APPENDIX A:

AIR QUALITY WORKSHEETS

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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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Summary Report:

CONSTRUCTION EMISSION ESTIMATES

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10 Dust	PM10 Exhaust	PM10	PM2.5 Dust	PM2.5 Exhaust	PM2.5
2008 TOTALS (lbs/day unmitigated)	7.61	86.44	38.36	0.07	52.75	3.99	56.74	11.00	3.67	14.67
2008 TOTALS (lbs/day mitigated)	7.61	86.44	38.36	0.07	52.75	3.99	56.74	11.00	3.67	14.67
2009 TOTALS (lbs/day unmitigated)	7.49	81.41	36.12	0.07	278.83	3.65	282.14	58.25	3.36	61.29
2009 TOTALS (lbs/day mitigated)	7.49	81.41	36.12	0.07	144.53	3.65	147.84	30.20	3.36	33.24
2010 TOTALS (lbs/day unmitigated)	2.86	21.06	22.33	0.02	0.08	1.15	1.23	0.03	1.06	1.09
2010 TOTALS (lbs/day mitigated)	2.86	21.06	22.33	0.02	0.08	1.15	1.23	0.03	1.06	1.09
2011 TOTALS (lbs/day unmitigated)	2.65	19.58	21.17	0.02	0.08	1.09	1.17	0.03	1.00	1.03
2011 TOTALS (lbs/day mitigated)	2.65	19.58	21.17	0.02	0.08	1.09	1.17	0.03	1.00	1.03
2012 TOTALS (lbs/day unmitigated)	56.54	18.21	20.70	0.02	0.08	0.99	1.07	0.03	0.91	0.94
2012 TOTALS (lbs/day mitigated)	56.54	18.21	20.70	0.02	0.08	0.99	1.07	0.03	0.91	0.94

Construction Mitigated Detail Report:

CONSTRUCTION EMISSION ESTIMATES Winter Pounds Per Day, Mitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10 Dust	PM10 Exhaust	PM10	PM2.5 Dust	PM2.5 Exhaust	PM2.5

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Time Slice 12/1/2008-12/31/2008 Number Active Days: 23	7.61	**86.44**	**38.36**	**0.07**	52.75	**3.99**	56.74	11.00	**3.67**	14.67
Demolition 12/01/2008-02/28/2009	7.61	86.44	38.36	0.07	52.75	3.99	56.74	11.00	3.67	14.67
Fugitive Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	52.50	0.00	52.50	10.92	0.00	10.92
Demo Off Road Diesel	2.84	23.16	12.75	0.00	0.00	1.23	1.23	0.00	1.13	1.13
Demo On Road Diesel	4.74	63.22	24.71	0.07	0.24	2.75	3.00	0.08	2.53	2.61
Demo Worker Trips	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	7.21	81.41	35.81	**0.07**	52.75	3.65	56.40	11.00	3.36	14.36
Demolition 12/01/2008-02/28/2009	7.21	81.41	35.81	0.07	52.75	3.65	56.40	11.00	3.36	14.36
Fugitive Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	52.50	0.00	52.50	10.92	0.00	10.92
Demo Off Road Diesel	2.72	22.00	12.19	0.00	0.00	1.17	1.17	0.00	1.08	1.08
Demo On Road Diesel	4.46	59.36	22.78	0.07	0.24	2.48	2.73	0.08	2.28	2.36
Demo Worker Trips	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	7.49	75.15	36.12	0.04	144.53	3.31	147.84	30.20	3.04	33.24
Mass Grading 03/01/2009-11/30/2009	7.49	75.15	36.12	0.04	144.53	3.31	147.84	30.20	3.04	33.24
Mass Grading Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	144.39	0.00	144.39	30.16	0.00	30.16
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	5.13	44.23	22.88	0.00	0.00	2.02	2.02	0.00	1.85	1.85
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	2.32	30.84	11.83	0.04	0.13	1.29	1.42	0.04	1.19	1.23
Mass Grading Worker Trips	0.05	0.08	1.41	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
Time Slice 12/1/2009-12/31/2009 Number Active Days: 23	3.05	22.48	23.53	0.02	0.08	1.26	1.34	0.03	1.15	1.18
Building 12/01/2009-03/31/2012	3.05	22.48	23.53	0.02	0.08	1.26	1.34	0.03	1.15	1.18
Building Off Road Diesel	2.42	18.96	9.31	0.00	0.00	1.10	1.10	0.00	1.01	1.01
Building Vendor Trips	0.24	2.80	2.21	0.00	0.02	0.12	0.14	0.01	0.11	0.11
Building Worker Trips	0.39	0.72	12.01	0.01	0.06	0.04	0.10	0.02	0.03	0.05

Time Slice 1/1/2010-12/31/2010 Number Active Days: 261	2.86	21.06	22.33	0.02	0.08	1.15	1.23	0.03	1.06	1.09
Building 12/01/2009-03/31/2012	2.86	21.06	22.33	0.02	0.08	1.15	1.23	0.03	1.06	1.09
Building Off Road Diesel	2.29	17.85	9.10	0.00	0.00	1.01	1.01	0.00	0.93	0.93
Building Vendor Trips	0.22	2.55	2.05	0.00	0.02	0.11	0.12	0.01	0.10	0.10
Building Worker Trips	0.35	0.66	11.17	0.01	0.06	0.04	0.10	0.02	0.03	0.05
Time Slice 1/3/2011-12/30/2011 Number Active Days: 260	2.65	19.58	21.17	0.02	0.08	1.09	1.17	0.03	1.00	1.03
Building 12/01/2009-03/31/2012	2.65	19.58	21.17	0.02	0.08	1.09	1.17	0.03	1.00	1.03
Building Off Road Diesel	2.13	16.68	8.87	0.00	0.00	0.96	0.96	0.00	0.88	0.88
Building Vendor Trips	0.20	2.30	1.91	0.00	0.02	0.10	0.11	0.01	0.09	0.09
Building Worker Trips	0.32	0.60	10.40	0.01	0.06	0.04	0.10	0.02	0.03	0.05
Time Slice 1/2/2012-3/30/2012 Number Active Days: 65	**56.54**	18.21	20.70	0.02	0.08	0.99	1.07	0.03	0.91	0.94
Building 12/01/2009-03/31/2012	2.48	18.18	20.13	0.02	0.08	0.99	1.07	0.03	0.91	0.93
Building Off Road Diesel	2.01	15.58	8.69	0.00	0.00	0.87	0.87	0.00	0.80	0.80
Building Vendor Trips	0.19	2.05	1.76	0.00	0.02	0.08	0.10	0.01	0.08	0.08
Building Worker Trips	0.29	0.55	9.67	0.01	0.06	0.04	0.10	0.02	0.03	0.05
Coating 01/01/2012-03/31/2012	54.06	0.03	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Architectural Coating	54.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Coating Worker Trips	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 Stablizing Measures, the Water exposed surfaces 3x daily watering mitigation reduces emissions by:

PM10: 61% PM25: 61%

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Combined Winter Emissions Reports (Pounds/Day)

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

Summary Report:

CONSTRUCTION EMISSION ESTIMATES

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10 Dust	PM10 Exhaust	PM10	PM2.5 Dust	PM2.5 Exhaust	PM2.5
2012 TOTALS (lbs/day unmitigated)	5.66	64.50	27.67	0.09	120.98	2.77	122.06	25.27	2.55	26.26
2012 TOTALS (lbs/day mitigated)	5.66	64.50	27.67	0.09	70.21	2.77	72.98	14.64	2.55	17.19
2013 TOTALS (lbs/day unmitigated)	13.40	7.66	6.26	0.00	0.01	0.44	0.46	0.00	0.41	0.41
2013 TOTALS (lbs/day mitigated)	13.40	7.66	6.26	0.00	0.01	0.44	0.46	0.00	0.41	0.41

Construction Mitigated Detail Report:

CONSTRUCTION EMISSION ESTIMATES Winter Pounds Per Day, Mitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10 Dust	PM10 Exhaust	PM10	PM2.5 Dust	PM2.5 Exhaust	PM2.5

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Time Slice 4/2/2012-5/31/2012 Number Active Days: 44	5.66	**64.50**	**27.67**	**0.09**	70.21	**2.77**	72.98	14.64	**2.55**	17.19
Demolition 04/01/2012-05/31/2012	5.66	64.50	27.67	0.09	70.21	2.77	72.98	14.64	2.55	17.19
Fugitive Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	69.88	0.00	69.88	14.53	0.00	14.53
Demo Off Road Diesel	0.98	6.77	4.49	0.00	0.00	0.49	0.49	0.00	0.45	0.45
Demo On Road Diesel	4.65	57.69	22.27	0.09	0.33	2.28	2.60	0.11	2.09	2.20
Demo Worker Trips	0.03	0.05	0.91	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Time Slice 6/1/2012-6/29/2012 Number Active Days: 21	2.72	22.00	12.42	0.00	62.68	1.08	63.76	13.09	0.99	14.08
Mass Grading 06/01/2012-06/30/2012	2.72	22.00	12.42	0.00	62.68	1.08	63.76	13.09	0.99	14.08
Mass Grading Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	62.68	0.00	62.68	13.09	0.00	13.09
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	2.69	21.95	11.51	0.00	0.00	1.07	1.07	0.00	0.99	0.99
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mass Grading Worker Trips	0.03	0.05	0.91	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Time Slice 7/2/2012-12/31/2012 Number Active Days: 131	1.11	8.28	6.35	0.00	0.01	0.50	0.52	0.00	0.46	0.47
Building 07/01/2012-08/31/2013	1.11	8.28	6.35	0.00	0.01	0.50	0.52	0.00	0.46	0.47
Building Off Road Diesel	1.03	7.87	4.56	0.00	0.00	0.49	0.49	0.00	0.45	0.45
Building Vendor Trips	0.03	0.32	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01
Building Worker Trips	0.05	0.09	1.51	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01
Time Slice 1/1/2013-6/28/2013 Number Active Days: 129	1.02	7.65	6.14	0.00	0.01	0.44	0.46	0.00	0.41	0.41
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

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Time Slice 7/1/2013-8/30/2013 Number Active Days: 45	**13.40**	7.66	6.26	0.00	0.01	0.44	0.46	0.00	0.41	0.41
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 Stablizing Measures, the Water exposed surfaces 3x daily watering mitigation reduces emissions by:

PM10: 61% PM25: 61%

APPENDIX B:

SHADE/SHADOW CALCULATION WORKSHEET

Project Data:		SMC Student Center			
Latitude:		34:01:05 N			
Longitude:		118:28:12 W			
					Project Shadows
WINTER	**Time Zone**	**HOUR**		**SHADOW ANGLE (AZIMUTH)**	**60 Foot Bldg**
	(-8 Hrs GMT)	9:00		318:36:44	
		10:00		331:24:43	
		11:00		346:17:05	
		12:00		2:25:34	
		1:00		18:19:37	
		2:00		32:37:30	
		3:00		44:46:52	
				SHADOW ANGLE (AZIMUTH)	
SUMMER	**Time Zone**	**HOUR**			
	(-8 Hrs GMT)	9:00		265:25:59	
	Daylight Savings	10:00		273:46:45	
		11:00		285:21:53	
		12:00		307:58:23	
		1:00		6:29:41	
		2:00		57:36:32	
		3:00		77:05:09	
		4:00		87:49:01	
		5:00		95:52:56	

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 an 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.

Phone conversation with Derek Walker, Permit Specialist. City of Santa Monica, Building and Safety Division.

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

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

BONDS CARRY!

THE SANTA MONICA CITY COLLEGE Corsair

VOL. XXIII, NO. 6 SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA WED. OCT. 18, 1950

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

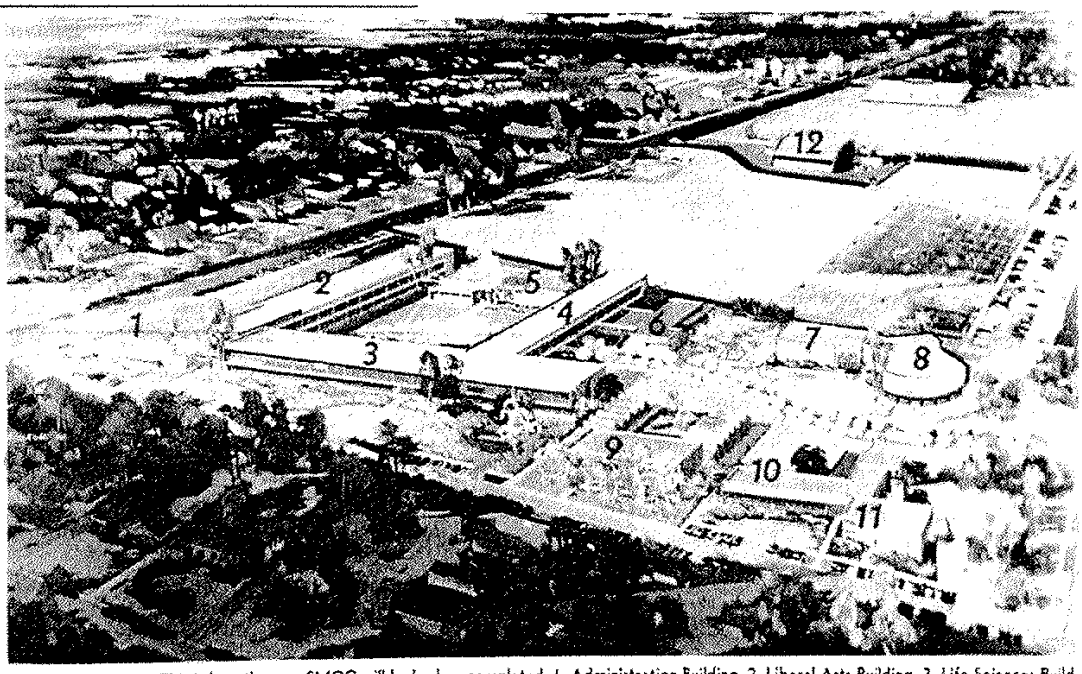
Although this figure was only 20 per cent of the registered vote, it leaves no doubt as to the attitude of the community in regard to the future of its schools.

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 porvided.

"Our depest 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 organiza-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)



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, 4. 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. TheBonds voted on yesterday provided for the construction of buildings 3, 1

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.

"Todays assembly is hoped to be one of the outstanding presentations of the semester. Swanson is both clever and entertaining," stated Jerry Stearns, commissioner 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.

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!"

Game And Dance Highlight Corsairs' Second Annual Homecoming

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*

Page *2* of *3* ***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:

Sketch Map with north arrow required.

***B14. Evaluator:**
Teresa Grimes

***Date of Evaluation:** _____

(This space reserved for official comments)

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.

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

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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# _____
Trinomial 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 façade.

***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*

***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):

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.

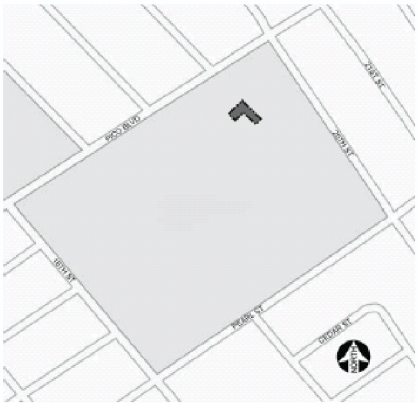
B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:**
Teresa Grimes

***Date of Evaluation:** *May 2007*

(This space reserved for official comments)

Sketch Map with north arrow required.



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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

GEOLABS-WESTLAKE VILLAGE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Enclosures:

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 all. (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

Sample	Description	Maximum Dry Density PCF	Optimum Moisture Content %	Expansion Index
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.

Resistivity (Ohm-Centimeter)	Corrosiveness
< 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

Sample	Description	As-Received Resistivity (ohm-cm)	Saturated Resistivity (ohm-centimeters)
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 than3/4 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.

Lateral Design[1]

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.slmdl
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		Current Measurement	
Start Time:	04-Apr-2007 14:05:28	Start Time:	04-Apr-2007 14:25:39
Elapsed Time:	00:15:09.4	Elapsed Time:	00:15:07.6
Leq:	73.3 dBA	Leq:	73.3 dBA
SEL:	102.9 dBA	SEL:	102.9 dBA
Dose: (8 hr)	0.1 %	Dose: (8 hr)	0.1 %
Proj. Dose:	2.1 %	Proj. Dose:	2.1 %
Threshold:	0 dB	Threshold:	0 dB
Criterion:	90 dB	Criterion:	90 dB
Exchange Rate:	3 dB	Exchange Rate:	3 dB

Min:	44.3 dBA	04-Apr-2007 14:05:28	Min:	52.9 dBA	04-Apr-2007 14:46:05
Max:	88.5 dBA	04-Apr-2007 14:49:28	Max:	88.5 dBA	04-Apr-2007 14:49:28
Peak-1:	108.8 dBF	04-Apr-2007 14:48:27	Peak-1:	108.8 dBF	04-Apr-2007 14:48:27
Peak-2:	108.0 dBA	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.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 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.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 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.slmdl
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		Current Measurement	
Start Time:	04-Apr-2007 14:55:01	Start Time:	04-Apr-2007 14:55:01
Elapsed Time:	00:15:00.0	Elapsed Time:	00:15:00.0
Leq:	59.2 dBA	Leq:	59.2 dBA
SEL:	88.8 dBA	SEL:	88.8 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:	51.5 dBA	04-Apr-2007 15:01:12	Min:	51.5 dBA	04-Apr-2007 15:01:12
Max:	76.6 dBA	04-Apr-2007 15:02:00	Max:	76.6 dBA	04-Apr-2007 15:02:00
Peak-1:	101.1 dBF	04-Apr-2007 14:59:08	Peak-1:	101.1 dBF	04-Apr-2007 14:59:08
Peak-2:	100.6 dBA	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	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 2.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 2
Note1:
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
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
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
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
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
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
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

File Translated: F:\Brett\SMC Student Center\Location 2.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 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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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

File Translated: F:\Brett\SMC Student Center\Location 3.slmdl
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

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

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.slmdl
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	LDN:	58.0 dBA
L5.00	62.5 dBA	L95.00	49.4 dBA	CNEL:	58.0 dBA
L50.00	52.8 dBA	L99.00	48.9 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.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 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.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 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.slmdl
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		Current Measurement	
Start Time:	04-Apr-2007 15:59:46	Start Time:	04-Apr-2007 15:59:46
Elapsed Time:	00:15:00.0	Elapsed Time:	00:15:00.0
Leq:	59.7 dBA	Leq:	59.7 dBA
SEL:	89.3 dBA	SEL:	89.3 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:	47.4 dBA	04-Apr-2007 16:14:19	Min:	47.4 dBA	04-Apr-2007 16:14:19
Max:	76.5 dBA	04-Apr-2007 16:02:39	Max:	76.5 dBA	04-Apr-2007 16:02:39
Peak-1:	102.0 dBF	04-Apr-2007 16:02:38	Peak-1:	102.0 dBF	04-Apr-2007 16:02:38
Peak-2:	90.3 dBA	04-Apr-2007 16:12:41	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	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 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
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 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
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
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.slmdl
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		Current Measurement	
Start Time:	04-Apr-2007 16:16:15	Start Time:	04-Apr-2007 16:16:15
Elapsed Time:	00:15:00.0	Elapsed Time:	00:15:00.0
Leq:	51.2 dBA	Leq:	51.2 dBA
SEL:	80.7 dBA	SEL:	80.7 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:	45.9 dBA	04-Apr-2007 16:16:15	Min:	45.9 dBA	04-Apr-2007 16:16:15
Max:	59.5 dBA	04-Apr-2007 16:22:55	Max:	59.5 dBA	04-Apr-2007 16:22:55
Peak-1:	92.1 dBF	04-Apr-2007 16:17:52	Peak-1:	92.1 dBF	04-Apr-2007 16:17:52
Peak-2:	92.2 dBA	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	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 6.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 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	
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 6.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 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.slmdl
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		Current Measurement	
Start Time:	04-Apr-2007 16:33:44	Start Time:	04-Apr-2007 16:33:44
Elapsed Time:	00:15:00.0	Elapsed Time:	00:15:00.0
Leq:	56.9 dBA	Leq:	56.9 dBA
SEL:	86.5 dBA	SEL:	86.5 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:	49.1 dBA	04-Apr-2007 16:37:47	Min:	49.1 dBA	04-Apr-2007 16:37:47
Max:	67.5 dBA	04-Apr-2007 16:45:24	Max:	67.5 dBA	04-Apr-2007 16:45:24
Peak-1:	100.7 dBF	04-Apr-2007 16:44:48	Peak-1:	100.7 dBF	04-Apr-2007 16:44:48
Peak-2:	95.0 dBA	04-Apr-2007 16:43:17	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	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 7.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 7
Note1:
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.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 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	