Building Name: 1336 16th Street

CAAN ID: 42172 Auxiliary Building ID:



Date: Mar 5, 2021

FORM 1 CERTIFICATE OF SEISMIC PERFORMANCE LEVEL

□ UC-Designed & Constructed Facility☑ Campus-Acquired or Leased Facility

BUILDING DATA

Building Name: 1336 16th Street

Address: 1336 16th Street Santa Monica, CA 90404

Site location coordinates: Latitude 34.0259301 Longitudinal -118.4846826

UCOP SEISMIC PERFORMANCE LEVEL (OR "RATING"): V

ASCE 41-17 Model Building Type:

a. Longitudinal Direction: W1 and W2: Wood frame, wood shear panels

b. Transverse Direction: W1 and W2: Wood frame, wood shear panels

Gross Square Footage: 5,392 Number of stories *above* grade: 2

Number of basement stories below grade: 0

Year Original Building was Constructed: 1947 Original Building Design Code & Year: UBC-1946

Retrofit Building Design Code & Code (if applicable): N/A

SITE INFORMATION

Site Class: D Basis: Inferred

Geologic Hazards:

Fault Rupture: No
Liquefaction: No
Basis: CGS Earthquake Hazards Zone Application
Basis: CGS Earthquake Hazards Zone Application
Basis: CGS Earthquake Hazards Zone Application

ATTACHMENT

Original Structural Drawings: (N/A, N/A, N/A, N/A) or

Seismic Evaluation: (1336 16th Street Seismic Evaluation, KPFF, 3/05/2021, FEMA 154 Rapid Visual

Screening)

Retrofit Structural Drawings: (N/A, N/A, N/A, N/A)

Building Name: 1336 16th Street

CAAN ID: 42172 Auxiliary Building ID:



Date: Mar 5, 2021

CERTIFICATION & PRESUMPTIVE RATING VERIFICATION STATEMENT

I, Mark Hershberg, a California-licensed structural engineer, am responsible for the completion of this certificate, and I have no ownership interest in the property identified above. My scope of review to support the completion of this certificate included both of the following ("No" responses must include an explanation):

an explanation).
a) the review of structural drawings indicating that they are as-built or record drawings, or that they otherwise are the basis for the construction of the building: ☐ Yes ☑ No b) visiting the building to verify the observable existing conditions are reasonably consistent with those shown on the structural drawings: ☐ Yes ☑ No No as-built drawings were available, so evaluation performed using FEMA 154 Level 2 Rapid
Visual Screening protocol based on visual observations only. Based on my review, I have verified that the UCOP Seismic Performance Level (SPL) is presumptively permitted by the following UC Seismic Program Guidebook provision (choose one of the following):
\Box 1) Contract documents indicate that the original design and construction of the aforementioned building is in accordance with the benchmark design code year (or later) building code seismic design provisions for UBC or IBC listed in Table 1 below.
☑ 2) The existing SPL rating is based on an acceptable basis of seismic evaluation completed in 2006 or later.
\square 3) Contract documents indicate that a comprehensive building seismic retrofit design was fully-constructed with an engineered design based on the 1997 UBC/1998 <i>or later</i> CBC, and (choose one of the following):
 □ the retrofit project was completed by the UC campus. Further, the design was based on ground motion parameters, at a minimum, corresponding to BSE-1E (or BSE-R) and BSE-2E (or BSE-C) as defined in ASCE 41, or the full design basis ground motion required in the 1997 UBC/1998 CBC or later for EXISTING buildings, and is presumptively assigned an SPL rating of IV. □ the retrofit project was completed by the UC campus. Further, the design was based on ground motion parameters, at a minimum, corresponding to BSE-1 (or BSE-1N) and BSE-2 (or BSE-2N) as defined in ASCE 41, or the full design basis ground motion required in the 1997 UBC/1998 or later CBC for NEW buildings, and is presumptively assigned an SPL rating of III. □ the retrofit project was not completed by the UC campus following UC policies, and is presumptively assigned an SPL rating of IV.
k k '

¹ A comprehensive retrofit addresses the entire building structural system as indicated by the associated seismic evaluation, as opposed to addressing selective portions of the structural system.

Building Name: 1336 16th Street

CAAN ID: 42172 Auxiliary Building ID:



Date: Mar 5, 2021

CERTIFICATION SIGNATURE

Mark Hershberg Principal

Print Name Title

S5078 6/30/2021

CA Professional Registration No. License Expiration Date

3/05/2021

Signature Date

KPFF Inc., (213) 418-0201, 700 S. Flower St., Suite 2100, Los Angeles, CA 90017

Firm Name, Phone Number, and Address

AFFIX SEAL HERE



Building Name: 1336 16th Street

CAAN ID: 42172 Auxiliary Building ID:



Table 1: Benchmark Building Codes and Standards

	Building Seismic Design Provisions		
Building Type ^{a,b}	UBC	IBC	
Wood frame, wood shear panels (Types W1 and W2)	1976	2000	
Wood frame, wood shear panels (Type W1a)	1976	2000	
Steel moment-resisting frame (Types S1 and S1a)	1997	2000	
Steel concentrically braced frame (Types S2 and S2a)	1997	2000	
Steel eccentrically braced frame (Types S2 and S2a)	1988 ^g	2000	
Buckling-restrained braced frame (Types S2 and S2a)	f	2006	
Metal building frames (Type S3)	f	2000	
Steel frame with concrete shear walls (Type S4)	1994	2000	
Steel frame with URM infill (Types S5 and S5a)	f	2000	
Steel plate shear wall (Type S6)	f	2006	
Cold-formed steel light-frame construction—shear wall system (Type CFS1)	1997 ^h	2000	
Cold-formed steel light-frame construction—strap-braced wall system (Type CFS2)	f	2003	
Reinforced concrete moment-resisting frame (Type C1) ⁱ	1994	2000	
Reinforced concrete shear walls (Types C2 and C2a)	1994	2000	
Concrete frame with URM infill (Types C3 and C3a)	f	f	
Tilt-up concrete (Types PC1 and PC1a)	1997	2000	
Precast concrete frame (Types PC2 and PC2a)	f	2000	
Reinforced masonry (Type RM1)	1997	2000	
Reinforced masonry (Type RM2)	1994	2000	
Unreinforced masonry (Type URM)	f	f	
Unreinforced masonry (Type URMa)	f	f	
Seismic isolation or passive dissipation	1991	2000	

Note: This table has been adapted from ASCE 41-17 Table 3-2. Benchmark Building Codes and Standards for Life Safety Structural Performed at BSE-1E.

Note: UBC = Uniform Building Code . IBC = International Building Code .

Date: Mar 5, 2021

 $^{^{\}rm a}\,$ Building type refers to one of the common building types defined in Table 3-1 of ASCE 41-17.

^b Buildings on hillside sites shall not be considered Benchmark Buildings.

^c not used

^d not used

e not used

 $^{^{\}it f}$ No benchmark year; buildings shall be evaluated in accordance with Section III.J.

g Steel eccentrically braced frames with links adjacent to columns shall comply with the 1994 UBC Emergency Provisions, published September/October 1994, or subsequent requirements.

 $^{^{\}it h}$ Cold-formed steel shear walls with wood structural panels only.

¹ Flat slab concrete moment frames shall not be considered Benchmark Buildings.



UCLA - 1336 16th Street

DATE: 3/5/2021

FEMA 154 Rapid Visual Screening Minimum Building Report Information

BUILDING DATA

Campus: UCLA

Building Name: 1336 16th Street

CAAN ID: 42172 Auxiliary Building ID:

Address: 1336 16th Street Santa Monica, CA 90404

Site location coordinates: Latitude 34.0259301 Longitudinal -118.4846826







Aerial Photo

Exterior Elevation

ASCE 41-17 Model Building Type:

a. Longitudinal Direction: W1 and W2: Wood frame, wood shear panels

b. Transverse Direction: W1 and W2: Wood frame, wood shear panels

Site-specific Ground Motion Study? No

Seismic Design Acceleration Parameters of Interest:

a. For BSE-1E S_{XS} =0.879g and S_{X1} =0.5g b. For BSE-2E S_{XS} =1.476g and S_{X1} =0.914g

Estimated Fundamental Period (seconds)

a. Longitudinal: Unknownb. Transverse: Unknown

Gross Square Footage: 5,392 Number of stories *above* grade: 2

Number of basement stories below grade: 0

Year Original Building was Constructed: 1947 Original Building Design Code & Year: UBC-1946

Retrofit Building Design Code & Code (if applicable): N/A

SITE INFORMATION

Site Class: D Basis: Inferred

Geologic Hazards:

Fault Rupture: No

Liquefaction: No

Basis: CGS Earthquake Hazards Zone Application

UCOP SEISMIC PERFORMANCE RATING (OR "RATING"): V

"BALLPARK" RETROFIT COST (if applicable)

☐ Moderate (~\$50-\$200/sf)

☐ Major (>\$200/sf)

SUMMARY TIER 1 SEISMIC EVALUATION STRUCTURAL NON-COMPLIANCES/FINDINGS SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECTING RATING DETERMINATION

Significant Structural Deficiencies, Potentially Affecting Seismic Performance Level Designation:

Lateral System Stress Check (wall shear, column shear or flexure, or brace axial as
applicable)

- Lateral System Detailing (reinforcement ratio, confinement, aspect ratio, etc)
- Adjacent Buildings
- Weak Story
- Soft Story
- Geometry (vertical irregularities)
- Torsion
- Mass Vertical Irregularity
- Cripple Walls
- Wood Sills (bolting)
- Diaphragm Continuity
- Openings at Shear Walls (concrete or masonry)
- Liquefaction

Slope Failure
Surface Fault Rupture
Masonry or Concrete Wall Anchorage at Diaphragm
URM wall height to thickness ratio
URM Parapets or Cornices
URM Chimney
Heavy Partitions Braced by Ceilings
Appendages

POTENTIAL FALLING HAZARDS

	Heavy ceilings, features or ornamentation above large lecture halls, auditoriums,
	lobbies or other areas where large numbers of people congregate.
	Heavy masonry or stone veneer above exit ways.
	Unbraced masonry parapets, cornices or other ornamentation above exit ways.
	Unrestrained hazardous materials storage.
	Masonry chimneys.
	Unrestrained natural gas-fueled equipment such as water heaters, boilers,
	emergency generators, etc.
\boxtimes	None of the above.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF ANTICIPATED FAILURE MECHANISM

Lack of sheathing on cripple wall results in an inadequate load path. This could lead to damaged cripple wall and vertical supports during a seismic event.

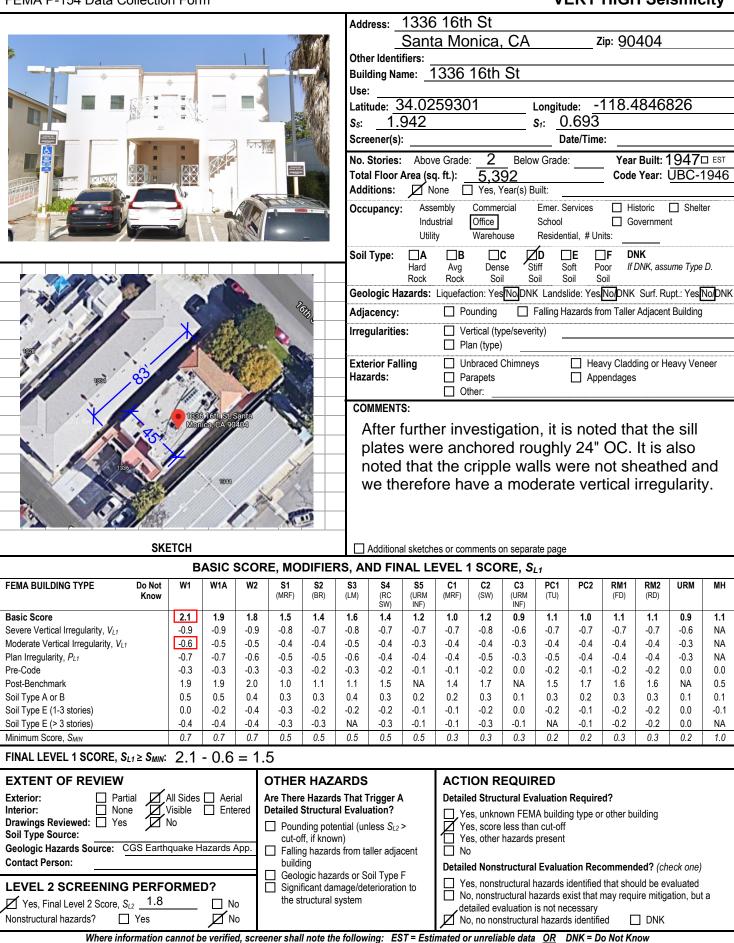
COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Add sheathing to cripple walls to provide better load path between shear walls and foundations.

A FEMA Level 2 evaluation was performed instead of an ASCE Tier 1 evaluation due to lack of asbuilt documentation.

Appendices

A. FEMA 154 Rapid Visual Screening



Legend:

Rapid Visual Screening of Buildings for Potential Seismic Hazards

Level 2 (Optional)

FEMA P-154 Data Collection Form

Optional Level 2 data collection to be performed by a civil or structural engineering professional, architect, or graduate student with background in seismic evaluation or design of buildings.

Bldg Name:	Final Level 1 Score:	$S_{L1} = 1.5$	(do not consider S _{MIN})
Screener:	Level 1 Irregularity Modifiers:	Vertical Irregularity, $V_{L1} = -0.6$	Plan Irregularity, $P_{L1} = 0$
Date/Time:	ADJUSTED BASELINE SCORE:	$S' = (S_{L1} - V_{L1} - P_{L1}) = 2.1$	

Statement (If statement is true, circle the "Yes" modifier, otherwise cross out the modifier.) Yes	STRUCTURAL MODIFIERS TO ADD TO ADJUSTED BASELINE SCORE							
Irregularity, V,2 Site Non-WT building: There is at least a full story grade change from one side of the building to the other. 40.2								
Weak Mit building cripple wall. An unbraced cripple wall is visible in the crawl space. 0.5								
And or Soft Story (circle one maximum) Non-WT building: Length of lateral system at any story is between 50% and 75% of that at story above or height of any story is breather and the size is set. Length of lateral system at any story is between 50% and 75% of that at story above or height of any story is between 1.3 and 2.0 times the height of the story above. Non-WT building: Length of lateral system at any story is between 50% and 75% of that at story above or height of any story is between 1.3 and 2.0 times the height of the story above. Setback Vertical elements of the lateral system at an upper story are outboard of those at the story below causing the diaphragm to cantilever at the offset. Vertical elements of the lateral system at an upper story are outboard of those at the story below causing the diaphragm to cantilever at the offset. Vertical elements of the lateral system at an upper story are outboard of those at lower stories. Short Column' Pier of Leg. 2P.C1.PC2.RM1.RM2: At least 20% of columns (or piers) along a column line in the lateral system have height of the oninal height depth ratio at that level. C1.(2.C2.PC1.PC2.RM1.RM2: The column depth (or pier width) is less than one half of the depth of the spandrel, or there are infill walks or adjacent floors that shorten the column. Split Level There is an another observable moderate vertical irregularity hat may affect the building's seismic performance. Irregularity, P.12 There is another observable moderate vertical irregularity hat may affect the building's seismic performance. Pier guildrity. Here is another observable moderate vertical irregularity hat may affect the building's seismic performance. One building is experiment that are not orthogonal to each other. Recentant corner. Both projectors from an interior corner exceed 25% of the overall plan dimension in that direction. Pier guildrity. Here is another observable bear in regularity that obviously affects the building's seismic performance. Other irregularity. There is	Irregularity, V _{L2}							
Soft Story (circle one maximum) With a building open front: There are openings at the ground story (such as for parking) over at least 50% of the length of the building. Non-WI building: Length of lateral system at any story is less than 50% of that at story above or height of any story is brewen 1.3 and 2.0 times the height of the story above. Non-WI building: Length of lateral system at any story is less than 50% of that at story above or height of any story is brewen 1.3 and 2.0 times the height of the story above. Non-WI building: Length of lateral system at any story is between 50% and 75% of that at story above or height of any story is between 1.3 and 2.0 times the height of the story above. Setback Vertical elements of the lateral system at any story is between 50% and 75% of that at story above or height of any story is between 1.3 and 2.0 times the height of the story above. Vertical elements of the lateral system at any story is between 50% and 75% of that at story above or height of any story is between 1.3 and 2.0 times the height of the story above. Vertical elements of the lateral system at any story is between 50% and 75% of that at story above or height of any story is between 1.3 and 2.0 times the height of the story above. Vertical elements of the lateral system at upper story are outboard of those at lower stories. 1.0.4 Short Column Column There is an in-place offset of the lateral elements that is greater than the length of the elements. 1.0.7 There is an in-place offset of the lateral elements that is greater than the length of the elements. 1.0.4 Split Level There is an in-place offset of the lateral elements that is greater than the length of the spandrel, or there are infill walls or adjacent floors that shorten the column. 1.0.4 There is an split level at one of the floor levels or at the roof. 1.0.4 There is an soft robservable between vertical irregularity that may affect the building's seismic performance. 1.0.4 The place of the building and the story of th		Weak			-0.5			
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of any story is between 1.3 and 2.0 times the height of the story above. Setback Setback Vertical elements of the lateral system at an upper story are outboard of those at the story below causing the diaphragm to cantilever at the offset. Vertical elements of the lateral system at an upper story are outboard of those at lower stories. There is an in-plane offset of the lateral elements that is greater than the length of the elements. 10.4 Short Column/ Pier Col. C2, C3, PC1, PC2, RMI, RM2: At least 20% of columns (or piers) along a column line in the lateral system have height/depth ratios less than 50% of the nominal height/depth ratio at that level. Column/ Split Level There is an in-plane offset of the lateral elements that is greater than the length of the elements. 20.4 Split Level There is an in-plane offset of the lateral elements that is greater than the length of the spandrel, height/depth ratios at less than 50% of the nominal height/depth ratio at that level. Column/ There is another observable or evels or at the roof. Other There is another observable moderate vertical irregularity that may affect the building's seismic performance. 10.4 V ₁₂ = 0.5 (Cap at -0.9) Irregularity, P ₁₂ Irregularity, P ₁₂ Irregularity Lateral system does not appear relatively well distributed in plan in either or both directions. (Do not include the W1A open front irregularity listed above.) Non-parallel system: There are one or more major vertical elements of the lateral system that are not orthogonal to each other. 20.5 Non-parallel system: There is an opening in the diaphragm with a width over 50% of the total diaphragm width at that level. 20.5 Color of color of the building out-of-plane offset: The exterior beams do not align with the columns in plan. 20.5 Color of color of the building is a spiral elements of the building is ach direction. 20.5 Redundancy The building has at least two bays of lateral elements on each side of the building is ach direction. 20.7 The building is					1/011			
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There is observable damage or deterioration or another condition that negatively affects the building's seismic performance: 🔲 Yes 📈 No	Retrofit							
	FINAL LEVEL			<u> </u>	(Transfer	to Level 1 form)		
If yes, describe the condition in the comment box below and indicate on the Level 1 form that detailed evaluation is required independent of the building's score.								
	If yes, describe th	e condition in t	the comment box below and indicate or	n the Level 1 form that detailed evaluation is required independent of the buildir	ıg's score			

OBSERVABLE NONSTRUCTURAL HAZARDS						
Location	Statement (Check "Yes" or "No")	Yes	No	Comment		
Exterior	There is an unbraced unreinforced masonry parapet or unbraced unreinforced masonry chimney.		/			
	There is heavy cladding or heavy veneer.					
	There is a heavy canopy over exit doors or pedestrian walkways that appears inadequately supported.					
	There is an unreinforced masonry appendage over exit doors or pedestrian walkways.					
	There is a sign posted on the building that indicates hazardous materials are present.		_			
	There is a taller adjacent building with an unanchored URM wall or unbraced URM parapet or chimney.					
	Other observed exterior nonstructural falling hazard:		/			
Interior	There are hollow clay tile or brick partitions at any stair or exit corridor.					
	Other observed interior nonstructural falling hazard:		/			
Estimated Nonstructural Seismic Performance (Check appropriate box and transfer to Level 1 form conclusions)						
☐ Potential nonstructural hazards with significant threat to occupant life safety →Detailed Nonstructural Evaluation recommended						
☐ Nonstructural hazards identified with significant threat to occupant life safety →But no Detailed Nonstructural Evaluation required						
	✓ Low or no nonstructural hazard threat to occupant life safety → No Detailed Nonstructural Evaluation required					

Comments:		