From: Carl Hefner
2101 Arena Blvd.,Ste. # 200
Sacramento, Calif. 95834
September 5, 2007

9/05/07

To: Michael Parker
Planning Department.
915 I Street
Sacramento, Calif. 95815

Re: Condominium Conversion:

Dear Michael:
I am sending you this letter to confirm that all of the Special Permit Application for a condominium conversion of the structure located 1411 E Street Sacramento, California has complied with all that is required by Chapter 17.212 Title specifically section 17.192.050 Condominium Conversions.

- Boundary map showing all existing, easements, structures, trees, and other improvements on the property are on the Architectural site plan with the assignment of parking.
- Transfer of Title. & Compliance with applicable Health & Safety.
- A standard regulatory agreement and the anti-discrimination provisions have been completed and submitted.
- A Property and Pest Control report have been submitted, reviewed and approved.
- Acceptable sound transmission assemblies for wall to wall and floor to ceiling have been reviewed and approved.
- An appliance list and model code up-grades have been submitted, reviewed and approved.
- A Non-compliance and rental history Affidavit have been submitted, reviewed and approved. (Please see attachments and architectural plans for any additional information).

All necessary information has been provided. The conversion request has been evaluated and has been found in order and in accordance with the purposes and objectives set forth in section 17.192.010 of Chapter 17.212 of this Title. Therefore please schedule a Planning commission hearing for review and final approval.

Carl Hefner
Chief Deputy Building Official

Ed Short
Supervising Engineer

Thank you for your assistance. I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

City of Sacramento
915 I street, 3rd floor
Sacramento, CA 95814

Attn: ED Short P.E., C.B.O.
Supervising Engineer
and
Michael Parker
Planning Dept.

9/01/2007

Re: Appliances at 1411 E street Sacramento, CA
We will be installing new kitchen appliances, in each unit, as follows.
Dual fuel range
Microwave oven
Garbage disposal
Dishwasher
Built-in refrigerator

Steven Winkel

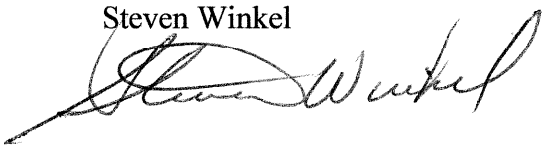
City of Sacramento
915 I street, 3rd floor
Sacramento, CA 95814

Attn: ED Short P.E., C.B.O. 9/01/2007
Supervising Engineer
and
Michael Parker
Planning Dept.

Re: 1411 E street Noncompliance Report;

Pre-existing Codes
All proposed new work to meet current codes , pending set of plans.

Steven Winkel



City of Sacramento
915 I street, 3rd floor
Sacramento, CA 95814

Attn: ED Short P.E., C.B.O.
Supervising Engineer
and
Michael Parker
Planning Dept.

9/01/2007

Re; Rental history affidavit

The title to the property known as 1411 E St Sacramento, CA was transferred to us August 09 2006 and was vacant at that time. The property has been vacant from that time forward.

We do hereby factually state to have no knowledge of past rental information.
The prior owner died, her estate sold the property to us with no explanation of past rental history.

Steven R. Winkel

Susan M. Winkel

City of Sacramento
915 I street, 3rd floor
Sacramento, CA 95814

Attn: ED Short P.E., C.B.O.
Supervising Engineer
and
Michael Parker
Planning Dept.

9/01/2007

Re: Sound transmission between units one and two, and three and four,
Please refer to the enclosed chart on page 10 and "airborne sound transmission "
sheet.

Currently the wall system consists of 2x4 studs 16" on center with wood batts and plaster on two sides.

We are proposing to sheet each side with an additional 5/8" type x sheet rock.
We believe our STC will be higher than shown due to the wood batt and plaster that is existing.

This will not only lower sound transmission, but also assist in creating a safer environment in regards to fire safety.

Steven Winkel

III. AIRBORNE SOUND TRANSMISSION

Airborne sound transmission loss is a measure of the degree to which a material or construction can block or reduce transmission of sound from one area to another.

All materials block or attenuate sound energy to a degree—heavy, impervious materials more effectively than light, porous ones. Since today's building technology depends to a great extent on light, flexible products like gypsum board and lightweight steel framing, the challenge is to utilize these materials in designing assemblies that provide optimum acoustical performance yet do not greatly increase the weight and mass of the structure.

The degree to which a material or construction is effective at blocking airborne sound is expressed as its **sound transmission loss** (STL) value. Sound transmission loss values are measured at each one-third octave band frequency from 125 to 4000 Hz and are expressed in dB. STL values are determined and measured in accordance with ASTM Standard E 90, *Standard Test Method for Laboratory Measurement of Airborne Sound Transmission Loss of Building Partitions and Elements.* From the sound transmission loss values, a single number rating called the **sound transmission class** (STC) is determined using ASTM Standard E 413, *Standard Classification for Determination of Sound Transmission Class.*

Table 5 shows the relationship between STC and noise control effectiveness.

15 to 25	Normal speech easily understood	Poor
25 to 35	Loud speech easily heard, half of normal speech understood	Marginal
35 to 45	Half of loud speech understood, normal speech heard but not understood	Good
45 to 55	Loud speech faintly heard but not understood	Very good
55 and higher	Loud speech usually not heard	Excellent

Table 5. Relationship between STC and noise control effectiveness

The values above are based on a typical A-weighted background noise level of 30 dB and are based on multiples of five. Constructions with STC values within 1 or 2 points of what is required or specified should be considered acceptable as construction and test laboratory variations often exceed 2 or more STC points.

One of the most effective ways to block or reduce the transmission of sound from one room to another is to build a double-leaf wall. A double-leaf wall or sound transmission loss barrier is any wall with two faces separated by studs. Because of their construction, most double-leaf walls weigh less than solid walls with the same or comparable sound transmission loss values. For this reason, they are called lightweight walls. We describe double-leaf walls as "mass–spring–mass" walls because they have two masses (faces) separated by air or studs (springs).

The sound transmission loss or STC values of a lightweight wall can be increased as much as 10 STC points by adding acoustical insulation to the stud cavity of the wall. The acoustical insulation changes the spring properties of the "mass–spring–mass" composition of double-leaf walls. To get the most effectiveness out of the insulation, completely fill the stud cavity. Lightweight fiber glass insulation is an excellent acoustical insulation to use in double-leaf walls.

Sound striking a surface such as a wall causes that surface to vibrate, much like the diaphragm of a drum. The more massive the wall, the less the amplitude of vibration of the wall. This results in less noise being transmitted to the room on the other side of the wall. However, except in cases of exterior walls in large commercial buildings, it is rarely practical to rely on sheer mass to reduce the transmission of noise through a wall, especially when attempting to solve noise control problems within the building envelope.

In a conventional double-leaf wall—for example, one constructed of $^1/_2$" gypsum wallboard and 2" x 4" wood studs on 16" centers—vibration is readily transmitted through the structure to the opposite side of the wall where it is heard as noise. The sound reducing property of the air space (the spring) is negated by the wood studs, which form a direct structural connection between the two wall surfaces (the masses). Installing $3^1/_2$" thick fiber glass insulation in the stud cavity increases the wall to STC 39 - not sufficient for uses requiring substantial noise reduction (Fig 10). (Without insulation, the STC rating drops to 35.) Increasing the mass of the insulated wall by adding a layer of gypsum wallboard on each side (Figure 11) raises the STC rating to 46. The increased mass decreases the amplitude of vibration and, therefore, the noise level in the room on the other side of the wall.

Noise transmission through the wall can be greatly reduced by using resilient channels that eliminate direct mechanical connection of the gypsum wallboard to the wood studs (Figure 12). Several resilient channel designs are available. With the resilient channels, the STC rating of the assembly is increased to 57, an acceptable value for most uses.

Double studs (Figure 13) allow doubling of the thickness of the fiber glass sound absorbing insulation in the wall cavity, as well as further diminishing direct mechanical connections from one wall surface to the other. The STC rating is now 66—for a noise control effectiveness of "excellent."

Many other possibilities exist for improving the STC ratings of double-leaf walls. These include the use of light-gauge steel studs that act as a softer spring between the two wall faces and give a much better increase in STC values when acoustical insulation is used in the stud cavity. Steel stud constructions and other wood stud constructions may be found in Section IX of this manual, along with their STC ratings.

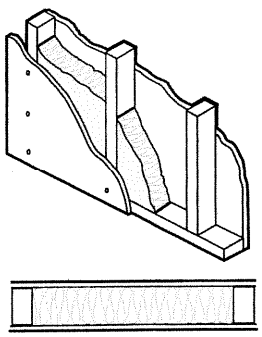


Fig. 10. Conventional wood stud construction, single layer gypsum wallboard each side, $3^1/_2$" thick fiber glass insulation in wall cavity. STC: 39.

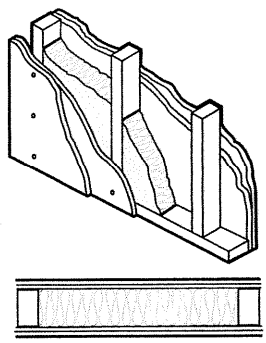


Fig. 11. Conventional wood stud construction, double layer gypsum wallboard each side. Increased mass boosts STC rating to 46.

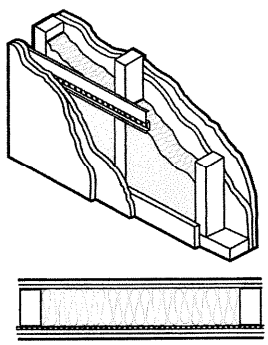


Fig. 12. Resilient channels help minimize transmission of vibration through wall. STC rating of 57 considered acceptable for most uses.

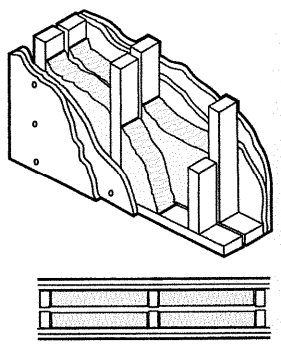


Fig. 13. Double stud construction permits twice the thickness of fiber glass sound absorbing insulation. STC Rating of 66 is excellent.