

1. The District will have a qualified engineer prepare design-level geotechnical investigations for each Project element involving human occupation. The geotechnical investigation report will include recommendations to ensure the building is designed in accordance with the specifications of CGS Special Publication 117, Guidelines for Evaluating and Mitigating Seismic Hazards, and the requirements of the Seismic Hazards Mapping Act, which will minimize the structural damage and risk to humans from seismically induced ground shaking. The District and DSA will ensure that recommendations made in the geotechnical report will be implemented as part of the Project's design and construction.
 2. Recommendations may include considerations for design of permanent below-grade walls to resist static lateral earth pressures, lateral pressures caused by seismic activity, and traffic loads; a method for back draining walls to prevent the buildup of hydrostatic pressure; considerations for design of excavation shoring system; excavation monitoring; and seismic design.
- B. Mitigation Measure SC-GEO-2: Stockpile topsoil removed during construction at Skyline College and reuse stockpiled topsoil during revegetation
1. To ensure maximum topsoil recovery, topsoil will be stockpiled separately from other excavated materials and covered so revegetation and landscaping will use stockpiled topsoil. The Architect/Engineer of record shall delineate separate topsoil stockpile areas from other excavated spoil stockpiles on the civil/landscaping drawings.

Hydrology and Water Quality

- A. Mitigation Measure SC-HYD-2: Design and maintain hydromodification features as postconstruction measures at the Skyline College
1. The Architect/Engineer of record will ensure that facility improvement areas are incorporated into the design prior to the construction phase, where feasible, and located to limit the volume of additional stormwater runoff by matching post-project flows to pre-project flows, and provide for onsite treatment of contaminants. These facility improvement areas will be open, level areas vegetated to allow runoff to be distributed evenly across the area. Generally, they will be designed to treat runoff by filtering raw runoff through the soil media in the treatment area to trap particulate pollutants (suspended solids and trace metals) and promote infiltration. However, alternative methods to treat runoff may be used, such as bio-filtration basins, underground detention and retention vaults or tanks, gravel beds, perforated pipes, stormwater chambers, pervious pavement, and green roofs that contain filtration media. Project areas will be designed to treat runoff so that pollutants (e.g., sediment, landscape fertilizers and/or pesticides, oil from parking areas) can be filtered out and, therefore, the Project will not contribute a substantial number of additional pollutants to runoff.

END OF APPENDIX I