

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

CEQA requires that a reporting or monitoring program be adopted for the conditions of project approval that are necessary to mitigate or avoid significant effects on the environment (Public Resources Code 21081.6). This mitigation monitoring and reporting program is intended to track and ensure compliance with adopted mitigation measures during the project implementation phase. For each mitigation measure recommended in the Final Environmental Impact Report (Final EIR), specifications are made herein that identify the action required, the monitoring that must occur, and the agency or department responsible for oversight.

Mitigation Measure/ Condition of Approval	Action Required	Timing	Monitoring Requirements	Responsible Agency	Com- pliance Verifi- cation Initial	Com- pliance Verifi- cation Date	Com- pliance Verifi- cation Comments
Initial Study							
Air Quality							
<p>AQ-1. Fugitive Dust Control Best Management Practices (BMPs) The construction contractor(s) shall implement fugitive dust control BMPs during demolition, site preparation, and grading activities, as recommended by the BAAQMD:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All exposed surfaces (e.g., parking areas, staging areas, soil piles, graded areas, and unpaved access roads) shall be watered two times daily. ▪ All haul trucks transporting soil, sand, or other loose material off-site shall be covered. ▪ All visible mud or dirt track-out onto adjacent public roads shall be removed using wet power vacuum street sweepers at least once per day. The use of dry power sweeping is prohibited. ▪ All vehicle speeds on unpaved roads shall be limited to 15 miles per hour. ▪ All roadways, driveways, and sidewalks to be paved shall be completed as soon as possible. ▪ Idling times shall be minimized either by shutting equipment off when not in use or reducing the maximum idling time to five minutes (as required by the California airborne toxics control measure Title 13, Section 2485 of California Code of Regulations). Clear 	<p>Requirements: The construction contractor(s) shall implement the BAAQMD-recommended fugitive dust control listed in AQ-1 during demolition, site preparation, and grading activities. Afterwards, a publicly visible sign with the telephone number and person to contact at the City of San Leandro regarding dust complaints shall be posted. This person shall respond and take corrective action within 48 hours. The BAAQMD’s phone number shall also be visible to ensure compliance with applicable regulations. The City shall confirm that BMPs are implemented during site preparation and grading activities through spot checks during construction.</p>	<p>During construction, site preparation, and grading activities.</p>	<p>The construction contractors shall implement the dust control practices throughout the construction process.</p>	<p>San Leandro Planning Division and Building & Safety Department</p>			

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<p>signage shall be provided for construction workers at all access points.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All construction equipment shall be maintained and properly tuned in accordance with manufacturer’s specifications. All equipment shall be checked by a certified mechanic and determined to be running in proper condition prior to operation. A publicly visible sign with the telephone number and person to contact at the City of San Leandro regarding dust complaints shall be posted. This person shall respond and take corrective action within 48 hours. The BAAQMD’s phone number shall also be visible to ensure compliance with applicable regulations. The City shall confirm that BMPs are implemented during site preparation and grading activities through spot checks during construction. 							
Biological Resources							
<p>BIO-1. Pre-construction Special-Status Surveys and Reporting No more than one week prior to vegetation clearing and ground disturbance within the project site, a qualified biologist shall conduct pre-construction surveys for special-status wildlife species within the construction footprint and within a 100-foot survey buffer area. If non-listed special-status species are detected in the construction footprint, the qualified biologist may capture and relocate, as feasible, to a suitable habitat adjacent to</p>	<p>Requirements: A qualified biologist shall conduct pre-construction surveys for special status wildlife species within the construction footprint and a 100-foot buffer area. If non-listed special-status species are detected, the biologist shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capture and relocate to a suitable adjacent habitat 	<p>No more than one week prior to vegetation clearing and ground disturbance.</p>	<p>The Surveys and Reports shall be conducted by a qualified biologist.</p>	<p>San Leandro Planning Division and Building & Safety Department</p>			

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<p>the project area. If individuals are not relocated or leave the site of their own accord, the qualified biologist shall implement an avoidance buffer suitable for protection of the individual(s). If listed special status species are detected within the construction footprint or survey buffer area, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife and/or the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, as appropriate, shall be notified prior to construction activities. The methods and results of the pre-construction survey(s) and any relocation efforts during those surveys shall be documented in a brief letter report (Pre-Construction Survey Report) and submitted to the City no later than three weeks following the completion of the survey(s).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If individuals are not relocated or leave on own, then an avoidance buffer for protection shall be implemented <p>If listed special status species are detected, the biologist/applicant shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Notify the CFWD and/or USFWD prior to construction <p>Documentation: The biologist shall document any methods and results of the survey(s) and any relocation efforts in a brief Pre-Construction Survey Report. The applicant shall ensure it is submitted to the City within three weeks of completion.</p>						
<p>BIO-2. Nesting Bird Pre-construction Surveys and Monitoring To avoid disturbance of nesting and special-status birds, including raptorial species protected by the MBTA and California Fish and Game Code, project construction, including, but not limited to, vegetation removal, ground disturbance, and construction shall occur outside of the bird breeding season (February 1 through August 30). If construction must begin during the breeding season, then a pre-construction nesting bird survey shall be conducted no more than one week prior to initiation of ground disturbance and vegetation removal activities. The nesting bird pre-construction</p>	<p>Requirements: All project construction shall occur outside of bird breeding season (February 1 through August 30). If it must begin during breeding season, then a pre-construction nesting bird survey shall be conducted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ By a biologist familiar with the identification of avian species known to occur in the project vicinity ▪ No more than one week prior to initiation of ground 	<p>If construction occurs during bird breeding season (February 1 – August 30).</p>	<p>A biologist shall conduct any required surveys and determine buffers. If buffer zones are determined to be infeasible, a full-time qualified biological monitor shall be on site to monitor construction</p>	<p>San Leandro Planning Division and Building & Safety Department</p>			

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<p>survey shall be conducted on foot inside the project boundary, including a 300-foot buffer (500-foot for raptors), and in inaccessible areas (e.g., private lands) from afar using binoculars to the extent practical. The survey shall be conducted by a biologist familiar with the identification of avian species known to occur in the project vicinity. If nests are found, an avoidance buffer shall be determined and demarcated by the biologist of a minimum of 50 feet for non-raptor bird species and at least 300 feet for raptor species. Larger buffers may be recommended and/or smaller buffers may be established depending upon the species, status of the nest, and construction activities occurring in the vicinity of the nest. The buffer area(s) shall be closed to all construction personnel and equipment until the adults and young are no longer reliant on the nest site. A qualified biologist shall confirm that breeding/nesting is finished and young have fledged the nest prior to removal of the buffer. Encroachment into the buffer shall occur only at the discretion of the qualified biologist. If buffer zones are determined to be infeasible, a full-time qualified biological monitor shall be on site to monitor construction within the buffer zones to avoid impacts to active nests and nesting birds. The methods and results of the pre-construction survey(s) and any relocation efforts during those surveys shall be documented in a brief letter report (Nesting Bird Pre-Construction Survey Report) and</p>	<p>disturbance and vegetation removal activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ On foot inside the project boundary, including a 300-foot buffer (500-foot for raptors), and in inaccessible areas (e.g., private lands) from afar using binoculars to the extent practical <p>If nests are found, an avoidance buffer shall be determined and demarcated by the biologist. Larger buffers may be recommended and/or smaller buffers may be established. The buffer area(s) shall be closed to all construction personnel and equipment until the adults and young are no longer reliant on the nest site, which the biologist shall determine. Encroachment into the buffer shall occur only at the discretion of the qualified biologist.</p> <p>If buffer zones are determined to be infeasible, a full-time qualified biological monitor shall be on site to monitor construction within the buffer zones to avoid impacts to active nests and nesting birds.</p> <p>Documentation: The methods and results of the pre-construction survey(s) and any</p>		<p>within the buffer zones to avoid impacts to active nests and nesting birds. Methods and survey results shall be documented in a brief letter report (Nesting Bird Pre-Construction Survey Report) and submitted to the City no later than three weeks following the completion of the survey(s).</p>				

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<p>submitted to the City no later than three weeks following the completion of the survey(s).</p> <p>BIO-3. Onsite Tree Site Visit Survey No more than one week prior to vegetation clearing and ground disturbance within the project site, a qualified biologist shall conduct an onsite tree site visit to assess tree suitability for bat roosting to ensure there would be no impact to potential bat habitats within the construction footprint and within a 100-foot survey buffer area. If non-listed special-status species are detected in the construction footprint, the qualified biologist may capture and relocate, as feasible, to suitable habitat adjacent to the project area. If individuals are not relocated or leave the site of their own accord, the qualified biologist shall implement an avoidance buffer suitable for protection of the individual(s). If listed special status species are detected within the construction footprint or survey buffer area, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife and/or the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, as appropriate, shall be notified prior to construction activities. The methods and results of the onsite tree site survey(s) and any relocation efforts during those surveys shall be documented in a brief letter report (Onsite Tree Site Survey Report) and</p>	<p>relocation efforts during those surveys shall be documented in a brief letter report (Nesting Bird Pre-Construction Survey Report) and submitted to the City no later than three weeks following the completion of the survey(s)</p> <p>Requirements: A qualified biologist shall conduct an onsite tree site visit within the construction footprint and within a 100-foot survey buffer area to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ assess tree suitability for bat roosting to ensure there would be no impact to potential bat habitats ▪ asses if any non-listed special-status species are detected. If so, the qualified biologist may capture and relocate individual(s) or an avoidance buffer suitable for protection ▪ contact the CDFW/USFWS prior to construction activities, if listed special status species are detected <p>Documentation: The methods and results of the onsite tree site survey(s) and any relocation efforts during those surveys shall be documented in a brief letter report (Onsite Tree Site Survey</p>	<p>No more than one week prior to vegetation clearing and ground disturbance within the project site.</p>	<p>A qualified biologist shall conduct an onsite tree site visit and documentation shall be submitted to the City no later than three weeks following the completion of the survey(s).</p>	<p>San Leandro Planning and Building & Safety Department</p>			

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submitted to the City no later than three weeks following the completion of the survey(s).	Report) and submitted to the City no later than three weeks following the completion of the survey(s).						
Geology and Soils							
<p>GEO-1. Ground Improvement Site Performance Testing Observation and testing services shall be provided during demolition, grading, site preparation, and building construction to confirm that conditions are similar to that assumed for design and to conclude whether the work has been performed in accordance with the project plans and specifications.</p> <p>A qualified geotechnical, civil, or structural engineer shall work with the contractor team to evaluate whether differential settlement estimates and bearing capacities are tolerable and adequate or whether additional ground improvement is required. Performance testing would likely consist of a pre-construction test section with post-installation load testing and cone penetration testing (CPT) to confirm that the necessary soil strength and densification increases were achieved to meet the bearing capacity and settlement criteria. The team shall observe and monitor installation of the test arrays and production ground improvement on a full-time basis and review the post-test array settlement analyses provided by the contractor. The proposed design capacity of the ground improvement shall be confirmed prior to construction by</p>	<p>Requirements: Performance testing would likely consist of a pre-construction test section with post-installation load testing and cone penetration testing (CPT) to confirm that the necessary soil strength and densification increases were achieved to meet the bearing capacity and settlement criteria.</p> <p>The team shall observe and monitor installation of the test arrays and production ground improvement on a full-time basis and review the post-test array settlement analyses provided by the contractor.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proposed design capacity of the ground improvement shall be confirmed prior to construction by the installation of at least two test array sections of four ground improvement columns with installation lengths and spacing as agreed on. ▪ Testing of arrays shall include CPT testing at center of 	During demolition, grading, site preparation, and building.	A qualified geotechnical, civil, or structural engineer shall provide observation, testing services construction to confirm that conditions are similar to that assumed for design and to conclude whether the work has been performed in accordance with the project plans and specifications. Work shall be done with the contractor team to evaluate whether differential settlement	San Leandro Planning Division and Building & Safety Department			

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<p>the installation of at least two test array sections of four ground improvement columns with installation lengths and spacing as initially agreed to between the ground improvement contractor and geotechnical team. Testing of arrays shall include CPT testing at center of array, sampling for strength consolidation testing, and a modulus test of at least one pier in each test array. The ground improvement contractor shall make their own interpretation of strength parameters and other characteristics for the soil, obtained or derived from the soil boring logs, cone penetration tests, and any geotechnical laboratory testing data provided in the Geotechnical Investigation and these specifications for bearing capacity analysis. Static settlement shall be assessed using appropriate soil parameters for an elastic settlement analysis based on an area replacement ratio considering the stiffness of the native soils, and the densification columns. Liquefaction and seismic settlement estimates shall be performed using the methodology presented in the project geotechnical report, which followed the procedures in the 2008 monograph, Soil Liquefaction During Earthquakes (Idriss and Boulanger, 2008). Liquefaction and settlement shall be evaluated for the upper 50 feet of the soil profile. Any additional subsurface information needed to design the ground improvement shall be the responsibility of the Contractor.</p>	<p>array, sampling for strength consolidation testing, and a modulus test of at least one pier in each test array.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The ground improvement contractor shall make their own interpretation of strength parameters and other characteristics for the soil, obtained, or derived data provided in the Geotechnical Investigation. ▪ Static settlement shall be assessed using appropriate soil parameters for an elastic settlement analysis based on an area replacement ratio considering the stiffness of the native soils, and the densification columns. ▪ Liquefaction and seismic settlement estimates shall be performed using the methodology presented in the project geotechnical report. ▪ Any additional subsurface information needed to design the ground improvement shall be the responsibility of the Contractor. <p>As part of the site testing, the Project Structural Engineer shall</p>		<p>estimates and bearing capacities are tolerable and adequate or whether additional ground improvement is required.</p>				

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<p>As part of the site testing, the Project Structural Engineer shall verify the site class of the site pursuant to Chapter 20 American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) 7-16. If the structure will have a fundamental period of greater than 0.5 seconds and meets the requirements for a Site Class designation of F, the requirement for a site response analysis would be triggered, and additional geotechnical analysis shall need to be approved.</p> <p>In addition, the northern portion of the structure shall be supported on conventional shallow foundations over ground improvement. The limits of this ground improvement shall be determined following the post-demolition CPT described above.</p> <p>Implementation of the above mitigation measure would ensure that impacts would be less than significant.</p> <p>GEO-2. Temporary Cut and Fill Erosion Prevention Throughout construction, the contractor shall be responsible for maintaining all temporary slopes and providing temporary shoring where required. Temporary shoring, bracing, and cuts/fills shall be performed in accordance with the strictest government safety standards. On a preliminary basis, the upper 10 feet at the site may be classified as OSHA Site C materials.</p> <p>Excavations performed during site demolition and fill removal shall be sloped at 3:1 (horizontal to vertical) within the upper 5</p>	<p>verify the site class of the site pursuant to Chapter 20 American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) 7-16 and additional geotechnical analysis may need to be approved.</p> <p>The northern portion of the structure shall be supported on conventional shallow foundations over ground improvement and those limits shall be determined following the described post-demolition CPT.</p> <p>Requirements: Maintaining all temporary slopes and providing temporary shoring where required shall follow GEO-2 measures.</p>	<p>Throughout construction.</p>	<p>The contractor shall be responsible for maintaining the mitigation measure.</p>	<p>San Leandro Planning Division and Building & Safety Department</p>			

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<p>feet below building subgrade. Excavations extending more than 5 feet below building subgrade and excavations in pavement and flatwork areas shall be sloped in accordance with the OSHA soil classification.</p> <p>GEO-3. Site Drainage Guidance Ponding shall not be allowed adjacent to building foundations, slabs-on-grade, or pavements during operation. Hardscape surfaces shall slope at least 2 percent towards suitable discharge facilities; landscape areas shall slope at least 3 percent towards suitable discharge facilities. Roof runoff shall be directed away from building areas in closed conduits, to approved infiltration facilities, or on to hardscaped surfaces that drain to suitable facilities. Retention, detention or infiltration facilities shall be spaced at least 10 feet from buildings, and preferably at least 5 feet from slabs-on-grade or pavements. During site design and construction, the project applicant shall ensure that retention, detention or infiltration facilities that are located within these zones meet the following requirements:</p> <p>General Bioswale Design Guidelines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If possible, avoid placing bioswales or basins within 10 feet of the building perimeter or within 5 feet of exterior flatwork or pavements. If bioswales must be constructed within these setbacks, the side(s) and bottom of the trench excavation shall be lined with 10- 	<p>Requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ponding shall not be allowed adjacent to building foundations, slabs-on-grade, or pavements during operation. ▪ Hardscape surfaces shall slope at least 2 percent towards suitable discharge facilities ▪ Landscape areas shall slope at least 3 percent towards suitable discharge facilities ▪ Roof runoff shall be directed away from building areas in closed conduits, to approved infiltration facilities, or on to hardscaped surfaces that drain to suitable facilities ▪ Retention, detention, or infiltration facilities shall be spaced at least 10 feet from buildings, and preferably at least 5 feet from slabs-on-grade or pavements <p>Retention, detention, or infiltration facilities that are located within these zones meet</p>	<p>During site design and construction.</p>	<p>The project applicant shall also ensure that retention, detention, or infiltration facilities that are located within these zones meet the requirements.</p>	<p>San Leandro Planning Division and Building & Safety Department</p>			

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<p>millimeter visqueen to reduce water infiltration into the surrounding expansive clay.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bioswales constructed within 3 feet of proposed buildings may be within the foundation zone of influence for perimeter wall loads. Therefore, where bioswales would parallel foundations and would extend below the “foundation plane of influence,” the foundation shall be deepened so that the bottom edge of the bioswale filter material is above the foundation plane of influence. ▪ The bottom of bioswale or detention areas shall include a perforated drain placed at a low point, such as a shallow trench or sloped bottom, to reduce water infiltration into the surrounding soils near structural improvements, and to address the low infiltration capacity of the on-site clay soils. <p>Bioswale Infiltration Material</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gradation specifications for bioswale filter material, if required, shall be specified on the grading and improvement plans. ▪ Compaction requirements for bioswale filter material in non-landscaped areas or in pervious pavement areas, if any, shall be indicated on the plans and specifications to satisfy the anticipated use of the infiltration area. 	<p>follows the required General Bioswale Design Guidelines, Bioswale Infiltration Material, and Bioswale Construction Adjacent to Pavement Considerations listed in GEO-3.</p>						

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Infiltration (percolation) testing may be performed on representative samples of potential bioswale materials prior to construction to check for general conformance with the specified infiltration rates. ▪ Multiple laboratory tests may be required to evaluate the properties of the bioswale materials, including percolation, landscape suitability and possibly environmental analytical testing depending on the source of the material. A qualified landscape architect shall be available to provide input on the required landscape suitability tests if bioswales are to be planted. ▪ If bioswales are to be vegetated, a qualified landscape architect shall select planting materials that do not reduce or inhibit the water infiltration rate, such as covering the bioswale with grass sod containing a clayey soil base. ▪ Field infiltration testing shall be specified on the grading and improvement plans. The appropriate infiltration test method, duration and frequency of testing shall be specified in accordance with local requirements. ▪ Due to the relatively loose consistency and/or high organic content of many bioswale filter materials, long-term settlement of the bioswale medium shall be anticipated. To reduce initial volume loss, 							

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<p>bioswale filter material shall be wetted in 12-inch lifts during placement to pre-consolidate the material.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The volume of bioswale filter material may decrease over time depending on the organic content of the material. Additional filter material may need to be added to bioswales after the initial exposure to winter rains and periodically over the life of the bioswale areas, as needed. 							
<p>Bioswale Construction Adjacent to Pavement Considerations</p>							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvements shall be setback from the vertical edge of a bioswale such that there is at least 1 foot of horizontal distance between the edge of improvements and the top edge of the bioswale excavation for every 1 foot of vertical bioswale depth; or Concrete curbs for pavements, or lateral restraint for exterior flatwork, located directly adjacent to a vertical bioswale cut shall be designed to resist lateral earth pressures, or concrete curbs or edge restraint shall be adequately keyed into the native soil or engineered to reduce the potential for rotation or lateral movement of the curbs. 							
<p>GEO-4. Site Preparation and Demolition Prior to the start of mass grading or the construction of new improvements for the proposed project, all existing improvements not to be reused for the project, including all</p>	<p>Requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prior to the start of work on the new improvements, all existing improvements not to be reused for the project 	<p>Prior to the start of mass grading or the construction of new</p>	<p>Prior to project approval, the City shall review and approve all site preparation</p>	<p>San Leandro Planning Division and Building &</p>			

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<p>foundations, flatwork, pavements, utilities, and other improvements shall be demolished and removed from the site.</p> <p>Existing slabs, foundations, and pavements that extend into planned flatwork, pavement, or landscape areas may be left in place provided there is at least 3 feet of engineered fill overlying the remaining materials, they are shown not to conflict with new utilities, and that asphalt and concrete more than 10 feet square is broken up to allow subsurface drainage.</p> <p>Special care shall be taken during the demolition and removal of existing floor slabs, foundations, utilities and pavements to minimize disturbance of the subgrade.</p> <p>If slab or shallow footings are encountered, they shall be completely removed. If drilled piers are encountered, they shall be cut off at an elevation at least 60 inches below proposed footings or the final subgrade elevation, whichever is deeper. The remainder of the drilled pier could remain in place. Foundation elements to remain in place shall be surveyed and superimposed on the proposed development plans to determine the potential for conflicts or detrimental impacts to the planned construction. Following review, additional mitigation or planned foundation elements may need to be modified.</p> <p>All utilities shall be completely removed from within planned building areas. For any utility line to be considered acceptable to remain</p>	<p>shall be demolished and removed from the site. Slab or shallow footings and all utilities shall also be completely removed.</p> <p>Minimize disturbance of the subgrade where possible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existing slabs, foundations, and pavements that extend into planned flatwork, pavement, or landscape areas may be left in place provided there is at least 3 feet of engineered fill overlying the remaining materials, there is no conflict with new utilities, and that asphalt and concrete more than 10 feet square is broken up to allow subsurface drainage. ▪ If drilled piers are encountered, they shall be cut off at an elevation at least 60 inches below proposed footings or the final subgrade elevation. The remainder could remain in place and shall be surveyed and superimposed on the proposed development plans to determine the potential for conflicts or detrimental 	<p>improvements for the proposed project.</p>	<p>and demolition plans. A qualified geotechnical engineer shall be notified prior to the start of demolition and shall be present on a part-time basis during all backfill and mass grading as a result of demolition.</p>	<p>Safety Department</p>			

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<p>within building areas, the utility line must be completely backfilled with grout or sand-cement slurry, the ends outside the building area capped with concrete, and the trench fills either removed and replaced as engineered fill with the trench side slopes flattened to at least 1:1, or the trench fills are determined not to be a risk to the structure. The assessment of the level of risk posed by the particular utility line shall determine whether the utility may be abandoned in place or needs to be completely removed. The contractor shall assume that all utilities will be removed from within building areas unless provided written confirmation from both the owner and the geotechnical engineer.</p> <p>Utilities extending beyond the building area may be abandoned in place provided the ends are plugged with concrete, they do not conflict with planned improvements, and that the trench fills do not pose significant risk to the planned surface improvements.</p> <p>During site preparation, the site shall be stripped of all surface vegetation, and surface and subsurface improvements to be removed within the proposed development area. Surface vegetation and topsoil shall be stripped to a sufficient depth to remove all material greater than 3 percent organic content by weight. Surficial stripping shall extend approximately 6 inches below existing grade in localized landscape areas.</p> <p>Trees and shrubs designated for removal shall have the root balls and any roots</p>	<p>impacts to the planned construction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If buried structures (wells, cisterns, debris pits, etc.) are encountered onsite, a qualified geotechnical engineer shall be contacted to address these types of structures on a case-by-case basis. 						

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<p>greater than ½-inch diameter removed completely. Grade depressions resulting from root ball removal shall be cleaned of loose material and backfilled.</p> <p>A qualified geotechnical engineer shall be notified prior to the start of demolition and shall be present on a part-time basis during all backfill and mass grading as a result of demolition. Occasionally, other types of buried structures (wells, cisterns, debris pits, etc.) can be found on sites with prior development. If buried structures (wells, cisterns, debris pits, etc.) are encountered onsite, a qualified geotechnical engineer shall be contacted to address these types of structures on a case-by-case basis. Prior to project approval, the City shall review and approve all site preparation and demolition plans.</p>							
<p>GEO-5. Fill Removal The undocumented fill observed in the geotechnical report shall undergo inspection by a qualified geotechnical engineer to determine if the fill meets the criteria to be reused when backfilling the excavations. If materials are encountered that do not meet the “Material for Fill” requirements outlined in the geotechnical report, such as debris, wood, or trash, those materials shall be screened out of the remaining material and shall be removed from the site. Backfill of excavations shall be placed in lifts and compacted in accordance with American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM)</p>	<p>Requirements: The undocumented fill observed in the geotechnical report shall undergo inspection that follows the GEO-5 measure.</p>	<p>Prior to construction.</p>	<p>The inspection shall be performed by a qualified geotechnical engineer. Prior to project approval, the City shall review and approve all site preparation plans.</p>	<p>San Leandro Planning Division and Building & Safety Department</p>			

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<p>D1557 requirements. Prior to project approval, the City shall review and approve all site preparation plans.</p>	<p>Requirements: Ground improvement shall be designed to provide adequate bearing capacity and reduce total settlement to tolerable levels through densification techniques to improve the ground’s resistance to liquefaction, reduce static settlement, and improve bearing capacity and seismic performance.</p> <p>Utility lines constructed within public right-of-way shall follow local or governing jurisdictional requirements. Utility lines in private improvement areas shall be constructed in accordance with the GEO-6 requirements unless superseded by other governing requirements.</p> <p>General backfill over shading materials may consist of on-site native materials provided they meet the requirements in the “Material for Fill” section of Appendix GEO, and are moisture conditioned and compacted.</p> <p>Where utility lines will cross perpendicular to strip footings, the footing shall be deepened to encase the utility line, or the</p>	<p>During construction.</p>	<p>The contractor shall take the potential for significant static settlement to take place into consideration when scheduling the construction of sensitive finishes. Prior to project approval, the City shall review and approve static settlement plan.</p>	<p>San Leandro Planning Division and Building & Safety Department</p>			
<p>GEO-6. Static Settlement Plan The contractor shall take the potential for significant static settlement to take place into consideration when scheduling the construction of sensitive finishes. Ground improvement shall be designed to provide adequate bearing capacity and reduce total settlement to tolerable levels through densification techniques to improve the ground’s resistance to liquefaction, reduce static settlement, and improve bearing capacity and seismic performance.</p> <p>Utility lines constructed within public right-of-way shall be trenched, bedded and shaded, and backfilled in accordance with the local or governing jurisdictional requirements. Utility lines in private improvement areas shall be constructed in accordance with the following requirements unless superseded by other governing requirements:</p> <p>All utility lines shall be bedded and shaded to at least 6 inches over the top of the lines with crushed rock (¾-inch-diameter or greater) or well-graded sand and gravel materials conforming to the pipe manufacturer’s requirements. Open-graded shading materials shall be consolidated in place with vibratory equipment and well-graded materials shall be compacted to at least 90 percent relative compaction with</p>							

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<p>vibratory equipment prior to placing subsequent backfill materials.</p> <p>General backfill over shading materials may consist of on-site native materials provided they meet the requirements in the “Material for Fill” section of Appendix GEO within the IS-MND, and are moisture conditioned and compacted.</p> <p>Where utility lines will cross perpendicular to strip footings, the footing shall be deepened to encase the utility line, providing sleeves or flexible cushions to protect the pipes from anticipated foundation settlement, or the utility lines shall be backfilled to the bottom of footing with sand cement slurry or lean concrete. Where utility lines will parallel footings and will extend below the “foundation plane of influence,” either the footing will need to be deepened so that the pipe is above the foundation plane of influence or the utility trench will need to be backfilled with sand-cement slurry or lean concrete within the influence zone. Sand-cement slurry used within foundation influence zones shall have a minimum compressive strength of 75 psi.</p> <p>Prior to project approval, the City shall review and approve static settlement plan.</p> <p>GEO-7. Subgrade Stabilization Plan The contractor, with input from a geotechnical engineer, shall evaluate in-situ¹ moisture conditions at the beginning of construction</p>	<p>utility lines shall be backfilled to the bottom of footing with sand cement slurry or lean concrete.</p> <p>Where utility lines will parallel footings and will extend below the “foundation plane of influence,” either the footing will need to be deepened so that the pipe is above the foundation plane of influence or the utility trench will need to be backfilled with sand-cement slurry or lean concrete within the influence zone. Sand-cement slurry used within foundation influence zones shall have a minimum compressive strength of 75 psi.</p> <p>Requirements: In-situ moisture conditions shall be evaluated and following the appropriate</p>	<p>During the beginning of the construction period and</p>	<p>The contractor, with input from a geotechnical engineer, shall</p>	<p>San Leandro Planning Division and Building &</p>			

¹ In situ means “the natural or original position or place” (Merriam-Webster n.d.).

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<p>period and throughout grading period. Depending on the findings of the in-situ moisture conditions, the contractor shall follow appropriate subgrade stabilization measures.</p> <p>After site clearing and demolition is complete, and prior to backfilling any excavations resulting from fill removal or demolition, the excavation subgrade and subgrade within areas to receive additional site fills, slabs-on-grade and/or pavements shall be scarified to a depth of 6 inches, moisture conditioned, and compacted.</p> <p>The method used to address potential unstable soil conditions and facilitate fill placement and trench backfill shall be evaluated on a case-by-case basis according to the site conditions.</p> <p>Prior to project approval, the City shall review and approve subgrade stabilization plans.</p>	<p>GEO-7 procedure shall be based on the findings.</p>	<p>throughout the grading period.</p>	<p>evaluate in-situ moisture conditions. Prior to project approval, the City shall review and approve subgrade stabilization plans.</p>	<p>Safety Department</p>			
<p>GEO-8. Material for Fill On-site soils with an organic content less than 3 percent by weight may be reused as general fill. General fill shall not have lumps, clods or cobble pieces larger than 6 inches in diameter; 85 percent of the fill shall be smaller than 2½ inches in diameter. Minor amounts of oversize material (smaller than 12 inches in diameter) may be allowed provided the oversized pieces are not allowed to nest together and the compaction method will allow for loosely placed lifts not exceeding 12 inches.</p>	<p>Requirements: General fill:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ shall be smaller than 2½ inches in diameter ▪ may have Minor amounts of oversize material provided they do not nest together, and the compaction method will allow for loosely placed lifts not exceeding 12 inches ▪ may reuse on-site soils with an organic content less than 3 percent by weight 	<p>During fill for the project site.</p>	<p>Prior to project approval, the City shall review and approve all site preparation and construction plans.</p>	<p>San Leandro Planning Division and Building & Safety Department</p>			

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<p>The asphalt concrete (AC) grindings and aggregate base (AB) and Portland Cement Concrete (PCC) generated during site demolition may be reused within the new pavement and flatwork structural sections if the AC grindings are mixed with the underlying AB to meet Class 2 AB specifications. Fill materials containing recycled asphalt including AC grindings may not be reused within the building areas. Laboratory testing will be required to confirm the grindings meet project specifications.</p> <p>If the PCC is pulverized to meet the “Material for Fill” requirements of this report, it may be used as select fill within the building areas, excluding the capillary break layer; as typically pulverized PCC comes close to or meets Class 2 AB specifications, the recycled PCC may likely be used within the pavement structural sections. PCC grindings also make good winter construction access roads, similar to a cement-treated base (CTB) section.</p> <p>If desired to reuse the asphalt concrete grindings as part of general site fill, the grindings shall be thoroughly mixed with on-site soil resulting in a mixture or less than 40 percent grindings by weight. The resulting mixture shall also meet the “Material for Fill” requirements specified in Appendix GEO. Due to the potential for slight petroleum odors penetrating into habitable building</p>	<p>The asphalt concrete (AC) grindings and aggregate base (AB) and Portland Cement Concrete (PCC) generated during site demolition may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ be reused within the new pavement and flatwork structural sections ▪ not recycled asphalt, including AC grindings, within the building areas. ▪ use select PCC pulverized to meet the requirements within the building areas, excluding the capillary break layer ▪ reuse the asphalt concrete grindings as part of general site fill, provided that the grindings shall be thoroughly mixed with on-site soil resulting in a mixture or less than 40 percent grindings by weight and meet the specified in Appendix GEO. ▪ may not use fill containing asphalt concrete habitable building areas <p>Imported and non-expansive material used for fill shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ be inorganic with a Plasticity Index (PI) of 15 or less, and not contain recycled asphalt concrete where it will be 						

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<p>areas, fill containing asphalt concrete shall not be used within the building areas.</p> <p>Imported and non-expansive material used for fill shall be inorganic with a Plasticity Index (PI) of 15 or less, and not contain recycled asphalt concrete where it will be used within the building areas. To prevent significant caving during trenching or foundation construction, imported material shall have sufficient fines. At a minimum, the proposed fill material shall undergo PI tests. Material data sheets for select fill materials (Class 2 aggregate base, ¾-inch crushed rock, quarry fines, etc.) listing current laboratory testing data (not older than 6 months from the import date) may be provided without providing a sample. If current data is not available, specification testing will need to be completed prior to approval. Environmental and soil corrosion characterization shall also be considered prior to acceptance. Suitable environmental laboratory data of the planned import quantity shall be provided to the project environmental consultant; additional laboratory testing may be required based on the project environmental consultant’s review. The potential import source shall also not be more corrosive than the on-site soils, based on pH, saturated resistivity, and soluble sulfate and chloride testing.</p> <p>As an alternative to importing non-expansive fill, chemical treatment can be considered to create non-expansive fill. High PI clayey soil materials can be mixed with quicklime (CaO)</p>	<p>used within the building areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ undergo PI tests and any specified testing required based on the project environmental consultant’s review ▪ not be more corrosive than the on-site soils, based on pH, saturated resistivity, and soluble sulfate and chloride testing <p>As an alternative to importing non-expansive fill, chemical treatment can be considered to create non-expansive fill alongside additional laboratory tests during initial site grading to further evaluate the optimum percentage of quicklime required.</p>						

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<p>or approved equivalent to adequately reduce the PI of the on-site soils to 15 or less. If this option is considered, additional laboratory tests shall be performed during initial site grading to further evaluate the optimum percentage of quicklime required.</p> <p>Prior to project approval, the City shall review and approve all site preparation and construction plans.</p> <p>GEO-9. Compaction Requirements All fills, and subgrade areas where fill, slabs-on-grade, and pavements are planned, shall be placed in loose lifts 8 inches thick or less and compacted in accordance with ASTM D1557 requirements. In general, clayey soils shall be compacted with sheepsfoot equipment and sandy/gravelly soils with vibratory equipment; open-graded materials such as crushed rock shall be placed in lifts no thicker than 18 inches consolidated in place with vibratory equipment. Each lift of fill and all subgrade shall be firm and unyielding under construction equipment loading in addition to meeting the compaction requirements to be approved.</p> <p>Prior to project approval, the City shall review and approve all site preparation plans.</p>	<p>Requirements: All fills, and subgrade areas where fill, slabs-on-grade, and pavements are planned, shall include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ being placed in loose lifts 8 inches thick or less and compacted in accordance with ASTM D1557 requirements ▪ clayey soils shall be compacted with sheepsfoot equipment and sandy/gravelly soils with vibratory equipment ▪ open-graded materials shall be placed in lifts no thicker than 18 inches consolidated in place with vibratory equipment ▪ each lift of fill and all subgrade shall be firm and unyielding under construction equipment loading in addition to 	<p>During construction.</p>	<p>Prior to project approval, the City shall review and approve all site preparation plans.</p>	<p>San Leandro Planning Division and Building & Safety Department</p>			

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<p>GEO-10. Slabs-on-Grade Stabilization The proposed slabs-on-grade shall be supported on at least 6 inches of non-expansive fill (NEF) to reduce the potential for slab damage due to soil heave. The NEF layer shall be constructed over subgrade. If significant time elapses between initial subgrade preparation and NEF construction, the subgrade shall be proof-rolled to confirm subgrade stability, and if the soil has been allowed to dry out, the subgrade shall be re-moisture conditioned to at least 2 percent over the optimum moisture content. The structural engineer shall determine the appropriate slab reinforcement for the loading requirements and considering the expansion potential of the underlying soils. For unreinforced concrete slabs, American Concrete Institute (ACI) 302.1R recommends limiting control joint spacing to 24 to 36 times the slab thickness in each direction, or a maximum of 18 feet. Warehouse slabs-on-grade shall be at least 6 inches thick and shall have a minimum compressive strength of 3,500 psi. The warehouse slab shall also be supported on at least 6 inches of non-expansive, crushed granular base having an R-value of at least 50 and no more than 10 percent passing the No. 200 sieve, such as Class 2 aggregate base. If there will be areas within the warehouse</p>	<p>meeting the compaction requirements to be approved</p> <p>Requirements: Proposed slabs-on-grade shall include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Being supported on at least 6 inches of non-expansive fill (NEF) to reduce the potential for slab damage due to soil heave ▪ The NEF layer shall be constructed over subgrade ▪ If significant time elapses between initial subgrade preparation and NEF construction, the subgrade shall be proof-rolled to confirm subgrade stability ▪ If the soil has been allowed to dry out, the subgrade shall be re-moisture conditioned to at least 2 percent over the optimum moisture content. <p>The structural engineer shall determine the appropriate slab reinforcement for the loading requirements and considering the expansion potential of the underlying soils. For unreinforced concrete slabs, limit control joint spacing to 24 to 36 times the slab thickness in each direction, or a maximum of 18 feet. Warehouse slabs-on-grade shall:</p>	<p>During construction.</p>	<p>Plans shall be determined by the structural engineer. Prior to project approval, the City shall review and approve all construction plans.</p>	<p>San Leandro Planning Division and Building & Safety Department</p>			

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<p>that are moisture sensitive, such as equipment and elevator rooms, a vapor barrier may be placed over the upper granular base prior to slab construction. Consideration shall be given to limiting the control joint spacing to a maximum of about 2 feet in each direction for each inch of concrete thickness.</p> <p>Prior to project approval, the City shall review and approve all construction plans.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Be at least 6 inches thick ▪ Have a minimum compressive strength of 3,500 psi ▪ Be supported on at least 6 inches of non-expansive, crushed granular base having an R-value of at least 50 and no more than 10 percent passing the No. 200 sieve ▪ If there will be areas within the warehouse that are moisture sensitive, a vapor barrier may be placed over the upper granular base prior to slab construction ▪ Consideration shall be given to limiting the control joint spacing to a maximum of about 2 feet in each direction for each inch of concrete thickness. 						
<p>GEO-11. Exterior Flatwork Exterior concrete flatwork subject to pedestrian loading only shall be at least 4 inches thick and supported on at least 6 inches of Class 2 aggregate base overlying subgrade. To help reduce the potential for uncontrolled shrinkage cracking, adequate expansion and control joints shall be included. Consideration shall be given to limiting the control joint spacing to a maximum of about 2 feet in each direction for each inch of concrete thickness. Flatwork shall be isolated from adjacent</p>	<p>Requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Exterior concrete flatwork subject to pedestrian loading only shall be at least 4 inches thick and supported on at least 6 inches of Class 2 aggregate base overlying subgrade ▪ Adequate expansion and control joints shall be 	<p>During construction.</p>					<p>Prior to project approval, the City shall review and approve all construction plans.</p>

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<p>foundations or retaining walls except where limited sections of structural slabs are included to help span irregularities in retaining wall backfill at the transitions between at-grade and on structure flatwork. Prior to project approval, the City shall review and approve all construction plans.</p>	<p>included to reduce shrinkage potential</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consideration shall be given to limiting the control joint spacing to a maximum of about 2 feet in each direction for each inch of concrete thickness ▪ Flatwork shall be isolated from adjacent foundations or retaining walls except where limited sections of structural slabs are 						
<p>GEO-12. Construction Site Soil Moisture Monitoring The contractor shall keep exposed expansive soil protected by overlying improvements or trenches that are backfilled. The contractor shall keep all exposed expansive soil subgrade and trench excavation side walls moist until during the construction period. Expansive soils allowed to dry out significantly will require re-moisture conditioning that will consist of several days of re-wetting. Prior to project approval, the City shall review and approve all site preparation and construction plans.</p>	<p>Requirements: The contractor shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Keep exposed expansive soil protected by overlying improvements or trenches that are backfilled ▪ Keep all exposed expansive soil subgrade and trench excavation side walls moist until during the construction period ▪ Re-moisture any expansive soils allowed to significantly dry out 	<p>During construction.</p>	<p>Prior to project approval, the City shall review and approve all site preparation and construction plans.</p>	<p>San Leandro Planning Division and Building & Safety Department</p>			
<p>GEO-13. Expansive Soil Construction Plan Slabs-on-grade shall have sufficient reinforcement and be supported on a layer of non-expansive fill. Footings shall extend below the zone of seasonal moisture fluctuation. Moisture changes in the surficial</p>	<p>Requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Slabs-on-grade shall have sufficient reinforcement and be supported on a layer of non-expansive fill 	<p>During construction</p>	<p>Prior to project approval, the City shall review and approve all construction plans.</p>	<p>San Leandro Planning Division and Building & Safety Department</p>			

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<p>soils shall be limited by using positive drainage away from buildings and limiting landscaping watering.</p> <p>Prior to project approval, the City shall review and approve all construction plans.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Footings shall extend below the zone of seasonal moisture fluctuation ▪ Moisture changes in the surficial soils shall be limited by using positive drainage away from buildings and limiting landscaping watering 						
<p>GEO-14. Expansive Soil Landscape Plan The landscape architect shall consider the near-surface soil's moderately expansive quality when developing landscaping plans. The amount of surface water infiltrating the on-site moderately expansive soils near foundations and exterior slabs-on-grade shall be reduced.</p> <p>Prior to project approval, the City shall review and approve all landscaping plans.</p>	<p>Requirements: The landscape architect plans shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consider near-surface soil's moderately expansive quality ▪ Reduce the amount of surface water infiltrating the on-site moderately expansive soils near foundations and exterior slabs-on-grade 	<p>During landscape plan development.</p>	<p>Prior to project approval, the City shall review and approve all landscaping plans.</p>	<p>San Leandro Planning Division and Building & Safety Department</p>			
<p>GEO-15. Foundation for Expansive Soil Spread footings shall bear entirely on natural, undisturbed soil, or engineered fill, be at least 12 inches wide, and extend at least 18 inches below the lowest adjacent grade. The deeper footing embedment shall embed the footing below the zone of significant seasonal moisture fluctuation, reducing the potential for differential movement. Top and bottom mats of reinforcing steel shall be included in continuous footings to help span irregularities and differential settlement.</p> <p>Prior to project approval, the City shall review and approve all construction plans.</p>	<p>Requirements: Spread footings shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bear entirely on natural, undisturbed soil or engineered fill ▪ Be at least 12 inches wide ▪ Extend at least 18 inches below lowest adjacent grade <p>Deeper footing embedment shall embed footing below the zone of significant seasonal moisture fluctuation. Top and bottom reinforcing steel mats shall be included in continuous footings.</p>	<p>During construction.</p>	<p>Prior to project approval, the City shall review and approve all construction plans.</p>	<p>San Leandro Planning Division and Building & Safety Department</p>			

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<p>GEO-16. Unanticipated Discovery of Paleontological Resources In the event an unanticipated fossil discovery is made during the course of project construction, construction activity shall be halted within 50 feet of the fossil, and a qualified professional paleontologist shall be notified and retained to evaluate the discovery, determine its significance, and determine if additional mitigation or treatment is warranted. Work in the area of the discovery will resume once the find is properly documented and authorization is given to resume construction work. Any significant paleontological resources found during construction monitoring will be prepared, identified, analyzed, and permanently curated in an approved regional museum repository under the oversight of the qualified paleontologist. In the event that paleontological resources are encountered during project construction, at the end of construction, a report shall be submitted to the City to inform the city of the resources found.</p>	<p>Requirements: If an unanticipated fossil discovery occurs during construction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construction shall be halted within 50 feet of the fossil ▪ A qualified professional paleontologist shall be notified and retained to evaluate the discovery and its significance ▪ Work in the area shall resume after proper documentation and authorization is given <p>Documentation: Any significant paleontological resources are found during construction monitoring shall be prepared, identified, analyzed, and permanently curated in an approved regional museum repository under a qualified paleontologist’s oversight. Any significant paleontological resources found during project construction, a report informing the City shall be submitted to the City.</p>	<p>Immediately following any founding during the construction process and monitoring.</p>	<p>A qualified paleontologist shall perform the surveys and any oversight as needed.</p>	<p>San Leandro Planning Division and Building & Safety Department</p>			

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Environmental Impact Report							
Cultural Resources							
<p>CUL-1. Building Documentation The applicant shall prepare archival documentation of as-built and as-found conditions of the property at 1919 Williams Street. Prior to issuance of demolition permits, the City of San Leandro shall ensure that documentation of the buildings and structures proposed for demolition is completed that follows the general guidelines of Historic American Building Survey (HABS)-Level III documentation. The documentation shall include high resolution digital photographic recordation, a historic narrative report, and compilation of historic research. The documentation shall be completed by a qualified architectural historian or historian who meets the Secretary of the Interior’s <i>Professional Qualifications Standards</i> for History and/or Architectural History (36 CFR Part 61). The original archival-quality documentation shall be offered as donated material to organizations and repositories that will make it available for current and future generations, including the City of San Leandro and the San Leandro Historical Society where it would be available to local researchers. Prior to the issuance of demolition permits, the City shall confirm documentation has been provided to all applicable organizations, including the City of San Leandro and the Historic Review Board.</p>	<p>Requirements: The applicant shall prepare archival documentation of as-built and as-found conditions of the buildings and structures proposed for demolition at the 1919 Williams Street property. This preparation process includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Following the general guidelines of Historic American Building Survey (HABS)-Level III documentation ▪ High resolution digital photographic recordation, historic narrative report, and compilation of historic research <p>It shall be provided to the City of San Leandro and the Historic Review Board.</p> <p>Documentation: The applicant shall offer original archival-quality documentation to be donated material to organizations and repositories that will make it available, including the City of San Leandro and the San Leandro Historical Society.</p>	<p>Prior to issuance of demolition permits and actual demolition.</p>	<p>The documentation shall be completed by a qualified architectural historian or historian who meets the Secretary of the Interior’s <i>Professional Qualifications Standards</i> for History and/or Architectural History (36 CFR Part 61). The completion of this process shall be confirmed by the City.</p>	<p>San Leandro Planning Division and Building & Safety Department</p>			

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<p>CUL-2. Unanticipated Discovery of Archaeological Resources Given the nature of the proposed improvements (i.e., no subterranean components) and existing site conditions, project-related ground disturbance (i.e., excavations) would not be anticipated to include ground disturbance in previously undisturbed areas and would thus be unlikely to impact native (intact) fossiliferous deposits. However, if cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work within 50 feet of the find shall be halted, and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1983) shall be contacted immediately to evaluate the find (i.e., whether it is a “historical resource” or a “unique archaeological resource”). If the discovery proves to be significant under CEQA, additional work, recommended by the qualified archaeologist, the City, and if appropriate, local Native American Tribes, such as resource avoidance, or, where avoidance is infeasible in light of project design or layout or is unnecessary to avoid significant effects, data recovery excavation, Native American consultation, and archaeological monitoring may be warranted to mitigate significant impacts to cultural resources. In consultation with the archaeologists, the applicant shall implement any measures deemed by City staff to be necessary and feasible to avoid or minimize significant effects to the cultural resources.</p>	<p>Requirements: If cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Work within 50 feet of the find shall be halted ▪ An archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1983) shall be contacted immediately to evaluate <p>If the finding is significant under CEQA, there may be additional work recommended by the qualified archaeologist, the City, and if appropriate, local Native American Tribes.</p>	<p>During ground-disturbing activities, in the event that cultural resources are encountered.</p>	<p>In consultation with the archaeologists, the applicant shall implement any measures deemed by City staff to be necessary and feasible to avoid or minimize significant effects to the cultural resources.</p>	<p>San Leandro Planning Division and Building & Safety Department</p>			

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Tribal Cultural Resources							
<p>TCR-1 Unanticipated Discovery of Tribal Cultural Resources In the event that tribal cultural resources of Native American origin are identified during construction, all earth-disturbing work within 50 feet of the find shall be temporarily suspended or redirected until an archaeologist has evaluated the nature and significance of the find and an appropriate Native American representative, based on the nature of the find, is consulted. If the City, in consultation with local Native Americans, determines the resource is a tribal cultural resource and thus significant under CEQA, a cultural resources management plan shall be prepared and implemented in accordance with state guidelines (PRC Section 20184.3 (b)(2)) and in consultation with Native American groups. The plan would include avoidance of the resource or, if avoidance of the resource is infeasible, the plan would outline the appropriate treatment of the resource in coordination with the archaeologist, if applicable, and the appropriate Native American tribal representative(s). The plan shall be reviewed and approved by the City and the consulting Native American tribal representative(s) prior to implementation.</p>	<p>Requirements: If tribal cultural resources of Native American origin are identified during construction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All earth-disturbing work within 50 feet of the find suspended or redirected ▪ An archaeologist shall be consulted to evaluate the nature and significance of the find and an appropriate Native American representative, based on the nature of the find <p>Documentation: If significant under CEQA, a cultural resources management plan shall be prepared and implemented. The plan would include avoidance of the resource or, if infeasible, outline the appropriate treatment of the resource</p>	<p>During construction, in the event that tribal resources of Native American origin are identified.</p>	<p>The cultural resources management plan shall be in accordance with state guidelines and Native American consultation groups. The plan shall be reviewed and approved by the City and the consulting Native American tribal representatives prior to implementation</p>	<p>San Leandro Planning Division and Building & Safety Department</p>			