EAST O R G I A CIVIC AUDITORIUM

17 JANUARY 2020





DESIGN CRITERIA

- 1. Applicable Codes
 - a. IBC 2018 International Building Code w/ Georgia amendments
 - b. IEBC-18 International Existing Building Code
 - c. AISC 360-16 Specification for Structural Steel Buildings
 - d. ACI 318-14 Building Code Requirements for Structural Concrete
 - e. TMS 402-2016 Building Code for Masonry Structures (ACI 530/530.1)
- 2. Live Loads

a. Assembly Areas	60 psf (fixed seats)
a. Assembly Areas	100 psf (movable seats)
b. Lobbies	100 psf
c. Stage Floor	150 psf
d. Catwalks	40 psf
e. Dressing Rooms	40 psf
f. Fly loft	60 psf (grating)
	1000 lb/ft (header beams)
g. Projection Room	150 psf
h. Balconies and decks	1.5 times the live load of the area
	served not to exceed 100 psf
i. Corridors (first floor)	100 psf
j. Corridors above first floor	80 psf (reducible)
k. Office	50 psf (excludes partitions)
I. Kitchen	150 psf (or equipment weight)
m. Mechanical/Electrical Rooms	125 psf (or equipment weight)
n. Storage (light)	125 psf (non-reducible)
 o. Storage (heavy) 	250 psf (non-reducible)
p. Stairs	100 psf
q. Rest Rooms	60 psf
r. Elevator Machine Room	150 psf
3. Roof Live Loads	
a. Roof	20 psf (reducible)

4. Superimposed Dead Loads

a.	MEP, Ceilings, and Misc.**	10 psf
b.	Roofing**	5 psf
	** does not include acoustical treatment	

DESIGN CRITERIA (CONTINUED)

5.

6.

7.

Sr	low Loads	
b. c. d.	Ground Snow Load Exposure Factor - C_e Thermal Factor - C_t Importance Factor - I Sloped Roof Factor - C_s	5 psf 0.9 1.0 1.1 1.0
De	esign Wind Loads	
b.	Basic Wind Speed Exposure Risk Category	120 C III
De	esign Seismic Loads	
b. c. d. e. f. g.	Seismic Design Category Importance Factor Risk Category Site Class S_s S_1 S_{ds} S_{d1}	C 1.25 III D (assumed) 0.178g 0.084g 0.189g 0.135g
	tismic Resisting Systems New Structures Bearing Wall Systems: Ordinary Reinforced Mas a. $R = 2$ b. $C_d = 1.75$ c. Overstrength Factor (2)	

Analysis Procedure: Equivalent Lateral Force Analysis

MATERIAL PROPERTIES

- 1. Reinforcement:
- a. Reinforcing Steel
- 2. Concrete:
 - a. Footings
- b. Slab-on-Grade c. Walls
- d. Elevated Concret
- 3. Structural Steel:
- a. WF Beams/Colu
- b. HSS Beams/Col
- c. HSS Beams/Colu
- d. Pipe Columns
- e. Angles, Channel

ADDITIONAL PRICING INFORMATION

- also be necessary.
- scheduling, owner preference, etc.



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SYKES

STRUCTURAL

NARRATIVE



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ASTM A615. Grade 60

	f' _c = 4,000 psi (normal weight)
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ete Slab	f'c = 4,000 psi (light weight)

imns	ASTM A992, Grade 50
lumns Round	ASTM A500, Grade B (Fy=42 ksi)
lumns Rectangular	ASTM A500, Grade B (Fy=46 ksi)
-	ASTM A53, Grade B (Fy=35 ksi)
ls, Plates	ASTM A36, Grade 36 or
	A572, Grade 50

P1. Decisions regarding final structural floor and roof framing system at addition to be determined. Selection to be based on economy, scheduling, owner preference, etc.

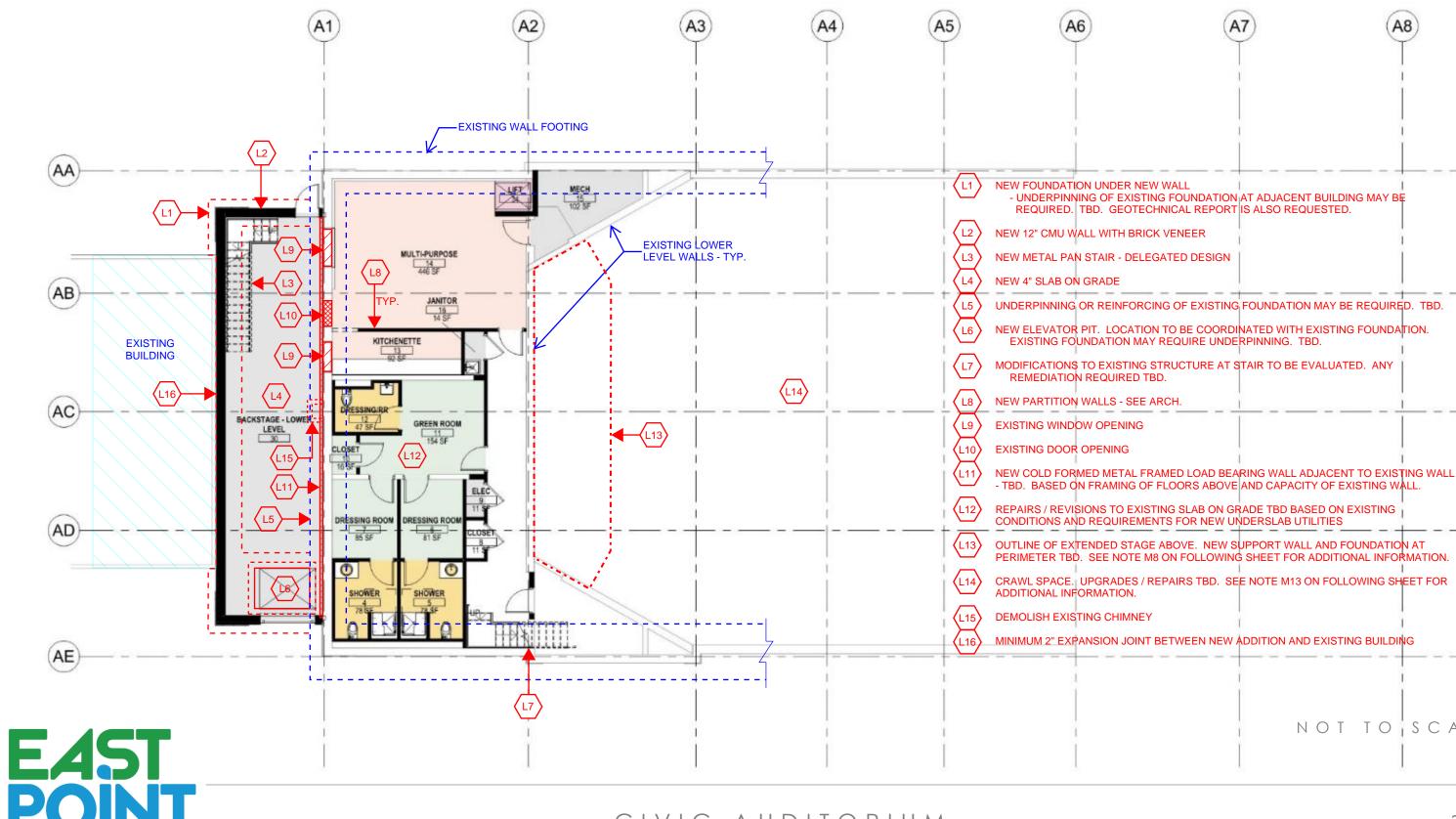
P2. Based on previous structural assessment report by Foresite Group on February 8, 2019, the framing at the stage floor is adequate to support a live load of 100 psf. Excessive deterioration of the concrete deck in this area was noted and the recommendation was to remove the entire concrete deck. Additional evaluation is required here to determine capacity of existing framing based on the code required stage floor live load of 150 psf. In addition, the layout of the lower level may require the demolition of load bearing walls. New support girders, columns and foundations may also be required. Connections of existing framing at existing bearing walls will

P3. Many options are available to frame the extended stage area. If new concrete (and possibly new structure) is to be constructed at the existing stage, continuing that framing system at the extended stage area may be desirable. Depending on crawl space access requirements, new concrete on metal deck can be supported on new steel framing, cold formed framing, masonry knee walls (all with concrete footings) or even slab on grade on lightweight fill. Final decision to be based on economy,

P4. The report by Foresite Group states that the main auditorium seating area has some damaged areas and cracking. The report also states the structural system is adequate in strength to support only the existing self weight and code required live loads, but fails for deflection. Four options were presented for repair / replacement. Damaged areas will need to be repaired and final decision regarding approach to overall floor system to be determined. At areas that need to be built up and leveled out, a completely new structure may be desirable.

LOWER LEVEL FLOOR PLAN

GEORGIA



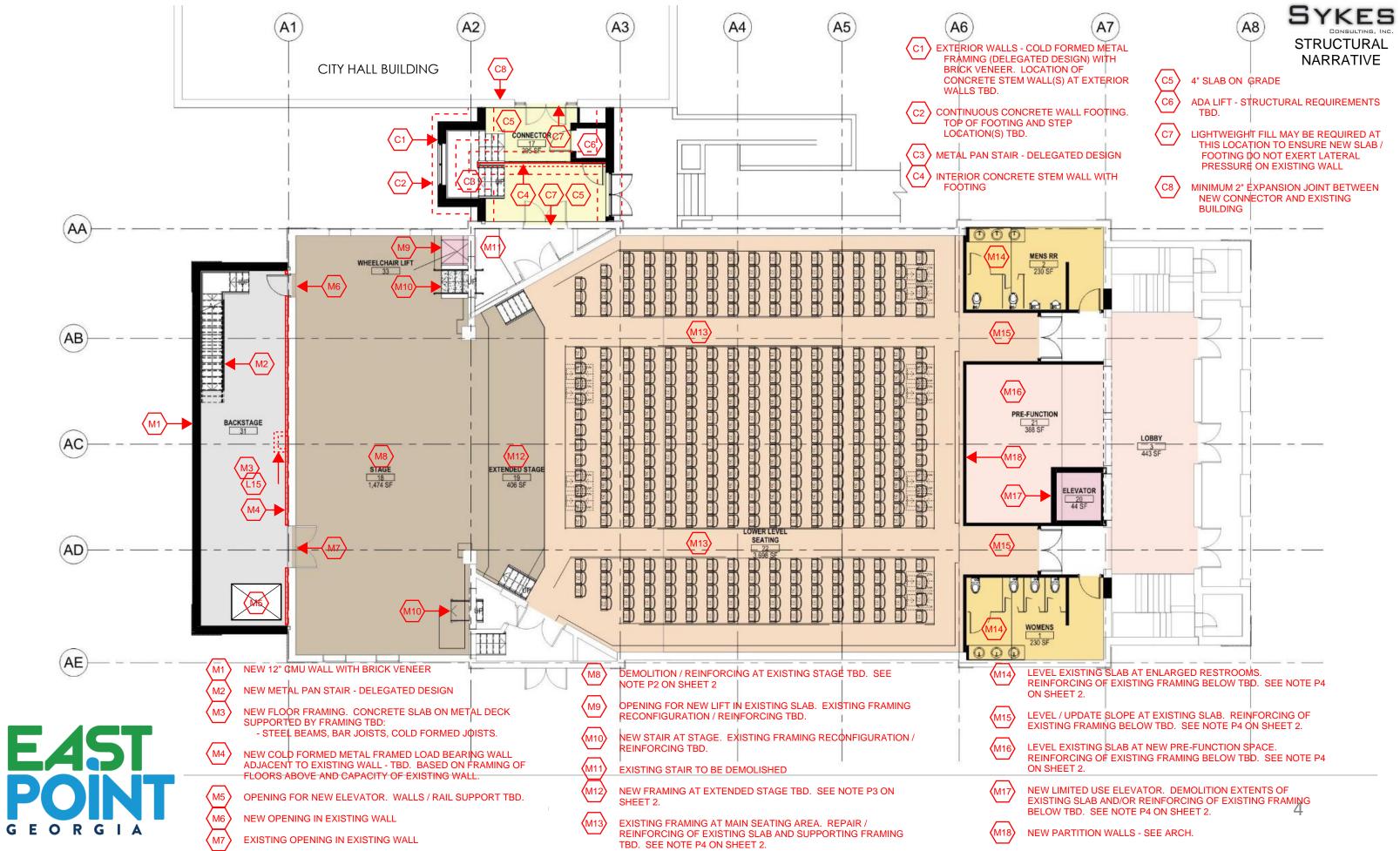
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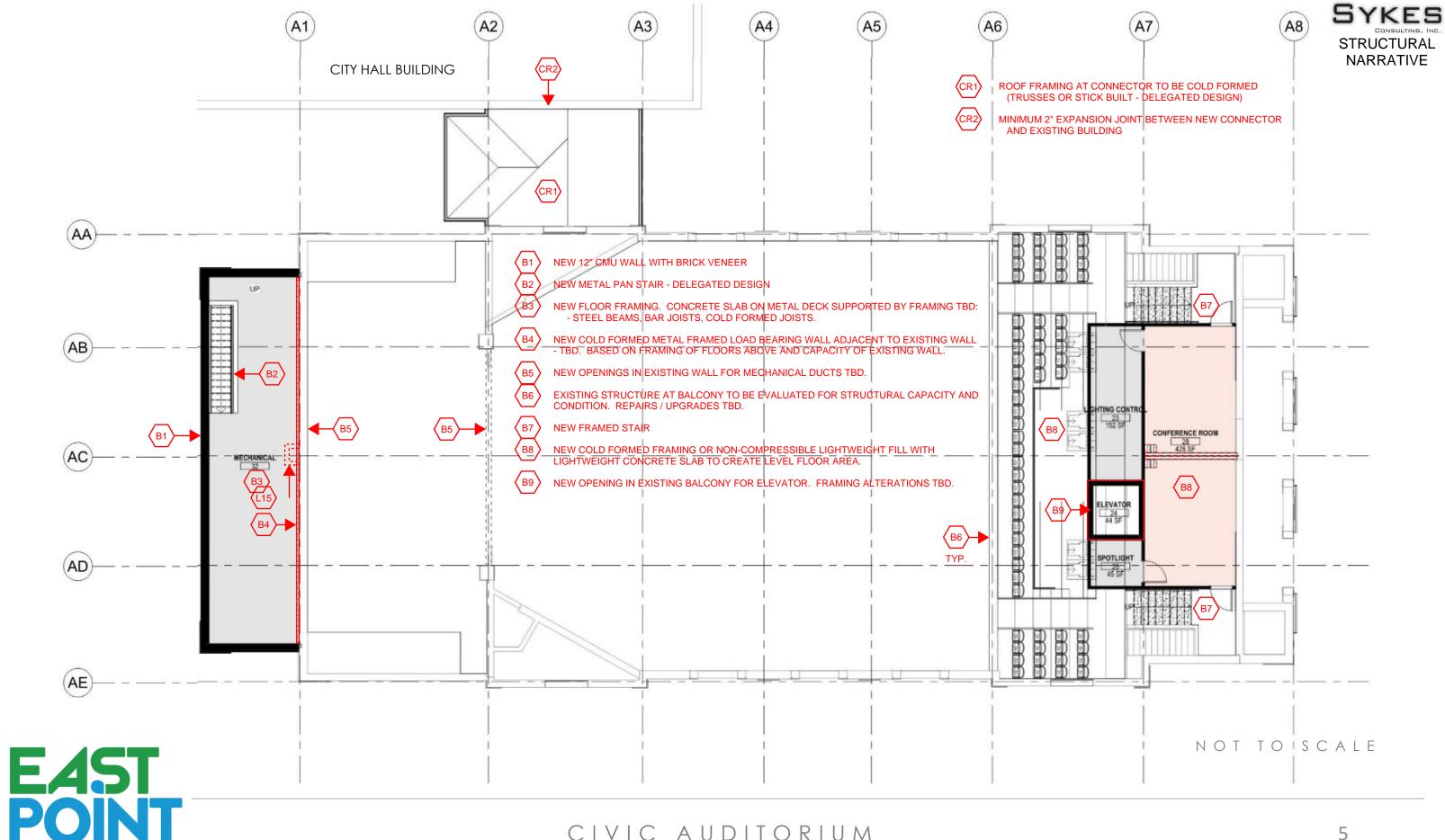
LEVEL ONE FLOOR PLAN





BALCONY LEVEL FLOOR PLAN

GEORGIA

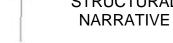


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ROOFPLAN

