MT. SAN JACINTO COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT

ADDENDUM NO. 2

BID NO. 2019-016

GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING CONSULTING SERVICES FOR 5000 SEAT STADIUM AND BUILDINGS AT

MENIFEE VALLEY CAMPUS

February 25, 2019

Owner: Mt. San Jacinto Community College District 1499 N. State Street San Jacinto, CA 92583

RECEIPT OF THE ADDENDUM MUST BE ACKNOWLEDGED

Addendum No. 2

Questions

- Q1. Do you want us to include a Phase 1 ESA in our scope?
- A1. List as an add alt.
- Q2. What is the purpose of boran testing? Is it for landscape amendment determination?
- A2. Yes
- Q3. Do you want a fee estimate for geotechnical observation during earthwork and special inspection during construction? If so, can you provide an example schedule so we can all have a basis for our estimates?
- A3. No
- Q4. How many meetings do you anticipate between the geotechnical investigation and construction?A4. No construction services at this time.
- Q5. What kind of gas do you want the borings tested for?
- A5. No gas; soil and rock
- Q6. The RFP requires a fire ant study. We have checked with local entomologists and none of them have performed this. Please confirm this is a requirement and provide the survey standard for this study (ASTM or?)
- A6. No fire ant testing
- Q7. What is the specific scope of development that needs to be addressed in the requested geotechnical engineering report?
- A7. Site investigation and soil testing
- Q8. How many buildings will there be, and what size (total square feet and type of construction) are planned?
- A8. Design is not complete
- Q9. Are grandstands (total square feet) to be construction that need to be addressed in the requested geotechnical engineering report?
- A9. Design investigation only; answer is no.
- Q10. Our question concerns the confirmation if this is strictly a geotechnical report requested as the RFP foes into some detail about materials testing and requests information about that. Is strictly a geotechnical report requested?
- A10. Geotech/soil testing
- Q11. On exhibit C billing rate form, consultants proposed all inclusive not to exceed fee, we believe it is the total consultants fee for geotechnical investigations and report excluding our fees during construction, and the hourly rate asked for will be used for our services during construction. Is this right?
- A11. No construction services in this RFP.

- Q12. Can the proposal only include soils investigations without construction services nor foundation engineering?
- A12. Yes
- Q13. What are the depths of the perc tests?
- A13. There must be precedents (from recent construction/projects), so please refer to those for depths for the perc tests. The geo report will have to be submitted and reviewed by CGS and meet the requirements of note 48, see attached.
- Q14. Section 2 described scope to include "red fire ant testing" no local experience with this testing. Can you elaborate on what's exactly needed for this?
- A14. No fire ant testing.
- Q15. Section 2 describes scope to include "geotechnical observation and testing during construction and/or modernization for various school facility sites" would it be fair to assume that this is not required as part of this RFP?
- A15. Yes
- Q16. Section 5 describes scope relevant to construction phase, would it be fair to assume that this is not required as part of this RFP and will be part of construction phase?
- A16. Yes
- Q17. DVBE since this is a limited design phase/investigation, can this be waived for future construction phase?
- A17. Yes
- Q18. Exhibit C we assume this to include only cost for the design phase/investigation (cost for materials testing and inspection to be provided in this future once project drawings/specs and construction schedule along with DSA 103 are available). Please confirm.
- A18. Yes, just design phase investigation.



California Geological Survey - Note 48

Checklist for the Review of Engineering Geology and Seismology Reports for California Public Schools, Hospitals, and Essential Services Buildings October 2013

Note 48 is used by the California Geological Survey (CGS) to review the geology, seismology, and geologic hazards evaluated in reports that are prepared under California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 24, California Building Code (2013 CBC). CCR Title 24 applies to California Public Schools, Hospitals, Skilled Nursing Facilities, and Essential Services Buildings. The Building Official for public schools is the Division of the State Architect (DSA). Hospitals and Skilled Nursing Facilities in California are under the jurisdiction of the Office of Statewide Health Planning & Development (OSHPD). The California Geological Survey serves as an advisor under contract with these two state agencies.

Project Name: _____ Location: _____

OSHPD or DSA File #: _____

Date Reviewed:

Reviewed By:

California Certified Engineering Geologist #:

Checklis	t Item or Topic Within Consulting Report	Adequately Described:	
NA = not applicable	NR = not addressed by consultant and therefore not reviewed at this time	Satisfactory	

Project Location

1.	Site Location Map, Street Address, County Name: Correctly plot site on a 71/2-minute	
2.	USGS quadrangle base-map. Plot Plan with Exploration Data and Building Footprint: One boring or exploration shaft per	
	5000 ft ² , with minimum of two for any one building. Exploratory trench locations.	
3.	Site Coordinates: Latitude & Longitude	

Engineering Geology/Site Characterization

4.	Regional Geology and Regional Fault Maps: Concise page-sized illustrations with site plotted.	
5.	Geologic Map of Site: Detailed (large-scale) geologic map with proper symbols and geologic legend.	
6.	Subsurface Geology: Engineering geologic description summarized from boreholes or trench logs. Summarize ground water conditions.	
7.	Geologic Cross Sections: Two or more detailed geologic sections with pertinent foundations and site grading.	
8.	Active Faulting & Coseismic Deformation Across Site: Show proposed structures in relation to Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zones and/or any potential fault rupture hazard identified from the Safety Element of the local agency (city or county); show location of fault investigation trenches, 50-foot setbacks perpendicular from fault plane and proposed building footprints.	
9.	Geologic Hazard Zones (Liquefaction & Landslides): (If applicable) Show proposed structures in relation to CGS official map showing zones of required investigation for liquefaction and landslide, and/or any pertinent geologic hazard map from the Safety Element of the local agency (city or county).	
10.	Geotechnical Testing of Representative Samples: Broad suite of appropriate geotechnical tests.	
11.	Consideration of Geology in Geotechnical Engineering Recommendations: Discuss engineering geologic aspects of excavation/grading/fill activities, foundation and support of structures. Include geologic and geotechnical inspections and problems anticipated during grading. Special design and construction provisions for bearing capacity failure and/or footings or foundations founded on weak or expansive soils. Consideration of seismic compression of fills; cut/fill differential settlement.	

Seismology & Calculation of Earthquake Ground Motion

12.	Evaluation of Historical Seismicity: Prepare a short description of how historical earthquakes have affected the site.	
13.	Classify the Geologic Subgrade (Site Class): ASCE 7, Chapter 20.	1
14.	General Procedure Ground Motion Analysis: Follows CBC §1613A.5. Report parameters S _s , S ₁ , S _{Ds} and S _{D1} . Recommended method for establishing map values found at: http://geohazards.usgs.gov/designmaps/us/application.php.	
15.	Seismic Design Category: Report if S1 > 0.75	
16.	Site-Specific Ground Motion Analysis: (<i>If applicable</i>) Required where Seismic Design Category is E or F (CBC §1616A.1.3), and where required by ASCE 7 §11.4.7. See requirements in CBC §1803A.6. CGS suggests a table showing: (a) 2%-in-50-years probabilistic spectrum, (b) risk coefficients (if using ASCE 7 §21.2.1.1, Method 1), (c) probabilistic MCE _R , (d) 84% deterministic spectrum, (e) deterministic lower limit, (f) site-specific MCE _R , (ASCE 7 §21.2.3), (g) 80% of map-based General Response Spectrum, (h) design response spectrum (ASCE 7 §21.3). Also provide S _{DS} and S _{D1} values per ASCE 7 §21.4.	

California Geological Survey – Note 48 (2013)		Page 2 of 2
Checklist Item or Topic Within Consulting Report	Adequately	Additional
NA = not applicable NR = not addressed by consultant and therefore not reviewed at this time	Described; Satisfactory	Information Needed
17. Deaggregated Seismic Source Parameters: (<i>If applicable</i>) If needed for liquefaction, slope stability analysis or for earthquake record selection, provide controlling magnitude (M) and fault distance (R). Might be either deterministic or deaggregate for modal M and R.		
 Time Histories of Earthquake Ground Motion: (If applicable) Identify target spectra (MCE or design); justify selected earthquake records; scale to target to meet ASCE 7 §16.1.3 or §17.3 and CBC §1616A.1.32; and show initial and scaled time histories and response spectra. 		

Liquefaction/Seismic Settlement Analysis

19.	 Geologic Setting for Occurrence of Liquefaction: Perform screening analysis to identify where the following conditions apply: depth of highest historical ground water surface <50 ft. low-density, non-plastic alluvium, typically SPT (N₁)₆₀<30. 	
20.	Seismic Settlement Calculations: (<i>If applicable</i>) Evaluate both saturated and unsaturated layers of the entire soil column, based on several detailed geologic cross sections. Provide calculations (no estimates), including all input parameters. Evaluate liquefaction using highest historical ground water elevation. Evaluate using PGA _M (CBC §1803A.5.12), and calculate liquefaction settlement for each layer where FS<1.3 (CGS SP117A).	
21.	Other Liquefaction Effects: (If applicable) Bearing capacity failure and/or lateral spread.	

Slope Stability Analysis

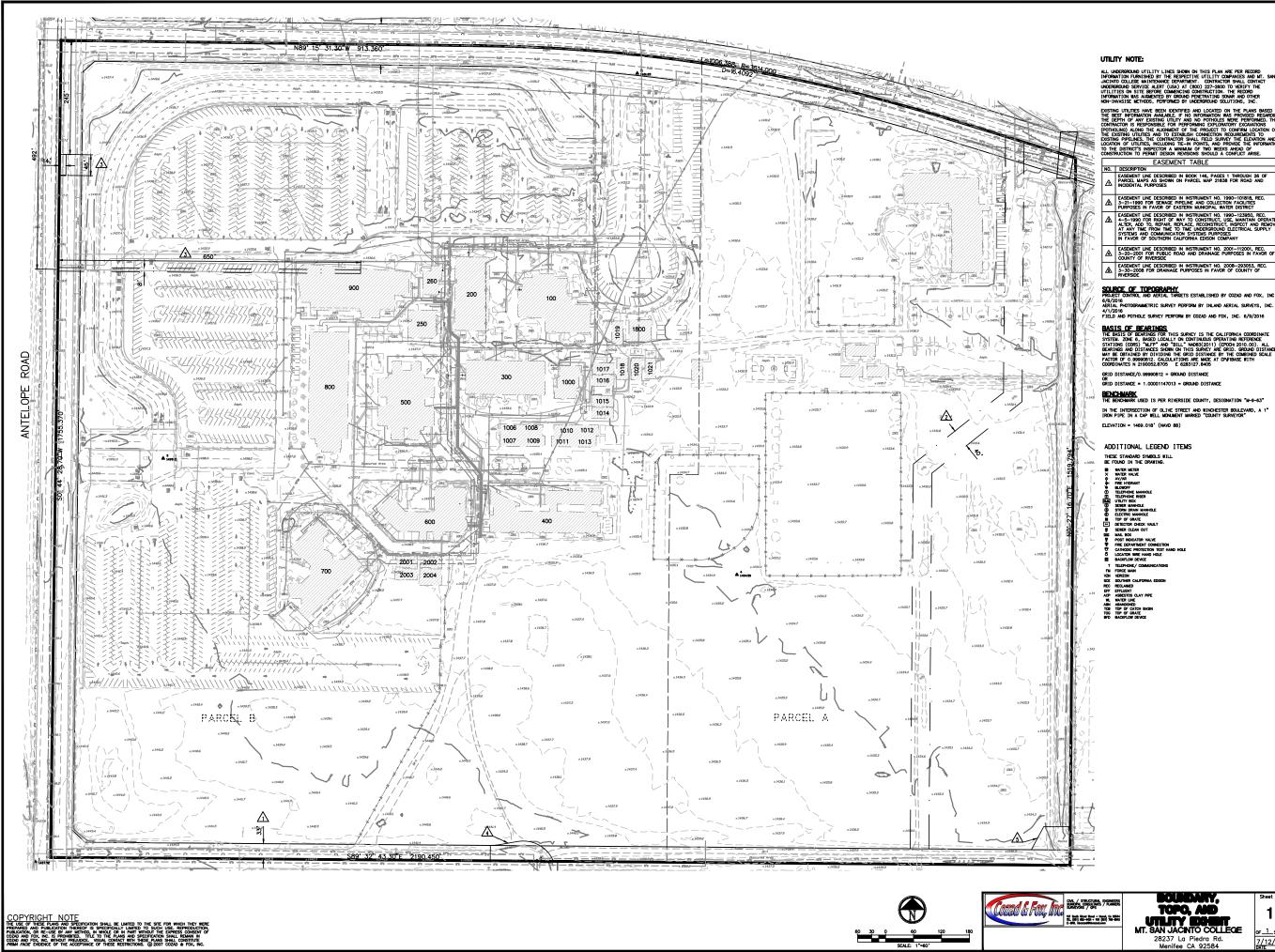
Geologic Setting for Occurrence of Landslides: Characterize the potential for landsliding both on and off-site affecting proposed project.	
Determination of Static And Dynamic Strength Parameters: (<i>If applicable</i>) Conduct appropriate laboratory tests to determine material strength for both static and dynamic conditions.	
Determination of Pseudo-Static Coefficient (Keq): (<i>If applicable</i>) Recommended procedure available from <u>http://www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/shzp/webdocs/Documents/sp117.pdf</u> . Recommend using design-level ground motion based on geometric mean and without risk coefficient (ie, (PGA _M)/1.5), or discuss with CGS.	
Identify Critical Slip Surfaces for Static and Dynamic Analyses: (<i>If applicable</i>) Failure surfaces should be modeled to include existing slip surfaces, discontinuities, geologic structure and stratigraphy; include appropriate ground water conditions.	
Dynamic Site Conditions: (If applicable) Site response analysis and topographic effects should be considered, if appropriate.	
Mitigation Options for Landsliding/Other Slope Failure: (<i>If applicable</i>) Discuss effectiveness of options to mitigate landsliding/slope failure effects. Acceptance criteria for ground-improvement schemes.	
	on and off-site affecting proposed project. Determination of Static And Dynamic Strength Parameters: (<i>If applicable</i>) Conduct appropriate laboratory tests to determine material strength for both static and dynamic conditions. Determination of Pseudo-Static Coefficient (Keq): (<i>If applicable</i>) Recommended procedure available from http://www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/shzp/webdocs/Documents/sp117.pdf . Recommend using design-level ground motion based on geometric mean and without risk coefficient (ie, (PGA _M)/1.5), or discuss with CGS. Identify Critical Slip Surfaces for Static and Dynamic Analyses: (<i>If applicable</i>) Failure surfaces should be modeled to include existing slip surfaces, discontinuities, geologic structure and stratigraphy; include appropriate ground water conditions. Dynamic Site Conditions: (<i>If applicable</i>) Site response analysis and topographic effects should be considered, if appropriate. Mitigation Options for Landsliding/Other Slope Failure: (<i>If applicable</i>) Discuss effectiveness of

Other Geologic Hazards or Adverse Site Conditions These exceptional geologic hazards do not occur statewide; however, they may be pertinent to a particular site. Where these conditions exist relevant information should be communicated to the design team.

29.	Expansive Soils	
30.	Corrosive/Reactive Geochemistry of Geologic Subgrade: soluble sulfates and corrosive soils.	
31.	Conditional Geologic Assessment: Including but not limited to - A. Hazardous materials methane gas, hydrogen-sulfide gas, tar seeps; B. Volcanic eruption; C. Flooding Riverine (FEMA FIRMs or local zoning for 100-year flood); see CBC §1612A. Also consider alluvial fan & dam inundation. Is the site elevated or protected from the hazard; D. Tsunami and seiche inundation; E. Radon-222 gas; F. Naturally occurring asbestos in geologic formations associated with serpentine; refer to CGS SP 124; G. Hydrocollapse of alluvial fan soils due to anthropic use of water; H. Regional subsidence; I. Clays and cyclic softening.	

Report Documentation

32.	Geology, Seismology, and Geotechnical References	
33.	Certified Engineering Geologist: (CBC §1803A.1)	
34.	Registered Geotechnical Engineer: (CBC §1803A.1)	



To the district's inspector a minimum of two weeks anead of construction to permit design revisions should a conflict arise.

PROJECT CONTINUE AND ARTIAL TARGETS ESTABLISHED BY COLAD AND FOX, INC 6/6/2016 ARXIAL PHOTOGRAMMETRIC SURVEY PERFORM BY INLAND ARTIAL SURVEYS, INC.

IN THE INTERSECTION OF OLIVE STREET AND WINCHESTER BOULEVARD, A 1" IRON PIPE IN A CAP WELL MONUMENT MARKED "COUNTY SURVEYOR"

1

7/12/16

