integrity; or
- It independently meets the criterion for listing as the National Register.¹⁰

California Register of Historical Resources

In 1992, Governor Wilson signed Assembly Bill 2881 into law establishing the California Register. The California Register is an authoritative guide used by state and local agencies, private groups and citizens to identify historic resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse impacts.

The California Register consists of properties that are listed automatically as well as those that must be nominated through an application and public hearing process.¹¹ The California Register automatically includes the following:

- California properties listed in the National Register and those formally Determined Eligible for the National Register;
- California Registered Historical Landmarks from No. 0770 onward; and
- Those California Points of Historical Interest that have been evaluated by the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) and have been recommended to the State Historical Resources Commission for inclusion on the California Register.

The criteria for eligibility of listing in the California Register are based upon National Register criteria, but are identified as 1-4 instead of A-D. To be eligible for listing in the California Register, a property must be at least 50 years of age and possess significance at the local, state, or national level, under one or more of the following four criteria:

1. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States; or
2. It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history; or
3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values; or

⁹ National Register Bulletin #21, p. 12.

¹⁰ National Register Bulletin #12, p. 13.

¹¹ Public Resources Code Section 5024.1.

4. It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important in the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

Historic resources eligible for listing in the California Register may include buildings, sites, structures, objects, and historic districts. Resources less than 50 years of age may be eligible if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand its historical importance. While the enabling legislation for the California Register is less rigorous with regard to the issue of integrity, there is the expectation that properties reflect their appearance during their period of significance.¹²

OHP Survey Methodology

The evaluation instructions and classification system proscribed by OHP in its *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources* provide a three-digit evaluation code for use in classifying potential historic resources. In 2003, the codes were revised to address the California Register. The first digit indicates the general category of evaluation. The second digit is a letter code to indicate whether the resource is separately eligible (S), eligible as part of a district (D), or both (B). The third digit is a number, which is coded to describe some of the circumstances or conditions of the evaluation. The general evaluation categories are as follows:

1. Listed in the National Register or the California Register.
2. Determined eligible for listing in the National Register or the California Register.
3. Appears eligible for listing in the National Register or the California Register through survey evaluation.
4. Appears eligible for listing in the National Register or the California Register through other evaluation.
5. Recognized as historically significant by local government.
6. Not eligible for listing or designation as specified.
7. Not evaluated or needs reevaluation.

City of Santa Monica Landmark and Historic District Ordinance

Local policies of historic preservation are based on the Historic Preservation Element of the City of Santa Monica's General Plan, updated in September of 2002. However, local regulations stem from the early 1970s, when development threatened some of Santa Monica's older buildings. The City Council adopted the Landmarks and Historic District Ordinance on March 24, 1976, and amended from time to time, to create a more comprehensive preservation program. The ordinance established a seven-member Landmarks Commission that includes an architect, a local historian, an architectural historian, and a real estate agent. The Commission designates Landmarks, and Structures of Merit. The Commission also regulates the alteration, restoration, construction, removal, or demolition of any Landmark. The Commission makes recommendations to the City Council on the designation of districts. The criteria for Landmark designation follow:

1. It exemplifies, symbolizes, or manifests elements of the cultural, social, economic, political or architectural history of the City.

¹² Public Resources Code Section 4852.

2. It has the aesthetic or artistic interest or value, or other noteworthy interest or value.
3. It is identified with historic personages or with important events in local, state or national history.
4. It embodies distinguishing architectural characteristics valuable to a study of a period, style, method of construction, or the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship, or is a unique or rare example of an architectural design, detail or historical type valuable to such a study.
5. It is significant or a representative example of the work or product of a notable builder, designer or architect.
6. It has a unique location, a singular physical characteristic, or is an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, community or the City.¹³

3. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

3.1 Description of the Project Site

The principal area of the Project Site is located on the northeast portion of the main campus of Santa Monica College, adjacent to Pico Boulevard and 20th Street. This corner of the campus includes some of the original campus land purchased in 1940 and 1941. More land was acquired in 1950. The first school buildings were constructed through bonds passed in 1946 and 1950. Two isolated areas of the Project Site are located on the southern portion of the campus bordered by Pearl Street to the south and 20th Street to the east. The 1946 bond was designed to accommodate the enrollment by veterans using the G.I. Bill. The 1950 bond approved more programs and buildings, including the Music Complex.

As discussed above, a field survey dismissed the campus as a potential historic district due to the alterations to the existing buildings and the prevalence of modern buildings on campus. The modern buildings on the Project Site include the Concert Hall, the Amphitheater (including the Events Box Office and the International Education Center), and the Counseling Annex.

The Concert Hall is located just north of the Music Complex. The boxy building features a bank of clerestory windows, and was constructed in 1978. The Amphitheater (including the Events Box Office and the International Education Center) is located just west of the Music Complex and was constructed in 1967 in the modern style. All of the proposed development activities would be concentrated on the northeast corner of the campus. On the isolated southeast corner of the Project Site is the Counseling Annex. This building was constructed in 1970. All of the aforementioned buildings on the Project Site were eliminated from further consideration as potential historic resources due to their lack of age and architectural distinction.

Two of the buildings on the Project Site were among the first buildings to be constructed on the campus in 1952 by the architecture firm of Marsh, Smith and Powell. These potential historic resources include the Music Complex and the Counseling Complex. The Admissions and Student Services Complex was built in 1957. As the Project Site is not considered a historic district, the remaining buildings on the Project Site are evaluated individually.

¹³ Santa Monica Municipal Code Section 9.36.100(a).

Admissions and Student Services Complex

The Admissions and Student Services Complex includes three buildings on the north portion of the Project Site constructed in 1957 (see View 1). These buildings were originally built as temporary classrooms to house various programs in the vocational arts, including cosmetology, and construction trades such as heating and electrical. The buildings were renovated in the early 1980s to house the Administration and Business Services offices of the college, and again were renovated in 2000 to house student services and admissions.

The buildings are oriented perpendicular to Pico Boulevard. Each building is a plain rectangular box covered by a low-pitched roof with overhanging eaves. At the north and south ends of each building are tall blank walls with flat parapets. The spaces between the buildings are landscaped. The west elevations are essentially solid walls with slab doors at regular intervals. It appears that many of the original doors have been replaced, as they are now mismatched. New windows openings have also been inserted into the west elevation. The east elevations feature long bands of hopper-style windows; however, they are not original. Based on the field work, initial research and analysis, the Admissions and Student Services Complex was eliminated from further consideration as a potential historic resource due to a lack of physical integrity and architectural distinction.

Music Complex

The Music Complex is located on the east side of the principal area of the Project Site, adjacent to 20th Street, and was constructed in 1952 (see View 2). The main building is a two-story, flat-roofed box juxtaposed with an attached one-story, rectangular structure. The only architectural details are concentrated where the two structures join. These details include three symmetrical, square banks of windows arranged vertically. The center bank of windows is composed of large, horizontal panes, while the other two banks are composed of much smaller, square panes. Both kinds of windows are used throughout the Music Complex; the small square windows are placed near entrances, and the larger horizontal windows are arranged more symmetrically. The entrance to the building is located on the one-story portion of the building, and covered by a flat, angular overhang. The footprint of the Music Complex depicted in the 1950 diagram is visibly different from the current footprint. Therefore, while the school records do not document substantial additions to the Music Complex, there have undoubtedly been alterations. This includes the rectangular building of more recent construction in the complex. While the flat roof and shape of the more recent building are similar to the rest of the Music Complex, this building lacks the stylistic accents of the original buildings, such as the banks of horizontal and square windows, overhangs and asymmetrical orientation. The more recent building features horizontally-sliding aluminum windows arranged symmetrically on the façade.

Counseling Complex

The Counseling Complex is located on the southern portion of the Project Site, and was constructed in 1952 (see View 3). While the building is currently used for counseling resources, diagrams of the 1950 Master Plan show the building was then used for administration and admissions purposes. The boxy, one-story building is covered by a flat roof. The windows are arranged in panels, forming a grid. Similar to the other buildings on campus, the Counseling Complex emphasizes the exterior entrances through the walkways that run adjacent to the building. The walkways are covered by a flat overhang projecting from the building. The most distinctive elements of the building are the pillars that project from the building at a ninety-degree angle. The angular pillars create an intimate corridor between the building and the surrounding area. According to college records, the building has not been substantially altered since construction.



View 1: View of the Admissions and Student Services Complex. Each building is a plain rectangular box covered by a flat roof with overhanging eaves.



View 2: View of the Music Complex. The main building is a two-story, flat-roofed box, juxtaposed with an attached one-story, rectangular structure.



View 3: View of the Counseling Complex. The boxy one-story building is horizontally oriented with a flat roof. The windows are arranged in panels, forming a grid.

Conclusion

All of the buildings on the Project Site except for the Music Complex and the Counseling Complex were eliminated from further consideration as potential historic resources due to a lack of age, architectural distinction and/or physical integrity.

4. EVALUATION OF SIGNIFICANCE

4.1 National Register of Historic Places

Criterion A

In order to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A, a property must be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The historic context considered in the evaluation of significance under Criterion A is the history of educational institutions in Southern California.

In 1929, Santa Monica Junior College was founded as a program of the Santa Monica-Malibu Unified School District. Historic photographs indicate the Junior College was originally located in a high school building on Michigan Avenue. This was typical of early California community colleges. Most junior colleges were administered by high schools offering “postgraduate courses of study” mirroring the first two years of university curriculum. The junior college system in the first half of the twentieth century also focused on trade training, such as mechanical arts and agricultural studies. Most of the community colleges in California were built in the post-World War II development boom to accommodate G.I. Bill students.

Santa Monica College would certainly be considered one of the early California community colleges, as it was established in 1929. However, it would not be considered the oldest community college, as the California Legislature authorized such institutions as early as 1907. Moreover, the existing main campus that includes the Project Site was not associated with the establishment of the school; it was only acquired by Santa Monica College in 1940. Therefore, the Project Site on the existing main campus is not directly associated with a significant event in the context of education in Southern California. Therefore, no building on the Project Site would be eligible under Criterion A.

Criterion B

To be eligible under Criterion B, a person associated with the property needs to be significant within a historic context. Santa Monica College is an institution comprised of many individuals, and is thus not exclusively associated with a single person. No evidence at this time connects Santa Monica College to a historically significant individual in the context of educational institutions in Southern California. The person with the strongest association to the Project Site may be Elmer Sandmeyer, who served as President of the college from 1945 to 1953, and President Emeritus until his death in 1971. Elmer Sandmeyer was on the Santa Monica College faculty since 1929, and during his tenure as president he oversaw the groundbreaking of the main campus. Research was conducted through the Santa Monica Public Library and Los Angeles Public Library on Elmer Sandmeyer, although there was not enough evidence to establish his role as historically significant in the context of educational institutions in Southern California. Therefore, no buildings on the Project Site would be eligible for listing under this Criterion.

Criterion C

Properties can be eligible under Criterion C for one of four reasons. The two most applicable to the buildings on the Project Site are “embodiment of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction” and “represent the work of a master.” No buildings on the Project Site appear to be eligible under this Criterion C as modern architecture applied to a college campus, or a definitive work of the firm of Marsh, Smith and Morgridge.

Modern architecture is a broad term given to a number of building styles with similar characteristics, primarily the simplification of form and the elimination of ornament. However, the term could be applied to everything from the machine aesthetic of an International Style office building to the animated and colorful confection of a Googie style coffee shop.

The origins of modern architecture are open to debate; however, most historians trace the roots to three interrelated phenomenon that developed in Europe after World War I: the availability of new building materials such as iron, steel, concrete, and glass that led to the development of new building techniques; a desire to apply these new techniques and materials to create functional buildings for the masses; and, a reaction against the stylistic excesses of early eras. The United States became a stronghold of modern architecture after the emigration of three German architects: Walter Gropius, Mies van der Rohe, and Marcel Breuer. Two Austrian emigrants, Richard Neutra and Rudolph Schindler, helped introduce modern architecture to Los Angeles during the 1920s. Both worked briefly for Frank Lloyd Wright before establishing their own reputations as masters of modern architecture. It should be noted; however, that Irving Gill is also recognized as an architect who independently pioneered a modern style from regional sources.

In 1932, the Museum of Modern Art hosted its first architecture exhibit, titled simply, “Modern Architecture.” The exhibit included buildings from around the world that shared a stark simplicity and vigorous functionalism, a definite break from historically based, decorative styles. The term International Style was coined by Henry Russell Hitchcock and Philip Johnson in their catalog for the exhibit. The fifteen architects featured in the exhibit included several from Germany’s Bauhaus, an interdisciplinary design school.

Within the American International Style, multiple trends emerged after World War II. In the first post-war trend, the emphasis was on the expression of the building’s function. These buildings often had a light and skeletal appearances created by the extensive use of steel structures with glass curtain walls, and were associated with the early work of Walter Gropius. In contrast, the buildings of the second post-war trend of the International Style were more analogues to the post and beam residential architecture of the period, and commonly include wood framing and masonry. The subject buildings most closely resemble this genre of the International Style. Such buildings tend to be small in scale, usually only one to two stories in height.

The defining characteristics of this genre of the International Style include rectangular shapes, horizontal bands of windows, windows meeting at corners, balance without symmetry, absence of ornamentation, and emphasis on horizontal planes. A number of International Style school buildings in Southern California are recognized for architectural distinction, including the Corona Avenue Elementary School designed by Richard Neutra in 1935. The school is a two-story, flat-roofed building characterized by continuous horizontal bands of windows. The Wright Middle School was designed by Spaulding and Rex in 1948-1951, and features several low, flat-roofed buildings connected by exterior corridors. The school features a collection of one-story classrooms with an emphasis on the connection to the outdoors through expansive windows and exterior corridors. Other exemplary examples of this genre of the International Style include the elementary and high school buildings of Campbell Hall, located in North Hollywood. Both school campuses were designed by the firm of Jones and Emmons. The elementary campus was completed in stages from 1951 to 1965, and features generous eaves projecting from the flat roofs, and

oversized windows running the length of the building. The high school campus was constructed later in 1963, and is characterized by the oversized rafters supporting the flat roof and its oriented around a central courtyard.

There are a variety of buildings in Santa Monica that reflect the range of sub-types within the International Style including: the Civic Auditorium (1959) by Welton Beckett; the Sears Store (1946-47) by Rowland Crawford; and the Shorecliff Tower Apartments (1963) by Jones and Emmons.

Both the Music Complex and Counseling Complex are rectangular boxes covered by flat roofs, but the same elements describe countless Southern California buildings constructed in the post-war era. While the subject buildings exhibit traits of modern architecture, none of the buildings embody the artistic features that distinguish the better International Style buildings. The walls and windows of the subject buildings are fairly conventional, and do not emphasize horizontal planes. The windows of the subject buildings are modest by modern style standards, as the windows are arranged in relation to the door, and punched out from the exterior façade in rectangular arrangements. In contrast, the better examples of the style feature expansive, curtain walls of glass, sometimes meeting at corners. The subject buildings do not convey balance or clean lines, due to the fact the setting is so crowded by additions and the newer campus buildings in close proximity. Finally, the materials of the building are essentially limited to wood-frame and stucco, while some notable buildings from the same era feature then-revolutionary materials such as stainless steel, flagstone and terracotta. While the higher-end materials may have been inappropriate for a school campus, this is another reason why the subject buildings do not attain the artistic level necessary to be eligible under this Criterion.

The firm of Marsh, Smith & Morgridge was the successor to the original architecture firm of Marsh, Smith and Powell. The original firm was considered one of the leading architecture firms in Southern California from the late 1920s through the 1940s, although there was limited building activity during the Great Depression and World War II periods. The firm was formed in 1928, and included Norman F. Marsh, Herbert Powell, and D.D. Smith. Marsh, the senior partner of the three, had been working on his own or in partnership with another architect since the turn of the century. Born in Upper Alton, Illinois July 16, 1871, he studied art, literature, and science at Schurtleff College in Upper Alton for three years. He graduated from the University of Illinois School of Architecture in 1897, after five years of study. He moved to Chicago and worked as an engineer for the American Luxfer Prism Company, and remained there for three years, resigning his position to move to Los Angeles to begin his career as an architect. Marsh first formed a partnership with J.N. Preston under the firm name of Preston & Marsh, specializing in residences. This partnership lasted one year when Marsh became associated with C.H. Russell, under the firm name of Marsh & Russell. They continued to practice together for six years, successfully completing many projects, notably the design of the principal buildings in Venice, California. In 1907, this partnership dissolved, and Marsh worked independently, specializing in public buildings, including schools, churches, and libraries, until he, Herbert Powell and D.D. Smith formed the firm Norman F. Marsh and Company in 1927. In 1928, the name of the firm was changed to Marsh, Smith & Powell. The firm was responsible for many notable structures, such as the Memorial Chapel at University of Redlands (circa 1927), Santa Monica's Parkhurst Building (1927), Congregational Church (1928) in Sierra Madre, South Pasadena Public Library (1930), Sierra Madre Elementary School (1930), Hollywood High School (1934-35), Lynwood Junior High School (circa 1935), Ivy Avenue School (circa 1935) in Monrovia, John Adams Junior High School in Santa Monica (1936), Roosevelt Elementary School also in Santa Monica (1936), South Pasadena High School (1937), El Monte High School (1938-39), Pier Avenue School in Huntington Beach (1939), and Carver Elementary School in San Marino (1947). The firm eventually evolved to Marsh, Smith & Morgridge when Herbert Powell left the firm. An even later incarnation of the firm that included Powell and Morgridge completed campus buildings at El Camino College and West Los Angeles College.

The subject buildings would not be eligible for listing in the National Register simply because they were designed by a distinguished firm. In order to be eligible under Criterion C, “the property must express a particular phase in the development of the master's career, an aspect of his or her work, or a particular idea or theme in his or her craft.” The work of Marsh, Smith and Powell, and later Marsh, Smith & Morgridge, spans a variety of styles. While the Parkhurst Building is Spanish Revival in style, Hollywood High School features a collection of Streamline Moderne rounded corners, stylized font spelling out educational maxims, and a Federal Arts Project bas-relief by Bartolo Mako over the door to the Science Building. The Parkhurst Building is located in Santa Monica, and is listed on the National Register. Hollywood High School has an evaluation code of 3S in CHRIS, indicating the building is eligible for the listing in the National Register as an individual property through a survey evaluation. However, the subject buildings are fairly ordinary examples of modern architecture, and would be considered undistinguished examples of the firm of Marsh, Smith & Morgridge. As the subject buildings do not embody a distinctive type or a definitive work of the firm, no buildings on the Project Site would be considered eligible under Criterion C.

Criterion D

Criterion D was not considered in this report, as it applies to archeological resources.

4.3 California Register of Historical Resources

The subject buildings do not appear to be eligible for listing in the California Register for the same reasons noted above.

4.4 Santa Monica Landmarks

None of the subject buildings appears to meet the criteria for designation as Santa Monica Landmarks. The criteria for designation under the local ordinance are similar to those at the national and state levels. The subject buildings are not significant in the history of the City as the site of a historic event or series of events. They are not associated with any persons of historic significance. They are not of aesthetic, artistic, or architectural interest. They are not the significant or representative work of a master architect, builder, or designer. Finally, they do not occupy a singular location and are not an established visual feature in the City.

4.5 Conclusions

The buildings on the Project Site are not presently designated under any of the landmark programs at the national, state, or local levels. Nor have they been previously identified in any historic resource surveys in the City of Santa Monica. Based upon the research and analysis conducted for this report, no buildings on the Project Site appear to be eligible for listing in the National or California Register due to a lack of architectural distinction and physical integrity. Likewise, they are not candidates for designation under the local landmark ordinance. These evaluations are consistent with the California Register Status Code of 6Z.

The Project Site does not contain historic resources subject to CEQA. As such, the Project would have no impact on historic resources.

5. SOURCES

Christopher Joseph and Associates, Historic Resource Report for Campbell Hall, May, 2007.

Facility Assessment Report for Santa Monica College, Summary of Findings from Reports Commissioned in 2001, 2002 and 2003.

Connie Cramer Collection, Photo: Santa Monica Junior College, n.d.

Gebhard, David, and Robert Winter, *Los Angeles: An Architectural Guide*. Salt Lake City: Gibbs Smith Publisher, 1994.

Gleye, Paul, *The Architecture of Los Angeles*. Los Angeles: Rosebud Books, 1981.

No Author. "Bonds Carry! Completion of Campus Assured." *The Santa Monica City College Corsair*, October 12, 1950.

No Author. "Funeral Set for Educator E. Sandmeyer." *Los Angeles Times*, November 8, 1971.

No Author. "Junior College." *Architectural Forum*, March 1955.

Science Applications International Corporation, Historic Context Statement for the Los Angeles School District. March 2002.

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Pitt, Leonard and Dale, *Los Angeles A to Z: An Encyclopedia of the City and County*. Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1997.

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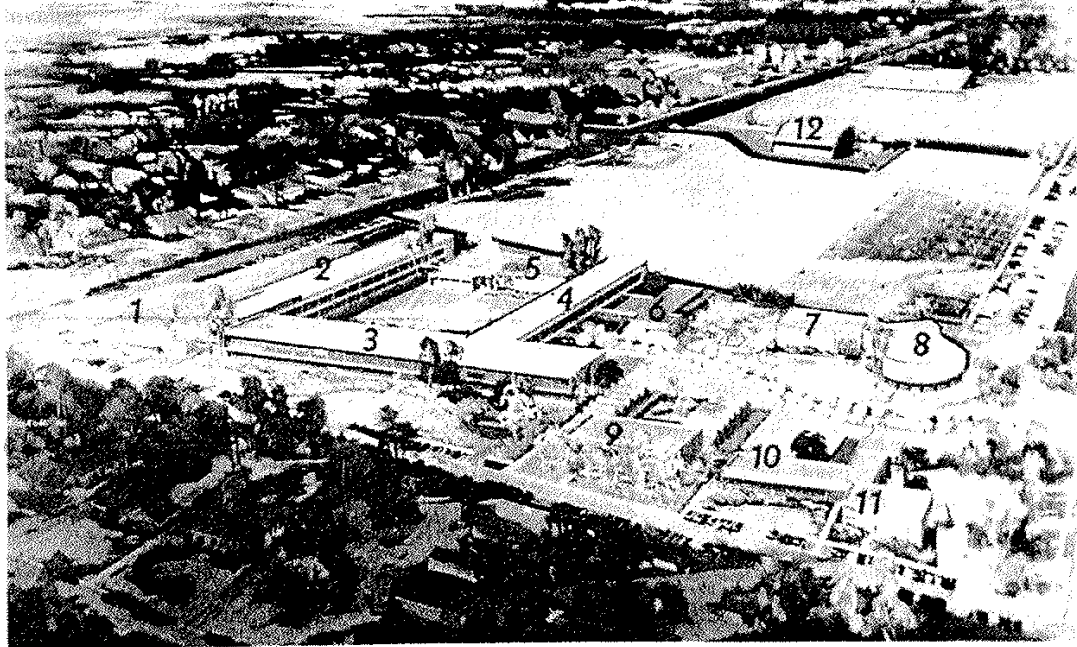
BONDS CARRY!

THE SANTA MONICA CITY COLLEGE
CORSAIRS

Completion Of Campus Assured

After 21 years of expectant waiting, a dream became a reality yesterday when voters went to the polls to approve both School Bond Issues by an overwhelming majority vote. Total votes for passage were 13,931, as against 1,644, well above the two-thirds majority vote

VOL. XXXII, NO. 6 SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA WED. OCT. 12, 1955



THE NEW LOOK—This is how the new SMCC will look when completed. 1. Administration Building. 2. Liberal Arts Building. 3. Life Sciences Building. 4. Business Administration Building. 5. Library. 6. Student Union Building. 7. Speech Arts Building. 8. Auditorium. 9. Art Building. 10. Music Building. 11. Recital Hall. 12. Men and Women's Gymnasiums. Buildings 10, 11 and 12. Funds have already been provided for the rest of the buildings and 8 are to be built in the near future as funds become available. The Bonds voted on yesterday provided for the construction of buildings 3, 4

Magician Featured At Today's Assembly

Bob Swanson, youngest member of the International Guild of Prestidigitators, magician will entertain the SMCC student body today at 10 o'clock in Barnum Hall.

No 11 O'clock Classes

There will be no 11 o'clock classes today in celebration of the Bond Issue. All students are urged to attend the pep rally in the quad today at 11. There will be music and fun for all.

"Come join the celebration!"

"Today's assembly is hoped to be one of the outstanding presentations of the semester. Swanson is both clever and entertaining," stated Jerry Stearns, coordinator of assemblies. He urged every student to attend today's assembly at 10 o'clock.

"Mr. Swanson is a television star and has a very unique program," added Mr. Stearns.

needed. The figures show a better than eight to one favorable vote.

Although this figure was only 20 per cent of the registered vote, it leaves no doubt as to the attitude of the community in regard to the future of its schools.

The High School District Bond vote was 6,961 for; 832 against. The Elementary District vote was 7006 for; 812 against.

Student of Santa Monica City College can now be definitely assured that funds will be available for the completion of the new campus. It will also mean that the needed additional classrooms for the elementary schools will be provided.

"Our deepest gratitude and appreciation goes to the PTA for their help and cooperation in getting out the vote for this election. It was largely through their efforts that the needed majority vote was obtained," stated Dr. William S. Briscoe, upon learning of the election outcome. "The Santa Monica City Schools can readily be proud of such a fine organization."

(Continued on Page 2, October 23)

Game And Dance Highlight Corsairs' Second Annual Homecoming



CHRISTOPHER A. JOSEPH & ASSOCIATES
Environmental Planning and Research

Figure 1
Diagram of 1950 Master Plan

State of California -- The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
 HRI# _____
 Trinomial _____
 NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings _____
 Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 3 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Counseling Complex of the Santa Monica College

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted

- *a. County Los Angeles and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
- *b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T ___; R ___; ___ of ___ of Sec ___; ___ B.M.
- c. Address 1900 Pico Boulevard City Santa Monica Zip 90405
- d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone __, ___ mE/ ___ mN
- e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
The boxy, one-story building is covered by a flat roof. The windows are arranged in panels, forming a grid. Similar to the other buildings on campus, the counseling complex emphasizes the exterior entrances through the walkways that run adjacent to the building. The walkways are covered by a flat overhang projecting from the building. The most striking elements of the building are the pillars that project from the building at a ninety-degree angle. The angular pillars create an intimate corridor between the building and the surrounding area. According to college records, the building has not been substantially altered since construction.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP15

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) _____
View of the walkways and elevation.

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: Historic Prehistoric
 Both
1952, Santa Monica College Records

*P7. Owner and Address: _____

*P8. Recorded by:
 (Name, affiliation, and address)
*Teresa Grimes and Jessica Mackenzie,
 Christopher Joseph and Associates,
 11849 W. Olympic Boulevard*

*P9. Date Recorded: May 2007

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

- *Attachments: NONE Location Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):

*NRHP Status Code 6Z

*Resource Name or #(Assigned by recorder) Counseling Complex of the Santa Monica College

B1. Historic Name: Administration building

B2. Common Name: Counseling Complex

B3. Original Use: Administration purposes

B4. Present Use: Counseling purposes

*B5. Architectural Style: International Style

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

Constructed in 1952. According to college records, the building has not been substantially altered since construction.

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____

Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features: _____

B9a. Architect: Marsh, Smith and Morgridge.

b. Builder: Santa Monica

*B10. Significance: Theme educational institutional architecture

Area: Santa Monica

Period of Significance: 1940 – 1960

Property Type: educational

Applicable Criteria: N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The Counseling Complex is a rectangular box covered by a flat roof, but the same elements describe countless Southern California buildings constructed in the post-War era. While the subject buildings exhibit traits of modern architecture, none of the buildings embody the artistic features that distinguish the better International Style buildings. The walls and windows of the subject buildings are fairly conventional, and do not emphasize horizontal planes. The windows of the subject buildings are modest by modern style standards, as the windows are arranged in relation to the door, and punched out from the exterior façade in rectangular arrangements. In contrast, the better examples of the style feature expansive, curtain walls of glass, sometimes meeting at corners. The subject buildings do not convey balance or clean lines, due to the fact the setting is so crowded by additions and the newer campus buildings in close proximity. Finally, the materials of the building are essentially limited to wood-frame and stucco, while some notable buildings from the same era feature then-revolutionary materials such as stainless steel, flagstone and terracotta. While the higher-end materials may have been inappropriate for a school campus, it is another way in which the subject buildings do not attain the artistic level necessary to be eligible for listing.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

HP15

*B12. References:

See attached.

B13. Remarks:

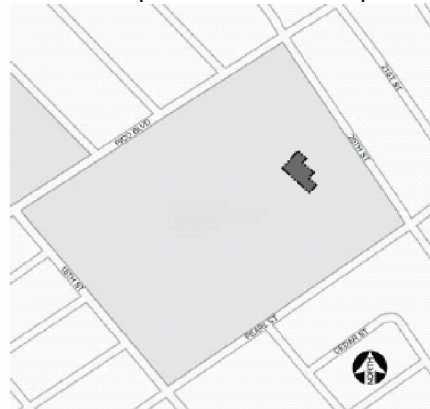
*B14. Evaluator:

Teresa Grimes

*Date of Evaluation: _____

(This space reserved for official comments)

Sketch Map with north arrow required.



Page 3 of 3 *Resource Name or #(Assigned by recorder) Counseling Complex of Santa Monica College

Recorded by: *Teresa Grimes and Jessica Mackenzie*

Date: *May 2007*

Continuation Update

Christopher Joseph and Associates, Historic Resource Report for Campbell Hall, May, 2007.

3D/I, Facility Assessment Report for Santa Monica College, Summary of Findings from Reports Commissioned in 2001, 2002 and 2003.

Connie Cramer Collection, Photo: Santa Monica Junior College, n.d.

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Los Angeles County Tax Assessor Records, www.lacountyassessor.com

State of California -- The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI# _____
Trinominal 6Z
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 3 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Music Complex of Santa Monica College

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted

*a. County Los Angeles and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____; R _____; _____ of _____ of Sec _____; _____ B.M.

c. Address 1900 Pico Boulevard City Santa Monica Zip 90405

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone _____, _____ mE/ _____ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The main building is a two-story, flat-roofed box. The two-story, square building is juxtaposed with an attached one-story, rectangular structure. The only architectural details are concentrated where the two structures join. These details include three symmetrical, square banks of windows arranged vertically. The footprint of the Music Complex depicted in the 1950 diagram is visibly different from the current footprint. Alterations include the rectangular building of more recent construction in the complex that lacks the stylistic accents of the original buildings, such as the banks of horizontal and square windows, overhangs and asymmetrical orientation. The more recent building features horizontally-sliding aluminum windows arranged symmetrically on the facade.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP15

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) _____

View of the front facade.

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: Historic Prehistoric
 Both

1952, Santa Monica College Records

*P7. Owner and Address: _____

*P8. Recorded by:
(Name, affiliation, and address)

*Teresa Grimes and Jessica Mackenzie,
Christopher Joseph and Associates,
11849 W. Olympic Boulevard*

*P9. Date Recorded: May 2007

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record

Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record

Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):

*NRHP Status Code 6Z

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Music Complex of Santa Monica College

- B1. Historic Name:
- B2. Common Name:
- B3. Original Use: *Educational and music facilities*
- B4. Present Use: *Educational and music facilities*

*B5. Architectural Style: *International Style*

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

Constructed in 1952. School records do not document substantial additions to the Music Complex, however there have been visible alterations.

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date:

Original Location:

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: *Marsh, Smith and Morgridge.*

b. Builder:

*B10. Significance: Theme *educational institutional architecture*

Area: *Santa Monica*

Period of Significance: *1940 – 1960*

Property Type: *educational*

Applicable Criteria: *N/A*

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The Music Complex is composed of rectangular boxes covered by flat roofs, but the same elements describe countless Southern California buildings constructed in the post-War era. While the subject buildings exhibit traits of modern architecture, none of the buildings embody the artistic features that distinguish the better International Style buildings. The walls and windows of the subject buildings are fairly conventional, and do not emphasize horizontal planes. The windows of the subject buildings are modest by modern style standards, as the windows are arranged in relation to the door, and punched out from the exterior façade in rectangular arrangements. In contrast, the better examples of the style feature expansive, curtain walls of glass, sometimes meeting at corners. The subject buildings do not convey balance or clean lines, due to the fact the setting is so crowded by additions and the newer campus buildings in close proximity. Finally, the materials of the building are essentially limited to wood-frame and stucco, while some notable buildings from the same era feature then-revolutionary materials such as stainless steel, flagstone and terracotta. While the higher-end materials may have been inappropriate for a school campus, it is another way in which the subject buildings do not attain the artistic level necessary to be eligible under this Criterion.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

HP15

*B12. References:

See attached.

B13. Remarks:

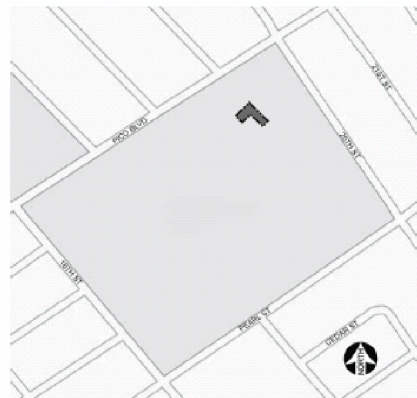
*B14. Evaluator:

Teresa Grimes

*Date of Evaluation: *May 2007*

(This space reserved for official comments)

Sketch Map with north arrow required.



Page 3 of 3 *Resource Name or #(Assigned by recorder) Music Complex of Santa Monica College

Recorded by: *Teresa Grimes and Jessica Mackenzie*

Date: *May 2007*

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TERESA GRIMES

Senior Architectural Historian

Experience Summary

Ms. Teresa Grimes, Senior Architectural Historian at CAJA, has 17 years of experience in the field of historic preservation, which has included work in the public, private, and non-profit sectors. Prior to joining CAJA, she was the principal of her own consulting firm, which specialized in the identification and documentation of historic resources. Recent projects have included the Santa Fe Building in downtown Los Angeles, the Young's Market Company Building at 7th and Union, the Santa Fe Coast Lines Hospital and the Sears Building in Boyle Heights, the Arroyo Seco Historic District in Pasadena, and Mission San Miguel on the Central Coast. Earlier in her career, she was the Preservation Officer of the Los Angeles Conservancy, a Research Assistant at the Getty Conservation Institute, and a Project Manager with Historic Resources Group. Preparing National Register (NR) applications is a significant area of expertise. Ms. Grimes has prepared dozens of NR applications for a wide variety of property types including residential districts, single-family residences, hotels, apartment buildings, gardens, bridges, schools, movie studios, high-rise office buildings, industrial buildings, and cultural landscapes..

Project Experience

- Cinerama Dome (EIR)
- Hollywood and Highland (EIR)
- Madison School (EIR)
- Oxford Avenue (EIR)
- Tower of Wooden Pallets (EIR)
- Sunset and Vine Building (MND)
- Westwood Village Memorial Park (MND)
- Arroyo Seco Historic District, National Register of Historic Places
- Kerckoff Building & Annex, National Register of Historic Places
- Mission San Miguel, National Historic Landmark
- Petitfils-Boos Residence, National Register of Historic Places
- Santa Fe Coast Lines Railroad Hospital, National Register of Historic Places
- Sears, Roebuck & Company, National Register of Historic Places
- Storrier-Stearns Japanese-Style Garden, National Register of Historic Places
- Textile Center Building, National Register of Historic Places
- Executive Office Building, Old Warner Brothers Studio
- Gerry Building
- Hoover Hotel
- Kerckoff Building & Annex
- Victor Clothing Company Building
- Young's Market Company Building
- Los Angeles Music Center HABS Report
- Loyola High School Design Guidelines
- Period Revival Architecture in Pasadena: 1915-1939

Educational Background and Professional Affiliations

- M.A. in Architecture-University of California, Los Angeles
- B.A. in Political Science-University of California, Los Angeles
- Highland Park Heritage Trust Board Member (1999-2001)
- City of West Hollywood Cultural Heritage Advisory Board (1990-1994)



JESSICA E. MACKENZIE, LEED AP

*Associate Environmental Planner
Architectural Historian*

Experience Summary

Ms. Jessica Mackenzie has responsibilities which include the research, analysis, and writing for planning and environmental documents. She also coordinates the research, identification and documentation of historic resources. Her experience includes the analysis of character-defining features for buildings, Historic Resource Assessments and Reports, Historic District and Landmark Applications, Historic Resource Reports, specialized technical reports, ISs, NDs, MNDs, MMRPs, and EIRs. She incorporates her LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) and Greenbuilding expertise into her practice areas. Upon graduating from UCLA, Ms. Mackenzie received departmental and college honors for her senior thesis on the evolution of eminent domain in America. She is particularly familiar with how environmental planning fits into the public sector context through her work with the City of Los Angeles Community Redevelopment Agency (LACRA) and Los Angeles City Councilmember Jack Weiss.

Project Experience

- Bradley Landfill and Recycling Center Master Plan (EIR)
- Bundy Village and Medical Park (EIR)
- St. Regis Redevelopment Project (EIR)
- Valley Plaza (EIR)
- Vine Street Towers Mixed-Use Development (EIR)
- Wilshire-Vermont Mixed-Use Project (EIR)
- Olympic and Bundy (EIR)
- Temple Israel (EIR)
- MTA Universal (EIR)
- Universal Vision Plan (EIR)
- JSM Artwalk (EIR)
- Valley Plaza (EIR)
- ESL Hollywood (EIR)
- 130 Sepulveda (IS/MND)
- 6904 Hollywood Boulevard (IS/MND)
- Crobar Hollywood (IS/MND)
- GTO Sunset (IS/MND)
- Vibiana Lofts (IS/MND)
- Old Pasadena Historic District, National Register of Historic Places
- Bellwood Avenue Historic District Report
- Hollywood, Highland and Hawthorne Historic Resource Report
- Hollywood Passage Historic Resource Report
- Olympic and Bundy Historic Report
- Sunset and Gordon Historic Report
- Valley Plaza Historic Resource Report
- Panama Hotel, Categorical Exemption
- Rosewood Avenue Historic Resource Assessment (in progress)
- Frontier Hotel Analysis of Character Defining Features (special project)
- 300 South Wetherly Drive
- Highland and Egyptian Historic Resource Report
- Campbell Hall Historic Resource Report
- Weddington Street Historic Analysis and Report
- Santa Fe Building Mills Act Application
- Lookout Drive Historic Assessment
- Sunset and Highland Historic Report
- Sunset and Gordon Historic Report
- Temple Israel Historic Resource Report
- Campo de Cahuenga Historic Resource Technical Report
- Spring Street Façade Easement Applications

Educational Background and Professional Affiliations

- B.A. in Political Science with a minor in English- University of California, Los Angeles
- Pursuing Accreditation as a Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Professional
- Member of The Los Angeles Conservancy

APPENDIX D:
GEOLOGY AND SOILS REPORT

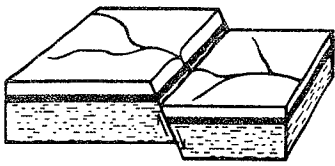
Preliminary Geotechnical Investigation of Proposed
Subterranean Parking Garage and
Student Services Building Project (Component A),
Santa Monica College, City of Santa Monica, California

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SITE DESCRIPTION	2
PROPOSED PROJECT	2
SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION	3
Exploratory Borings	3
Seismic Cone Penetrometer Tests	4
Adjacent Exploration	4
EARTH MATERIALS	4
REGIONAL GEOLOGIC SETTING	6
GROUNDWATER	7
FAULTING AND SEISMICITY	7
Historical Seismicity	7
IBC Site Class Discussion	8
Regional Faults	9
Probabilistic Seismic Hazard Analyses	9
International Building Code - Seismic Design	10
Section 1615 Generalized Procedure	10
Site Specific Procedure - Probabilistic Maximum Considered Earthquake	11
LIQUEFACTION AND RELATED HAZARDS	11
SEISMICALLY INDUCED SETTLEMENT	12
LABORATORY TESTING	13
Moisture-Density	13
Particle Size Analyses and #200 Wash	13
Compaction and Expansion Tests	13
Shear Test	14
Consolidation Test	14
CHEMICAL TEST RESULTS AND CORROSION RECOMMENDATIONS	14
Soluble Sulfates	15
Soil Resistivity	15
pH Levels	16
Chlorides	16
Nitrates	16
HYDROCONSOLIDATION POTENTIAL	17
LANDSLIDING AND SLOPE STABILITY	17
Temporary Support or Permanent Via Cast-in-place Soldier Piles	18
EXCEPTIONAL GEOLOGIC HAZARDS	19
Phase I and II Environmental Site Assessment Work	19
Naturally-occurring Hazardous Materials	19
California Environmental Quality Act	19
Groundwater Quality	19
On-Site Septic Systems	19
Non-Tectonic Faulting and Hydrocollapse of Alluvial Fan Deposits Hazards	19
Regional Subsidence Hazards	20
Volcanic Eruption Hazards	20
Tsunami and Seiche Hazards	20
Naturally-Occurring Asbestos Hazards	20

Radon-222 Gas	20
Flood Inundation Hazards	20
Abandoned Clay Pit Hazards	21
DISCUSSION AND PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATIONS	21
Recompaction of Existing Fill for Near Surface Improvements.....	21
Recommended Foundational Material	21
Temporary Excavations	22
Elevator Pits and Retaining Wall Backdrainage	22
Grading - Engineered Fills	23
CONVENTIONAL FOUNDATION SYSTEMS	24
MAT FOUNDATION SYSTEM	25
SETTLEMENT	25
FACTORS OF SAFETY	26
RETAINING WALL RECOMMENDATIONS	26
Retaining Walls with Multiple Restraints.....	27
Seismic Increment of Earth Pressure	28
UTILITY TRENCH EXCAVATIONS	28
DRAINAGE.....	28
UTILITY TRENCH BACKFILL.....	29
CONSTRUCTION MONITORING	29
CLOSURE	29

Enclosures: Location Map.....	Plate 1.1
Plot Map	Plate 1.2
Regional Geologic Map.....	Plate 1.3
Regional Fault Map	Plate 1.4
Fault Hazard Map from Leighton (1995)	Plate 1.5
Inundation Hazards Map from Leighton (1995)....	Plate 1.6
Cross Sections	Plates 2.1 and 2.2
Boring Logs	Plates B1-B12
Laboratory Test Summary Table	Plates LS.1 to LS.6
Shear Test Diagrams.....	Plates Su to S-B12.10
Consolidation Diagram.....	Plates C-B1.14 to C-B12.35
Particle-Size Analyses	Plate PS.1
Cone Penetrometer Test Data.....	Appendix A
Seismicity Analyses.....	Appendix B
International Building Code Seismic Design Parameters	Appendix C
Slope Stability Analyses.....	Appendix D
Chemical Test Results and Corrosion Rec.	Appendix E
Exploratory and Laboratory Test Data from Main Stage/Theater Arts Building Investigation	Appendix F
Retaining Wall Backdrain	Plate RW1
References	Plates R.1-R.2



GEOLABS-WESTLAKE VILLAGE

Foundation and Soils Engineering, Geology

31119 Via Colinas, Suite 502 • Westlake Village, CA 91362

Voice: (818) 889-2562 (805) 495-2197

Fax: (818) 889-2995 (805) 379-2603

a dba of
R & R Services
Corporation

October 22, 2007

W.O. 8266-SS

Santa Monica College
1900 Pico Boulevard
Santa Monica College, California 90405-1628

Attention: Mr. Greg Brown

SUBJECT: Preliminary Geotechnical Investigation of Proposed Subterranean Parking Garage and Student Services Building Project (Component A),
Santa Monica College, City of Santa Monica, California

Mr. Brown:

In accordance with the request of Santa Monica College, our firm has undertaken a study of the geotechnical conditions at the location of the proposed Student Services Building. Our purpose was to evaluate the distribution and engineering characteristics of the earth materials which occur at the site so that we might assess their impact upon the proposed construction. Specifically, we present preliminary recommendations for the design of the future structures within the Component A Student Services Building project area. At this time, we understand Component A to consist of the construction of a subterranean parking garage overlain by three Student Services buildings, and associated improvements.

While the primary geologic and geotechnical conditions of the site are addressed in this report, the final building configurations and foundation loads remain to be defined. Upon the definition of such project elements, an addendum report should be prepared to specifically address topics such as foundation settlement.

SITE DESCRIPTION

Plans provided to our office by Steinberg Architects indicate that Component A of the Student Services project will be located at the northeasterly corner of the Santa Monica College campus at 1900 Pico Boulevard in Santa Monica. This area is currently occupied by the Music Concert Hall, Music Building/Classrooms, Amphitheater, and asphalt parking. The site is relatively level with the exception of minor elevation differences associated with planter areas, small retaining walls, and the amphitheater, which is both elevated and depressed relative to the surrounding terrain by five to ten feet. The Music Concert Hall contains a basement, while the Music building/classroom appears to have a conventional slab-on-grade foundation. The surrounding parking lot is in a fair condition in light of its age and minimal maintenance, and generally comprised of a 2 to 2.5" thick asphalt section on a four to five inch base section.

Numerous underground utilities are present throughout the area, including gas, electrical, telecommunications, domestic water, sanitary sewer, irrigation lines, and area/storm drain lines.

PROPOSED PROJECT

Drawings prepared by Steinberg Architects indicate the existing Music Center building, Concert Hall building, Amphitheater, and attached International Center building existing parking lot will be razed to make way for Component A of the Student Services building. Component A of the project will consist of three levels of subterranean parking overlain by three 3-story buildings. The southernmost building footprint appears to project beyond the subterranean parking structure footprint. Additional ground level improvements overlying the subterranean structure include the Student Services plaza, a covered terrace between the buildings, and at-grade parking stalls. The depth of the parking garage excavation is anticipated to be approximately 35 feet (not including

foundation excavations). No information is available at this time with respect to foundation loads.

Primary access to the subterranean parking structure will be provided from the current signalized driveway at Pico Boulevard (westerly corner of structure). An alternate exit to Pico Boulevard or adjacent parking lot is proposed at the northerly corner of the structure.

SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION

The scope of the field investigation for this project included the drilling, logging, and sampling of twelve hollow-stem auger borings (B1-B12) and the advancement of four seismic cone penetrometer tests (CPT1, CPT1A, CPT2, and CPT3). The locations of exploration were performed as requested by the project architect, as existing utilities, access, and parking lot traffic conditions allowed. At the time of exploration, it was our understanding that one or possibly two levels of subterranean parking were under consideration. In addition to coordination with Underground Service Alert, the points of exploration were hand-dug or probed by hand to a depth of approximately three feet to check for shallow utilities. Only the locations of B3 and B6 required modification due to shallow utility lines that were encountered by hand-digging.

Exploratory Borings

Borings B1 through B5 were advanced with a limited access track-mounted hollow-stem auger drill rig due to narrow access conditions between existing buildings and concrete planters. Borings B6 through B12 were advanced with a truck-mounted hollow-stem auger drill rig. Samples were obtained at various depth intervals (typically averaging 5 feet) with a Modified California Sampler and Standard Penetration Test were performed utilizing a cable-winch driven (Safety) hammer. Boring depths ranged from 28 to 100 feet in depth.

Seismic Cone Penetrometer Tests

The seismic Cone Penetrometer Tests (CPT's) were advanced with a 25-ton truck. CPT1 was terminated at five feet due to an equipment malfunction. CPT1A was advanced at the same location and met refusal at 16.9 feet in dense sands. CPT2 and CPT3 also met refusal in dense sands at 27.3 and 29.2 feet respectively. The seismic velocities were recorded at approximately five foot intervals for CPT1A, CPT2, and CPT3. The upper 2 to 3 feet of each cone penetrometer test indicates notably loose soils due to the hand excavation of this zone (for utilities) and subsequent backfilling with loose soils. The Cone Penetrometer Test data, along with seismic velocity profiles, are provided in Appendix A.

Adjacent Exploration

The logs of exploratory borings, CPT output, and laboratory testing performed for our investigation of the Main Stage/Theater Arts Building are presented in Appendix E. The locations of the exploratory borings are illustrated on the enclosed Plot Map (see Plate 1.2). The subsurface conditions and engineering characteristics of the earth materials are very similar to that encountered for the proposed Student Services improvements.

EARTH MATERIALS

The exploratory excavations indicate that the Student Services Building project area is underlain by artificial fill and marine terrace deposits. Brief summaries of the materials encountered are provided in the following paragraphs. More detailed descriptions of the materials encountered are provided in the enclosed logs (see Plates B1-B12). Cross Sections illustrating our interpretation of the distribution of the subsurface materials are presented on Plates 2.1 and 2.2.

Artificial Fill: Artificial fill was encountered in all of the exploratory borings and ranges between

two to six feet in depth. Slightly deeper artificial fill soils are anticipated in association with utility backfill, the depressed amphitheater, and basement backfill surrounding the Music Concert Hall. These soils appear to be primarily derived from the on-site soils and are comprised of medium brown, orangish brown, and dark brown silty sand with occasional gravel. The sand fraction is predominantly fine to medium grained. These soils are typically in a damp to moist and medium dense condition underlying the parking areas. Due to their undocumented status, they are not considered appropriate for foundational support. The planned excavation is anticipated to remove the vast majority of such soils.

Marine Terrace Deposits: These Pleistocene-age marine terrace deposits consist of orangish brown, light brown, and tan interbedded very fine to medium grained SAND with sporadic but typically minor silt and gravel content. Contacts noted in the borings indicate that these materials are somewhat laterally continuous, with a color change from orangish brown to tan commonly occurring near ten feet in depth. Blow counts and observations of the undisturbed samples obtained from the borings indicate that these materials are generally overconsolidated and in a dense to very dense condition. The CPT data also indicates an increase in relative density between 8 and 10 feet in depth, followed by another increase in relative density in the 25 to 30 foot interval where refusal occurred. Laboratory data for the "undisturbed" samples gathered using the Modified California sampler indicates the soils have unit weights ranging from 107 to 126 pcf near the ground surface to about 93 pcf below depths of 40 feet.

Our observations of the foundation excavations made within these native terrace materials for the recently completed Liberal Arts (Humanities and Social Sciences) and Theater Arts buildings confirmed their dense condition and suitability for foundational support. These structures are located

320 and 20 feet southwest of the project site, respectively. Regional geologic maps indicate that these deposits are several hundred feet in thickness. Cross Sections A-A' through E-E' illustrate the interpreted subsurface conditions (see Plates 2.1 and 2.2).

REGIONAL GEOLOGIC SETTING

A Regional Geologic Map is attached as Plate 1.3, and is a partial reproduction of the Geologic Map of the Beverly Hills and Van Nuys (South-Half) Quadrangles as mapped by Dibblee (1999). As indicated, the site is situated in an area mapped as Quaternary-age marine sedimentary deposits.

The site is located at the southerly margin of the Transverse Range geomorphic province, which is comprised of a series of east-west trending mountain ranges and intervening valleys created by north-south compression, beginning during the Pliocene (roughly 2.5 to 5 million years ago). The Transverse Range is characterized by left-lateral, oblique-reverse faults, which have accommodated the relative westward motion of the Transverse Range block, along with rotation. In the immediate vicinity of the site, the Raymond, Hollywood, Santa Monica fault system bounds the southerly margin of the Santa Monica Mountains, and is responsible for the uplift of the Santa Monica Mountains. A Regional Fault Map is attached as Plate 1.4, and illustrates nearby significant faults such as the Santa Monica fault, Newport-Inglewood fault, and San Andreas fault. Plate 1.4 is a partial reproduction of the CGS Simplified Fault Activity Map of California (Rev. 2000).

In the West Los Angeles and Santa Monica area, researchers have identified two strands of the Santa Monica fault, the northerly branch and the southerly branch. The available data indicates that the northerly branch has experienced displacement during the Pleistocene and Holocene, while the southerly branch is interpreted to not have displaced Quaternary strata (Wright, 1991; Tsutumi et

al 2000). A portion of Plate 1 (Fault Hazard Map) of the Technical Background Report of the Safety Element of the General Plan for the City of Santa Monica is attached as Plate 1.5. The southern branch of the Santa Monica fault is approximately 3500 feet north of the site.

The site is underlain by Pleistocene-age marine terrace deposits in excess of one hundred feet in thickness that are primarily comprised of well sorted, very fine to medium grained sands. At depth, these deposits likely overlie marine sandstone deposits of the Pliocene-age Fernando Formation (Dibblee, 1991).

GROUNDWATER

Groundwater was not encountered to the maximum depth explored of 100 feet in B11. A depth to groundwater map prepared by Leighton and Associates (1995) indicates that groundwater is approximately 110 feet below the ground surface in the vicinity of Santa Monica College.

FAULTING AND SEISMICITY

The subject site contains no known active or potentially active faults, nor is it within an Alquist-Priolo Fault Rupture Hazard Zone. Therefore, the potential for ground rupture is considered to be very low. However, the property is situated within the seismically active Southern California region and ground shaking is likely to occur due to earthquakes caused by movement along nearby faults.

Historical Seismicity

The software entitled EQSEARCH v.300 (Blake, 2000) for Windows was utilized to provide a summary of historical earthquakes with epicenters within 100 miles of the site (and magnitudes greater than M=4.0) and their estimated ground shaking intensity (per the Modified Mercalli Intensity, MMI) at the subject site. Output is provided in Appendix B and summarized herein.

The highest ground shaking intensities estimated for the site (MMI=IX) were associated with three moderate sized earthquakes (M=4.9 to 5.0) that occurred within approximately 3.4 kilometers of the vicinity of the site. A Modified Mercalli Intensity of IX corresponds to *“damage considerable in specially designed structures, well-designed frame structures thrown out of plumb; great in substantial buildings, with partial collapse; buildings shifted off foundations; ground cracked conspicuously, underground pipes broken.”*

Seven historical earthquakes are estimated to have resulted in a ground shaking intensity on the Modified Mercalli Intensity scale of VIII, one of which was the January 17, 1994 Northridge Earthquake. The balance of the MMI=VIII events correspond to a series of smaller earthquakes (M=4.0 to M=5.0) located within 3.4 to 6.8 kilometers of the site between 1914 and 1930, and a larger, more distant earthquake in 1827. A Modified Mercalli Intensity scale of VIII corresponds to *“damage slight in specially designed structures, considerable in ordinary substantial buildings, with partial collapse, great in poorly built structures.”*

The Long Beach earthquake of 1933 and San Fernando Earthquake of 1971 led to estimated Modified Mercalli Intensities of VII at the subject site.

IBC Site Class Discussion

As part of the Cone Penetrometer Tests, measurements of the seismic velocity of the terrace deposits were made at approximately five foot depth intervals. The results from CPT1A, CPT2, and CPT3 indicate a seismic velocity ranging from 750 ft/sec to 1225 ft/sec, but generally about 1000 ft/sec for the upper 25 feet of soils. This data agrees with that obtained in a 1988 investigation performed on the Santa Monica College campus by Law/Crandall that analyzed the shear wave profile in the upper 100 feet of soil using cross-hole seismic techniques. In that study, the average shear wave of the upper 100 feet was estimated to be about 1100 feet/sec. While we recognize that

the SPT blowcounts from our borings commonly exceed 50 blows per foot, it is our opinion that the seismic velocity data is of superior quality and should be utilized for selection of the Site Class. Accordingly, the Site Class should be considered D (Table 1615.1.1).

Regional Faults

Regional fault maps indicate that the Santa Monica fault is located 3.2 kilometers from the site. However, we have relied on a more detailed map to determine the distance to this seismic source. Review of Plate 1 of the Technical Background Report of the Safety Element of the General Plan for the City of Santa Monica indicates that the southern branch of the Santa Monica fault is approximately 3500 feet (or 1 kilometer) north of the site. Significant faults in the vicinity that are capable of Mm of 7.0 or greater and with slip rates exceeding 5mm/year include the San Andreas and Cucamonga faults. Both of these faults are approximately 67 kilometers from the site.

Probabilistic Seismic Hazard Analyses

A probabilistic seismic hazard analyses was performed to evaluate peak ground acceleration. This method allows us to evaluate a composite picture of the probability that a ground motion value will be exceeded in a specified exposure period. In theory, this type of analyses has the ability to weigh all possible events by their relative probabilities of occurrence. Worst-case projected site acceleration from a nearby, but low probability, seismic event is not allowed to dominate the analysis.

The fault model used includes selected faults with surface expression and thrust faults (including known blind thrust faults) within a 62-mile radius of the site. The accelerations from blind thrust faults were not increased 50 percent to mirror the higher than expected accelerations associated with the Northridge earthquake.

The analyses were updated using the computer program FRISKSP for Windows V4.00

(Blake, 2000), the CGS Fault data file from 2002, and latitude and longitude coordinates (Lat. 34.0186 degrees North; Long. -118.4703 degrees West) obtained from Google Earth. The attenuation relationships proposed by Boore, et al. (1997), Bozorgnia et al. (1999), Campbell & Bozorgnia (1997 Rev.), and Sadigh, et al. (1997) were used in these analyses. Return Period versus Acceleration and Probability of Exceedence curves for each of the attenuation relationships considered are presented in Appendix B.

Peak ground acceleration levels were determined for a 2 percent exceedence probability for an exposure period of 50 years return period. The following table summarizes the peak ground accelerations obtained for the four attenuation relationships utilized.

Attenuation Relationship	Maximum Considered Earthquake Ground Motion 2476-year Return Period
Boore et al (1997) Soil NEHRP D	0.90g
Brazoria et al. (1999) Hor. HS	1.0g
Sadigh et al. (1997) Deep Soil	1.0g
Campbell & Boz. (1997 Rev) All 1	0.9g
Average	0.95g

The results indicate an average peak ground acceleration of 0.95g for the Maximum Considered Earthquake.

The 2006 International Building Code is scheduled to become effective in the State of California in January of 2008. Significant differences (versus the 2001 Building Code) in the seismic design parameters may result.

International Building Code - Seismic Design

Section 1615 Generalized Procedure

Seismic design parameters for the Generalized Procedure for determination of the maximum considered earthquake and design spectral response accelerations were determined using the Java Ground Motion Parameter Calculator (version 5.0.7) available on the USGS

Earthquake Hazards Program website.

Output from the analysis is provided in Appendix C and summarized herein. The Design Response Spectrum is presented on Plate C.6 of Appendix C. Portions of Figures 1613.5(3) and 1613.5(4) of the 2006 International Building Code illustrating the site location are also attached as Plates C.8 and C.9 in Appendix C.

Latitude: 34.0186° Longitude: -118.4703°	Factor/Coefficient	Value
Site Profile Type	Site Class	D
Short-Period MCE at 0.2s	S_s	1.743
1.0s Period MCE	S_1	0.600
Site Coefficient	F_a	1.0
Site Coefficient	F_v	1.5
Adjusted MCE Spectral Response Parameters	S_{ms} S_{m1}	1.743 0.900
Design Spectral Acceleration Parameters	S_{DS} S_{D1}	1.162 0.600

Site Specific Procedure - Probabilistic Maximum Considered Earthquake

Section 1615 of the IBC allows for a site specific procedure for determining ground motion accelerations. The maximum considered earthquake ground motion is to be taken as that motion represented by an acceleration response spectrum having a 2% probability of exceedence within a 50-year period (return period of 2,476 years), with a deterministic "limit" as outlined by Sections 1615.2.2 and 1615.2.3. Site specific design ground motions and response spectrums can be provided upon request.

LIQUEFACTION AND RELATED HAZARDS

Liquefaction is a condition where the soil undergoes continued deformation at a constant low residual stress due to the build-up of high porewater pressures. The possibility of liquefaction occurring at a given site is dependent upon the occurrence of a significant earthquake in the vicinity; sufficient groundwater to cause high pore pressures; and on the grain size, relative density, and confining pressures of the soil at the site.

The subject site, like other sites in Southern California, is expected to be subjected to significant shaking from earthquakes. While the site is underlain by sandy materials, the lack of groundwater within the upper fifty feet and the high blow counts render the potential for liquefaction to be very low. The site is not within a Seismic Hazard Zone delineated as having potential for liquefaction as mapped by the California Geological Survey (formerly CDMG) for the Beverly Hills 7.5 Minute Quadrangle nor that mapped by Leighton and Associates in the Technical Background Report for the City of Santa Monica.

SEISMICALLY INDUCED SETTLEMENT

During seismic groundshaking, seismically induced settlement can occur. The estimation of the potential seismic settlement is divided into two separate causative mechanisms. The settlement of coarse grained soils above the groundwater table is assumed to be related primarily to groundshaking adjusting the coarse grained soils into a tighter packing configuration. The seismic settlement below the groundwater is assumed to be related to pore pressure changes during liquefaction. Because no groundwater was encountered during our investigation, only seismic settlement of unsaturated soils requires further consideration.

The issue has been raised with the understanding that we presently lack methods and procedures which might result in realistic estimates of seismic settlement potential. For this site, we have considered the evaluation procedures proposed by Tokimatsu and Seed (1987). This method utilizes the SPT blowcounts from the borings to determine the relative density of the in-place soils. The high blowcounts indicate that the soils are in a medium dense to very dense condition. Based on the blow count data, the potential for seismic settlement is considered low.

LABORATORY TESTING

Undisturbed and bulk samples of soil materials encountered at the site were collected during the course of our field work. Selected laboratory tests completed on the retrieved samples are described below.

Moisture-Density

The field moisture content and dry unit weight were determined for each undisturbed sample. Dry unit weight is expressed in pounds per cubic foot and the moisture content represents a percentage of the dry unit weight. This test data is presented on the boring logs and Plates LS.1 to LS.6.

Particle Size Analyses and #200 Wash

Particle size analyses (ASTM D 421 and 422) were performed (to the #200 sieve) on selected samples from the borings. The results of the particle size analyses are presented on Plate PS.1. The percentage of fines was also determined utilizing the #200 sieve for selected samples. The results of the #200 wash testing are presented in the following table and on the boring logs.

Sample	% Passing #200 Sieve
B3@20'	6.8%
B3@30'	4.9%
B3@40'	4.3%

Compaction and Expansion Tests

To determine the compaction characteristics of the onsite materials, compaction tests are performed in general accordance with the current ASTM D 1557 standard. The maximum dry density is reported in pounds per cubic foot and the optimum moisture content as a percentage of the maximum dry density. Expansion index tests were performed in accordance with the criteria in ASTM D4829. The results of these tests are included in Table I.

Table I - Laboratory Test Data

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Description</u>	Maximum Dry Density <u>PCF</u>	Optimum Moisture Content <u>%</u>	Expansion <u>Index</u>
B1@1-4'	Med. brown silty fine gr. SAND	131	8.0	0
B1@15-20'	Tan fine-gr. SAND	132	8.0	0
B7@5-10'	Light orangish brown silty fine SAND	133	8.0	0
B11@12-17'	Light orangish brown fine gr. SAND	132	7.	0

Shear Test

Shear tests were performed in a Direct Shear Machine of the strain control type in accordance with ASTM 3080. The rate of deformation is approximately 0.01 inches per minute. Selected samples, as noted in the shear test diagram, were sheared at reduced rates of deformation. Shearing occurred under a variety of confining loads in order to determine the Coulomb shear strength parameters. The test was performed on undisturbed and remolded (@ 90% relative compaction) samples in an artificially saturated condition. The test results are presented graphically on Plates Su, S1.4r, S1.15r, and S-B1.14 to S-B12.10.

Consolidation Test

Settlement predictions of the soil's behavior under load are made on the basis of consolidation tests. A one inch high sample is loaded in a geometric progression and the resulting deformation is recorded at selected time intervals. Porous stones are placed in contact with the sample (top and bottom) to permit addition and release of pore fluid. The sample is inundated at a selected load during the progression. Results are plotted on the enclosed Consolidation-Pressure Curves (Plates C-B1.14 through C-B12.35).

CHEMICAL TEST RESULTS AND CORROSION RECOMMENDATIONS

A sample of the on-site soils (B1@1-4 feet) was submitted to M.J. Schiff and Associates for chemical testing for the purpose of evaluating their corrosion potential. The results of this testing is

provided in Appendix E and discussed in the following paragraphs. Recommendations for the mitigation of corrosive soils can also be found in the M.J Schiff and Associates report provided in Appendix E.

Soluble Sulfates

Testing of samples obtained from our B1 at 1 to 4 feet indicate the on-site soils have low levels (<0.1 % by weight) of soluble sulfates which indicates a low corrosion potential for concrete.

Table 19-A-4 of the 2001 California Building Code is presented below for your reference.

2001 CBC TABLE 19-A-4 REQUIREMENTS FOR CONCRETE
EXPOSED TO SULFATE-CONTAINING SOLUTIONS

SULFATE EXPOSURE	WATER-SOLUBLE SULFATE (SO ₄) IN WATER, % by weight)	SULFATE (SO ₄) IN WATER, ppm	CEMENT TYPE	Maximum Water-Cementitious Materials Ratio, by Weight, Normal-Weight Aggregate Concrete ¹	Minimum f _c Normal Weight and Lightweight Aggregate Concrete, psi ¹
					x 0.00689 for MPa
Negligible	0.00 – 0.10	0 - 150	--	--	--
Moderate ²	0.10 – 0.20	150 - 1,500	II, IP(MS), IS(MS)	0.50	4,000
Severe	0.20 – 2.00	1,500 - 10,000	V	0.45	4,500
Very severe	Over 2.00	Over 10,000	V plus pozzolan ³	0.45	4,500

¹ A lower water-cementitious materials ratio or higher strength may be required for low permeability or for protection against corrosion of embedded items or freezing and thawing (Table 19-A-2).

² Seawater

³ Pozzolan that has been determined by test or service record to improve sulfate resistance when used in concrete containing Type V cement.

Soil Resistivity

A representative sample of the earth materials encountered at the site was tested for resistivity. The test method utilized is in conformity with the procedures outlined in California Test 532/643. Resistivity of soils is inversely proportional to corrosiveness. Thus, the analysis helps in determining whether the soils may have a deleterious affect on underground metallic structures or materials. A generally accepted correlation between resistivity and soil corrosiveness toward metals is provided below.

<u>Resistivity</u> <u>(Ohm-Centimeter)</u>	<u>Corrosiveness</u>
< 1,000	Severely Corrosive
1,000 - 2,000	Corrosive
2,000 - 10,000	Increasingly Moderate
> 10,000	Increasingly Mild

Resistivity testing was performed by M.J. Schiff and Associates, the results of which are presented in Table II.

Table II – Soil Resistivity Test Results

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>As-Received Resistivity</u> <u>(ohm-cm)</u>	<u>Saturated Resistivity</u> <u>(ohm-centimeters)</u>
B1@1-4'	Med. brown silty fine gr. SAND	13,200	1,280

Based on these test results, the onsite soils are corrosive to ferrous metals when in a saturated condition. Measures that can be taken to protect ferrous metals in contact with soil are presented in the M.J. Schiff and Associates report in Appendix E.

pH Levels

Test results indicate that the on-site soils have a pH of 7.4, indicating that the soils are generally neutral.

Chlorides

Soils containing high concentrations (on the order of 10,000 ppm) of chlorides can be corrosive to ferrous metals. The on-site soils were found to contain 110 ppm of chlorides, well below levels of concern with respect to corrosion.

Nitrates

M.H. Schiff and Associates report that nitrate levels are high enough to be deleterious to copper. Recommendations for the protection of copper tubing are presented on page 4 of their report provided in Appendix E.

HYDROCONSOLIDATION POTENTIAL

Hydroconsolidation is a condition where dry or moist soils undergo settlement upon being wetted. In many cases no additional surcharge load is necessary to trigger the hydroconsolidation.

The potential for hydroconsolidation has been evaluated based upon the results of consolidation tests performed on samples taken from the excavated borings, our review of the soil textures and density descriptions from the boring logs, review of the dry density-moisture content data, and consideration of the geologic nature of the deposits. Samples were inundated with water at loads similar to their respective overburden pressure. Based on the lack of significant collapse and age of the deposits, we consider the potential for hydroconsolidation to be very low within the terrace deposits underlying the site.

LANDSLIDING AND SLOPE STABILITY

The topography of the Santa Monica College campus and immediate vicinity is very flat, with grade differentials typically on the order of a couple of feet. No evidence of landsliding was observed during the course of our investigation. The site is not located within a Seismic Hazard Zone for earthquake-induced landsliding.

The proposed project may include steep temporary slopes for the excavation of subterranean parking garage(s). Slope stability analyses were performed to evaluate various temporary slope gradients and heights. The software entitled SLIDE v.5.0 by RocScience was utilized to evaluate such configurations. Based on the shear test results, a shear strength of $\phi=35$ deg. $C=125$ psf was selected to model the native terrace deposits (see Plate Su). A three feet deep tension crack filled with water was also incorporated in the analyses, in addition to a distributed load of 100 psf at the top of slope. The results of our analyses are presented in Appendix D and summarized herein. It should be noted that specific conditions may preclude the use of such configurations, as discussed in

the following section.

Temporary Slope Configurations	Temporary Factor of Safety (Bishop's Simplified Method)
3/4:1 to max. H=10 feet	1.35
1:1 to max. H=20 feet	1.31
1.25:1 to max. H=35 feet	1.34

The following criteria must be met for implementation of the temporary slope criteria presented above:

1. The tops of temporary slopes with heights in excess of five feet in height should be at least 10 feet from existing improvements to remain or property lines.
2. Temporary slopes should not daylight/undermine a 1.5:1 projection from the tops of footings of adjacent structures to remain.
3. Temporary slopes should be protected from desiccation and erosion by covering with plastic and the placement of erosion control measures to protect from concentrated surface flows.
4. Temporary slopes should not be surcharged by soil stockpiles, construction materials, or construction traffic. On a preliminary basis, a setback (distance from top of slope to surcharge) equal to the slope height should be applied. Specific surcharges and slope configurations can be considered upon request.

Temporary Support or Permanent Via Cast-in-place Soldier Piles

Due to the proximity of nearby improvements, vertical excavations with temporary or permanent support may be warranted. Temporary or permanent support via cast-in-place friction piles with or without tie backs and wood lagging may be an efficient means of allowing for vertical excavations. A concrete facing to the soldier pile wall may then be constructed to serve as the permanent retaining wall for the subterranean garage. Design level information for soldier pile and

tieback design can be provided by our office once the parking structure layout, depth, and foundation system are selected.

EXCEPTIONAL GEOLOGIC HAZARDS

The following paragraphs address unusual or "exceptional" geologic hazards present in the State of California and listed in California Geological Survey Note 48.

Phase I and II Environmental Site Assessment Work

Such environmental consulting services are outside of our expertise and scope of work.

Naturally-occurring Hazardous Materials

Review of the available geologic literature does not indicate the presence of any naturally occurring hazards such as methane gas, hydrogen sulfide gas, or tar seeps at the project site.

California Environmental Quality Act

We defer issues with respect to the California Environmental Quality Act to the project architect and owner. No paleontological resources were observed in our exploratory excavations.

Groundwater Quality

The Santa Monica College campus is provided potable water by the local utility. To our knowledge, no groundwater resources are extracted by the College.

On-Site Septic Systems

The Santa Monica College is provided with sanitary sewer service. No on-site septic systems are anticipated for the Student Services project.

Non-Tectonic Faulting and Hydrocollapse of Alluvial Fan Deposits Hazards

Review of the geologic literature does not indicate the historical occurrence of nontectonic faulting in the site vicinity due to subsurface fluid withdrawal.

The lateral continuity of the marine terrace deposits underlying the site and their low

potential for hydroconsolidation indicates that the potential for non-tectonic faulting is remote.

Regional Subsidence Hazards

Review of the available literature indicates that the project site has not been subject to historical subsidence.

Volcanic Eruption Hazards

The project site is located well outside areas of active volcanism.

Tsunami and Seiche Hazards

Review of the Safety Element of the City of Santa Monica indicates that tsunami run-up heights (16± feet) for the Santa Monica area are in general confined to beach areas below Palisades Park/Ocean Avenue. Seiches are seismically-induced waves or oscillations within semi-enclosed bodies of water such as lakes, reservoirs, and bays. In light of the lack of significant bodies of water adjacent to the site, the potential for a seiche to impact the site is considered low.

Naturally-Occurring Asbestos Hazards

Our review of the geologic literature and exploratory findings indicate that naturally occurring asbestos minerals are not present at the site.

Radon-222 Gas

The project site is not immediately underlain by formations known to emit hazardous levels of Radon gas. Notwithstanding, we defer the evaluation of this environmental and public health hazard to the project environmental consultant.

Flood Inundation Hazards

Plate 3 of the Safety Element of the City of Santa Monica illustrates the limits of potential inundation of flood waters associated with the breach of the Stone Canyon Reservoir located within the City of Los Angeles. The project location is not within this potential inundation area.

Abandoned Clay Pit Hazards

Former clay pit areas are located near the intersection of Stewart Street and Exposition Boulevard, approximately 3000 feet from project location. These pits were reportedly backfilled with some municipal waste that could create a methane hazard. Review of Plate 2 of the Safety Element and our exploratory borings indicate that the project location site is underlain by thin fill soils and native terrace soils.

DISCUSSION AND PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATIONS

The following discussion is based upon our understanding of the proposed Student Services Building and associated improvements and the site conditions presented herein. Our office should be kept abreast of significant modifications to the proposed project in order to provide geotechnical recommendations when appropriate. Preliminary recommendations are provided for your consideration.

Recompaction of Existing Fill for Near Surface Improvements

Any areas to receive foundations and slab improvements near the current ground surface should have any existing fill soils removed and recompacted to at least 90% relative compaction. The limit of such removal and recompaction should extend at least five feet beyond perimeter footings. Foundations for such at-grade structures would then require deepening to bear at least 24 inches into native terrace deposits.

Recommended Foundational Material

Based on our findings, the native terrace deposits are suitable for foundational support of the proposed structures. Foundations should bear a minimum of 24 inches into undisturbed native terrace deposits with a minimum embedment below the adjacent grade of 24 inches. For shallow footings near the ground surface, localized deepening will likely be necessary to achieve the 24 inch

embedment into terrace deposits (below any recompacted engineered fill).

In the case of the subterranean parking structures, native terrace deposits comprised of very fine to fine-grained sands are anticipated. These materials are dense but very friable and susceptible to disturbance by construction traffic, vibrations, adverse weather, and desiccation. The contractor should make every effort to minimize the duration of exposure of foundation excavations in light of the material's propensity for sloughing and caving over time.

The southernmost building footprint appears to extend beyond the footprint of the proposed garage, thus potentially deriving support from a combination of the garage foundation several dozen feet below grade and footings founded in the near surface soils. Such differing foundation bearing conditions for a building should be avoided. The project architect and structural engineer might consider cantilevering portions of the structure outside the garage, or designing foundations for these portions of the building at or near the subterranean garage foundations.

Temporary Excavations

In general, temporary excavations should conform to CAL-OSHA criteria. Select temporary slope configurations (with temporary factors of safety exceeding 1.25) have been evaluated by our office utilizing site specific data. Such temporary slope configurations, their corresponding maximum heights, and other applicable recommendations are presented on pages 15-17 of this report. Recommendations for temporary support of vertical excavations by cast-in-place soldier piles are presented on pages 17-19.

Elevator Pits and Retaining Wall Backdrainage

Subsurface elevator pits and retaining walls should be provided with waterproofing and backdrains as illustrated in Plate RW1 for the alleviation of porewater pressure. Such drains should be connected to a nearby storm drain or be provided gravity-flow outletting to a sump. A detail for

such backdrains is attached as Plate RW1.

In lieu of installing such backdrainage measures, retaining walls would need to be designed considering hydrostatic pressure.

Grading - Engineered Fills

The following recommendations pertain to the placement of, and preparation for, engineered fills;

1. The on-site soils are suitable for use as structural fill. Any import materials that are to be used as structural fill should be approved by this office prior to placement.
2. All vegetation, trash debris, asphalt, or other deleterious material should be stripped from the area to be recompacted or to receive the proposed improvements.
3. Compressible soils that lie within any areas to be filled should be removed to relatively incompressible material and replaced as properly compacted fill. Portions of the compressible materials that are sufficiently thin may be scarified, watered or air dried to approximately the material's optimum moisture content, and compacted in-place. A combination of removal and recompaction in-place may be used, providing the recommended compaction is obtained throughout the recommended depth interval. Based on our borings, unsuitable soils range from two to six feet in depth. Excavations for the subterranean garage are anticipated to remove the majority of such unsuitable soils.
4. Exposed surfaces should be scarified, moistened or air dried as appropriate, and compacted to 90% of the material's maximum dry density prior to placement of fill.
5. Areas that are to be paved should be scarified to at least 12 inches below the existing or finished grade (whichever is deeper), brought to near the material's optimum moisture content, and compacted to at least 90% relative compaction.

- 6. Fill materials should be placed in thin lifts, watered to near the material's optimum moisture content, and compacted to at least 90% relative compaction prior to placing the next lift.
- 7. The 90% relative compaction standard applies to the face of fill slopes. This may be achieved by overfilling the constructed slope and trimming to a compacted finished surface, rolling the slope face with a sheepsfoot, or any method that achieves the desired product.
- 8. All grading should comply with the grading specifications and requirements of the local governing agency.

CONVENTIONAL FOUNDATION SYSTEMS

Conventional spread footings may be used to support the proposed Student Services Building Improvements. In order to achieve the capacities specified below, they should be founded a minimum of 24 inches into native terrace deposits, with the concrete placed against in-place, undisturbed material. Footings should be deepened through any recompacted fill to achieve this 24 inch embedment into the terrace deposits. Foundation design criteria are based, in part, upon the expansive properties of the materials anticipated to be present near and below the proposed foundation. Expansion index testing indicates that the proposed foundational soils have a very low expansion potential.

Anticipated Expansion Index Range.....	0 - 20
Pre-moisten	12"
Footings ⁽¹⁾	
Allowable Bearing Pressure.....	4000 PSF ⁽²⁾
For Footings 35' bgs.....	8800 PSF for D+L loads
Lateral Resistance	400 PSF/Ft
Maximum Lateral Resistance	6000 PSF ⁽³⁾
Coefficient of Friction	0.4
Minimum Embedment Into Foundation Material	24 inches
Minimum Embedment Below Adjacent Grade ⁽⁴⁾	24 inches
Minimum Reinforcement.....	2 #4 bars, 1 near top, 1 near bottom

Slabs-On-Grade

Bedding.....	2" of clean sand ⁽⁵⁾
Thickness.....	Full 4"
Minimum Reinforcement.....	#3 bars, 24" o.c.e.w.

(1) The base of all footings should be at least five feet (measured horizontally) from the face of adjacent, descending slopes. All footings should bear at least three feet below an imaginary plane projected upward at 1.5:1 from the toe of locally over-steepened slopes. Pad footings should be at least 24 inches square.

(2) May be increased by 1/3 for short duration loading such as by wind or seismic forces.

(3) Decrease by 1/3 when combined with friction.

(4) Place vapor barrier (10 mil. visqueen) one inch below top of sand layer beneath all areas where moisture penetration of the slab is undesirable.

MAT FOUNDATION SYSTEM

The proposed structure may be supported on a mat foundation. The mat foundation may be designed to impose an allowable net bearing pressure of 6000 psf for dead loads and 7200 psf for dead plus live loads. These values may be increased by 1/3 for short duration loading such as by wind or seismic forces.

For design of the mat-type foundation, a modulus-of-subgrade reaction of 350 kcf may be used. This value is a unit value for use with a 1-foot-square mat. The modulus should be reduced in accordance with the following equation when used with a larger mat:

$$K_v = K_{v1} \left[\frac{B+1}{2B} \right]^2$$

Where: K_v =Vertical subgrade modulus

K_{v1} =Subgrade modulus for 1'x1' plate

B =Foundation width in feet

SETTLEMENT

Static settlement of foundations is anticipated to be minor, on the order of 1 inch. Differential settlement between adjacent footings with similar loads are anticipated to be less than 3/4 inch. We anticipate the majority of settlement to occur during construction.

When foundation locations and loads are known, this office should evaluate the foundation design to finalize settlement estimates. Recommendations for foundation alterations may be warranted at that time to balance settlement performance.

FACTORS OF SAFETY

Vertical bearing pressures are allowable values. The factor of safety for the allowable bearing pressure is greater than three for the loads anticipated. The lateral bearing and sliding friction are ultimate values.

With regard to retaining walls, the California Building Code calls for a 1.5 factor of safety for both sliding and overturning. We defer to the California Building Code and the project structural engineer on this matter, with the following exception.

RETAINING WALL RECOMMENDATIONS

Retaining walls are included in the development plans. Foundation design criteria are provided in the preceding section. Lateral loading criteria for cantilevered wall designs with level backfills are presented in the table below. The loading criteria are in part a function of the type of backfill material. Criteria for various Unified Soil Classification designations are provided.

<u>Lateral Design⁽¹⁾</u>	
USCS Class:	GW, GP, GM, SW, SP
Walls free to deflect	35
Walls that are restrained	60

All retaining walls should be provided with adequate backdrainage systems. Either weep holes or pipe outlets should be installed. Free draining material should be used behind weep holes or about pipe drains. Care should be exercised to see that weep holes are installed and maintained above the finish grade adjacent to the face of the wall.

Backfill for retaining walls should be properly compacted. An impervious cap should be

provided at the top of the backfill to retard infiltration of water.

Additional surcharge, such as that due to proposed structures, traffic, hydrostatic pressure, or other loading, should be included in the wall design. Use of expansive soil as backfill for retaining walls will result in a surcharge to the wall, the magnitude of which is dependent upon the expansion index of the backfill. This may be avoided by using sand or gravel as backfill adjacent to the wall. Details regarding this type of construction may be provided upon request.

Retaining Walls with Multiple Restraints

Lateral loading for unyielding walls with multiple restraints may be considered as a constant at-rest pressure of $20H$ where H is the height of the wall. This value considers the supported soil to consist of undisturbed in-place native soils.

All retaining walls should be provided with adequate backdrainage systems as illustrated in Plate RW1. Alternatively, a vertical drainage composite (such as Miradrain 6000 or equivalent) may be applied between the wall lagging and permanent wall surface. Pipe outlets should be installed to carry any water to a designated sump. Where possible, backdrains should outlet to the ground surface to a nonerosive device or surface. Free draining material should be used about pipe drains. Waterproofing should be installed to prevent the transmission of moisture through basement walls.

Backfill for retaining walls should be properly compacted. An impervious cap should be provided at the top of the backfill to retard infiltration of water.

Additional surcharge, such as that due to proposed structures, traffic, or other loading, should be included in the wall design. Use of expansive soil as backfill for retaining walls will result in a surcharge to the wall, the magnitude of which is dependent upon the expansion index of the backfill. This may be avoided by using sand or gravel as backfill adjacent to the wall. Details regarding this

type of construction may be provided upon request.

Seismic Increment of Earth Pressure

As required by CBC Ch. 16A, Section 1611A.6, retaining walls of 12 feet or more in height should be designed for the seismic increment of earth pressure. For opposed walls, such as for the proposed basement, seismic lateral pressure need only act upon any unbalanced wall height (i.e., if opposite walls of a basement have equal heights, these walls can be considered balanced and no seismic increment is needed). Currently we know of no wall condition in the preliminary design which would require a seismic increment of earth pressure.

UTILITY TRENCH EXCAVATIONS

Utility trenches excavated parallel to (or nearly) footings should not be excavated below the plane having a 2:1 (horizontal : vertical) projection for the line nine inches above the base of the footing, and should not be excavated closer than 18 inches from the face of a footing, as outlined in CBC 1806A.11.

DRAINAGE

Positive drainage should be established to carry pad waters away from structures and foundations, and to prevent uncontrolled or sheet flow over manufactured slopes. We recommend as steep a gradient as possible be established around the residence, to the street or other non-erosive drainage devices. Fine-grade fills placed to create pad drainage should be compacted in order to retard infiltration of surface water.

Preserving proper surface drainage is also important. Planters, decorative walls, plants, trees or accumulations of organic matter should not be allowed to retard surface drainage. Area drains and roof gutters (if present) should be kept free of obstruction. Roof gutters (if present) and

condensation lines from air conditioners should outlet to area drains or paved areas which conduct the water to the street. Positive drainage along the backs of retaining walls should be maintained. Any other measures that will facilitate positive surface drainage should be employed.

UTILITY TRENCH BACKFILL

Backfill for utility trench excavations should be compacted to at least 90% relative compaction. Where installed in sloping areas, the backfill should be properly keyed and benched. A two-sack sand slurry may be utilized as backfill in non-structural areas to expedite backfilling and construction activities.

CONSTRUCTION MONITORING

Progress site plans, grading plans, temporary excavation plans, shoring plans, and foundation plans should be submitted to this office. Additional recommendations may be provided at that time, if such are considered warranted.

Placement of all fill and backfill should be monitored by representatives of this office. This includes our observation of prepared bottoms prior to filling. All excavated slopes, both temporary and permanent, should be observed by a representative of this office. Supplemental recommendations may prove warranted based upon the materials exposed in the actual excavations.

Foundation excavations should be observed by representatives of this office to see if the recommended penetration of proper supporting strata has been achieved. Such observations should be made prior to placing concrete, steel or forms. This office should be notified at least 24 hours prior to placing concrete.

CLOSURE

This geotechnical report has been prepared in accordance with generally accepted engineering practices at this time and location. No other warranties, either express or implied, are made as to the

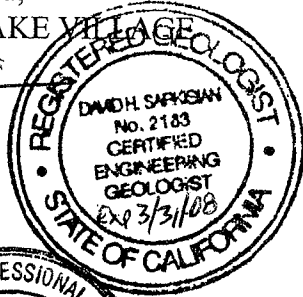
professional advice provided under the terms of our agreement and included in this report.

Thank you for this opportunity to be of service. Please do not hesitate to call if you have any questions regarding this report.

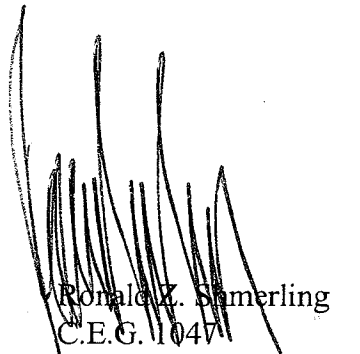
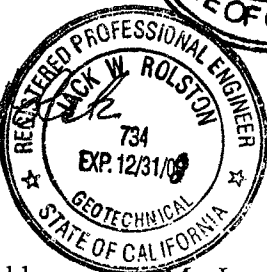
Respectfully submitted,
GEOLABS-WESTLAKE VILLAGE



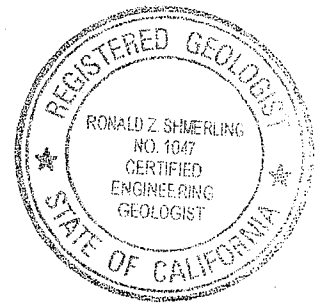
David H. Sarkisian
C.E.G. 2183



Jack Rolston
G.E. 734



Ronald Z. Shmerling
C.E.G. 1047



R.C.E. 35444



XC: (4) Addressee c/o Mr. Lee Paul
(4) Steinberg Architects

APPENDIX E:
NOISE MODEL WORKSHEETS

File Translated: F:\Brett\SMC Student Center\Location 1.slm1
 Model/Serial Number: 824 / A3050
 Firmware/Software Revs: 4.268 / 3.120
 Name: Christopher A. Joseph & Assoc.
 Descr1: Enter Address Line 1
 Descr2: Enter Address Line 2
 Setup/Setup Descr: 15_minut.log / 30 Minute
 Location: Location 1
 Note1:
 Note2:

Overall Measurement

Start Time: 04-Apr-2007 14:05:28
 Elapsed Time: 00:15:09.4
 Leq: 73.3 dBA
 SEL: 102.9 dBA
 Dose: (8 hr) 0.1 %
 Proj. Dose: 2.1 %
 Threshold: 0 dB
 Criterion: 90 dB
 Exchange Rate: 3 dB

Current Measurement

Start Time: 04-Apr-2007 14:25:39
 Elapsed Time: 00:15:07.6
 Leq: 73.3 dBA
 SEL: 102.9 dBA
 Dose: (8 hr) 0.1 %
 Proj. Dose: 2.1 %
 Threshold: 0 dB
 Criterion: 90 dB
 Exchange Rate: 3 dB

Min: 44.3 dBA 04-Apr-2007 14:05:28
 Max: 88.5 dBA 04-Apr-2007 14:49:28
 Peak-1: 108.8 dBF 04-Apr-2007 14:48:27
 Peak-2: 108.0 dBA 04-Apr-2007 14:48:27

Min: 52.9 dBA 04-Apr-2007 14:46:05
 Max: 88.5 dBA 04-Apr-2007 14:49:28
 Peak-1: 108.8 dBF 04-Apr-2007 14:48:27
 Peak-2: 108.0 dBA 04-Apr-2007 14:48:27

Ln Start Level: 15 dB
 L1.00 83.8 dBA L90.00 59.5 dBA LDN: 73.3 dBA
 L5.00 77.5 dBA L95.00 56.6 dBA CNEL: 73.3 dBA
 L50.00 70.1 dBA L99.00 53.8 dBA Overall Leq:73.3 dBA

Detector: Slow

Weighting: A
 SPL Exceedance Level 1: 115.0 Exceeded: 0 times
 SPL Exceedance level 2: 120 Exceeded: 0 times
 Peak-1 Exceedance Level: 140 Exceeded: 0 times
 Peak-2 Exceedance Level: 140 Exceeded: 0 times
 Hysteresis: 2
 Overloaded: 0 time(s)
 Paused: 0 times for 00:00:00.0

Calibrated: 07-Feb-2007 09:02:42 Offset: -45.9 dB
 Checked: 29-Mar-2007 10:42:57 Level: 113.8 dB
 Calibrator 4259 Level: 114.0 dB
 Cal Records Count: 0

Interval Records: Enabled Number Interval Records: 3
 History Records: Enabled Number History Records: 68
 Exceedance Records: Disabled Number Exceedance Records: 0
 Daily Records: Disabled Number Daily Records: 0
 Run/Stop Records: Number Run/Stop Records: 6

824 Memory: 2097152 bytes

File Translated: F:\Brett\SMC Student Center\Location 1.slm1
 Model/Serial Number: 824 / A3050
 Firmware/Software Rev4.268 / 3.120
 Name: Christopher A. Joseph & Assoc.
 Descr1: Enter Address Line 1
 Descr2: Enter Address Line 2
 Setup/Setup Descr: 15_minut.log / 30 Minute
 Location: Location 1
 Note1:
 Note2:

Overall Any Data

Start Time: 04-Apr-2007 14:05:28
 Elapsed Time: 00:15:09.4

	A Weight	C Weight	Flat
Leq:	73.3 dBA	84.7 dBC	86.7 dBF
SEL:	102.9 dBA	114.3 dBC	116.3 dBF
Peak:	108.0 dBA	107.2 dBC	108.8 dBF
	04-Apr-2007 14:48:27	04-Apr-2007 14:47:13	04-Apr-2007 14:48:27
Lmax (slow):	88.5 dBA	94.3 dBC	95.1 dBF
	04-Apr-2007 14:49:28	04-Apr-2007 14:28:30	04-Apr-2007 14:31:25
Lmin (slow):	44.3 dBA	67.1 dBC	68.7 dBF
	04-Apr-2007 14:05:28	04-Apr-2007 14:05:29	04-Apr-2007 14:05:29
Lmax (fast):	92.9 dBA	98.7 dBC	99.1 dBF
	04-Apr-2007 14:49:28	04-Apr-2007 14:28:29	04-Apr-2007 14:28:29
Lmin (fast):	42.9 dBA	66.2 dBC	68.0 dBF
	04-Apr-2007 14:05:28	04-Apr-2007 14:05:28	04-Apr-2007 14:43:17
Lmax (impulse):	95.1 dBA	100.3 dBC	100.6 dBF
	04-Apr-2007 14:49:28	04-Apr-2007 14:28:29	04-Apr-2007 14:28:29
Lmin (impulse):	42.5 dBA	65.3 dBC	67.8 dBF
	04-Apr-2007 14:05:28	04-Apr-2007 14:05:28	04-Apr-2007 14:05:28

File Translated: F:\Brett\SMC Student Center\Location 1.slm1
 Model/Serial Number: 824 / A3050
 Firmware/Software Rev4.268 / 3.120
 Name: Christopher A. Joseph & Assoc.
 Descr1: Enter Address Line 1
 Descr2: Enter Address Line 2
 Setup/Setup Descr: 15_minut.log / 30 Minute
 Location: Location 1
 Note1:
 Note2:

Current Any Data

Start Time: 04-Apr-2007 14:25:39
 Elapsed Time: 00:15:07.6

	A Weight	C Weight	Flat
Leq:	73.3 dBA	84.7 dBC	86.7 dBF
SEL:	102.9 dBA	114.3 dBC	116.3 dBF
Peak:	108.0 dBA	107.2 dBC	108.8 dBF
04-Apr-2007 14:48:27		04-Apr-2007 14:47:13	04-Apr-2007 14:48:27
Lmax (slow):	88.5 dBA	94.3 dBC	95.1 dBF
04-Apr-2007 14:49:28		04-Apr-2007 14:28:30	04-Apr-2007 14:31:25
Lmin (slow):	52.9 dBA	69.0 dBC	70.6 dBF
04-Apr-2007 14:46:05		04-Apr-2007 14:46:02	04-Apr-2007 14:46:02
Lmax (fast):	92.9 dBA	98.7 dBC	99.1 dBF
04-Apr-2007 14:49:28		04-Apr-2007 14:28:29	04-Apr-2007 14:28:29
Lmin (fast):	51.4 dBA	66.4 dBC	68.0 dBF
04-Apr-2007 14:43:15		04-Apr-2007 14:43:17	04-Apr-2007 14:43:17
Lmax (impulse):	95.1 dBA	100.3 dBC	100.6 dBF
04-Apr-2007 14:49:28		04-Apr-2007 14:28:29	04-Apr-2007 14:28:29
Lmin (impulse):	53.2 dBA	70.7 dBC	72.1 dBF
04-Apr-2007 14:46:03		04-Apr-2007 14:43:26	04-Apr-2007 14:46:01

File Translated: F:\Brett\SMC Student Center\Location 2.slm.dl
 Model/Serial Number: 824 / A3050
 Firmware/Software Revs: 4.268 / 3.120
 Name: Christopher A. Joseph & Assoc.
 Descr1: Enter Address Line 1
 Descr2: Enter Address Line 2
 Setup/Setup Descr: 15_minut.log / 30 Minute
 Location: Location 2
 Note1:
 Note2:

Overall Measurement

Start Time: 04-Apr-2007 14:55:01
 Elapsed Time: 00:15:00.0
 Leq: 59.2 dBA
 SEL: 88.8 dBA
 Dose: (8 hr) 0.0 %
 Proj. Dose: 0.1 %
 Threshold: 0 dB
 Criterion: 90 dB
 Exchange Rate: 3 dB

Current Measurement

Start Time: 04-Apr-2007 14:55:01
 Elapsed Time: 00:15:00.0
 Leq: 59.2 dBA
 SEL: 88.8 dBA
 Dose: (8 hr) 0.0 %
 Proj. Dose: 0.1 %
 Threshold: 0 dB
 Criterion: 90 dB
 Exchange Rate: 3 dB

Min: 51.5 dBA 04-Apr-2007 15:01:12
 Max: 76.6 dBA 04-Apr-2007 15:02:00
 Peak-1: 101.1 dBF 04-Apr-2007 14:59:08
 Peak-2: 100.6 dBA 04-Apr-2007 14:59:08

Min: 51.5 dBA 04-Apr-2007 15:01:12
 Max: 76.6 dBA 04-Apr-2007 15:02:00
 Peak-1: 101.1 dBF 04-Apr-2007 14:59:08
 Peak-2: 100.6 dBA 04-Apr-2007 14:59:08

Ln Start Level: 15 dB
 L1.00 67.4 dBA L90.00 54.0 dBA LDN: 59.2 dBA
 L5.00 61.8 dBA L95.00 53.3 dBA CNEL: 59.2 dBA
 L50.00 57.7 dBA L99.00 52.3 dBA Overall Leq:59.2 dBA

Detector: Slow

Weighting: A

SPL Exceedance Level 1: 115.0 Exceeded: 0 times
 SPL Exceedance level 2: 120 Exceeded: 0 times
 Peak-1 Exceedance Level: 140 Exceeded: 0 times
 Peak-2 Exceedance Level: 140 Exceeded: 0 times

Hysteresis: 2
 Overloaded: 0 time(s)
 Paused: 0 times for 00:00:00.0

Calibrated: 07-Feb-2007 09:02:42
 Checked: 29-Mar-2007 10:42:57
 Calibrator 4259
 Cal Records Count: 0

Offset: -45.9 dB
 Level: 113.8 dB
 Level: 114.0 dB

Interval Records: Enabled Number Interval Records: 1
 History Records: Enabled Number History Records: 62
 Exceedance Records: Disabled Number Exceedance Records: 0
 Daily Records: Disabled Number Daily Records: 0
 Run/Stop Records: Number Run/Stop Records: 2

824 Memory: 2097152 bytes

File Translated: F:\Brett\SMC Student Center\Location 2.slm1
 Model/Serial Number: 824 / A3050
 Firmware/Software Rev4.268 / 3.120
 Name: Christopher A. Joseph & Assoc.
 Descr1: Enter Address Line 1
 Descr2: Enter Address Line 2
 Setup/Setup Descr: 15_minut.log / 30 Minute
 Location: Location 2
 Notel:
 Note2:

Overall Any Data

Start Time: 04-Apr-2007 14:55:01
 Elapsed Time: 00:15:00.0

	A Weight	C Weight	Flat
Leq:	59.2 dBA	70.0 dBC	71.7 dBF
SEL:	88.8 dBA	99.6 dBC	101.3 dBF
Peak:	100.6 dBA	100.2 dBC	101.1 dBF
04-Apr-2007 14:59:08	04-Apr-2007 14:59:08	04-Apr-2007 14:59:08	04-Apr-2007 14:59:08
Lmax (slow):	76.6 dBA	80.5 dBC	83.3 dBF
04-Apr-2007 15:02:00	04-Apr-2007 15:02:00	04-Apr-2007 14:58:08	04-Apr-2007 15:00:00
Lmin (slow):	51.5 dBA	65.3 dBC	66.7 dBF
04-Apr-2007 15:01:12	04-Apr-2007 15:01:12	04-Apr-2007 15:03:38	04-Apr-2007 15:03:38
Lmax (fast):	80.8 dBA	82.2 dBC	87.3 dBF
04-Apr-2007 15:02:00	04-Apr-2007 15:02:00	04-Apr-2007 14:58:07	04-Apr-2007 15:00:00
Lmin (fast):	50.2 dBA	63.5 dBC	65.0 dBF
04-Apr-2007 15:01:10	04-Apr-2007 15:01:10	04-Apr-2007 15:07:30	04-Apr-2007 15:03:34
Lmax (impulse):	82.3 dBA	84.0 dBC	89.8 dBF
04-Apr-2007 15:02:00	04-Apr-2007 15:02:00	04-Apr-2007 15:09:39	04-Apr-2007 14:59:59
Lmin (impulse):	51.6 dBA	65.9 dBC	66.7 dBF
04-Apr-2007 15:03:34	04-Apr-2007 15:03:34	04-Apr-2007 15:07:30	04-Apr-2007 14:55:01

File Translated: F:\Brett\SMC Student Center\Location 2.slm1
 Model/Serial Number: 824 / A3050
 Firmware/Software Rev4.268 / 3.120
 Name: Christopher A. Joseph & Assoc.
 Descr1: Enter Address Line 1
 Descr2: Enter Address Line 2
 Setup/Setup Descr: 15_minut.log / 30 Minute
 Location: Location 2
 Note1:
 Note2:

Current Any Data

Start Time: 04-Apr-2007 14:55:01
 Elapsed Time: 00:15:00.0

	A Weight	C Weight	Flat
Leg:	59.2 dBA	70.0 dBC	71.7 dBF
SEL:	88.8 dBA	99.6 dBC	101.3 dBF
Peak:	100.6 dBA	100.2 dBC	101.1 dBF
04-Apr-2007 14:59:08	04-Apr-2007 14:59:08	04-Apr-2007 14:59:08	04-Apr-2007 14:59:08
Lmax (slow):	76.6 dBA	80.5 dBC	83.3 dBF
04-Apr-2007 15:02:00	04-Apr-2007 14:58:08	04-Apr-2007 15:00:00	04-Apr-2007 15:00:00
Lmin (slow):	51.5 dBA	65.3 dBC	66.7 dBF
04-Apr-2007 15:01:12	04-Apr-2007 15:03:38	04-Apr-2007 15:03:38	04-Apr-2007 15:03:38
Lmax (fast):	80.8 dBA	82.2 dBC	87.3 dBF
04-Apr-2007 15:02:00	04-Apr-2007 14:58:07	04-Apr-2007 15:00:00	04-Apr-2007 15:00:00
Lmin (fast):	50.2 dBA	63.5 dBC	65.0 dBF
04-Apr-2007 15:01:10	04-Apr-2007 15:07:30	04-Apr-2007 15:03:34	04-Apr-2007 15:03:34
Lmax (impulse):	82.3 dBA	84.0 dBC	89.8 dBF
04-Apr-2007 15:02:00	04-Apr-2007 15:09:39	04-Apr-2007 14:59:59	04-Apr-2007 14:59:59
Lmin (impulse):	51.6 dBA	65.9 dBC	66.7 dBF
04-Apr-2007 15:03:34	04-Apr-2007 15:07:30	04-Apr-2007 14:55:01	04-Apr-2007 14:55:01

File Translated: F:\Brett\SMC Student Center\Location 3.slm1
 Model/Serial Number: 824 / A3050
 Firmware/Software Revs: 4.268 / 3.120
 Name: Christopher A. Joseph & Assoc.
 Descr1: Enter Address Line 1
 Descr2: Enter Address Line 2
 Setup/Setup Descr: 15_minut.log / 30 Minute
 Location: Location 3
 Note1:
 Note2:

Overall Measurement		Current Measurement	
Start Time:	04-Apr-2007 15:16:18	Start Time:	04-Apr-2007 15:16:18
Elapsed Time:	00:15:00.0	Elapsed Time:	00:15:00.0
Leq:	53.7 dBA	Leq:	53.7 dBA
SEL:	83.2 dBA	SEL:	83.2 dBA
Dose: (8 hr)	0.0 %	Dose: (8 hr)	0.0 %
Proj. Dose:	0.0 %	Proj. Dose:	0.0 %
Threshold:	0 dB	Threshold:	0 dB
Criterion:	90 dB	Criterion:	90 dB
Exchange Rate:	3 dB	Exchange Rate:	3 dB

Min:	50.3 dBA	04-Apr-2007 15:25:14	Min:	50.3 dBA	04-Apr-2007 15:25:14
Max:	71.4 dBA	04-Apr-2007 15:16:45	Max:	71.4 dBA	04-Apr-2007 15:16:45
Peak-1:	98.0 dBF	04-Apr-2007 15:16:45	Peak-1:	98.0 dBF	04-Apr-2007 15:16:45
Peak-2:	97.8 dBA	04-Apr-2007 15:16:45	Peak-2:	97.8 dBA	04-Apr-2007 15:16:45

Ln Start Level:	15 dB		LDN:	53.7 dBA	
L1.00	60.1 dBA	L90.00	51.1 dBA	CNEL:	53.7 dBA
L5.00	56.0 dBA	L95.00	50.9 dBA	Overall Leq:	53.7 dBA
L50.00	52.4 dBA	L99.00	50.6 dBA		

Detector: Slow
 Weighting: A
 SPL Exceedance Level 1: 115.0 Exceeded: 0 times
 SPL Exceedance level 2: 120 Exceeded: 0 times
 Peak-1 Exceedance Level: 140 Exceeded: 0 times
 Peak-2 Exceedance Level: 140 Exceeded: 0 times
 Hysteresis: 2
 Overloaded: 0 time(s)
 Paused: 0 times for 00:00:00.0

Calibrated:	07-Feb-2007 09:02:42	Offset:	-45.9 dB
Checked:	29-Mar-2007 10:42:57	Level:	113.8 dB
Calibrator	4259	Level:	114.0 dB
Cal Records Count:	0		

Interval Records:	Enabled	Number Interval Records:	1
History Records:	Enabled	Number History Records:	62
Exceedance Records:	Disabled	Number Exceedance Records:	0
Daily Records:	Disabled	Number Daily Records:	0
Run/Stop Records:		Number Run/Stop Records:	2

824 Memory: 2097152 bytes

File Translated: F:\Brett\SMC Student Center\Location 3.slm1
 Model/Serial Number: 824 / A3050
 Firmware/Software Rev4.268 / 3.120
 Name: Christopher A. Joseph & Assoc.
 Descr1: Enter Address Line 1
 Descr2: Enter Address Line 2
 Setup/Setup Descr: 15_minut.log / 30 Minute
 Location: Location 3
 Note1:
 Note2:

Overall Any Data

Start Time: 04-Apr-2007 15:16:18
 Elapsed Time: 00:15:00.0

	A Weight	C Weight	Flat
Leq:	53.7 dBA	70.1 dBC	71.6 dBF
SEL:	83.2 dBA	99.7 dBC	101.2 dBF
Peak:	97.8 dBA	97.5 dBC	98.0 dBF
04-Apr-2007 15:16:45	04-Apr-2007 15:16:45	04-Apr-2007 15:16:45	
Lmax (slow):	71.4 dBA	80.1 dBC	80.9 dBF
04-Apr-2007 15:16:45	04-Apr-2007 15:23:54	04-Apr-2007 15:23:54	
Lmin (slow):	50.3 dBA	66.3 dBC	67.8 dBF
04-Apr-2007 15:25:14	04-Apr-2007 15:30:31	04-Apr-2007 15:30:48	
Lmax (fast):	78.8 dBA	81.9 dBC	82.7 dBF
04-Apr-2007 15:16:45	04-Apr-2007 15:23:54	04-Apr-2007 15:23:54	
Lmin (fast):	49.2 dBA	64.1 dBC	65.5 dBF
04-Apr-2007 15:25:14	04-Apr-2007 15:30:31	04-Apr-2007 15:17:41	
Lmax (impulse):	82.5 dBA	83.2 dBC	84.0 dBF
04-Apr-2007 15:16:45	04-Apr-2007 15:16:45	04-Apr-2007 15:23:54	
Lmin (impulse):	49.9 dBA	66.3 dBC	68.4 dBF
04-Apr-2007 15:25:14	04-Apr-2007 15:30:31	04-Apr-2007 15:30:31	

File Translated: F:\Brett\SMC Student Center\Location 3.slmdl
 Model/Serial Number: 824 / A3050
 Firmware/Software Rev4.268 / 3.120
 Name: Christopher A. Joseph & Assoc.
 Descr1: Enter Address Line 1
 Descr2: Enter Address Line 2
 Setup/Setup Descr: 15_minut.log / 30 Minute
 Location: Location 3
 Note1:
 Note2:

Current Any Data

Start Time: 04-Apr-2007 15:16:18
 Elapsed Time: 00:15:00.0

	A Weight	C Weight	Flat
Leq:	53.7 dBA	70.1 dBC	71.6 dBF
SEL:	83.2 dBA	99.7 dBC	101.2 dBF
Peak:	97.8 dBA	97.5 dBC	98.0 dBF
04-Apr-2007 15:16:45	04-Apr-2007 15:16:45	04-Apr-2007 15:16:45	
Lmax (slow):	71.4 dBA	80.1 dBC	80.9 dBF
04-Apr-2007 15:16:45	04-Apr-2007 15:23:54	04-Apr-2007 15:23:54	
Lmin (slow):	50.3 dBA	66.3 dBC	67.8 dBF
04-Apr-2007 15:25:14	04-Apr-2007 15:30:31	04-Apr-2007 15:30:48	
Lmax (fast):	78.8 dBA	81.9 dBC	82.7 dBF
04-Apr-2007 15:16:45	04-Apr-2007 15:23:54	04-Apr-2007 15:23:54	
Lmin (fast):	49.2 dBA	64.1 dBC	65.5 dBF
04-Apr-2007 15:25:14	04-Apr-2007 15:30:31	04-Apr-2007 15:17:41	
Lmax (impulse):	82.5 dBA	83.2 dBC	84.0 dBF
04-Apr-2007 15:16:45	04-Apr-2007 15:16:45	04-Apr-2007 15:23:54	
Lmin (impulse):	49.9 dBA	66.3 dBC	68.4 dBF
04-Apr-2007 15:25:14	04-Apr-2007 15:30:31	04-Apr-2007 15:30:31	

File Translated: F:\Brett\SMC Student Center\Location 4.slm1
 Model/Serial Number: 824 / A3050
 Firmware/Software Revs: 4.268 / 3.120
 Name: Christopher A. Joseph & Assoc.
 Descr1: Enter Address Line 1
 Descr2: Enter Address Line 2
 Setup/Setup Descr: 15_minut.log / 30 Minute
 Location: Location 4
 Note1:
 Note2:

Overall Measurement		Current Measurement	
Start Time:	04-Apr-2007 15:35:14	Start Time:	04-Apr-2007 15:35:14
Elapsed Time:	00:15:00.0	Elapsed Time:	00:15:00.0
Leq:	58.0 dBA	Leq:	58.0 dBA
SEL:	87.5 dBA	SEL:	87.5 dBA
Dose: (8 hr)	0.0 %	Dose: (8 hr)	0.0 %
Proj. Dose:	0.1 %	Proj. Dose:	0.1 %
Threshold:	0 dB	Threshold:	0 dB
Criterion:	90 dB	Criterion:	90 dB
Exchange Rate:	3 dB	Exchange Rate:	3 dB

Min:	48.6 dBA	04-Apr-2007 15:49:21	Min:	48.6 dBA	04-Apr-2007 15:49:21
Max:	80.4 dBA	04-Apr-2007 15:48:34	Max:	80.4 dBA	04-Apr-2007 15:48:34
Peak-1:	98.0 dBF	04-Apr-2007 15:50:11	Peak-1:	98.0 dBF	04-Apr-2007 15:50:11
Peak-2:	97.7 dBA	04-Apr-2007 15:48:34	Peak-2:	97.7 dBA	04-Apr-2007 15:48:34

Ln Start Level:	15 dB		
L1.00	69.4 dBA	L90.00	49.9 dBA
L5.00	62.5 dBA	L95.00	49.4 dBA
L50.00	52.8 dBA	L99.00	48.9 dBA
		LDN:	58.0 dBA
		CNEL:	58.0 dBA
		Overall Leq:	58.0 dBA

Detector: Slow
 Weighting: A
 SPL Exceedance Level 1: 115.0 Exceeded: 0 times
 SPL Exceedance level 2: 120 Exceeded: 0 times
 Peak-1 Exceedance Level: 140 Exceeded: 0 times
 Peak-2 Exceedance Level: 140 Exceeded: 0 times
 Hysteresis: 2
 Overloaded: 0 time(s)
 Paused: 0 times for 00:00:00.0

Calibrated:	07-Feb-2007 09:02:42	Offset:	-45.9 dB
Checked:	29-Mar-2007 10:42:57	Level:	113.8 dB
Calibrator	4259	Level:	114.0 dB
Cal Records Count:	0		

Interval Records:	Enabled	Number Interval Records:	1
History Records:	Enabled	Number History Records:	62
Exceedance Records:	Disabled	Number Exceedance Records:	0
Daily Records:	Disabled	Number Daily Records:	0
Run/Stop Records:		Number Run/Stop Records:	2

824 Memory: 2097152 bytes

File Translated: F:\Brett\SMC Student Center\Location 4.slm1
 Model/Serial Number: 824 / A3050
 Firmware/Software Rev4.268 / 3.120
 Name: Christopher A. Joseph & Assoc.
 Descr1: Enter Address Line 1
 Descr2: Enter Address Line 2
 Setup/Setup Descr: 15_minut.log / 30 Minute
 Location: Location 4
 Note1:
 Note2:

Overall Any Data

Start Time: 04-Apr-2007 15:35:14
 Elapsed Time: 00:15:00.0

	A Weight	C Weight	Flat
Leq:	58.0 dBA	71.8 dBC	73.0 dBF
SEL:	87.5 dBA	101.3 dBC	102.6 dBF
Peak:	97.7 dBA	97.7 dBC	98.0 dBF
04-Apr-2007 15:48:34		04-Apr-2007 15:39:30	04-Apr-2007 15:50:11
Lmax (slow):	80.4 dBA	86.8 dBC	87.2 dBF
04-Apr-2007 15:48:34		04-Apr-2007 15:39:30	04-Apr-2007 15:39:30
Lmin (slow):	48.6 dBA	64.5 dBC	66.0 dBF
04-Apr-2007 15:49:21		04-Apr-2007 15:49:24	04-Apr-2007 15:49:24
Lmax (fast):	88.3 dBA	90.5 dBC	90.9 dBF
04-Apr-2007 15:48:34		04-Apr-2007 15:39:30	04-Apr-2007 15:39:30
Lmin (fast):	47.8 dBA	62.6 dBC	64.2 dBF
04-Apr-2007 15:49:28		04-Apr-2007 15:45:56	04-Apr-2007 15:45:56
Lmax (impulse):	91.7 dBA	91.3 dBC	91.8 dBF
04-Apr-2007 15:48:34		04-Apr-2007 15:39:30	04-Apr-2007 15:50:11
Lmin (impulse):	48.4 dBA	65.2 dBC	67.0 dBF
04-Apr-2007 15:49:24		04-Apr-2007 15:49:24	04-Apr-2007 15:49:24

File Translated: F:\Brett\SMC Student Center\Location 4.slm1
 Model/Serial Number: 824 / A3050
 Firmware/Software Rev4.268 / 3.120
 Name: Christopher A. Joseph & Assoc.
 Descr1: Enter Address Line 1
 Descr2: Enter Address Line 2
 Setup/Setup Descr: 15_minut.log / 30 Minute
 Location: Location 4
 Note1:
 Note2:

Current Any Data

Start Time: 04-Apr-2007 15:35:14
 Elapsed Time: 00:15:00.0

	A Weight	C Weight	Flat
Leq:	58.0 dBA	71.8 dBC	73.0 dBF
SEL:	87.5 dBA	101.3 dBC	102.6 dBF
Peak:	97.7 dBA	97.7 dBC	98.0 dBF
04-Apr-2007 15:48:34		04-Apr-2007 15:39:30	04-Apr-2007 15:50:11
Lmax (slow):	80.4 dBA	86.8 dBC	87.2 dBF
04-Apr-2007 15:48:34		04-Apr-2007 15:39:30	04-Apr-2007 15:39:30
Lmin (slow):	48.6 dBA	64.5 dBC	66.0 dBF
04-Apr-2007 15:49:21		04-Apr-2007 15:49:24	04-Apr-2007 15:49:24
Lmax (fast):	88.3 dBA	90.5 dBC	90.9 dBF
04-Apr-2007 15:48:34		04-Apr-2007 15:39:30	04-Apr-2007 15:39:30
Lmin (fast):	47.8 dBA	62.6 dBC	64.2 dBF
04-Apr-2007 15:49:28		04-Apr-2007 15:45:56	04-Apr-2007 15:45:56
Lmax (impulse):	91.7 dBA	91.3 dBC	91.8 dBF
04-Apr-2007 15:48:34		04-Apr-2007 15:39:30	04-Apr-2007 15:50:11
Lmin (impulse):	48.4 dBA	65.2 dBC	67.0 dBF
04-Apr-2007 15:49:24		04-Apr-2007 15:49:24	04-Apr-2007 15:49:24

File Translated: F:\Brett\SMC Student Center\Location 5.slm1
 Model/Serial Number: 824 / A3050
 Firmware/Software Revs: 4.268 / 3.120
 Name: Christopher A. Joseph & Assoc.
 Descr1: Enter Address Line 1
 Descr2: Enter Address Line 2
 Setup/Setup Descr: 15_minut.log / 30 Minute
 Location: Location 5
 Note1:
 Note2:

Overall Measurement

Start Time: 04-Apr-2007 15:59:46
 Elapsed Time: 00:15:00.0
 Leq: 59.7 dBA
 SEL: 89.3 dBA
 Dose: (8 hr) 0.0 %
 Proj. Dose: 0.1 %
 Threshold: 0 dB
 Criterion: 90 dB
 Exchange Rate: 3 dB

Current Measurement

Start Time: 04-Apr-2007 15:59:46
 Elapsed Time: 00:15:00.0
 Leq: 59.7 dBA
 SEL: 89.3 dBA
 Dose: (8 hr) 0.0 %
 Proj. Dose: 0.1 %
 Threshold: 0 dB
 Criterion: 90 dB
 Exchange Rate: 3 dB

Min: 47.4 dBA 04-Apr-2007 16:14:19
 Max: 76.5 dBA 04-Apr-2007 16:02:39
 Peak-1: 102.0 dBF 04-Apr-2007 16:02:38
 Peak-2: 90.3 dBA 04-Apr-2007 16:12:41

Min: 47.4 dBA 04-Apr-2007 16:14:19
 Max: 76.5 dBA 04-Apr-2007 16:02:39
 Peak-1: 102.0 dBF 04-Apr-2007 16:02:38
 Peak-2: 90.3 dBA 04-Apr-2007 16:12:41

Ln Start Level: 15 dB
 L1.00 68.9 dBA L90.00 51.0 dBA LDN: 59.7 dBA
 L5.00 63.9 dBA L95.00 49.9 dBA CNEL: 59.7 dBA
 L50.00 56.6 dBA L99.00 48.7 dBA Overall Leq:59.7 dBA

Detector: Slow

Weighting: A

SPL Exceedance Level 1: 115.0 Exceeded: 0 times
 SPL Exceedance level 2: 120 Exceeded: 0 times
 Peak-1 Exceedance Level: 140 Exceeded: 0 times
 Peak-2 Exceedance Level: 140 Exceeded: 0 times

Hysteresis: 2
 Overloaded: 0 time(s)
 Paused: 0 times for 00:00:00.0

Calibrated: 07-Feb-2007 09:02:42
 Checked: 29-Mar-2007 10:42:57
 Calibrator: 4259
 Cal Records Count: 0

Offset: -45.9 dB
 Level: 113.8 dB
 Level: 114.0 dB

Interval Records: Enabled
 History Records: Enabled
 Exceedance Records: Disabled
 Daily Records: Disabled
 Run/Stop Records:

Number Interval Records: 1
 Number History Records: 62
 Number Exceedance Records: 0
 Number Daily Records: 0
 Number Run/Stop Records: 2

824 Memory: 2097152 bytes

File Translated: F:\Brett\SMC Student Center\Location 5.slmdl
 Model/Serial Number: 824 / A3050
 Firmware/Software Rev4.268 / 3.120
 Name: Christopher A. Joseph & Assoc.
 Descr1: Enter Address Line 1
 Descr2: Enter Address Line 2
 Setup/Setup Descr: 15_minut.log / 30 Minute
 Location: Location 5
 Note1:
 Note2:

Overall Any Data

Start Time: 04-Apr-2007 15:59:46
 Elapsed Time: 00:15:00.0

	A Weight	C Weight	Flat
Leq:	59.7 dBA	73.8 dBC	75.3 dBF
SEL:	89.3 dBA	103.3 dBC	104.9 dBF
Peak:	90.3 dBA	101.4 dBC	102.0 dBF
04-Apr-2007 16:12:41	04-Apr-2007 16:02:38	04-Apr-2007 16:02:38	04-Apr-2007 16:02:38
Lmax (slow):	76.5 dBA	90.1 dBC	90.2 dBF
04-Apr-2007 16:02:39	04-Apr-2007 16:02:40	04-Apr-2007 16:02:40	04-Apr-2007 16:02:40
Lmin (slow):	47.4 dBA	63.5 dBC	65.1 dBF
04-Apr-2007 16:14:19	04-Apr-2007 16:14:33	04-Apr-2007 16:14:32	04-Apr-2007 16:14:32
Lmax (fast):	79.7 dBA	92.4 dBC	92.5 dBF
04-Apr-2007 16:02:38	04-Apr-2007 16:02:40	04-Apr-2007 16:02:40	04-Apr-2007 16:02:40
Lmin (fast):	45.8 dBA	61.8 dBC	63.3 dBF
04-Apr-2007 16:04:50	04-Apr-2007 16:14:32	04-Apr-2007 16:14:32	04-Apr-2007 16:14:32
Lmax (impulse):	80.3 dBA	93.1 dBC	93.3 dBF
04-Apr-2007 16:02:38	04-Apr-2007 16:02:40	04-Apr-2007 16:02:40	04-Apr-2007 16:02:40
Lmin (impulse):	47.0 dBA	64.6 dBC	66.3 dBF
04-Apr-2007 16:14:18	04-Apr-2007 16:14:33	04-Apr-2007 16:14:32	04-Apr-2007 16:14:32

File Translated: F:\Brett\SMC Student Center\Location 5.slmdl
 Model/Serial Number: 824 / A3050
 Firmware/Software Rev4.268 / 3.120
 Name: Christopher A. Joseph & Assoc.
 Descr1: Enter Address Line 1
 Descr2: Enter Address Line 2
 Setup/Setup Descr: 15_minut.log / 30 Minute
 Location: Location 5
 Note1:
 Note2:

Current Any Data

Start Time: 04-Apr-2007 15:59:46
 Elapsed Time: 00:15:00.0

	A Weight	C Weight	Flat
Leg:	59.7 dBA	73.8 dBC	75.3 dBF
SEL:	89.3 dBA	103.3 dBC	104.9 dBF
Peak:	90.3 dBA	101.4 dBC	102.0 dBF
04-Apr-2007 16:12:41	04-Apr-2007 16:02:38	04-Apr-2007 16:02:38	
Lmax (slow):	76.5 dBA	90.1 dBC	90.2 dBF
04-Apr-2007 16:02:39	04-Apr-2007 16:02:40	04-Apr-2007 16:02:40	
Lmin (slow):	47.4 dBA	63.5 dBC	65.1 dBF
04-Apr-2007 16:14:19	04-Apr-2007 16:14:33	04-Apr-2007 16:14:32	
Lmax (fast):	79.7 dBA	92.4 dBC	92.5 dBF
04-Apr-2007 16:02:38	04-Apr-2007 16:02:40	04-Apr-2007 16:02:40	
Lmin (fast):	45.8 dBA	61.8 dBC	63.3 dBF
04-Apr-2007 16:04:50	04-Apr-2007 16:14:32	04-Apr-2007 16:14:32	
Lmax (impulse):	80.3 dBA	93.1 dBC	93.3 dBF
04-Apr-2007 16:02:38	04-Apr-2007 16:02:40	04-Apr-2007 16:02:40	
Lmin (impulse):	47.0 dBA	64.6 dBC	66.3 dBF
04-Apr-2007 16:14:18	04-Apr-2007 16:14:33	04-Apr-2007 16:14:32	

File Translated: F:\Brett\SMC Student Center\Location 6.slm1
 Model/Serial Number: 824 / A3050
 Firmware/Software Revs: 4.268 / 3.120
 Name: Christopher A. Joseph & Assoc.
 Descr1: Enter Address Line 1
 Descr2: Enter Address Line 2
 Setup/Setup Descr: 15_minut.log / 30 Minute
 Location: Location 6
 Note1:
 Note2:

Overall Measurement

Start Time: 04-Apr-2007 16:16:15
 Elapsed Time: 00:15:00.0
 Leq: 51.2 dBA
 SEL: 80.7 dBA
 Dose: (8 hr) 0.0 %
 Proj. Dose: 0.0 %
 Threshold: 0 dB
 Criterion: 90 dB
 Exchange Rate: 3 dB

Current Measurement

Start Time: 04-Apr-2007 16:16:15
 Elapsed Time: 00:15:00.0
 Leq: 51.2 dBA
 SEL: 80.7 dBA
 Dose: (8 hr) 0.0 %
 Proj. Dose: 0.0 %
 Threshold: 0 dB
 Criterion: 90 dB
 Exchange Rate: 3 dB

Min: 45.9 dBA 04-Apr-2007 16:16:15
 Max: 59.5 dBA 04-Apr-2007 16:22:55
 Peak-1: 92.1 dBF 04-Apr-2007 16:17:52
 Peak-2: 92.2 dBA 04-Apr-2007 16:17:52

Min: 45.9 dBA 04-Apr-2007 16:16:15
 Max: 59.5 dBA 04-Apr-2007 16:22:55
 Peak-1: 92.1 dBF 04-Apr-2007 16:17:52
 Peak-2: 92.2 dBA 04-Apr-2007 16:17:52

Ln Start Level: 15 dB
 L1.00 57.5 dBA L90.00 47.9 dBA LDN: 51.2 dBA
 L5.00 54.4 dBA L95.00 47.5 dBA CNEL: 51.2 dBA
 L50.00 50.3 dBA L99.00 46.7 dBA Overall Leq:51.2 dBA

Detector: Slow

Weighting: A

SPL Exceedance Level 1: 115.0 Exceeded: 0 times
 SPL Exceedance level 2: 120 Exceeded: 0 times
 Peak-1 Exceedance Level: 140 Exceeded: 0 times
 Peak-2 Exceedance Level: 140 Exceeded: 0 times

Hysteresis: 2
 Overloaded: 0 time(s)
 Paused: 0 times for 00:00:00.0

Calibrated: 07-Feb-2007 09:02:42
 Checked: 29-Mar-2007 10:42:57
 Calibrator 4259
 Cal Records Count: 0

Offset: -45.9 dB
 Level: 113.8 dB
 Level: 114.0 dB

Interval Records: Enabled
 History Records: Enabled
 Exceedance Records: Disabled
 Daily Records: Disabled
 Run/Stop Records:

Number Interval Records: 1
 Number History Records: 62
 Number Exceedance Records: 0
 Number Daily Records: 0
 Number Run/Stop Records: 2

824 Memory: 2097152 bytes

File Translated: F:\Brett\SMC Student Center\Location 6.slm1
 Model/Serial Number: 824 / A3050
 Firmware/Software Rev4.268 / 3.120
 Name: Christopher A. Joseph & Assoc.
 Descr1: Enter Address Line 1
 Descr2: Enter Address Line 2
 Setup/Setup Descr: 15_minut.log / 30 Minute
 Location: Location 6
 Note1:
 Note2:

Overall Any Data

Start Time: 04-Apr-2007 16:16:15
 Elapsed Time: 00:15:00.0

	A Weight	C Weight	Flat
Leq:	51.2 dBA	67.0 dBC	68.5 dBF
SEL:	80.7 dBA	96.5 dBC	98.0 dBF
Peak:	92.2 dBA	90.2 dBC	92.1 dBF
04-Apr-2007 16:17:52	04-Apr-2007 16:17:52	04-Apr-2007 16:17:52	04-Apr-2007 16:17:52
Lmax (slow):	59.5 dBA	73.2 dBC	75.3 dBF
04-Apr-2007 16:22:55	04-Apr-2007 16:22:55	04-Apr-2007 16:26:29	04-Apr-2007 16:21:13
Lmin (slow):	45.9 dBA	61.6 dBC	63.4 dBF
04-Apr-2007 16:16:15	04-Apr-2007 16:16:15	04-Apr-2007 16:24:50	04-Apr-2007 16:24:50
Lmax (fast):	64.0 dBA	76.6 dBC	81.2 dBF
04-Apr-2007 16:17:52	04-Apr-2007 16:17:52	04-Apr-2007 16:18:27	04-Apr-2007 16:19:38
Lmin (fast):	45.3 dBA	60.3 dBC	62.2 dBF
04-Apr-2007 16:16:48	04-Apr-2007 16:16:48	04-Apr-2007 16:24:49	04-Apr-2007 16:24:49
Lmax (impulse):	69.1 dBA	79.8 dBC	84.8 dBF
04-Apr-2007 16:17:52	04-Apr-2007 16:17:52	04-Apr-2007 16:19:38	04-Apr-2007 16:21:13
Lmin (impulse):	44.3 dBA	62.5 dBC	63.8 dBF
04-Apr-2007 16:16:15	04-Apr-2007 16:16:15	04-Apr-2007 16:24:50	04-Apr-2007 16:16:15

File Translated: F:\Brett\SMC Student Center\Location 6.s1mdl
 Model/Serial Number: 824 / A3050
 Firmware/Software Rev4.268 / 3.120
 Name: Christopher A. Joseph & Assoc.
 Descr1: Enter Address Line 1
 Descr2: Enter Address Line 2
 Setup/Setup Descr: 15_minut.log / 30 Minute
 Location: Location 6
 Note1:
 Note2:

Current Any Data

Start Time: 04-Apr-2007 16:16:15
 Elapsed Time: 00:15:00.0

	A Weight	C Weight	Flat
Leq:	51.2 dBA	67.0 dBC	68.5 dBF
SEL:	80.7 dBA	96.5 dBC	98.0 dBF
Peak:	92.2 dBA	90.2 dBC	92.1 dBF
04-Apr-2007 16:17:52	04-Apr-2007 16:17:52	04-Apr-2007 16:17:52	
Lmax (slow):	59.5 dBA	73.2 dBC	75.3 dBF
04-Apr-2007 16:22:55	04-Apr-2007 16:26:29	04-Apr-2007 16:21:13	
Lmin (slow):	45.9 dBA	61.6 dBC	63.4 dBF
04-Apr-2007 16:16:15	04-Apr-2007 16:24:50	04-Apr-2007 16:24:50	
Lmax (fast):	64.0 dBA	76.6 dBC	81.2 dBF
04-Apr-2007 16:17:52	04-Apr-2007 16:18:27	04-Apr-2007 16:19:38	
Lmin (fast):	45.3 dBA	60.3 dBC	62.2 dBF
04-Apr-2007 16:16:48	04-Apr-2007 16:24:49	04-Apr-2007 16:24:49	
Lmax (impulse):	69.1 dBA	79.8 dBC	84.8 dBF
04-Apr-2007 16:17:52	04-Apr-2007 16:19:38	04-Apr-2007 16:21:13	
Lmin (impulse):	44.3 dBA	62.5 dBC	63.8 dBF
04-Apr-2007 16:16:15	04-Apr-2007 16:24:50	04-Apr-2007 16:16:15	

File Translated: F:\Brett\SMC Student Center\Location 7.slm1
 Model/Serial Number: 824 / A3050
 Firmware/Software Revs: 4.268 / 3.120
 Name: Christopher A. Joseph & Assoc.
 Descr1: Enter Address Line 1
 Descr2: Enter Address Line 2
 Setup/Setup Descr: 15_minut.log / 30 Minute
 Location: Location 7
 Note1:
 Note2:

Overall Measurement

Start Time: 04-Apr-2007 16:33:44
 Elapsed Time: 00:15:00.0
 Leq: 56.9 dBA
 SEL: 86.5 dBA
 Dose: (8 hr) 0.0 %
 Proj. Dose: 0.0 %
 Threshold: 0 dB
 Criterion: 90 dB
 Exchange Rate: 3 dB

Current Measurement

Start Time: 04-Apr-2007 16:33:44
 Elapsed Time: 00:15:00.0
 Leq: 56.9 dBA
 SEL: 86.5 dBA
 Dose: (8 hr) 0.0 %
 Proj. Dose: 0.0 %
 Threshold: 0 dB
 Criterion: 90 dB
 Exchange Rate: 3 dB

Min: 49.1 dBA 04-Apr-2007 16:37:47
 Max: 67.5 dBA 04-Apr-2007 16:45:24
 Peak-1: 100.7 dBF 04-Apr-2007 16:44:48
 Peak-2: 95.0 dBA 04-Apr-2007 16:43:17

Min: 49.1 dBA 04-Apr-2007 16:37:47
 Max: 67.5 dBA 04-Apr-2007 16:45:24
 Peak-1: 100.7 dBF 04-Apr-2007 16:44:48
 Peak-2: 95.0 dBA 04-Apr-2007 16:43:17

Ln Start Level: 15 dB
 L1.00 64.3 dBA L90.00 51.4 dBA LDN: 56.9 dBA
 L5.00 61.5 dBA L95.00 50.7 dBA CNEL: 56.9 dBA
 L50.00 55.3 dBA L99.00 49.7 dBA Overall Leq:56.9 dBA

Detector: Slow

Weighting: A

SPL Exceedance Level 1: 115.0 Exceeded: 0 times
 SPL Exceedance level 2: 120 Exceeded: 0 times
 Peak-1 Exceedance Level: 140 Exceeded: 0 times
 Peak-2 Exceedance Level: 140 Exceeded: 0 times

Hysteresis: 2
 Overloaded: 0 time(s)
 Paused: 0 times for 00:00:00.0

Calibrated: 07-Feb-2007 09:02:42
 Checked: 29-Mar-2007 10:42:57
 Calibrator 4259
 Cal Records Count: 0

Offset: -45.9 dB
 Level: 113.8 dB
 Level: 114.0 dB

Interval Records: Enabled Number Interval Records: 1
 History Records: Enabled Number History Records: 62
 Exceedance Records: Disabled Number Exceedance Records: 0
 Daily Records: Disabled Number Daily Records: 0
 Run/Stop Records: Number Run/Stop Records: 2

824 Memory: 2097152 bytes

File Translated: F:\Brett\SMC Student Center\Location 7.slm1
 Model/Serial Number: 824 / A3050
 Firmware/Software Rev4.268 / 3.120
 Name: Christopher A. Joseph & Assoc.
 Descr1: Enter Address Line 1
 Descr2: Enter Address Line 2
 Setup/Setup Descr: 15_minut.log / 30 Minute
 Location: Location 7
 Notel:
 Note2:

Overall Any Data

Start Time: 04-Apr-2007 16:33:44
 Elapsed Time: 00:15:00.0

	A Weight	C Weight	Flat
Leq:	56.9 dBA	71.6 dBC	73.4 dBF
SEL:	86.5 dBA	101.1 dBC	102.9 dBF
Peak:	95.0 dBA	98.6 dBC	100.7 dBF
04-Apr-2007 16:43:17		04-Apr-2007 16:44:48	04-Apr-2007 16:44:48
Lmax (slow):	67.5 dBA	83.4 dBC	84.3 dBF
04-Apr-2007 16:45:24		04-Apr-2007 16:43:42	04-Apr-2007 16:43:42
Lmin (slow):	49.1 dBA	63.2 dBC	64.7 dBF
04-Apr-2007 16:37:47		04-Apr-2007 16:38:04	04-Apr-2007 16:38:04
Lmax (fast):	73.3 dBA	87.3 dBC	89.9 dBF
04-Apr-2007 16:43:17		04-Apr-2007 16:44:48	04-Apr-2007 16:44:48
Lmin (fast):	48.4 dBA	61.7 dBC	62.8 dBF
04-Apr-2007 16:37:06		04-Apr-2007 16:38:04	04-Apr-2007 16:38:04
Lmax (impulse):	78.2 dBA	90.8 dBC	93.1 dBF
04-Apr-2007 16:43:17		04-Apr-2007 16:44:48	04-Apr-2007 16:44:48
Lmin (impulse):	48.9 dBA	63.9 dBC	66.0 dBF
04-Apr-2007 16:37:44		04-Apr-2007 16:37:47	04-Apr-2007 16:38:04

File Translated: F:\Brett\SMC Student Center\Location 7.slm1
 Model/Serial Number: 824 / A3050
 Firmware/Software Rev4.268 / 3.120
 Name: Christopher A. Joseph & Assoc.
 Descr1: Enter Address Line 1
 Descr2: Enter Address Line 2
 Setup/Setup Descr: 15_minut.log / 30 Minute
 Location: Location 7
 Note1:
 Note2:

Current Any Data

Start Time: 04-Apr-2007 16:33:44
 Elapsed Time: 00:15:00.0

	A Weight	C Weight	Flat
Leq:	56.9 dBA	71.6 dBC	73.4 dBF
SEL:	86.5 dBA	101.1 dBC	102.9 dBF
Peak:	95.0 dBA	98.6 dBC	100.7 dBF
04-Apr-2007 16:43:17		04-Apr-2007 16:44:48	04-Apr-2007 16:44:48
Lmax (slow):	67.5 dBA	83.4 dBC	84.3 dBF
04-Apr-2007 16:45:24		04-Apr-2007 16:43:42	04-Apr-2007 16:43:42
Lmin (slow):	49.1 dBA	63.2 dBC	64.7 dBF
04-Apr-2007 16:37:47		04-Apr-2007 16:38:04	04-Apr-2007 16:38:04
Lmax (fast):	73.3 dBA	87.3 dBC	89.9 dBF
04-Apr-2007 16:43:17		04-Apr-2007 16:44:48	04-Apr-2007 16:44:48
Lmin (fast):	48.4 dBA	61.7 dBC	62.8 dBF
04-Apr-2007 16:37:06		04-Apr-2007 16:38:04	04-Apr-2007 16:38:04
Lmax (impulse):	78.2 dBA	90.8 dBC	93.1 dBF
04-Apr-2007 16:43:17		04-Apr-2007 16:44:48	04-Apr-2007 16:44:48
Lmin (impulse):	48.9 dBA	63.9 dBC	66.0 dBF
04-Apr-2007 16:37:44		04-Apr-2007 16:37:47	04-Apr-2007 16:38:04

APPENDIX F:
COMMENT LETTERS ON THE DRAFT IS/MND



ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER
GOVERNOR

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE of PLANNING AND RESEARCH
STATE CLEARINGHOUSE AND PLANNING UNIT



CYNTHIA BRYANT
DIRECTOR

January 7, 2008

Don Girard
Santa Monica Community College District
1900 Pico Boulevard
Santa Monica, CA 90405

Subject: Student Services Replacement, Bookstore Modernization and Pico Promenade Improvements
Project
SCH#: 2007121028

Dear Don Girard:

The State Clearinghouse submitted the above named Negative Declaration to selected state agencies for review. On the enclosed Document Details Report please note that the Clearinghouse has listed the state agencies that reviewed your document. The review period closed on January 4, 2008, and the comments from the responding agency (ies) is (are) enclosed. If this comment package is not in order, please notify the State Clearinghouse immediately. Please refer to the project's ten-digit State Clearinghouse number in future correspondence so that we may respond promptly.

Please note that Section 21104(c) of the California Public Resources Code states that:

"A responsible or other public agency shall only make substantive comments regarding those activities involved in a project which are within an area of expertise of the agency or which are required to be carried out or approved by the agency. Those comments shall be supported by specific documentation."

1.1

These comments are forwarded for use in preparing your final environmental document. Should you need more information or clarification of the enclosed comments, we recommend that you contact the commenting agency directly.

This letter acknowledges that you have complied with the State Clearinghouse review requirements for draft environmental documents, pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act. Please contact the State Clearinghouse at (916) 445-0613 if you have any questions regarding the environmental review process.

Sincerely,

Terry Roberts
Director, State Clearinghouse

Enclosures

cc: Resources Agency

Document Details Report
State Clearinghouse Data Base

Comment Letter No. 1 (Cont)

SCH# 2007121028
Project Title Student Services Replacement, Bookstore Modernization and Pico Promenade Improvements Project
Lead Agency Santa Monica Community College District

Type Neg Negative Declaration

Description The Proposed Project involves the replacement of existing uses to improve functional efficiency on the Main Campus. The Proposed Project would not generate any increases to student, faculty, or administrative personnel. The Proposed Project would result in a net decrease of 5,119 assignable square feet (asf) on the campus through the demolition and inactivation of approximately 67,124 asf of campus related uses and the development of approximately 62,005 asf of campus related uses. The Proposed Project would result in a net reduction of 178 classroom seats. The Proposed Project would also involve removing 177 surface parking spaces and constructing a 500-space subterranean parking garage, resulting in a net increase of 323 on-site parking spaces.

Lead Agency Contact

Name Don Girard
Agency Santa Monica Community College District
Phone 310-434-4287
email
Address 1900 Pico Boulevard
City Santa Monica
State CA **Zip** 90405
Fax

Project Location

County Los Angeles
City Santa Monica
Region
Cross Streets Pico Boulevard and 17th Street
Parcel No. 4247001900
Township 2S **Range** 15W **Section** 8 **Base**

Proximity to:

Highways 10, 405
Airports
Railways
Waterways
Schools various SMMUSD schools
Land Use Existing land use= educational facility (Community College Campus)

Project Issues Aesthetic/Visual; Air Quality; Archaeologic-Historic; Drainage/Absorption; Flood Plain/Flooding; Geologic/Seismic; Noise; Public Services; Sewer Capacity; Soil Erosion/Compaction/Grading; Solid Waste; Toxic/Hazardous; Traffic/Circulation; Vegetation; Water Quality; Water Supply; Wetland/Riparian; Growth Inducing; Cumulative Effects; Other Issues

Reviewing Agencies Resources Agency; California Coastal Commission; Department of Conservation; Department of Fish and Game, Region 5; Office of Historic Preservation; Department of Parks and Recreation; Department of Water Resources; California Highway Patrol; Caltrans, District 7; Integrated Waste Management Board; Regional Water Quality Control Board, Region 4; Department of Toxic Substances Control; Native American Heritage Commission

Date Received 12/06/2007 **Start of Review** 12/06/2007 **End of Review** 01/04/2008



Linda S. Adams
Secretary for
Environmental Protection

Department of Toxic Substances Control

Maureen F. Gorsen, Director
1011 North Grandview Avenue
Glendale, California 91201



Arnold Schwarzenegger
Governor

January 7, 2008

Mr. Don Girard
Santa Monica Community College District.
1900 Pico Boulevard
Santa Monica, California 90405

**NOTICE OF COMPLETION OF INITIAL STUDY/MITIGATED NEGATIVE
DECLARATION FOR THE STUDENT SERVICES REPLACEMENT, BOOKSTORE
MODERNIZATION AND PICO PROMENADE IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT,
SCH NO. 2007121028**

Dear Mr. Girard:

The Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) has received your Notice of Completion of Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) for the project mentioned above.

Based on the review of the document, DTSC comments are as follows:

If during construction of the project, soil contamination is suspected, construction in the area should stop, and appropriate health and safety procedures should be implemented. If it is determined that contaminated soils exists, the MND should identify how any required investigation and/or remediation will be conducted, and which government agency will provide regulatory oversight.

2.1

DTSC provides guidance for Preliminary Endangerment Assessment preparation and cleanup oversight through the Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP). For additional information on the VCP please visit DTSC's web site at www.dtsc.ca.gov. If you would like to meet and discuss this matter further, please contact Mr. Alberto Valmidiano, Project Manager, at (818) 551-2870 or me, at (818) 551-2980.

Sincerely,

Juli Osborne
Unit Chief
Southern California Cleanup Operations Branch – Glendale Office

cc: See next page

Mr. Don Girard
January 7, 2008
Page 2

cc: Governor's Office of Planning and Research
State Clearinghouse
P. O. Box 3044
Sacramento, California 95812-3044

Mr. Guenther W. Moskat, Chief
Office of Environmental Planning and Analysis
CEQA Tracking Center
Department of Toxic Substances Control
1001 "I" Street, 22nd Floor, M.S. 22-2
Sacramento, California 95814

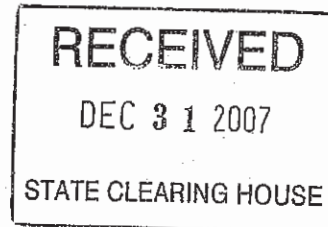
NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
 SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
 (916) 653-6251
 Fax (916) 657-5390
 Web Site www.nahc.ca.gov
 e-mail: ds_nahc@pacbell.net



Clear
1-4-08
e

December 26, 2007



Mr. Don Girard
SANTA MONICA COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT
 1900 Pico Boulevard
 Santa Monica, CA 90405

Re: SCH#2007121028; CEQA Notice of Completion; Negative Declaration for Student Service Replacement; Bookstore Modernization and Pico Improvement Project, Santa Monica Community College District, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Mr. Girard:

The Native American Heritage Commission is the state agency designated to protect California's Native American Cultural Resources. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires that any project that causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource, that includes archaeological resources, is a 'significant effect' requiring the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) per the California Code of Regulations §15064.5(b)(c) (CEQA guidelines). In order to comply with this provision, the lead agency is required to assess whether the project will have an adverse impact on these resources within the 'area of potential effect (APE)', and if so, to mitigate that effect. To adequately assess the project-related impacts on historical resources, the Commission recommends the following action:

- √ Contact the appropriate California Historic Resources Information Center (CHRIS). Contact information for the Information Center nearest you is available from the State Office of Historic Preservation (916/653-7278)/ <http://www.ohp.parks.ca.gov/1068/files/IC%20Roster.pdf> The record search will determine:
 - If a part or the entire APE has been previously surveyed for cultural resources.
 - If any known cultural resources have already been recorded in or adjacent to the APE.
 - If the probability is low, moderate, or high that cultural resources are located in the APE.
 - If a survey is required to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.
- √ If an archaeological inventory survey is required, the final stage is the preparation of a professional report detailing the findings and recommendations of the records search and field survey.
 - The final report containing site forms, site significance, and mitigation measures should be submitted immediately to the planning department. All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure.
 - The final written report should be submitted within 3 months after work has been completed to the appropriate regional archaeological information center.
- √ Contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for:
 - * A Sacred Lands File (SLF) search of the project area and information on tribal contacts in the project vicinity that may have additional cultural resource information. Please provide this office with the following citation format to assist with the Sacred Lands File search request: USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle citation with name, township, range and section: .
 - The NAHC advises the use of Native American Monitors to ensure proper identification and care given cultural resources that may be discovered. The NAHC recommends that contact be made with Native American Contacts on the attached list to get their input on potential project impact (APE). In some cases, the existence of a Native American cultural resources may be known only to a local tribe(s).
- √ Lack of surface evidence of archeological resources does not preclude their subsurface existence.
 - Lead agencies should include in their mitigation plan provisions for the identification and evaluation of accidentally discovered archeological resources, per California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) §15064.5 (f). In areas of identified archeological sensitivity, a certified archaeologist and a culturally affiliated Native American, with knowledge in cultural resources, should monitor all ground-disturbing activities.
 - Lead agencies should include in their mitigation plan provisions for the disposition of recovered artifacts, in consultation with culturally affiliated Native Americans.
- √ Lead agencies should include provisions for discovery of Native American human remains or unmarked cemeteries in their mitigation plans.
 - * CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5(d) requires the lead agency to work with the Native Americans identified by this Commission if the initial Study identifies the presence or likely presence of Native American human remains within the APE. CEQA Guidelines provide for agreements with Native American, identified by the

3.1



NAHC, to assure the appropriate and dignified treatment of Native American human remains and any associated grave liens.

√ Health and Safety Code §7050.5, Public Resources Code §5097.98 and Sec. §15064.5 (d) of the California Code of Regulations (CEQA Guidelines) mandate procedures to be followed, including that construction or excavation be stopped in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a location other than a dedicated cemetery until the county coroner or medical examiner can determine whether the remains are those of a Native American.

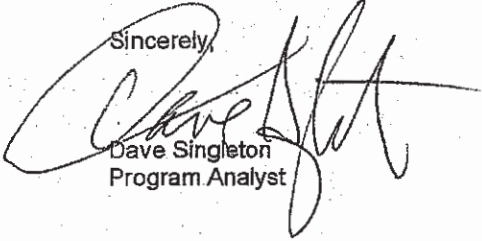
Note that §7052 of the Health & Safety Code states that disturbance of Native American cemeteries is a felony.

√ Lead agencies should consider avoidance, as defined in §15370 of the California Code of Regulations (CEQA Guidelines), when significant cultural resources are discovered during the course of project planning and implementation

3.1

Please feel free to contact me at (916) 653-6251 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,



Dave Singleton
Program Analyst

Attachment: List of Native American Contacts

Cc: State Clearinghouse

**Native American Contacts
Los Angeles County
December 26, 2007**

Beverly Salazar Folkes
1931 Shadybrook Drive
Thousand Oaks , CA 91362
805 492-7255

Chumash
Tataviam
Fernandefio

Tongva Ancestral Territorial Tribal Nation
John Tommy Rosas, Tribal Administrator
4712 Admiralty Way, Suite 172
Marina Del Rey , CA 90292
310-570-6567
Gabrielino Tongva

LA City/County Native American Indian Comm
Ron Andrade, Director
3175 West 6th Street, Rm. 403
Los Angeles , CA 90020
(213) 351-5324
(213) 386-3995 FAX

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission
Indians - Anthony Morales, Chairperson
PO Box 693
San Gabriel , CA 91778
ChiefRBwife@aol.com
(626) 286-1632
(626) 286-1758 - Home
(626) 286-1262 Fax
Gabrielino Tongva

Owl Clan
Qun-tan Shup
48825 Sapaque Road
Bradley , CA 93426
(805) 472-9536
(805) 835-2382 - CELL

Chumash

Gabrielino/Tongva Council / Gabrielino Tongva Nation
Sam Dunlap, Tribal Secretary
761 Terminal Street; Bldg 1, 2nd floor
Los Angeles , CA 90021
Gabrielino Tongva
office @tongvatribes.net
(213) 489-5001 - Officer
(909) 262-9351 - cell
(213) 489-5002 Fax

Ti'At Society
Cindi Alvitre
6515 E. Seaside Walk, #C
Long Beach , CA 90803
calvitre@yahoo.com
(714) 504-2468 Cell

Gabrielino

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Robert Dorame, Tribal Chair/Cultural Resources
5450 Slauson, Ave, Suite 151 PMB
Culver City , CA 90230
Gabrielino Tongva
gtongva@verizon.net
562-761-6417 - voice
562-925-7989 - fax

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American with regard to cultural resources for the proposed SCH#2007121028; CEQA Notice of Completion Negative Declaration for BOOKSTORE modernization and Pico Improvement Project; Santa Monica Community College District; Los Angeles County, California.


**ASSOCIATION OF
GOVERNMENTS**
Main Office

818 West Seventh Street

12th Floor

Los Angeles, California

90017-3435

t (213) 236-1800

f (213) 236-1825

www.scag.ca.gov

Officers: President: Gary O'vitt, San Bernardino County
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Orange County: Chris Norby, Orange County • Christine Barnes, La Palma • John Beauman, Brea • Lou Bone, Justin • Debbie Cook, Huntington Beach • Leslie Daigle, Newport Beach • Richard Dixon, Lake Forest • Troy Edgar, Los Alamitos • Paul Glaab, Laguna Niguel • Robert Hernandez, Anaheim • Sharon Quirk, Fullerton

Riverside County: Jeff Stone, Riverside County • Thomas Buckley, Lake Elsinore • Bonnie Fickinger, Moreno Valley • Ron Loveridge, Riverside • Greg Pettis, Cathedral City • Ron Roberts, Temecula

San Bernardino County: Gary O'vitt, San Bernardino County • Lawrence Dale, Barstow • Paul Eaton, Montclair • Lee Ann Garcia, Grand Terrace • Tim Jasper, Town of Apple Valley • Larry McCallon, Highland • Deborah Robertson, Rialto • Alan Wapner, Ontario

Ventura County: Linda Parks, Ventura County • Glen Becerra, Simi Valley • Carl Morehouse, San Buenaventura • Toni Young, Port Hueneeme

Tribal Government Representative: Andrew Masiel, Sr., Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians

Orange County Transportation Authority: Art Brown, Buena Park

Riverside County Transportation Commission: Robin Lowe, Hemet

San Bernardino Associated Governments: Paul Leon

Ventura County Transportation Commission: Keith Millhouse, Moorpark

December 28, 2007

Mr. Randy Lawson
 Executive Vice President
 Business & Administration
 1900 Pico Boulevard
 Santa Monica, CA 90405

RE: SCAG Clearinghouse No. I 20070735 Santa Monica Community College District (SMCCD) Student Services Replacement, Bookstore Modernization and Pico Promenade Improvements Project

Dear Mr. Lawson:

Thank you for submitting the **Student Services Replacement, Bookstore Modernization and Pico Promenade Improvements Project** for review and comment. As areawide clearinghouse for regionally significant projects, SCAG reviews the consistency of local plans, projects and programs with regional plans. This activity is based on SCAG's responsibilities as a regional planning organization pursuant to state and federal laws and regulations. Guidance provided by these reviews is intended to assist local agencies and project sponsors to take actions that contribute to the attainment of regional goals and policies.

We have reviewed the **Student Services Replacement, Bookstore Modernization and Pico Promenade Improvements Project**, and have determined that the proposed Project is not regionally significant per SCAG Intergovernmental Review (IGR) Criteria and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines (Section 15206). Therefore, the proposed Project does not warrant comments at this time. Should there be a change in the scope of the proposed Project, we would appreciate the opportunity to review and comment at that time.

A description of the proposed Project was published in SCAG's **December 1-15, 2007 Intergovernmental Review Clearinghouse Report** for public review and comment.

The project title and SCAG Clearinghouse number should be used in all correspondence with SCAG concerning this Project. Correspondence should be sent to the attention of the Clearinghouse Coordinator. If you have any questions, please contact me at (213) 236-1857. Thank you.

Sincerely,

LAVERNE JONES, Planning Technician
 Program Development and Evaluation Division

Doc # 142678

FILE COPY

President
Zina Josephs
Vice-President
Lorraine Sanchez
Treasurer
John Reynolds
Secretary
Charles R. Donaldson

FRIENDS OF SUNSET PARK

www.friendsofsunsetpark.org • friendsofsp@yahoo.com • P.O.Box 5823, Santa Monica, CA 90409-5823 • (310) 358-7117

January 14, 2008

To: Mr. Randy Lawson, Executive Vice President
Business and Administration
Santa Monica College, 1900 Pico Blvd.
Santa Monica, CA 90405

From: Board of Directors, Friends of Sunset Park
P.O. Box 5823, Santa Monica, CA 90409

Re: Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration

Regarding the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration for the proposed Students Services Replacement, etc., Friends of Sunset Park, the city-recognized neighborhood organization that represents residents living west, south, and east of the SMC Main Campus has the following comments:

1. Air quality

- a. On Page IV-2, the document asserts that since there would not be an increase in square footage of classroom space on the campus, the project would not increase air pollution. FOSP maintains that if the college increases parking capacity on the NE corner of the campus from 177 to 500 parking spaces, and the entrances and exits to and from the parking spaces are located near homes, that there will be a negative affect on air quality for residents living nearby.

5.1

Adding parking spaces on the Main Campus may also attract students who might otherwise park in the Olympic lot. And since Don Girard has told FOSP in the past that there are approximately 6,000 students and staff on campus at peak times, adding 323 parking spaces is certainly not going to meet current parking demand or minimize vehicle miles traveled (VMT) both within the project and in the community in which it is located, or reduce air pollutant emissions. We conclude, rather, that current short-term and visitor parking needs will still result in visitors being turned away and directed to off-site parking facilities.

5.2

Nevertheless, we understand the college's need to make a dent in this parking shortage problem, and we ask that the entrances and exits to the new underground parking facility be moved away from residents as much as possible (i.e., from the east side of the building to the west side of the building). At the January 9th community presentation, one of the consultants stated that the traffic would be 80 feet from residential property, but we think that he was referring to the actual building entrances, not the driveways, which would be much closer.

5.3

Residents in that area already have about 20,000 cars and 100 buses per day passing in front of their homes, and it seems unfair to also expose them to fumes and noise from the additional 2-3,000 daily car trips that would be generated behind their homes by the current proposal as it stands.

5.4

- b. On Page IV-3, the document states that the proposed project would not generate any new vehicle trips to the campus. We don't understand the logic of that statement. If you add 323 parking spaces, based on the SMC Bundy Campus Site Access and Circulation document and its traffic analysis, we think that 1,300–2,000 additional cars would be passing behind homes on 20th St. compared the current situation. That's more than the CMP guideline minimum of 50 per peak hour that requires analysis. We don't find any analyses of estimated daily car trips in this IS/MND document.

5.5

2. Aesthetics

- a. Scenic vista – The document states on Page IV-11 that the increase in building height (60 feet above grade) would not adversely affect the character of the surrounding uses or neighborhood. It refers to Drescher Hall, the Business Building, and Parking Structure C.

A more apt comparison would be the 3-story Science Building, which is located the same distance from homes on 20th St. as the administration portion of the new Student Services building would be. It looms over the one and two-story residential buildings on 20th St. closer to Pearl St. and is visible even from Pico Blvd.

5.6

To mitigate that impact, we propose that the 3-story administration portion of the new Student Services building be stepped back at least 140 feet from the lot line. (Residential parcels in that area are 140 feet deep.) This would push increased densities from the edge of the campus toward the center of the campus.

- b. Existing visual character of the site and its surroundings – The document mistakenly refers on Page IV-12 to “residential uses along 16th Street to the east.” 16th St. is actually west of the campus. The problem with the proposal lies with visual elements of the project (the 3-story portion of the Student Services Building) that would be incompatible with nearby one- and two-story residential uses and apartments along 20th Street, immediately east of, and adjacent to, the campus.

5.7

We propose that the 3rd story portion of the Student Services Building be stepped back at least 140 feet from the lot line, equal to the depth of the residential properties along the west side of 20th St. to make it visually compatible with nearby residential buildings.

- c. Shadows – The “Winter and Summer Project Shadows” Figure IV-2 on Page IV-15 of the document show that in winter, the proposed 60-foot tall 3-story Student Services Replacement Building will start casting shadows over the city alley east of the campus by 12 noon and, by 3 PM, four residential parcels on the west side of 20th St. (south of the gas station) will be completely covered by shadow. We can't tell from the document when, between noon and 3 PM, the shadows will begin to completely cover the residences.

5.8

We think this will have a significant impact on residents.

To mitigate this impact, we propose that the 3rd story portion of the new Student Services Replacement Building be stepped back by at least 140 feet from the lot line (the average depth of the residential parcels on 20th St.) to minimize shadows.

3. Noise – The document discusses noise impacts on Pages IV-36 onward and in appendix E. We’re especially concerned about noise at Monitors 4 and 5, which are driveways/alleyways located close to residences. The appendix lists SEL levels (we assume these are “Single Event Levels” similar to the SNEL data that S.M. Airport monitors). We see SEL levels of 102 dBA and Peak levels of 108 dBA. Assuming that those correspond to SNEL levels, it should be noted that airplane pilots using S.M. Airport can be fined \$2,000, \$5,000, \$10,000 and ultimately banned from using the airport for noise levels over 95 dBA.

5.9

On Page IV-37, the document states that residential land uses in Santa Monica need to be mitigated to between 60 and 65 dBA CNEL (24-hour average).

Monitor 4 (alley ingress/egress near homes on 20th near Pico) already had averages of 58 dBA and maximum levels of 80 dBA.

Monitor 5 (campus driveway next to homes on the north side of Pearl just west of 20th) already had averages of 59 dBA and maximum levels of 76 dBA.

We are therefore concerned about noise impacts from increased campus-generated traffic on nearby homes. We ask that the city alleys near Monitor 4 and the driveway near Monitor 5 not be used for access to the new parking facility.

5.10

4. Transportation and Traffic – The document states on Page IV-44 that because the main campus will lose 178 classroom seats, there will be fewer vehicle trips to the Main Campus, even though 323 parking spaces will be added. This seems counterintuitive.

5.11

Page IV-47 states that “ingress/egress from the alley on the east would be maintained.”

The aerial photo in Figure II-2 on Page II-3, shows current ingress and egress from parking Lot 1 into a north/south city alley west of 20th and an east-west alley south of Pico. We think this is unacceptable with the current 177-space parking lot, and would be even more unacceptable with a 500-space underground parking structure. Cars passing through these alleys to get to and from the college are traveling within a few feet of people’s homes, and they also cause safety concerns when they cross sidewalks used by students from John Adams Middle School and Rogers Elementary School. (Students from the Pico neighborhood use 20th St. to walk to and from school.)

5.12

We are concerned about the new parking facility’s entrance/exit close proximity to the ingress/egress from these city alleys just south of Pico and just west of 20th St. The document states that “the ingress driveway from the alley would not allow for direct access to the subterranean garage, and would primarily be used for access for short term parking provided at grade along the east side of the Project Side,” but it says nothing as to whether cars exiting the subterranean garage could leaving into the city alleys. Even with the current 177 surface parking spaces, traffic at certain times of the day on 20th St. becomes dangerous as students-in-a-hurry drive into and out of alleys south of Pico, and across 20th through heavy commuter traffic, trying to access parking. We don’t think that city alleys next to homes are appropriate access points for campus parking facilities (which will probably generate 2,000-3,000 daily car trips).

5.13

We are also concerned about increased use of the campus driveway ingress/egress on the north side of Pearl St. just west of 20th St. due to the 323 additional parking spaces it will serve. Pearl St. is residential immediately east of that driveway, and there is a middle school a few hundred feet west of the driveway. We think that the safest campus entrance/exit points should be on major arterials, such as Pico Blvd., not on residential streets such as Pearl St., near schools and homes.

5.14

- 5. Neighborhood Effects – The document states on Page IV-52 that the height of the proposed Student Services Replacement Building would be comparable to other Campus and neighborhood structures in the area. We disagree. The building will be close to residential properties on the west side of 20th St., and there are no other 3-story buildings on the west side of 20th St. between Pico Blvd. and Pearl St. Lots on Pearl St. are approximately 140 × 50, and we think that the 3-story portion of the Student Services building should be stepped back by at least 140 feet from the lot line to make it more comparable with one- and two-story neighborhood structures. 5.15
- 6. Construction impacts – Page IV-53 of the document states that construction worker vehicles and equipment would be parked or staged on the northeast corner of the Project Site, with parking expanding further south into Lot 1 (behind residences) during construction of the subterranean parking garage. Friends of Sunset Park will be monitoring the situation to see that city ordinances regarding construction hours, noise, and dust are followed. (We still remember the mountain of dirt that was left on the empty lot at Pico and 14th, next to WISE and the YWCA, with winds picking up clouds of dust until FOSP Board members appealed to President Tsang to have it removed.) 5.16
- 7. Landscape Maintenance – We are concerning that the new landscaping may not bring with it funding for adequate maintenance (given the current state of landscaping on the Pico side of the campus). We hope that the college will designate adequate funding to maintain the new landscaping included in the project. 5.17

Summary

Friends of Sunset Park recommends the following:

- 1. Regarding the 3-story Student Services Replacement Building, design a setback from 2 to 3 stories on the east side of the building, so that the 3rd story would start at least 140 feet from the lot line. This would make the height more consistent with the neighborhood, provide a buffer equal to the length of the residential lots (ca. 140 feet deep), and push density toward the middle of the campus. 5.18
- 2. Move the entrance/exit for the 500-space underground parking facility from the east side of the Student Services Replacing Building (near residents) to the west side of the building. 5.19
- 3. Do not allow access to the new parking facility or surface parking a) from city alleys near 20th and Pico or b) from the driveway on Pearl St. in order to protect pedestrians, especially school children, and to avoid noise and air quality impacts on nearby residents. 5.20
- 4. Designate funding not only for appropriate landscape design for the new project, but also for adequate maintenance of new landscaping on the Pico side of the campus. 5.21

Subject: FOSP: Comments on the Student Services Replacement, etc.

Date: Wednesday, January 9, 2008 3:44 PM

From: ZinaJosephs@aol.com

To: <tsang_chui@smc.edu>, <Finkel_David@smc.edu>, <Walzer_Andrew@smc.edu>, <Quinones_Margaret@smc.edu>, <Greenstein_Nancy@smc.edu>, <Jaffe_Louise@smc.edu>, <Aminoff_Susan@smc.edu>, <Rader_Rob@smc.edu>, <GIRARD_DONALD@smc.edu>, <BROWN_GREGORY@smc.edu>, <lawson_randal@smc.edu>

Cc: <ZinaJosephs@aol.com>

Conversation: FOSP: Comments on the Student Services Replacement, etc.

January 9, 2008

To: Santa Monica College officials
From: Board of Directors, Friends of Sunset Park
Re: Student Services Replacement, Pico Promenade Improvements, etc.

Thank you for scheduling an additional community presentation on January 9th. Also, thank you for mailing an announcement of the meeting to residents and for including the URL for the relevant documents, albeit in 8-point font. What was not included in the mailer, unfortunately, was any indication of the proximity of the Student Services replacement building to people's homes, the fact that it will be 3 stories tall, or the fact that the sole entrance/exit to the underground 500-space parking facility will be directly behind multi-family residences.

6.1

In looking over the materials which Don Girard brought to us, the FOSP Board has the following suggestions (which we will also mail to Randy Lawson):

1. Regarding the 3-story Student Services replacement building, which will be located near Pico Blvd. (as close to 20th St. residential properties as the science building further south on the campus is -- looming over backyards), we urge you to design a **stepback** from 2 to 3 stories on the east side of the building, so the 3rd story would start 135 feet from the lot line. This would make the height on the east end of the building more consistent with the neighborhood, provide a buffer equal to the length of the residential lots (ca. 135 feet), and push density toward the middle of the campus rather than the edges.

6.2

Don Girard was kind enough to give the FOSP Board a walking tour of the Main Campus some years ago, and it included the new science building. The building seems to be well-designed for science instruction, but it's as close to residential properties as the new Student Services building will be, and it looms over homes on the west side of 20th St.

6.3

2. We also urge you to **move the entrance/exit** for the 500-space underground parking facility **from the east side** of the Student Services building (near residents) **to the west side** of the building. Residents on 20th St. already have about 20,000 cars and 100 Big Blue Buses per day passing in front of their homes. It seems unfair to make them endure the noise and fumes from another 2-3,000 cars passing daily behind their homes as well.

6.4

3. Finally, we urge you to designate sufficient funding not only for appropriate landscape design for the new project, but also for **adequate maintenance** of landscaping on the Pico side of the campus. Except for the grassy bank along the parking lot in front of the Concert Hall, the Pico-side landscaping currently seems to consist of scattered bushes, bare dirt, and trash.

6.5

We're very pleased to see the plan for a bus pull-out on Pico Blvd., and we hope that some of the college shuttle buses (the SMC Commuter and the Sunset Ride, for example) can perhaps also use that bus stop so they don't need to cut through the narrow residential streets near the college.

6.6

Start the year off right. Easy ways to stay in shape <[http://body.aol.com/fitness/winter-exercise?
NCID=aolcmp00300000002489](http://body.aol.com/fitness/winter-exercise?NCID=aolcmp00300000002489)> in the new year.

2621 Centinela Avenue, No. 11
Santa Monica, CA 90405

January 8, 2008

Mr. Randy Lawson
Executive Vice President
Business and Administration
1900 Pico Blvd.
Santa Monica, CA 90405

Dear Mr. Lawson:

REF: SMC Construction Project

Per a communication from Zina Josephs of Friends of Sunset Park:

The project will involve demolishing the Concert Hall, amphitheatre, and automotive facilities, and constructing a new 3-story Student Services building (admissions, enrollment, counseling, etc.) with 3 levels of parking underneath, remodeling Drescher Hall to include the bookstore on the 1st floor, creating a passenger drop-off area, and adding a landscaped "entry plaza" on the Pico side of the campus. Real-time electronic parking availability signs will be installed along Pico Blvd., and the Big Blue Bus will consolidate two bus stops along Pico and create a bus pull-out, so that buses will not block a traffic lane on Pico when they stop to let off or pick up students.

7.1

The FOSP Board is concerned about 3 things:

a) that the 3-story Student Services building will loom over 1 and 2-story residences on the west side of 20th St. just south of Pico, just as the new science building looms over homes on 20th closer to Pearl St.

7.2

b) that the entrance/exit to the 500-space 3-level underground parking on the east side of the Student Services building will bring the noise and fume of 2-3,000 daily car trips right behind those same residences (which already have 20,000 cars and 100 buses passing by the front of their homes daily), and

7.3

c) that the new landscaping may not bring with it funding for adequate maintenance (given the current state of landscaping on the Pico side of the campus).

7.4

Given those concerns, we're making the following recommendations:

1. Re the 3-story Student Services building, design a **stepback** from 2 to 3 stories on the east side of the building, so that the 3rd story would start 135 feet from the lot line. This would make the height more consistent with the neighborhood, provide a buffer equal to the length of the residential lots (ca. 135 feet deep), and push density toward the middle of the campus.

7.5

2. **Move the entrance/exit** for the 500-space underground parking from the east side of the building (near residents) to the west side of the building.

7.6

3. Designate funding not only for appropriate landscape design for the new project, but also for **adequate maintenance** of landscaping on the Pico side of the campus.

7.7

I can't improve on the language from Zina Josephs. The recommendations are reasonable and prudent. At this point, the changes would not be difficult to make. It would go a long way to improve relationships in the community to accept FOSP's recommendations.

I encourage you to act favorably on the recommendations.

Sincerely,



Jeanne Laurie
Sunset Park resident

7.8

Student Services Replacement,
Bookstore Modernization and
Pico Promenade Improvements Project
PUBLIC MEETING
January 3, 2008

NAME/AGENCY	MAILING ADDRESS	COMMENTS
Shahniar Azimi AS - SMC	ice.vice@gmail.com	Very clear and Perfect presentation
Jacqueline Chan NA	jchan@cummingcorporation.com	Very well thought out presentation.
Liz Bar-El City of SM Dept. of Planning & Comm. Dev.	1685 Main st. liz.bar-el@smgov.net	
Lee Peterson	1900 Pico Blvd. Santa Monica peterson-lee@smc.edu	

Student Services Replacement,
Bookstore Modernization and
Pico Promenade Improvements Project
PUBLIC MEETING
January 9, 2008

NAME/AGENCY	MAILING ADDRESS	COMMENTS
Lorraine Sanchez FOSP	2344 PIER AVE SM 90405	
Matt Ferrill	2202 Clarendonfield Blvd S.M. 90405	