



**DUBLIN SAN RAMON SERVICES DISTRICT**  
**Board of Directors**

**NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETING**

**TIME:** 6 p.m.

**DATE:** Tuesday, May 2, 2017

**PLACE:** Regular Meeting Place  
7051 Dublin Boulevard, Dublin, CA

**AGENDA**

**Our mission is to provide reliable and sustainable water and wastewater services to the communities we serve in a safe, efficient and environmentally responsible manner.**

1. CALL TO ORDER
2. PLEDGE TO THE FLAG
3. ROLL CALL – Members: Duarte, Halket, Howard, Misheloff, Vonheeder-Leopold
4. SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS/ACTIVITIES
5. PUBLIC COMMENT (MEETING OPEN TO THE PUBLIC)  
At this time those in the audience are encouraged to address the Board on any item of interest that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the Board and not already included on tonight's agenda. Comments should not exceed five minutes. Speakers' cards are available from the District Secretary and should be completed and returned to the Secretary prior to addressing the Board. The President of the Board will recognize each speaker, at which time the speaker should proceed to the lectern, introduce him/herself, and then proceed with his/her comment.
6. REPORTS
  - 6.A. Reports by General Manager and Staff
  - 6.B. Joint Powers Authority and Committee Reports  
LAVWMA – April 19, 2017  
DSRSD/Pleasanton Liaison – April 20, 2017  
Water Resources – April 26, 2017  
Tri-Valley Water Liaison – April 26, 2017
  - 6.C. Agenda Management (consider order of items)
7. APPROVAL OF MINUTES
  - 7.A. Regular Meeting of April 18, 2017  
**Recommended Action:** Approve by Motion
8. CONSENT CALENDAR  
Matters listed under this item are considered routine and will be enacted by one Motion, in the form listed below. There will be no separate discussion of these items unless requested by a Member of the Board of Directors or the public prior to the time the Board votes on the Motion to adopt.

- 8.A. Approve Amendment No. 1 to the Agreement for the Sale of Recycled Water by the DSRSD-EBMUD Recycled Water Authority to the Dublin San Ramon Services District and East Bay Municipal Utility District  
**Recommended Action:** Approve by Resolution

9. BOARD BUSINESS

- 9.A. Adopt Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Dublin Trunk Sewer Rehabilitation Project (CIP 16-S021)  
**Recommended Action:** Adopt by Resolution
- 9.B. Award Construction Agreement to Insituform Technologies, LLC, Authorize a Construction Change Order Contingency, Authorize Execution of Task Order No. OC-8 with The Covello Group, Inc. for Construction Management Services, and Approve a Capital Improvement Program and Project Budget Increase for the Dublin Trunk Sewer Rehabilitation Project (CIP 16-S021)  
**Recommended Action:** Approve by Resolutions (2) and Authorize by Motion
- 9.C. Authorize an Interfund Loan to the Local Wastewater Replacement Fund from the Local Wastewater Expansion Fund  
**Recommended Action:** Authorize by Resolution
- 9.D. Discuss Tri-Valley Water Liaison Meeting and Potable Reuse Feasibility Study  
**Recommended Action:** Discuss and Provide Direction
- 9.E. Receive Presentation on District Water Supply Outlook for 2017 to 2021  
**Recommended Action:** Receive Presentation
- 9.F. Receive Presentation on the FYE 2018 and FYE 2019 Budget Document  
**Recommended Action:** Receive Presentation
- 9.G. Approve Casting of District's Vote and Ranking of Candidates in the Alameda County Local Agency Formation Commission (Alameda LAFCo) 2017 Election for Alternate Special District Member  
**Recommended Action:** Approve by Motion

10. BOARD MEMBER ITEMS

- Submittal of Written Reports from Travel and Training Attended by Directors

11. ADJOURNMENT

All materials made available or distributed in open session at Board or Board Committee meetings are public information and are available for inspection at the front desk of the District Office at 7051 Dublin Blvd., Dublin, during business hours, or by calling the District Secretary at (925) 828-0515. A fee may be charged for copies. District facilities and meetings comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act. If special accommodations are needed, please contact the District Secretary as soon as possible, but at least two days prior to the meeting.

**DUBLIN SAN RAMON SERVICES DISTRICT  
MINUTES OF A REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

**April 18, 2017**

1. CALL TO ORDER

A regular meeting of the Board of Directors was called to order at 6 p.m. by President Richard Halket.

2. PLEDGE TO THE FLAG

3. ROLL CALL

Boardmembers present at start of meeting:

President Richard M. Halket, Vice President Georgean M. Vonheeder-Leopold, Director D.L. (Pat) Howard, Director Edward R. Duarte, and Director Madelyne (Maddi) A. Misheloff.

District staff present: Dan McIntyre, General Manager; Carol Atwood, Administrative Services Manager/Treasurer; Judy Zavadil, Engineering Services Manager; Jeff Carson, Operations Manager; Carl P.A. Nelson, General Counsel; and Vivian Chiu, Administrative Analyst I.

4. SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS/ACTIVITIES

General Manager McIntyre reported on the following:

- On Friday, April 7, Governor Jerry Brown declared the end of the drought emergency except in four counties.
- There are new permanent conservation regulations under development by the State Water Resources Control Board to supersede the 20x2020 regulations.
- The Department of Water Resources increased the deliveries of the maximum entitlement from 60% to 85% to State Water Project (SWP) contractors. Lots of carryover, water banking, and water recharge are expected.
- The Zone 7 Water Agency's data shows that the groundwater basin is about 95% full as a result of artificial recharge in the last couple of years and natural recharge in the last couple of months.
- There were scouring problems due to high water intake at Clifton Court Forebay, a key element of the SWP. Repairs started a few weeks ago and were completed earlier than planned. The reopening provides for unrestricted SWP operations again.

5. PUBLIC COMMENT (MEETING OPEN TO THE PUBLIC) – 6:03 p.m. No public comment was received.

6. REPORTS

A. Reports by General Manager and Staff

- Event Calendar – General Manager McIntyre reported on the following:
  - EBMUD (East Bay Municipal Utility District) Director Frank Mellon is presenting an annual briefing on Tuesday, May 16, at 7:45 p.m. at Knudsen's Ice Creamery in Castro Valley. Boardmembers interested in attending should contact staff.
  - Tomorrow at 8:30 a.m. is an internal ribbon cutting for the Field Operations Facility at Commerce Circle. The breakfast event will provide another opportunity to celebrate the District's 64th birthday.
  - The DSRSD/Pleasanton Liaison meeting will be held on Thursday, April 20, at 4 p.m. at the Field Operations Facility at Commerce Circle.
  - The Tri-Valley Water Liaison (formerly known as the Water Policy Roundtable) meeting will be held on Wednesday, April 26, at 4 p.m. in the DSRSD Boardroom.

Operations Manager Jeff Carson announced that the District will receive the San Ramon Valley Recycled Program Leadership Award in the water management category at the Green California Summit on Tuesday, April 25, at 5 p.m. at the Sacramento Convention Center. The District will also speak at the summit on Thursday, April 27.

- Correspondence to and from the Board on an Item not on the Agenda – President Halket noted that he will not be able to attend tomorrow’s ribbon cutting and asked Vice President Vonheeder-Leopold to take his place.

B. Joint Powers Authority and Committee Reports – None

C. Agenda Management (consider order of items) – General Manager McIntyre requested to switch the order of Item 9.A and Item 9.B. The Board agreed to re-order the items as requested.

7. APPROVAL OF MINUTES – Regular Meeting of April 4, 2017

Director Duarte MOVED for the approval of the April 4, 2017 minutes. Director Howard SECONDED the MOTION, which CARRIED with FIVE AYES.

8. CONSENT CALENDAR

Director Misheloff MOVED for approval of the item on the Consent Calendar. Director Howard SECONDED the MOTION, which CARRIED with FIVE AYES.

- A. Accept the Following Regular and Recurring Reports: Water Supply and Conservation, Warrant List, Upcoming Board Business, and District Financial Statements – Approved

9. BOARD BUSINESS

- A. Receive Presentation on Wastewater Treatment Plant and Biosolids Master Plan and Refer Master Plan Review to Water Resources Committee

Engineering Services Manager Zavadil presented the second half of an overview of the Master Plan (Plan) first presented on March 18. She introduced Kathryn Giese, project manager from West Yost, who was present and available to answer questions. Ms. Zavadil provided a brief recap of three of the six areas covered in the first presentation: secondary treatment process, potable reuse, and biosolids management. She then reviewed the last three areas: energy management, odor control, and asset management. She concluded with a summary of how the Plan will provide guidance for the future regarding capital budgets, rates, nutrient removal, potable reuse, biosolids disposal diversity, energy self-sufficiency, odor control, and long-term rehabilitation and replacement needs.

The Board and staff discussed the distribution and future developments of the Plan.

The Board referred further review of the Plan to the Water Resources Committee and thanked Ms. Zavadil for the detailed presentation.

- B. Receive Presentation on Regional and Local Wastewater FY 2018 – FY 2022 Rate Review and Schedule a Public Hearing



Administrative Services Manager Atwood and consultant Shawn Koorn of HDR Engineering Inc. reviewed the item for the Board. Their presentation covered the goals and objectives of the local study and regional study, revenues, expenses, cost of service, funding for long-term capital replacement, resources for preventative maintenance, proposed rate adjustments, recommendations, and a timetable to address key objectives.

The Board, staff, and the consultant discussed the rate adjustment components for the different customer classes. The Board expressed concerns for rate increases for schools. General Manager McIntyre commented that adjustments to one category of customers will not break the financial model. The Board requested to receive a draft copy of the Proposition 218 notice before its mailing. The Board, by consensus, directed staff to mail the necessary Proposition 218 notice.

Vice President Vonheeder-Leopold MOVED to schedule a public hearing for June 20, 2017. Director Duarte SECONDED the MOTION, which CARRIED with FIVE AYES.

10. BOARDMEMBER ITEMS

Director Duarte submitted a written report to Administrative Analyst I Chiu. He reported he attended the CCSDA (Contra Costa County Chapter of the California Special Districts Association) quarterly meeting on April 17. He summarized the activities and discussions at the meeting.

Vice President Vonheeder-Leopold submitted a written report to Administrative Analyst I Chiu. She reported she attended the Dublin Chamber of Commerce's Economic Development meeting on April 6, and at the Executive Committee meeting of the ACSDA (Alameda County Chapter of the California Special Districts Association) on April 12. She summarized the activities and discussions at the meeting. She also noted that the Zone 7 board will be considering increasing the compensation of Zone 7 boardmembers at its meeting tomorrow.

11. ADJOURNMENT

President Halket adjourned the meeting at 7:50 p.m.

Submitted by,

Vivian Chiu, MMC  
Administrative Analyst I

FOR: Nicole Genzale, CMC  
Executive Services Supervisor



**TITLE:** Approve Amendment No. 1 to the Agreement for the Sale of Recycled Water by the DSRSD-EBMUD Recycled Water Authority to the Dublin San Ramon Services District and East Bay Municipal Utility District

**RECOMMENDATION:**

Staff recommends the Board of Directors approve, by Resolution, Amendment No. 1 to the Agreement for the Sale of Recycled Water by the DSRSD-EBMUD Recycled Water Authority (DERWA) to the Dublin San Ramon Services District (DSRSD) and the East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD).

**SUMMARY:**

In July 2003, DSRSD, EBMUD, and DERWA executed the "Agreement for the Sale of Recycled Water by the DSRSD-EBMUD Recycled Water Authority to the Dublin San Ramon Services District and the East Bay Municipal Utility District" (DERWA Sales Agreement). The Agreement describes the cost sharing methodology for the DERWA member agencies with respect to water sales. The Agreement also includes provisions for the coordination of the application and requests for future state and federal funding assistance. With the passage of time and recent experience in obtaining grant funding, DERWA, DSRSD, and EBMUD have found the grant sharing provisions of the DERWA Sales Agreement do not reflect current conditions and practices.

The proposed amendment to the Agreement specifies that DERWA and its member agencies shall cooperate and coordinate in the preparation of state and federal funding applications and that funds received from any future grant shall be allocated by agreement between DERWA and the member agencies at the time the funding request is submitted. The DERWA Board approved the proposed amendment at a Special Meeting on March 6, 2017 and EBMUD is scheduled to approve the amendment at their regular Board meeting on May 9, 2017. The proposed amendment is provided as Exhibit A to the Resolution. A mark-up of the proposed revisions to the existing agreement text is attached.

Originating Department: Engineering Services	Contact: J. Zavadil	Legal Review: Yes
Cost: \$0	Funding Source: N/A	
Attachments: <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Staff Report <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resolution <input type="checkbox"/> Ordinance <input type="checkbox"/> Task Order <input type="checkbox"/> Proclamation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (see list on right)	Attachment 1 – Proposed Agreement revisions (redlines)	
		6 of 216

RESOLUTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF DUBLIN SAN RAMON SERVICES DISTRICT APPROVING AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO AGREEMENT FOR THE SALE OF RECYCLED WATER BY THE DSRSD-EBMUD RECYCLED WATER AUTHORITY TO THE DUBLIN SAN RAMON SERVICES DISTRICT AND THE EAST BAY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

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WHEREAS, the Dublin San Ramon Services District (DSRSD), the East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD), and the DSRSD- EBMUD Recycled Water Authority (DERWA) executed the Agreement for the Sale of Recycled Water by the DSRSD-EBMUD Recycled Water Authority to the Dublin San Ramon Services District and the East Bay Municipal Utility District (DERWA Sales Agreement) on July 28, 2003; and

WHEREAS, Article V.J.4. of the DERWA Sales Agreement includes provisions for the coordination of the application and requests for future state and federal funding assistance, which are now outdated; and

WHEREAS, DSRSD, EBMUD and DERWA wish to revise Article V.J.4. of the DERWA Sales Agreement; and

WHEREAS, The DERWA Board approved Amendment No. 1. to the DERWA Sales agreement on March 6, 2017.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF DUBLIN SAN RAMON SERVICES DISTRICT, a public agency located in the counties of Alameda and Contra Costa, California, as follows:

The Board President and District Secretary are hereby authorized and directed to execute and to attest thereto, respectively, Amendment No. 1 to the Agreement for the Sale of Recycled Water by the DSRSD-EBMUD Recycled Water Authority to the Dublin San Ramon Services District and the East Bay Municipal Utility District (Exhibit A) for and on behalf of the District.

ADOPTED by the Board of Directors of Dublin San Ramon Services District, a public agency in the

Res. No. \_\_\_\_\_

State of California, counties of Alameda and Contra Costa, at its regular meeting held on the 2nd day of  
May 2017, and passed by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Richard M. Halket, President

ATTEST: \_\_\_\_\_  
Nicole Genzale, District Secretary

**AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO  
AGREEMENT FOR THE SALE OF RECYCLED WATER  
BY THE DSRSD-EBMUD RECYCLED WATER AUTHORITY  
TO THE DUBLIN SAN RAMON SERVICES DISTRICT  
AND THE EAST BAY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT**

This Amendment No. 1 to the Agreement for the Sale of Recycled Water by the DSRSD-EBMUD Recycled Water Authority to the Dublin San Ramon Services District and the East Bay Municipal Utility District ( the “Agreement”), dated July 28, 2003, is made this 6<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2017, by and among the Dublin San Ramon Services District, a community services district (hereinafter referred to as "DSRSD"), the East Bay Municipal Utility District, a municipal utility district (hereinafter referred to as "EBMUD"), and the DSRSD-EBMUD Recycled Water Authority, a joint powers authority (hereinafter referred to as "DERWA") comprised of DSRSD and EBMUD (collectively, the "Parties").

**RECITALS:**

WHEREAS, it is the Parties mutual desire and intent to modify the grant funds sharing provisions in Section J.4, of Article V of the Agreement.

NOW, THEREFORE, DSRSD, EBMUD and DERWA agree as follows:

1. Section J.4., of Article V of the Agreement, shall be replaced in its entirety with the following:

4. Future State and Federal Financial Assistance: The Member Agencies and DERWA shall communicate, cooperate, and coordinate the preparation and submittal of any application or request for future state and federal financing assistance for capital facilities that may be available for the DERWA Program. The Member Agencies shall submit joint funding requests or applications when advantageous to DERWA. Individual Member Agency efforts to pursue funding for the San Ramon Valley Recycled Water Program shall not compete or conflict with DERWA efforts to secure funding.

- a. The coordinated efforts of the Parties shall be such that the priority for each application for assistance shall be:

- (1) To meet grant requirements to complete service to customers including retrofits;

Amendment No. 1 to Agreement for the Sale of Recycled Water by the DSRSD-EBMUD Recycled Water Authority to the Dublin San Ramon Services District and the East Bay Municipal Utility District

- (2) To assist in the financing of Member Agency Facilities;
- (3) To apply to any other needs of DERWA; and
- (4) For the sole use of a Member Agency.

b. The benefit from any such future funding covered by this Article V.J.4. for Priority (1) and (2) uses described above shall be allocated by agreement between DERWA and the Member Agencies at the time an application or request is submitted, but no later than the time of grant award or appropriation of federal and state funding.

c. The benefit from any such future funding covered by this Article V.J.4. for Priority (3) uses described above shall be allocated to the Member Agencies "in accordance with the Construction Cost share agreed to for that facility, as set forth in this Article V.

d. The benefit from any such future funding covered by this Article V.J.4. for Priority (4) uses described above shall be allocated 100% to the Member Agency whose facilities are being funded.

## **SIGNATURE AND ATTESTATION**

**IN WITNESS WHEREOF**, the Parties have caused this Amendment No. 1 to be executed by their respective duly authorized representatives.

DSRSD/EBMUD Recycled Water Authority

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Authority Manager

ATTEST:

Approved as to Form:

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Authority Secretary

\_\_\_\_\_  
 DERWA Counsel

Amendment No. 1 to Agreement for the Sale of Recycled Water by the DSRSD-EBMUD Recycled Water Authority to the Dublin San Ramon Services District and the East Bay Municipal Utility District

Dublin San Ramon Services District

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
General Manager

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
District Secretary

Approved as to Form:

\_\_\_\_\_  
DSRSD Counsel

East Bay Municipal Utility District

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
General Manager

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
District Secretary

Approved as to Form:

\_\_\_\_\_  
EBMUD Counsel

Proposed amendments to DERWA SALES Agreement  
March 6, 2017

4. Future State and Federal Financial Assistance: The Member Agencies and DERWA shall communicate, cooperate, and coordinate ~~any~~the preparation and submittal of any application ~~and~~ requests for future state and federal financing assistance for capital facilities ~~(including but not limited to funds authorized under said 1999 WRDA that may be appropriated in years after the federal fiscal year ending September 30, 2002)~~ that may be available for the DERWA Program. The Member Agencies shall submit joint funding requests or applications when advantageous to DERWA. Individual Member Agency efforts to pursue funding for the San Ramon Valley Recycled Water Program shall not compete or conflict with DERWA efforts to secure funding.

a. The coordinated efforts of the Parties shall be such that the priority for each application for assistance shall be:

- (1) To meet grant requirements to complete service to customers including retrofits;
- (2) To assist in the financing of Member Agency Facilities;
- (3) To apply to any other needs of DERWA; and
- (4) For the sole use of a Member Agency.

b. The benefit from any such future funding covered by this Article V J 4 for Priority (1) and (2) uses described above ~~shall be allocated 14% to DSRSD and 86% to EBMUD, regardless of which facilities will be funded~~shall be allocated by agreement between DERWA and the Member Agencies at the time an application or request is submitted, but no later than the time of grant award or appropriation of federal and state funding.

c. The benefit from any such future funding covered by this Article V J 4 for Priority (3) uses described above shall be allocated to the Member Agencies "in accordance with the Construction Cost share agreed to for that facility, as set forth in this Article V.

d. The benefit from any such future funding covered by this Article V J 4 for Priority (4) uses described above shall be allocated 100% to the Member Agency whose facilities are being funded.





**TITLE:** Adopt Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Dublin Trunk Sewer Rehabilitation Project (CIP 16-S021)

**RECOMMENDATION:**

Staff recommends the Board of Directors adopt, by Resolution, the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Dublin Trunk Sewer Rehabilitation Project (CIP 16-S021).

**SUMMARY:**

The Dublin Trunk Sewer Rehabilitation Project (CIP 16-S021) (Project) will rehabilitate approximately 8,000 linear feet of 33 to 42-inch diameter reinforced concrete pipe that conveys half of the wastewater from the District's service area to the wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). Installed in 1960 and 1961, this reinforced concrete pipe is nearing the end of its useful life. Hydrogen sulfide gas, naturally occurring in wastewater, has caused significant deterioration along the crown of the pipeline exposing the pipe's reinforcing steel in some locations. This type of damage compromises the structural integrity of the pipeline. A cured-in-place pipe will be installed in the existing sewer main to protect it and provide additional structural integrity. This approach is significantly less disruptive, costs less, and can be completed in a shorter time than replacing the trunk sewer. A temporary, 18-inch sewer bypass line installed above ground will convey wastewater to the WWTP while the cured-in-place pipe is installed. The wastewater will be pumped through the bypass line and monitored 24-hours a day when in operation. Where it crosses intersections and driveways, the bypass line will be buried and covered by trench plates. Once the project is completed, the bypass line will be removed and the pavement repaired.

In conformance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), an Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration was prepared for the Project. The Mitigated Negative Declaration states that with the implementation of specific mitigation measures outlined in the Mitigation, Monitoring and Reporting Program, there will be no significant environmental effects resulting from the Project.

The Mitigated Negative Declaration was sent to the State Clearinghouse on March 7, 2017. A public meeting to inform the community of the Project was held on March 15, 2017. A Notice of Intent to adopt the Mitigated Negative Declaration was sent to the owners and occupants of the property contiguous to the Project on April 4, 2017 with a comment period ending on April 26, 2017. The Board also held a public hearing on the Project on April 4, 2017. No oral or written comments were received at the public hearing or during the open comment period.

Originating Department: Engineering Services	Contact: J. Yee	Legal Review: Required
Cost: \$0	Funding Source: N/A	
Attachments: <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Staff Report <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resolution <input type="checkbox"/> Ordinance <input type="checkbox"/> Task Order <input type="checkbox"/> Proclamation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (see list on right)	13 of 216	

RESOLUTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF DUBLIN SAN RAMON SERVICES DISTRICT ADOPTING INITIAL STUDY/MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR THE DUBLIN TRUNK SEWER REHABILITATION PROJECT (CIP 16-S021), APPROVING THE PROJECT, AND AUTHORIZING AND DIRECTING THE FILING OF A NOTICE OF DETERMINATION

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WHEREAS, the Dublin Trunk Sewer Rehabilitation Project (CIP 16-S021) ("Project") will rehabilitate approximately 8,000 linear feet of 33 to 42-inch diameter reinforced concrete pipe in Dublin on Village Parkway from Tamarack Drive south to Clark Avenue and in Pleasanton from Highway 580 to Commerce Circle and from the intersection of the District's Dublin trunk sewer and Camp Parks trunk sewer to the entrance of the Regional Wastewater Treatment Facility all within the County of Alameda, California; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (Pub. Res. Code, 21000 et. seq.; "CEQA"), the "CEQA Guidelines" (14 Cal. Code of Regs 15000 et. seq.) and DSRSD's Local CEQA Guidelines, DSRSD has prepared an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration dated April 2017 for the Project ("Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration") ("Exhibit A"), to which reference is hereby made for the full particulars thereof; and

WHEREAS, with the implementation of specific mitigation measures outlined in the Mitigation, Monitoring and Reporting Program, ("Exhibit B"), there will be no significant environmental effects resulting from the project; and

WHEREAS, a public meeting to inform the community of the Project was held on March 15, 2017; and

WHEREAS, a Notice of Intent to adopt the Mitigated Negative Declaration was sent to the owners and occupants of the property contiguous to the project on April 4, 2017; and

WHEREAS, a public hearing was held on April 4, 2017; and

WHEREAS, no oral or written comments were received for the draft Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF DUBLIN SAN RAMON SERVICES DISTRICT, a public agency located in the counties of Alameda and Contra Costa, California, as follows:

1. The Board hereby finds that with incorporation and implementation of the Mitigation Measures specified in the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration, no significant effects on the environment will result from the Project.

Res. No. \_\_\_\_\_

2. The Board hereby adopts the "Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration" dated April 2017 ("Exhibit A"), to which reference is hereby made for the full particulars thereof.
3. The Board hereby adopts the Mitigation, Monitoring and Reporting Program dated April 2017 for the proposed Project as presented to the Board ("Exhibit B"), to which reference is hereby made for the full particulars thereof, in accordance with CEQA Section 21081.6 and the corresponding requirements of the State CEQA Guidelines.
4. The Board hereby finds and declares that it has exercised its independent judgment and analysis and has considered said Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration and all impacts and Mitigation Measures specified therein, all oral and written comments pertaining thereto received during the review period, and hereby approves the Project conditioned upon the full performance of the Mitigation Measures.
5. The General Manager is hereby authorized and directed to sign and file a Notice of Determination with the County Clerk consistent with the foregoing findings and approvals pursuant to the CEQA Guidelines and the DSRSD Local CEQA Guidelines.

ADOPTED by the Board of Directors of Dublin San Ramon Services District, a public agency in the State of California, counties of Alameda and Contra Costa, at its regular meeting held on the 2nd day of May 2017, and passed by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Richard M. Halket, President

ATTEST: \_\_\_\_\_  
Nicole Genzale, District Secretary

# INITIAL STUDY AND MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

*Pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act,  
as amended*

Dublin Trunk Sewer Rehabilitation Project

**Prepared for** Dublin San Ramon Services District  
7051 Dublin Boulevard  
Dublin, CA 94568  
(925) 875-2258  
Contact: Jaclyn Yee

**Prepared by** Vinnedge Environmental Consulting  
1800 Grant Street  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
(510) 665-7885  
Contact: Brook Vinnedge

**April 2017**



# TABLE OF CONTENTS

---

<b>A.</b>	<b>Project Information .....</b>	<b>1</b>
A1.	Existing Site Conditions .....	1
	Project Goals and Objectives .....	2
A1.1.	Project Background.....	2
A1.2.	Purpose and Need for Project .....	2
A1.3.	Project Design .....	2
A2.	Construction Methodology .....	4
A2.1.	Work Sequence.....	4
A2.2.	Construction Equipment.....	4
A2.3.	Construction Phasing.....	4
A2.4.	Construction Personnel and Access.....	7
A3.	Setting and Surrounding Land Use .....	7
A3.1.	Regional Setting .....	7
A3.2.	Project Setting .....	8
A4.	Other Public Agencies Whose Approval May Be Required .....	8
<b>B.</b>	<b>Environmental Factors Potentially Affected.....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>C.</b>	<b>Lead Agency Determination .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>D.</b>	<b>Evaluation of Environmental Effects.....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>E.</b>	<b>Evaluation of Environmental Impacts .....</b>	<b>16</b>
E1.	Aesthetics .....	16
E2.	Agriculture and Forest Resources .....	18
E3.	Air Quality.....	20
E4.	Greenhouse Gas .....	27
E5.	Biological Resources .....	29
E6.	Cultural Resources .....	34
E7.	Geology and Soils.....	38
E8.	Hazards and Hazardous Materials.....	41
E9.	Hydrology and Water Quality .....	44

E10.	Land Use and Planning.....	48
E11.	Mineral Resources .....	50
E12.	Noise.....	51
E13.	Population and Housing .....	58
E14.	Public Services .....	59
E15.	Recreation .....	60
E16.	Transportation and Traffic .....	61
E17.	Utilities and Service Systems.....	65
E18.	Mandatory Findings of Significance .....	67
<b>F.</b>	<b>Sources.....</b>	<b>70</b>
F1.	Printed and online References .....	70
<b>G.</b>	<b>List of Preparers.....</b>	<b>72</b>
G1.	Lead Agency.....	72
G2.	Initial Study Authors .....	72

## FIGURES

---

Figure 1.	Project Vicinity.....	9
Figure 2.	Proposed Project .....	10
Figure 3.	Alamo Canal Crossing Options .....	11

## TABLES

---

Table 1.	Construction-Related Best Management Practices .....	5
Table AQ-1:	Eastern Alameda County Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Summary (2013–2015) .....	21
Table AQ-2:	CEQA Air Quality Significance Thresholds for Criteria Air Pollutant Emissions.....	22
Table AQ-3:	Project Construction Criteria Pollutant Emissions (Average Pounds per Work Day).....	24
Table NOISE-1.	Typical Construction Equipment Noise Levels (Adjusted to 25 Feet) .....	52
Table NOISE-2.	Vibration Source Levels for Construction Equipment .....	54

## APPENDICES

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Appendix A.	Special Status Species Tables
Appendix B.	Cultural Resources Summary
Appendix C.	Dublin Trunk Rehabilitation Project Noise and Vibration Assessment



# ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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**BAAQMD** – Bay Area Air Quality Management District

**Caltrans** – California Department of Transportation

**CARB** – California Air Resources Board

**CDFW** – California Department of Fish and Wildlife

**CCR** – California Code of Regulations

**CEQA** – California Environmental Quality Act

**CESA** – California Endangered Species Act

**CFGF** – California Fish and Game Code

**CH<sub>4</sub>** – methane

**CNDDDB** – California Natural Diversity Database

**CO<sub>2</sub>** – carbon dioxide

**CO<sub>2</sub>E** – carbon dioxide equivalents

**CWA** – Clean Water Act

**CY** – cubic yards

**DWR** – California Department of Water Resources

**ESA** – Federal Endangered Species Act

**ESHA** – Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas

**FMMP** – Farmland Mapping and Mitigation Program

**kW** – Kilowatts

**GHG** – greenhouse gases

**HFC** – hydrofluorocarbons

**MBTA** – Migratory Bird Treaty Act

**NAHC** – Native American Heritage Commission

**NF<sub>3</sub>** – nitrogen trifluoride

**N<sub>2</sub>O** – nitrous oxide

**NO<sub>x</sub>** – nitrogen oxide

**NPDES** – National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

**NRCS** – Natural Resources Conservation Service

**OHP** – California Office of Historic Preservation

**OSHA** – Occupational Health and Safety Administration

**PFC** – perfluorocarbons

**PM<sub>10</sub>** – particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter

**PM<sub>2.5</sub>** – particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in diameter

**RCDSCC** – Resource Conservation District of Santa Cruz County

**ROG** – reactive organic gases

**RWQCB** – Regional Water Quality Control Board

**SF<sub>6</sub>** – sulfur hexafluoride

**TAC** – toxic air contaminants

**UDS** – urban development area

**USACE** – U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

**USFWS** – U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

**WWW** – Watsonville Wetlands Watch

**WEF** – Wildlife Exclusion Fencing

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INITIAL STUDY / MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION  
*Pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act, as amended*

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## A. PROJECT INFORMATION

**1. Project title:** Dublin Trunk Sewer Rehabilitation Project

**2. Lead agency name & address:**

Dublin San Ramon Services District  
7051 Dublin Boulevard  
Dublin, CA 94568

**3. Contact person & phone number:** Jaclyn Yee, (925) 875-2258

**4. Project location:** The project is located in north-central Alameda County, California (**Figure 1**). The project extends from Village Parkway and Tamarack Drive in the City of Dublin, south to Village Parkway and Clark Ave, then from Clark Ave under Interstate 580 (I-580) to Commerce Circle and from the intersection of the Dublin and Camp Parks trunk sewers to the Wastewater Treatment Plant entrance located south of Stoneridge Drive in the City of Pleasanton (**Figure 2**).

**5. Project sponsor's name & address:** Dublin San Ramon Services District

**6. Applicable Land Use plan designation:** Residential and Commercial

**7. Zoning:** Residential and Commercial use in the City of Dublin and General Industrial in the City of Pleasanton

**8. Description of the Project:** Under the proposed project the Dublin San Ramon Services District (District) proposes to repair 8,000 feet of 33 to 42-inch sewer pipes. The District would use the cured-in-place pipe (CIPP) method to rehabilitate the existing sewer pipe interior and provide a new structurally independent pipe without the need to excavate the entire trunk sewer. During rehabilitation of the existing sewer pipeline, the District would install a temporary bypass pipeline and pumps to convey sewer to the Wastewater Treatment Plant. The bypass pipeline would be necessary for continued sewer service during the CIPP activities along the Dublin Trunk Sewer. The temporary bypass would be operational for approximately 10 weeks, the duration of time necessary to rehabilitate 8,000 feet of Dublin Trunk Sewer. The bypass pipeline would be located along Village Parkway, which is a residential road north of Amador Valley Boulevard, underneath the Interstate 580 (I-580) overpass, and then south along Johnson Drive to the wastewater treatment plant.

### A1. EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS

The intent of the proposed project is to rehabilitate approximately 8,000 feet of existing sewer pipeline that was built to serve the cities of Dublin and Pleasanton, in north-central Alameda County. The entire alignment consists of developed land uses associated with the Cities of Dublin and Pleasanton. The northern portion of the project area along Village Parkway is in an area that is designated by the city of Dublin for residential and

commercial use. The portion of the alignment south of I-580 is designated by the City of Pleasanton for general industrial uses. The only water resource within the project area is a portion of Alamo Canal, which is a flood-control channel that flows south through the project area. Along Alamo Canal is Alamo Canal Trail, which is a paved, pedestrian path approximately 20-feet wide. Water drains to Alamo Canal from creeks to the west, including Dublin Creek, and from South San Ramon Creek to the north, which connects to the canal near Dublin Boulevard. Alamo Canal flows into the Arroyo de la Laguna near the southwest border of the City of Pleasanton. Vegetation in the project area is primarily landscape trees and shrubs. There is no need to remove or disturb any vegetation during construction of the proposed project since the project area is located in an area that is already paved and built for residential, commercial and industrial uses.

## **PROJECT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES**

### **A1.1. Project Background**

The District collects and transports wastewater from the City of Dublin and portions of San Ramon to the District's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) located south of Stoneridge Drive in the City of Pleasanton. The Dublin Trunk Sewer transports all of the flow from central and west Dublin and the southern portion of San Ramon. The portion of the main Dublin Trunk south of I-580 to the WWTP also carries local flow from the City of Pleasanton as part of the Pleasanton Sewer and Storm Drain Division's sewer system. The Dublin Trunk Sewer was installed in 1960 and 1961.

### **A1.2. Purpose and Need for Project**

The Dublin Trunk Sewer has deteriorated over the past 50 years due to sulfides in the wastewater. Some locations of the pipeline have significant spalling and exposed steel, which has a higher chance of failure and breakage due to exposure and corrosion. Rehabilitation of this portion of the Dublin Trunk Sewer is critical to the health and safety of the community that it serves, to maintaining water quality in Alamo Canal, and to the safe operation of the WWTP. The District intends to resolve this issue of compromised reliability and function by rehabilitating this portion of the pipe from Village Parkway and Tamarack Drive at the north end extending south to the District's WWTP. Implementation of the proposed project would decrease vulnerability and risk of failure of the pipeline and increase reliability of the system during normal operations as well as during storm and flood events.

### **A1.3. Project Design**

The proposed project includes the following project activities:

- Installation of a temporary above-ground, 18-inch bypass pipeline and bypass pumps. The bypass pipeline would extend from north of the intersection of Tamarack Drive and Village Parkway to the WWTP operated by District in the City of Pleasanton (see Figure 2).
- After cleaning and inspection of the existing sewer pipeline, use CIPP to rehabilitate the existing sewer pipe thereby minimizing the need for excavation and reducing community disturbance.

#### **A1.3.1. Bypass Pipeline Installation**

The District would begin with installation of the temporary bypass pipeline. Almost all of the pipeline would be situated above ground, adjacent to sidewalks and streets. There will be 11 locations where the bypass pipeline would be subsurface, to allow for vehicles to access driveways and at intersections. The subsurface locations are listed below:

- Under Clark Ave. crossing the street
- Along the eastern side of Village Parkway and under two driveways across from the freeway on-ramp
- Along the western side of Village Parkway under Dublin Boulevard crossing through the intersection
- Along the west side of Village Parkway crossing under an entrance to a parking lot of the opposing side to Lewis Ave.
- Along Village Parkway crossing under Amador Valley Boulevard
- Along the southern side of Amador Valley Boulevard extending from the intersection with Village Parkway to the west
- Between Amador Valley Boulevard and Dublin Boulevard
- Along Village Parkway on the west side crossing under Hastings Way
- Under the southern side of Hastings Way from Village Parkway to Canterbury Lane
- Under Tamarack Drive along the west side of Village Parkway
- Under Tamarack Drive along the northern portion of the intersection

At these locations, the construction contractor would excavate a trench approximately 2-feet deep by 2-feet wide to place the pipe subsurface. Pipes would then be covered with steel plates, which would be flush with pavement, to allow passage of vehicles.

Installation of the bypass pipeline also involves crossing over Alamo Canal. The construction methods include placement of steel casing using a crane. The crane would be situated on the west side of the canal at a location where the top of the bank is paved. The District has proposed two possible locations for crossing Alamo Canal (**Figure 3**). Option 1 is located near the Dublin Public Library. This crossing would require the bypass pipeline be placed along Alamo Canal Trail for approximately 750 feet. Option 2 is located south of Option 1 and would require the bypass pipeline be placed along the riprap banks of the flood control channel. Option 2 would not impact users of Alamo Canal Trail but both options would require the pipeline be installed adjacent to Centennial Trail in Pleasanton, which is south of the I-580 and Interstate 680 (I-680) interchange.

#### **A1.3.2. Install Bypass Pumps**

Temporary pumps and generators would be located along the alignment as depicted in Figure 2 to move wastewater to the WWTP while pipelines are rehabilitated. Sound attenuated pumps would be installed at the intersection of Village Parkway and Tamarack Drive. Three pumps would be installed; two 12-inch pumps and a 6-inch pump. Project designs allows for one duty and one standby 12-inch pump, which would provide reliability in the bypass system in the event of high flows. The 6-inch pump would be used during the low flow period. The pumps would run 24 hours a day until flow can be reinstated in the rehabilitated pipelines. The pumps would be moved once the pipeline rehabilitation between Tamarack Drive and Dublin Boulevard is complete. A site has been identified south of Dublin Boulevard, just north of the I-680 onramp.

An additional 12-inch pump would be installed at the intersection of the Camp Parks Trunk and Dublin Trunk south of I-580 to bypass the Camp Parks Trunk flow around the Dublin Trunk. Small bypass pumps would be installed as required to bypass flows from contributing sewer collection pipelines along Amador Valley Boulevard and Dublin Boulevard as well as large individual lateral connections from adjacent properties.

**A1.3.3. *Rehabilitation of Dublin Trunk Sewer with Cure-in-Place Methodology***

Once the bypass system is installed and operational, the contractor would clean existing pipelines and inspect by closed-circuit television (CCTV) to verify Dublin Trunk Sewer is ready for liner installation. The contractor would identify any locations of lateral connections along the pipeline at this time. The pipeline rehabilitation process involves inverting a resin-saturated felt tube into the existing sewer pipe through an existing manhole. The liner would be inverted using water or air pressure. Steam or hot water would be used to cure the resin and form a tight-fitting, jointless, structurally independent, and corrosion-resistant replacement pipe. Once the pipe is cured, any identified service laterals would be restored internally with robotically controlled cutting devices and the lateral connection is reinstated. The rehabilitated pipe would then be inspected by CCTV to verify the liner was installed properly prior to acceptance.

**A2. CONSTRUCTION METHODOLOGY**

**A2.1. Work Sequence**

The following provides a sequential list of the general steps that would occur during construction:

- Material and equipment mobilized to the staging area.
- Corridors for travel of vehicles and heavy machinery established.
- Initial erosion and sediment control Best Management Practices (BMPs; see Table 1) installed.
- Material and equipment mobilized to project site.
- Additional erosion control measures implemented prior to grading, per SWPPP requirements.

**A2.2. Construction Equipment**

Construction equipment used for the project would include forklifts for pipeline material handling, backhoes for excavation, several diesel-powered pumps and a generator, vacuum and pipeline inspection trucks, boiler trucks for preparation and installation of the CIPP liner, and a paver, sweeper and roller to restore the pavement after construction. Equipment and vehicles would be accommodated at the construction site along access roads and temporarily along roads.

**A2.3. Construction Phasing**

Construction of the proposed project it is anticipated to occur from early June through September, 2017. It is estimated that construction would require approximately 120 days (6 weeks to install bypass pipeline and 10 weeks for CIPP). Public access to the local trail system on the east bank of Alamo Canal would be disrupted for a period of 2 non-consecutive days during installation and removal of the bypass pipeline.

**Table 1. Construction-Related Best Management Practices**

<b>BMP ID</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>BMP</b>
BMP -1	Erosion Control and Construction-Related Turbidity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sandbags or other erosion control measures will be employed to prevent runoff and construction-related turbidity.</li> <li>2. Upland soils exposed due to construction activities will be stabilized using native or non-invasive seed and, if necessary to control erosion, straw mulch.</li> <li>3. Any erosion control fabric will consist of natural fibers that will biodegrade over time. No plastic or other non-porous material will be used as part of a permanent erosion control approach.</li> <li>4. Other erosion control measures shall be implemented as necessary to ensure that sediment or other contaminants do not reach surface water bodies for stockpiled or reused/disposed sediments.</li> </ol>
BMP -2	Staging and Stockpiling of Materials	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. All construction equipment will be staged in upland areas, away from sensitive natural communities or habitats.</li> <li>2. All construction-related items, including equipment, stockpiled material, temporary erosion control treatments, and trash will be removed within 72 hours of project completion. All residual soils and/or materials will be cleared from the project site.</li> <li>3. Building materials and other construction-related materials, including chemicals, will not be stockpiled or stored where they could spill into water bodies or storm drains, or where they could cover aquatic or riparian vegetation.</li> </ol>
BMP - 3	Spill Prevention and Response Plan	<p>A Spill Prevention and Response Plan will be developed prior to commencement of construction activities, and will summarize the measures described below. The work site will be routinely inspected to verify that the Spill Prevention and Response Plan is properly implemented and maintained. Contractors will be notified immediately if there is a noncompliance issue.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Equipment and materials for cleanup of spills will be available on site.</li> <li>2. All spills and leaks will be cleaned up immediately and disposed of properly.</li> <li>3. Prior to entering the work site, all field personnel shall be appropriately trained in spill prevention, hazardous material control, and cleanup of accidental spills.</li> <li>4. Field personnel shall implement measures to ensure that hazardous materials are properly handled and the quality of water resources is protected by all reasonable means.</li> <li>5. Spill prevention kits shall always be in close proximity when using hazardous materials (e.g., crew trucks and other logical locations). All field personnel shall be advised of these locations and trained in their appropriate use.</li> <li>6. Absorbent materials will be used on small spills located on impervious surfaces rather than hosing down the spill; wash waters shall not discharge to surface waters. For small spills on pervious surfaces such as soils, wet materials will be excavated and properly disposed of rather than buried. The absorbent materials will be collected and disposed of properly and promptly.</li> </ol> <p>1. As defined in 40 CFR 110, a federal reportable spill of petroleum products is the spilled quantity that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ violates applicable water quality standards;</li> <li>▪ causes a film or sheen on, or discoloration of, the water surface or adjoining shoreline; or</li> <li>▪ causes a sludge or emulsion to be deposited beneath the surface of the water or adjoining shorelines.</li> </ul> <p>If a spill is reportable, the contractor's superintendent will notify the Land Trust and the</p>

**Dublin Trunk Sewer Rehabilitation Project**  
**Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration**

BMP ID	Name	BMP
		<p>Land Trust will take action to contact the appropriate safety and cleanup crews to ensure that the Spill Prevention and Response Plan is followed. A written description of reportable releases must be submitted to the appropriate RWQCB and the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC). This submittal must contain a description of the release, including the type of material and an estimate of the amount spilled, the date of the release, an explanation of why the spill occurred, and a description of the steps taken to prevent and control future releases. The releases will be documented on a spill report form.</p> <p>If an appreciable spill has occurred, and results determine that project activities have adversely affected surface water or groundwater quality, a detailed analysis will be performed to the specifications of DTSC to identify the likely cause of contamination. This analysis will include recommendations for reducing or eliminating the source or mechanisms of contamination. Based on this analysis, the Land Trust or contractors will select and implement measures to control contamination, with a performance standard that surface and groundwater quality must be returned to baseline conditions. These measures will be subject to approval by the Land Trust, DTSC, and the RWQCB.</p>
BMP - 4	Equipment and Vehicle Maintenance and Cleaning	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. All vehicles and equipment will be kept clean. Excessive build-up of oil or grease will be prevented.</li> <li>2. Vehicle and equipment maintenance activities will be conducted in a designated area to prevent inadvertent fluid spills from adversely impacting water quality. This area will be clearly designated with berms, sandbags, or other barriers.</li> <li>3. Secondary containment, such as a drain pan or drop cloth, to catch spills or leaks will be used when removing or changing fluids. Fluids will be stored in appropriate containers with covers, and properly recycled or disposed of off-site.</li> <li>4. Cracked batteries will be stored in a non-leaking secondary container and removed from the site.</li> <li>5. Spill cleanup materials will be stockpiled where they are readily accessible.</li> <li>6. Incoming vehicles and equipment will be checked for leaking oil and fluids (including delivery trucks and employee and subcontractor vehicles). Leaking vehicles or equipment will not be allowed on-site.</li> <li>7. Vehicles and equipment will not be washed on-site. Vehicle and equipment washing will occur at an appropriate wash station.</li> </ol>
BMP - 5	Refueling	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. All fueling sites shall be equipped with secondary containment and avoid a direct connection to underlying soil, surface water, or the storm drainage system.</li> <li>2. For stationary equipment that must be fueled on-site, secondary containment such as a drain pan or drop cloth shall be provided in such a manner to prevent accidental spill of fuels to underlying soil, surface water, or the storm drainage system.</li> </ol>
BMP -6	On-Site Hazardous Materials Management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The products used and/or expected to be used and the end products that are produced and/or expected to be produced after their use will be inventoried.</li> <li>2. As appropriate, containers will be properly labeled with a "Hazardous Waste" label and hazardous waste will be properly recycled or disposed of off-site.</li> <li>3. Contact of chemicals with precipitation will be minimized by storing chemicals in watertight containers or in a storage shed (completely enclosed), with appropriate secondary containment to prevent any spillage or leakage.</li> <li>4. Quantities of equipment fuels and lubricants greater than 55 gallons shall be provided with secondary containment that is capable of containing 110 percent of the volume of primary container(s).</li> <li>5. Petroleum products, chemicals, cement, fuels, lubricants, and non-storm drainage</li> </ol>

<b>BMP ID</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>BMP</b>
		water or water contaminated with the aforementioned materials shall not be allowed to enter receiving waters or the storm drainage system.
		6. Sanitation facilities (e.g., portable toilets) will be surrounded by a berm, and a direct connection to the storm drainage system or receiving water will be avoided.
		7. Sanitation facilities will be regularly cleaned and/or replaced, and inspected regularly for leaks and spills.
		8. Waste disposal containers will be covered when they are not in use, and a direct connection to the storm drainage system or receiving water will be avoided.
		9. All trash that is brought to a project site during construction activities (e.g., plastic water bottles, plastic lunch bags) will be removed from the site daily.
BMP - 7	Fire Prevention	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. All earthmoving and portable equipment with internal combustion engines will be equipped with spark arrestors.</li> <li>2. During the high fire danger period (April 1–December 1), work crews will have appropriate fire suppression equipment available at the work site.</li> <li>3. On days when the fire danger is high, flammable materials will be kept at least 10 feet away from any equipment that could produce a spark, fire, or flame.</li> <li>4. On days when the fire danger is high, portable tools powered by gasoline-fueled internal combustion engines will not be used within 25 feet of any flammable materials unless at least one round-point shovel or fire extinguisher is within immediate reach of the work crew (no more 25 feet away from the work area).</li> </ol>
BMP - 8	Work Site Housekeeping	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The work site will be maintained in a neat and orderly condition, and left in a neat, clean, and orderly condition when work is complete.</li> <li>2. Materials or equipment left on the site overnight will be stored as inconspicuously as possible, and will be neatly arranged.</li> </ol>

## **A2.4. Construction Personnel and Access**

Access to the site by the workers would be along Village Parkway, Johnson Road, and existing Alamo Canal access roads. All equipment would be staged at one of two staging areas. The northern most staging area is located in the southwest corner side of the intersection of Village Parkway and Dublin Boulevard and is owned by Lange-Hilde Investors 2, LLP. The southern staging area is located off of Johnson Road, northeast of the 680 and Stoneridge Drive interchange. Both staging areas are depicted in Figure 2.

## **A3. SETTING AND SURROUNDING LAND USE**

### **A3.1. Regional Setting**

The proposed project is located within the City of Dublin and City of Pleasanton urban service areas and is within Alameda County. The project is subject to the Alameda County General Plan (Alameda County 2014) as both Dublin and Pleasanton, CA fall under this jurisdiction. The region and surrounding land use consists primarily of residential, commercial and industrial use and is located in a mostly built and developed area. The project site is located within the Alameda Creek Watershed and has a large artificial canal in the project area, Alamo Canal. The proposed project is not located in an area that has an existing Habitat Conservation Plan, but does fall under



the City of Dublin and East Alameda county joint Conservation Strategy intended to develop long-term programs to mitigate impacts and to balance the needs of the community.

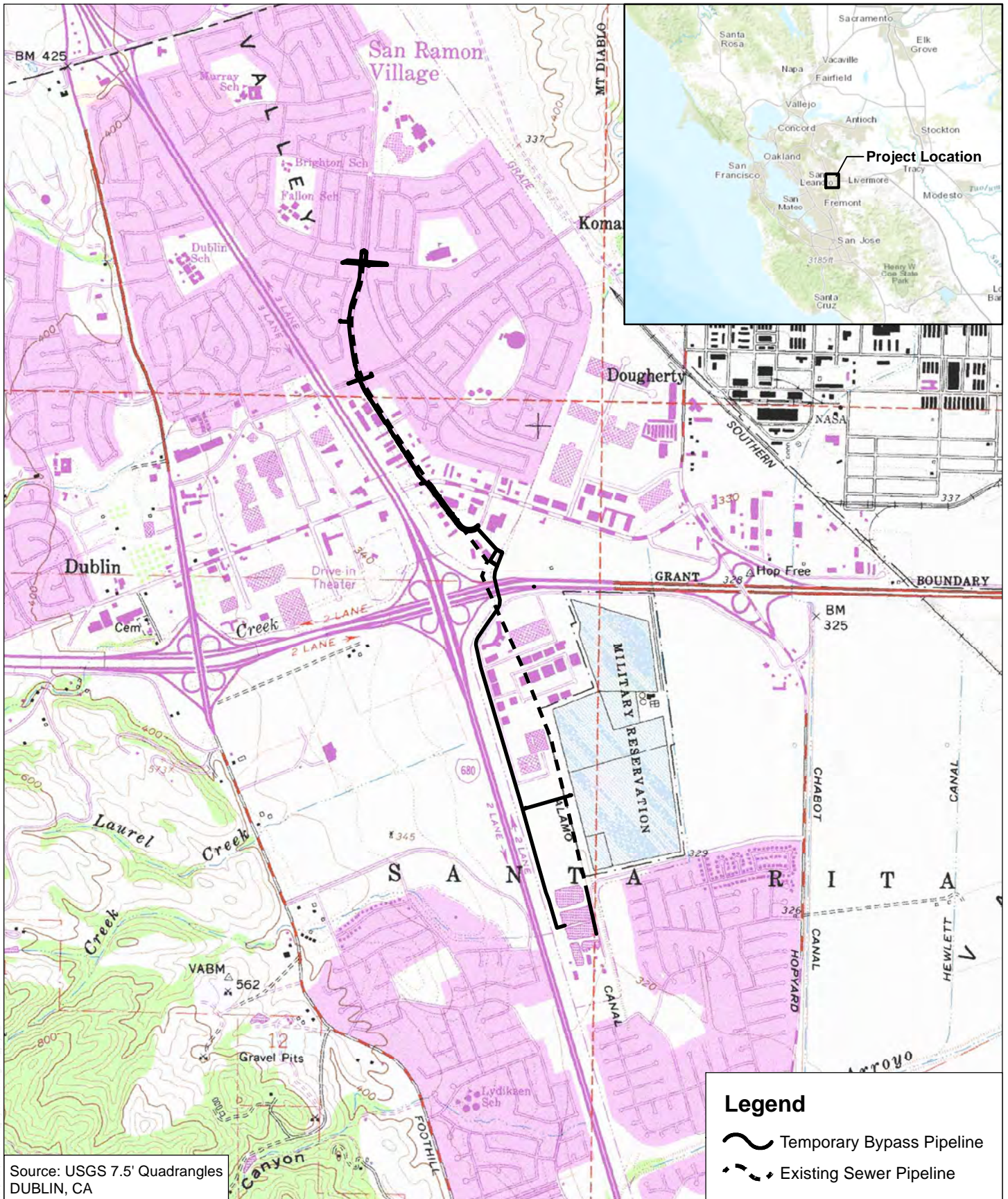
### **A3.2. Project Setting**

The proposed project is located in the cities of Dublin and Pleasanton, Alameda County, California, on the Dublin U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle within the Alameda Creek Watershed. The sewer pipeline to be rehabilitated is located in an area characterized by developed uses including retail and commercial developments and residences. The bypass pipeline will span Alamo Canal just north of the intersection of I-680 and I-580 (Figure 1). Alamo Canal flows south through the area and is a straightened (altered) channel that has steep banks vegetated with ruderal plant species and is a flood control channel.

### **A4. OTHER PUBLIC AGENCIES WHOSE APPROVAL MAY BE REQUIRED**

Approval from the following state and local agencies may be required to implement the proposed project:

1. **Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB):** Construction activities that disturb one acre or more of land, and construction on smaller sites that are part of a larger project, must comply with a Construction General Permit that regulates storm water leaving construction sites. Site owners must notify the state, prepare and implement a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), and monitor the effectiveness of the plan. The estimated total area of disturbance for the proposed project does not currently exceed this threshold and thus District and its contractors will not be required to file a Notice of Intent with the RWQCB indicating compliance with the General Permit or prepare a SWPPP.
2. **California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW):** A Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement, in accordance with Section 1602 of the California Fish and Game Code, may be required for placing a temporary bypass pipeline over Alamo Canal.
3. **City of Dublin:** An Encroachment Permit for construction work within city property or within city-owned rights-of-way and for truck traffic over city streets.
4. **City of Pleasanton:** An Encroachment Permit for construction work within city property or within city-owned rights-of-way and for truck traffic over city streets. The City of Pleasanton requires that a traffic control plan be submitted with an Encroachment Permit application.
5. **Zone 7:** Encroachment Permit for construction work within the Alamo Canal flood control channel and Zone 7 right-of-way.
6. **California Department of Transportation:** Encroachment Permit for construction activities within the Caltrans right-of-way.



**FIGURE 1 - PROJECT LOCATION AND VICINITY**

Dublin Trunk Sewer Rehabilitation Project





Aerial Imagery:  
Google Earth (10/2015)  
Map Date: 02/23/2017

**VINNEDGE**  
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING

0 500 1,000

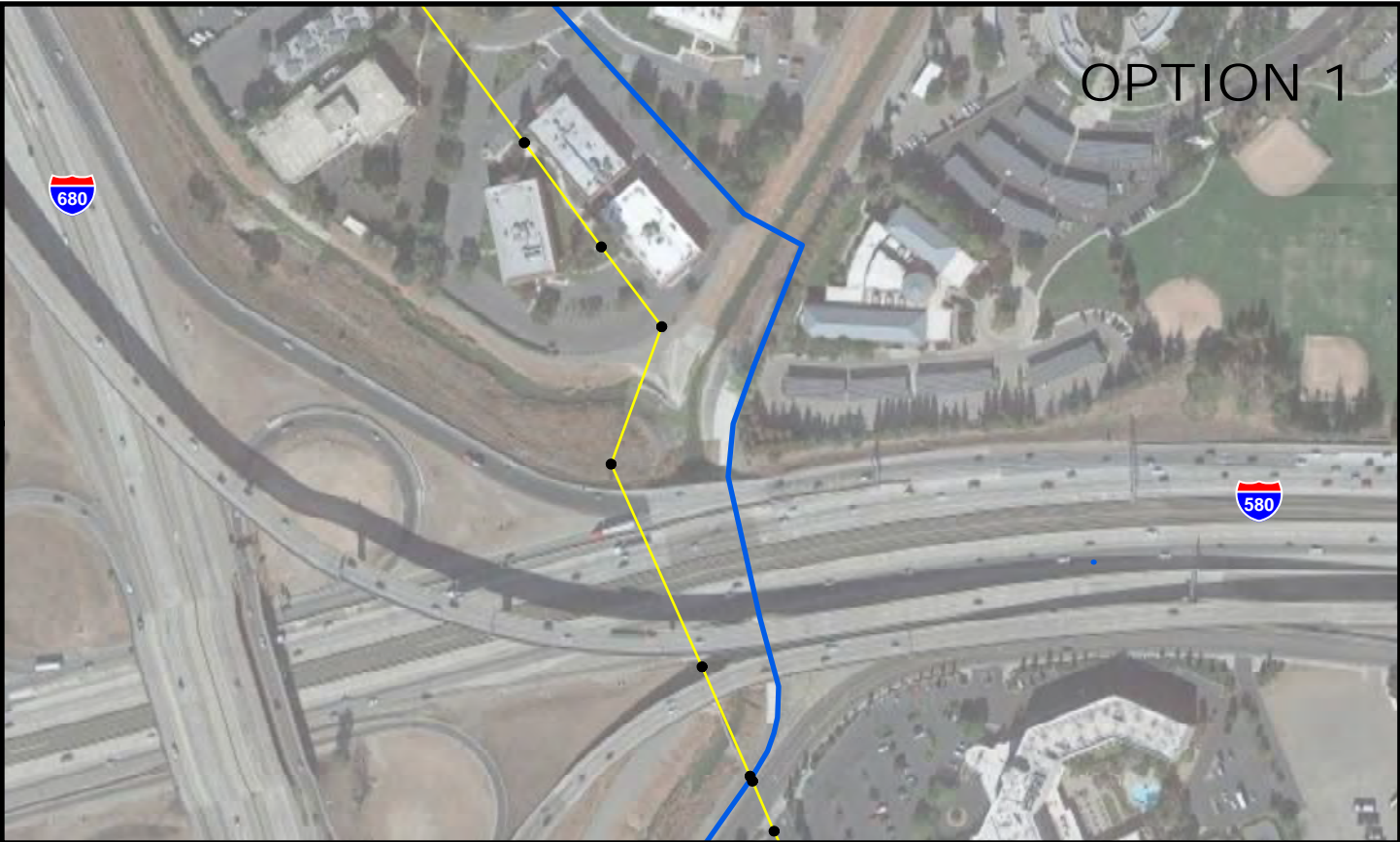


**FIGURE 2 - PROJECT FEATURES**

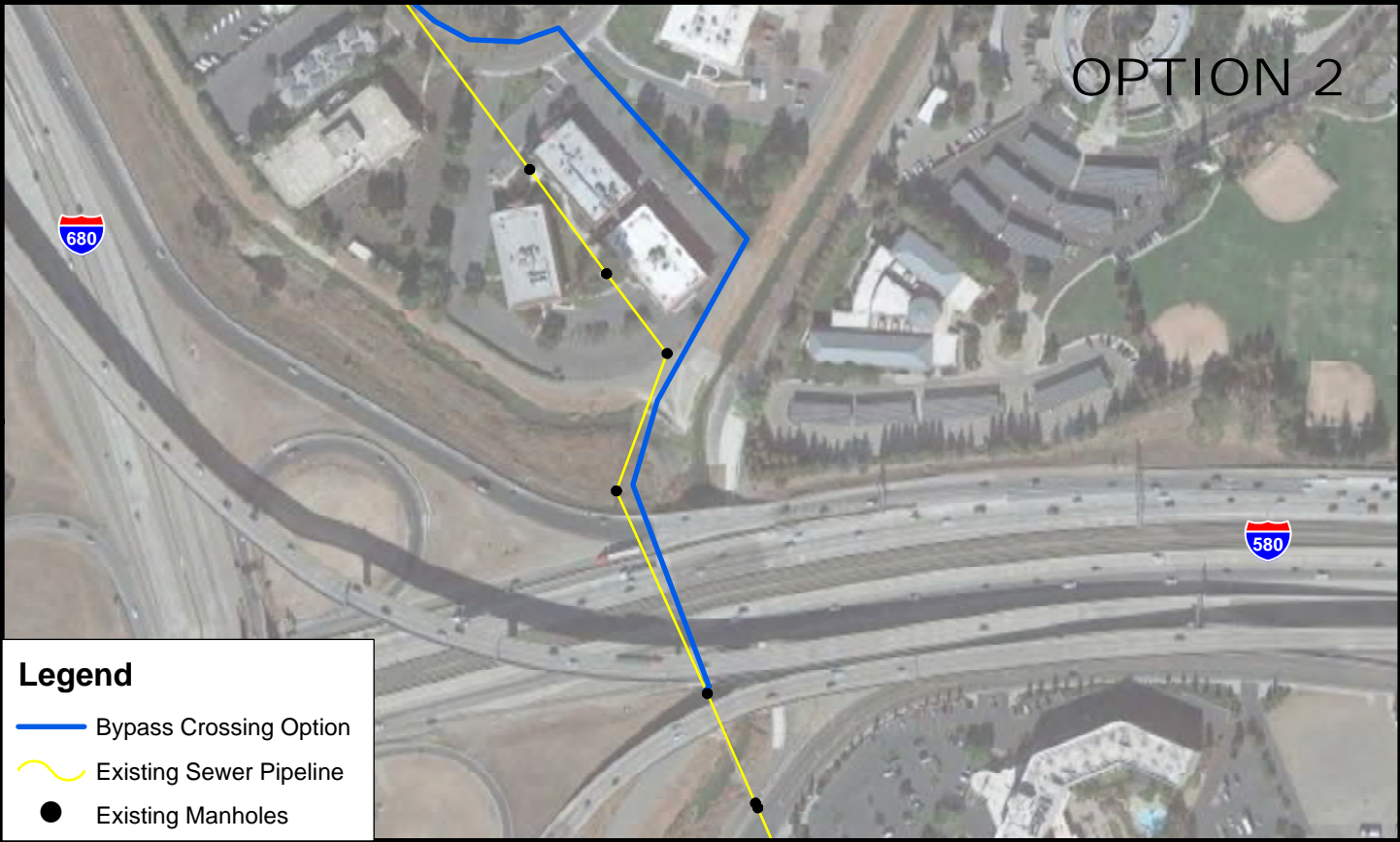
Dublin Trunk Sewer  
Rehabilitation Project

Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, CA








OPTION 1



OPTION 2

**Legend**

-  Bypass Crossing Option
-  Existing Sewer Pipeline
-  Existing Manholes

Aerial Imagery:  
Google Earth (10/2015)  
Map Date: 02/23/2017

**VINNEDGE**  
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING

0 150 300  
1 inch = 300 feet



**FIGURE 3 - CROSSING OPTIONS**

Dublin Trunk Sewer  
Rehabilitation Project

Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, CA

## B. ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by the proposed project, involving at least one impact that is a “Potentially Significant Impact” as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

<input type="checkbox"/> Aesthetics	<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture Resources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Air Quality
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biological Resources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cultural Resources	<input type="checkbox"/> Geology / Soils
<input type="checkbox"/> Hazards/Hazardous Materials	<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrology / Water Quality	<input type="checkbox"/> Land Use / Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Mineral Resources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Noise	<input type="checkbox"/> Population / Housing
<input type="checkbox"/> Public Services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recreation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation/Traffic
<input type="checkbox"/> Utilities / Service Systems	<input type="checkbox"/> Greenhouse Gas	
<input type="checkbox"/> Mandatory Findings of Significance		

Some proposed applications that are not exempt from CEQA review may have little or no potential for adverse environmental impact related to most of the topics in the Environmental Checklist; and/or potential impacts may involve only a few limited subject areas. These types of projects are generally minor in scope, located in a non-sensitive environment, and are easily identifiable and without public controversy. For the environmental issue areas where there is no potential for significant environmental impact (and not checked above), there is no potential for significant environmental impact to occur from construction, operation, or maintenance of the proposed project. This finding can be made using the project description, environmental setting, or other information as supporting evidence, which is provided in the Environmental Checklist below. For those environmental issue areas where there is potential for significant environmental impact (checked above), mitigation measures have been identified in this document that would reduce impacts to a less than significant level.

## C. LEAD AGENCY DETERMINATION

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

- ☐ I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a **NEGATIVE DECLARATION** will be prepared.
- ☒ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A **MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION** will be prepared.
- ☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT** is required.
- ☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a “potentially significant impact” or “potentially significant unless mitigated” impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT** is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.
- ☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an **earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION** pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

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Signature

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Date

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Printed Name

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Title

## D. EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS<sup>1</sup>

The Environmental Checklist and discussion that follows is based on sample questions provided in the CEQA Guidelines (Appendix G of the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3), which focus on various individual concerns within 17 different broad environmental categories, such as air quality, cultural resources, land use and traffic (and generally arranged in alphabetical order). The Guidelines also provide specific direction and guidance for preparing responses to the Environmental Checklist. Each question in the Checklist essentially requires a “yes” or “no” reply as to whether or not the project will have a potentially significant environmental impact of a certain type, and, following a Checklist table with all of the questions in each major environmental heading, citations, information and/or discussion that supports that determination. The Checklist table provides, in addition to a clear “yes” reply and a clear “no” reply, two possible “in-between” replies, including one that is equivalent to “yes, but with changes to the project that the proponent and the Lead Agency have agreed to, *no*”, and another “no” reply that requires a greater degree of discussion, supported by citations and analysis of existing conditions, threshold(s) of significance used and project effects than required for a simple “no” reply. Each possible answer to the questions in the Checklist, and the different type of discussion required, are discussed below:

- Potentially Significant Impact. Checked if a discussion of the existing setting (including relevant regulations or policies pertaining to the subject) and project characteristics with regard to the environmental topic demonstrates, based on substantial evidence, supporting information, previously prepared and adopted environmental documents, and specific criteria or thresholds used to assess significance, that the project will have a potentially significant impact of the type described in the question.

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<sup>1</sup> A brief explanation is required for all answers except “No Impact” answers that are adequately supported by the information sources a lead agency cites in the parentheses following each question. A “No Impact” answer is adequately supported if the referenced information sources show that the impact simply does not apply to projects like the one involved (e.g., the project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A “No Impact” answer should be explained where it is based on project-specific factors as well as general standards (e.g., the project will not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project-specific screening analysis).

All answers must take account of the whole action involved, including off-site as well as on-site, cumulative as well as project-level, indirect as well as direct, and construction as well as operational impacts.

“Potentially Significant Impact” is appropriate if there is substantial evidence leading to a fair argument that an effect is significant. If there are one or more “Potentially Significant Impact” entries when the determination is made without the possibility of mitigation, then an EIR is required.

“Less Than Significant w/ Mitigation” applies where the incorporation of mitigation measures would reduce an effect from “Potentially Significant Impact” to a “Less than Significant Impact.” Mitigation measures and a brief explanation of how or whether they reduce the effect to a less than significant level is provided in the text of this report.

Earlier analyses may be used where, pursuant to tiering, Program EIR, Master EIR, or other CEQA processes, an effect has been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or negative declaration.

This checklist incorporates references to information sources for potential impacts (e.g., general plans, zoning ordinances). Reference to a previously prepared or outside document includes, where appropriate, a reference to the page or pages where the statement is substantiated. A source list is attached and other sources used or individuals contacted are cited in the discussion.

- Less Than Significant With Mitigation. Checked if the discussion of existing conditions and specific project characteristics, also adequately supported with citations of relevant research or documents, determine that the project clearly will or is likely to have particular physical impacts that will exceed the given threshold or criteria by which significance is determined, but that with the incorporation of clearly defined mitigation measures into the project, that the project applicant or proponent has agreed to, such impacts will be avoided or reduced to less than significant levels.
- Less Than Significant Impact. Checked if a more detailed discussion of existing conditions and specific project features, also citing relevant information, reports or studies, demonstrates that, while some effects may be discernible with regard to the individual environmental topic of the question, the effect would not exceed a threshold of significance which has been established by the Lead or a Responsible Agency. The discussion may note that due to the evidence that a given impact would not occur or would be less than significant, no mitigation measures are required.
- No Impact. Checked if brief statements (one or two sentences) or cited reference materials (maps, reports or studies) clearly show that the type of impact could not be reasonably expected to occur due to the specific characteristics of the project or its location (e.g., the project falls outside the nearest fault rupture zone, or is several hundred feet from a 100-year flood zone, and relevant citations are provided). The referenced sources or information may also show that the impact simply does not apply to projects like the one involved. A response to the question may also be "No Impact" with a brief explanation that the basis of adequately supported project-specific factors or general standards (e.g., the project will not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a basic screening of the specific project).

The discussions of the replies to the Checklist questions must take account of the whole project involved in the project, including off-site as well as on-site effects, both cumulative and project-level impacts, indirect and direct effects, and construction as well as operational impacts. Except when a "No Impact" reply is indicated, the discussion of each issue must identify:

- a) the significance criteria or threshold, if any, used to evaluate each question; and
- b) the mitigation measure identified, if any, to reduce the impact to less than significance, with sufficient description to briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less than significant level.

Earlier analyses may be used where, pursuant to the tiering, program Environmental Impact Report (EIR), or other CEQA process, an effect has been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or negative declaration (Section 15063(c)(3)(D) of the Guidelines). In this case, a brief discussion should identify the following:

- a) Earlier Analysis Used. Identify and state where they are available for review.
- b) Impacts Adequately Addressed. Identify which effects from the above checklist were within the scope of and adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and state whether such effects were addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis.
- c) Mitigation Measures. For effects that are "Less than Significant with Mitigation Measures Incorporated," describe the mitigation measures which were incorporated or refined from the earlier document and the extent to which they address site-specific conditions for the project.



## E. EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

### E1. AESTHETICS

Would the project:	YES: Potentially Significant Impact	NO: Less Than Significant With Mitigation	NO: Less Than Significant Impact	NO: No Impact
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista.			X	
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway.				X
c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings.				X
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare, which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area.				X

#### Comments:

The project site is designated as a scenic resource under the Alameda County General Plan (Alameda County 2014). The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) manages the State Scenic Highway Program, provides guidance, and assists local government agencies, community organizations, and citizens with the process to officially designate scenic highways. According to Caltrans I-680, which is within the vicinity of the proposed project, is a designated State Scenic Highway (Caltrans 2013).

The proposed project area is within a developed city with commercial and residential areas and no aesthetically-sensitive views. The sewer pipeline is underground and repair of this utility will not alter views or be visible to persons in the area. The bypass pipeline will be above ground for most of its alignment and therefore visible. With the exception of the bypass over Alamo Canal and along Alamo Canal Trail, the bypass pipeline will not substantially alter views within the City of Dublin or Pleasanton as it will be consistent with existing infrastructure.

#### Would the Project:

#### **a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista.**

The portion of the bypass pipeline spanning Alamo Canal would be visible to viewers using the Alamo Trail and possible views from I-680. This impact is temporary – lasting between 3 and 10 weeks – and is not considered significant because views will be returned to pre-project conditions upon completion of sewer repair activities. This temporary impact is considered **less than significant**.

**b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway.**

The proposed impact would not damage scenic resources. The temporary impacts associated with construction activities are consistent with the urban setting of the project. **No impact.**

**c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings.**

The proposed project would not result in degradation or any permanent change to the visual character of the project area. The existing sewer pipeline is an underground utility. All areas temporarily disturbed during construction will be returned to pre-project conditions. The temporary impacts on visual character during construction are consistent with the urban setting of the project. **No impact.**

**d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare, which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area.**

Construction of the project would not result in a new source of nighttime lighting as no night work is permitted by the City of Dublin. No permanent lighting would be installed as a result of the proposed project. The proposed project would have **no impact** on visual resources from light and glare.

## E2. AGRICULTURE AND FOREST RESOURCES

In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Dept. of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment project; and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board. Would the project:	YES: Potentially Significant Impact	NO: Less Than Significant With Mitigation	NO: Less Than Significant Impact	NO: No Impact
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use.				X
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract.				X
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)) or timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526)?				X
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?				X
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment, which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use.				X

### Comments:

This section describes the environmental setting and any potential impacts on agricultural resources that would result from the project. Information about the project site and vicinity was obtained from review of the Farmland Mapping & Monitoring Program (FMMP).

Would the Project:

**a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use.**

The project site does not contain any lands designated as Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland or Farmland of Statewide Importance as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the FMMP of the California Resources Agency. In addition, the project does not contain Farmland of Local Importance. Therefore, no Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, Farmland of Statewide or Farmland of Local Importance would be converted to a non-agricultural use as a result of project activities. **No impact.**

**b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?**

The project site is zoned Downtown Dublin Zoning District, Residential and Commercial use in the City of Dublin and General Industrial in the City of Pleasanton, which is not considered to be an agricultural zone. Additionally, the project is not under a Williamson Act Contract. Therefore, the project does not conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act Contract. **No impact.**

**c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)) or timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526)?**

The project is not located near land designated as Timber Resource. **No impact.**

**d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?**

No forest land occurs in or adjacent to the proposed project; therefore, there would be no loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use. **No impact.**

**e) Involve other changes in the existing environment, which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use?**

The project site and surrounding area within a radius of 5 miles does not contain any lands designated as Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance or Farmland of Local Importance as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the FMMP of the California Resources Agency. In addition, the proposed project contains no forest land, and no forest land occurs within 5 miles of the proposed project site. **No impact.**

### E3. AIR QUALITY

Environmental Factors and Focused Questions for Determination of Environmental Impact	YES: Potentially Significant Impact	NO: Less Than Significant With Mitigation	NO: Less Than Significant Impact	NO: No Impact
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan.			X	
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation.			X	
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is nonattainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions, which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors).			X	
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations.		X		
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people.			X	

#### Comments:

According to the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD), the cities of Dublin and Pleasanton and their environs are in the Diablo/San Ramon Valley (Valley) climatological sub-region of the Bay Area (BAAQMD, 2012). Air pollution potential is high in the Valley, especially in the summer and fall when high temperatures increase the potential for ozone build up. The Valley not only traps locally generated pollutants, but can receive wind-transported ozone and ozone precursor intrusions from San Francisco, Alameda, Contra Costa and Santa Clara counties. During the winter, strong surface-based temperature inversions (i.e., colder air near the ground, capped by warmer air aloft, which limits the vertical dispersion of air pollutants) often occur. Then pollutants such as carbon monoxide and particulate matter generated by motor vehicles, fireplaces/woodstoves and agricultural burning, can become concentrated.

The BAAQMD operates numerous air monitoring stations distributed throughout the Bay Area that measure the ambient concentrations of five major air pollutants (all termed “criteria” air pollutants because federal and/or state ambient standards have been set for them): ozone (which is formed in the atmosphere through the reactions of reactive organic gases [ROG] and nitrogen oxides [NOx]), particulate matter (two varieties: particles less than 10 microns in diameter [PM<sub>10</sub>] and particles less than 2.5 microns in diameter [PM<sub>2.5</sub>]), carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>), and sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>).

Existing local air quality in the project site vicinity can be inferred from ambient air quality measurements taken at the nearest BAAQMD site in Livermore (at 793 Rincon Avenue) about 7 miles east of the project site. Table AQ-1 presents a 3-year summary of the most recent monitoring data taken there from 2013–2015.

**Table AQ-1: Eastern Alameda County Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Summary (2013–2015)**

Pollutant	Most Stringent Applicable Standard	Number of Days Standards were Exceeded and Maximum Concentrations Measured		
		2013	2014	2015
Ozone – Livermore (793 Rincon Avenue)				
Maximum 8-hour concentration (ppm)		0.077	0.080	0.081
# Days 8-hour California standard exceeded	>0.07 ppm <sup>a</sup>	2	7	7
# Days 8-hour federal standard exceeded	>0.075 ppm <sup>b</sup>	1	4	1
Suspended Fine Particulates (PM <sub>2.5</sub> ) – Livermore (793 Rincon Avenue)				
Maximum 24-hour concentration (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )		40.1	42.9	31.1
# Days federal 24-hour standard exceeded	>35 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	4	1	0
Annual Average (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )		8.4	7.9	N/A
Annual California or federal standard exceeded?	>12 µg/m <sup>3 a</sup>	No	No	N/A

Notes: µg/m<sup>3</sup> = micrograms per cubic meter  
ppm = parts per million  
N/A = indicates that data are not available

<sup>a</sup> State standard, not to be exceeded.

<sup>b</sup> Federal standard, not to be exceeded.

Source: CARB, 2014a.

Many other chemical compounds, generally termed toxic air contaminants (TACs), pose a present or potential hazard to human health through airborne exposure. A wide variety of sources, both stationary (e.g., dry cleaning facilities, gasoline stations, and emergency diesel-powered generators) and mobile (e.g., motor vehicles, construction equipment), emit TACs. The health effects associated with TACs are quite diverse. TACs can cause long-term health effects (e.g., cancer, birth defects, neurological damage, asthma, bronchitis, or genetic damage) and/or short-term acute effects (e.g., eye watering, respiratory irritation, running nose, throat pain, and headaches).

Diesel particulate matter (DPM), the PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> emitted by diesel engines, accounts for more than 80% of the inhalation cancer risk from TACs in the Bay Area and is one of the TACs of greatest concern statewide. Construction equipment, heavy trucks and buses are the primary sources of diesel emissions; consequently DPM concentrations are highest near large construction sites, in densely developed urban areas, and near heavily traveled roadways. Other substantial sources of TAC emissions that can impact wide areas around them include rail yards, seaports, airports, oil refineries, power plants, and wastewater treatment plants. TAC emissions from smaller sources such as gas stations, dry cleaners, and stationary diesel engines (which typically power

emergency backup generators and water pumps) have more locally restricted impacts, but because such sources are numerous and widely distributed the number of people affected by their emissions is considerable.

Many stationary TAC sources in the Bay Area have emissions large enough to require their operating under BAAQMD permit with specified emission controls. The BAAQMD has also identified all Bay Area freeways, state highways and major roadways (i.e., roads carrying greater than 10,000 annual average daily traffic) as major TAC sources.

The WWTP in Pleasanton currently operates under a BAAQMD permit because of the DPM emissions from several on-site diesel-powered emergency generators and water pumps, and because of the substantial amounts of organic solvents contained in the waste water, which are released as TACs when the waste water is treated. I-680 freeway, a major source of TACs from the many motor vehicles using it daily, passes a few hundred feet west of most of the route of the Dublin Trunk Sewer pipeline; I-580, also a major TAC source, cuts the pipeline corridor about in half north to south. Other stationary TAC sources in the pipeline corridor north of I-580 include two emergency generators (i.e., Pacific Bell at 6379 Clark Avenue and DSRSD at 7051 Dublin Boulevard), a dry cleaner (Park Avenue Cleaners at 7104 Dublin Boulevard) and an auto body shop (Dublin Auto Body at 6872 Village Parkway) in the largely commercial area south of Dublin Boulevard and north of I-580; in the largely residential area north of Amador Valley Boulevard there are only two gasoline stations (ARCO at 7249 Village Parkway and Shell at 4895 Hacienda Drive).

This air quality analysis addressing the Initial Study air quality checklist items above was performed using the methodologies recommended in CEQA Air Quality Guidelines (BAAQMD 2010). According to the Guidelines, any project would have a significant potential for causing/contributing to a local air quality standard violation or making a cumulatively considerable contribution to a regional air quality problem if its criteria pollutant emissions would exceed any of the thresholds during construction or operation as presented in Table AQ-2.

**Table AQ-2: CEQA Air Quality Significance Thresholds for Criteria Air Pollutant Emissions**

Pollutant	Construction Average Daily (lbs./day)	Operational	
		Average Daily (lbs./day)	Maximum Annual (tons/year)
Reactive Organic Gases (ROG)	54	54	10
Oxides of Nitrogen (NO <sub>x</sub> )	54	54	10
Inhalable Particulate Matter (PM <sub>10</sub> )	82 (exhaust)	82	15
Fine Inhalable Particulate Matter (PM <sub>2.5</sub> )	54 (exhaust)	54	10
PM <sub>10</sub> /PM <sub>2.5</sub> (Fugitive Dust)	BMPs <sup>a</sup>	N/A	N/A

Notes: BMPs = Best Management Practices

N/A = Not Applicable

<sup>a</sup> If BAAQMD BMPs for fugitive dust control are implemented during construction, the impacts of such residual emissions are considered to be less than significant.

Source: Bay Area Air Quality Management District, 2010, California Environmental Quality Act Air Quality Guidelines.

The Guidelines also establish a relevant zone of influence for an assessment of project-level and cumulative health risk from TAC exposure to an area within 1,000 feet of a project site. Project construction-related or project operational TAC impacts to sensitive receptors within the zone that exceed any of the following thresholds are considered significant:

- An excess cancer risk level of more than 10 in one million.
- A non-cancer hazard index greater than 1.0.
- An incremental increase of greater than 0.3 micrograms per cubic meter ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) for annual average  $\text{PM}_{2.5}$  concentrations.

Cumulative impacts from TACs emitted from freeways, state highways or high volume roadways (i.e., the latter defined as having traffic volumes of 10,000 vehicles or more per day or 1,000 trucks per day), and from all BAAQMD-permitted stationary sources within the zone to sensitive receptors within the zone that exceed any of the following thresholds are considered cumulatively significant:

- A combined excess cancer risk levels of more than 100 in one million.
- A combined non-cancer hazard index greater than 10.0.
- A combined incremental increase in annual average  $\text{PM}_{2.5}$  concentrations greater than  $0.8 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ .

Would the Project:

**a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?**

The BAAQMD adopted its 2010 Bay Area Clean Air Plan (CAP) in accordance with the requirements of the California Clean Air Act (CCAA) to implement all feasible measures to reduce ozone; it also provides a control strategy to reduce particulate matter and air toxics (TACs) in a single, integrated plan with necessary emission control measures to be adopted or implemented. The primary goals of the 2010 Bay Area CAP are to attain/maintain air quality standards and reduce population exposure to air pollutants in the Bay Area.

Compliance with BAAQMD-approved CEQA emission thresholds are necessary conditions for determining that a project would be consistent with all adopted CAP control measures and would not interfere with the attainment of CAP goals. Also, by providing an urgently needed repair to an existing waste water pipeline without increasing its transport capacity or the treatment capacity of the existing DSRSD waste water treatment plant, the Project would not alter the regional housing, employment, transportation and/or population projections that the CAP assumed when it specified air pollutant emission limits and control strategies within the Bay Area Air Basin. As the analysis below demonstrates, the Project would not have significant and unavoidable air quality impacts because it meets all CEQA limits on air pollutant emissions and their consequent health risks to the local population along the pipeline route. **Less than significant.**

**b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation.**

Installation of a temporary bypass pipeline and the inspection/repair of the existing waste water transport pipeline would take place over about a 4-month period during the summer of 2017. It would generate temporary emissions of criteria pollutants in construction equipment exhaust and fugitive dust from equipment and material movement. The CEQA Air Quality Guidelines recommend quantification of construction-related



exhaust emissions and comparison of those emissions to the CEQA significance thresholds. Thus, the CalEEMod (California Emissions Estimator Model, Version 2016.3.1) was used for this purpose.

Table AQ-3 provides the estimated pollutant emissions from construction equipment, material delivery trucks and worker commute vehicles associated with each project phase. The average daily construction period emissions were compared to the CEQA significance thresholds, as shown. Daily emissions of each regulated air pollutant from construction activities would be below the CEQA significance thresholds.

**Table AQ-3: Project Construction Criteria Pollutant Emissions (Average Pounds per Work Day)**

Project Phase	ROG	NOx	PM <sub>10</sub> (Exhaust)	PM <sub>2.5</sub> (Exhaust)
Bypass Pipeline/Pumping Setup	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.1
Wastewater Pipeline Inspection/Cleaning	2.4	24.4	0.9	0.9
Wastewater Pipeline Lining/Repair	1.3	21.4	1.0	1.1
<b>Significance Thresholds</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>Significant Impact?</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

However, fugitive dust resulting from earth movement and travel over unpaved ground could lead to local violations of ambient particulate standards unless adequate dust suppression measures are implemented. The CEQA Air Quality Guidelines require a number of construction BMPs to control fugitive dust. Implementation of the following BMPs would further reduce this potential impact to **less than significant**.

*BAAQMD Required Dust Control Measures*

The construction contractor shall reduce construction-related air pollutant emissions by implementing BAAQMD's basic fugitive dust control measures, including:

- All exposed surfaces (e.g., parking areas, staging areas, soil piles, graded areas, and unpaved access roads) shall be watered two times per day.
- 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 surfaces shall be limited to 15 miles per hour.
- Paving shall be restored as soon as possible after construction/repair is complete.
- A public ally visible sign shall be posted at each active worksite with the telephone number and person to contact at the District regarding dust complaints. This person shall respond and take corrective action with 48 hours. The BAAQMD's phone number shall also be visible to ensure compliance with applicable regulations.

**c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable Federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors).**

As discussed in Subsection b above, Project-related criteria pollutant emissions would be below the BAAQMD significance thresholds. And as discussed below in Subsection d, Project-related TAC impacts would also be below BAAQMD health risk significance thresholds. Therefore, the Project would not make cumulatively considerable contributions to the Bay Area's regional problems with ozone, particulate matter or TACs. Thus, cumulative emission impacts would be **less than significant**.

**d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations.**

Cancer risk is the lifetime probability of developing cancer from exposure to carcinogenic substances. Following health risk assessment (HRA) guidelines established by the BAAQMD in *Recommended Methods for Screening and Modeling Local Risks and Hazards*, incremental cancer risks are estimated by applying established toxicity factors to modeled TAC concentrations. Adverse health impacts unrelated to cancer are measured using a hazard index (HI), which is defined as the ratio of a project's incremental TAC exposure concentration to a published reference exposure level (REL) as determined by OEHHA. If the HI is greater than 1.0, then the impact is considered to be significant.

Ambient DPM produced by construction equipment could substantially affect sensitive receptors within 1,000 feet of the locus of construction activity if such emissions were strong enough and lasted long enough. However, the CEQA significance thresholds for TACs are based on assumptions of exposure duration of a year or longer (i.e., a year for chronic non-cancer health impacts, 70 years for cancer risk). Given that all Project phases (i.e., installation of the temporary bypass pipeline and inspection/repair of the existing wastewater pipeline) would be completed in at most 4 months, and that most of the route of the pipeline would be on WWTP property or in largely commercial areas (the exception would be the portion of the pipeline corridor north of Amador Valley Boulevard, which is in a largely residential neighborhood), the TAC exposure period for any residential receptors would be short in comparison to the exposure times needed for any adverse health impacts to develop. Also, the locus of proposed project inspection/repair activities would move along the entire 8000-foot length of the wastewater pipeline corridor over the 4-month construction period and so no single sensitive local receptor would be within 1000 feet of this active locus for more than a week or two. Thus, Project-related TAC health risks would be substantially below the CEQA health- risk significance thresholds and Project-level TAC impacts for most project construction emissions would be **less than significant**.

**Impact AQ-1:** Bypass pumps may exceed the 1-hour average NO<sub>2</sub> ambient standards and 24-hour average PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> ambient standards at local sensitive (i.e., residential) receptors. Diesel-powered pumps are planned to be located near the intersection of Village Parkway and Tamarack Drive in a predominantly residential area. These pumps would need to operate at that location for 24-hours a day during much of the 10-week long pipeline inspection/repair phase. Use of EPA-rated Tier 3 low-emitting diesel engines and their operations over 8-10 weeks by the construction contractor are not likely to threaten local violations of either the PM<sub>2.5</sub> annual average ambient standard or the 70-year cancer risk threshold. However, this equipment could exceed the 1-hour average NO<sub>2</sub> ambient standards and 24-hour average PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> ambient standards at local sensitive

(i.e., residential) receptors. **This potential impact would be reduced to less than significant with implementation of Mitigation Measure AQ-1.**

***Mitigation Measure AQ-1:** Monitor short-term NO<sub>2</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> ambient concentrations and install electric pumps, if necessary.*

The construction contractor shall perform screening-level dispersion modeling (using the EPA's SCREEN3 model or equivalent) of short-term NO<sub>2</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> ambient concentrations at local residential receptors after the initial choice of diesel-powered pumps is made and pumps are active. The contractor shall model the specific exhaust stack height/diameter and exhaust velocity/temperature parameters of the generator from the contractor's proposed configuration and the manufacturer's engineering specifications, respectively. If modeling shows the short-term NO<sub>2</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> levels are not in attainment of short-term ambient standards (i.e., 0.10 ppm 1-hour average for NO<sub>2</sub>, 50 ug/m<sup>3</sup> 24-hour average for PM<sub>10</sub>, and 35 ug/m<sup>3</sup> 24-hour average for PM<sub>2.5</sub>), then the contractor shall implement some or all of the following measures to improve ambient concentrations.

- Evaluate and adjust the equipment location and operating parameters (i.e., increased exhaust stack height, need for additional exhaust particulate filters, etc.) to reduce short-term NO<sub>2</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> ambient concentrations at local residential receptors to attain the short-term ambient standards.
- If modeling shows that feasible adjustments cannot avoid significant short-term air quality impacts using diesel pumps, then the contractor shall substitute either Tier 4 pumps, or add Diesel Particulate Filters, or use electrically powered pumps for the diesel pumps.

**e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?**

The proposed Project includes replacing an existing sewer pipeline which currently holds and conveys wastewater. The project will provide better protection of the sewer pipeline from future damage and would result in a beneficial impact to this system. However, the proposed project construction activities will result in resin associated with cure in place construction and this will create a temporary objectionable odor in an area designated partly as residential and could impact those living within the vicinity. This odor will be emitted along the pipeline which is located in Alamo Canal and would be limited to a very short-term impact. Therefore, the impacts to odor would be considered **less than significant**.

**E4. GREENHOUSE GAS**

Environmental Factors and Focused Questions for Determination of Environmental Impact	YES: Potentially Significant Impact	NO: Less Than Significant With Mitigation	NO: Less Than Significant Impact	NO: No Impact
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?			X	
b) Conflict with any applicable plan, policy or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?				X

Comments:

California now recognizes seven greenhouse gases (GHGs), but carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) is by far the most important (which is especially true of GHG emissions from the proposed project) and receives the most regulatory attention. GHG emission sources (i.e., for CEQA individual projects) are quantified and reported in metric tons per year.

California passed the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (Assembly Bill No. 32; California Health and Safety Code Division 25.5, Sections 38500, et seq., or AB 32), which requires the California Air Resources Board (CARB) to design and implement emission limits, regulations, and other measures, such that statewide greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions will be reduced to 1990 levels by 2020.

Would the Project:

**a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?**

Although the BAAQMD has adopted 1,100 metric ton/year as a GHG operational emissions significance criterion for development projects, there is no similar adopted threshold for project construction emissions. Construction of the proposed project would generate a total of about 132 metric tons of GHG during its 4-month construction period. Because construction emissions would be short-term and would cease upon project completion, GHG from construction activities would not substantially contribute to the global GHG emissions burden. **Less than significant.**

**b) Conflict with any applicable plan, policy or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?**

The proposed project is a necessary infrastructure repair that would not affect the capacity of the local WWTF or any regional population, employment or transportation projections upon which regional GHG inventories are based, nor conflict with any County or State policies to reduce GHG emissions. **No impact.**

## E5. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Environmental Factors and Focused Questions for Determination of Environmental Impact	YES: Potentially Significant Impact	NO: Less Than Significant With Mitigation	NO: Less Than Significant Impact	NO: No Impact
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.		X		
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service.			X	
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means.				X
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites.				X
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance.				X
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan.				X

### Comments:

A list of regionally occurring special-status species was compiled into a table based on the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB) and California Native Plant Society (CNPS) lists (Tables A-1 and A-2 in Appendix A). This table provides a list of the distributions, habitat types, and potential for each regionally occurring special-status species to occur within the vicinity of the project area. Based on the review of database searches; review of applicable literature; and lack of suitable habitat and the disturbed

nature of the site the project site is unlikely to support any special-status plant or animal species that occur in the area. However, because of the proximity to Alamo Canal, special status species may inhabit the project site as a movement corridor. Alamo Canal, a flood control channel within proposed project area, contains open water or channel habitat. This is an artificial channel with a trapezoidal shape and steep banks (2:1). Alamo Canal originates north of I-580 as Alamo Creek, which drains Dougherty Valley, and becomes Alamo Canal in the vicinity of Dublin Boulevard. The active stream bed is about 15 feet wide, and erosion and sedimentation issues are noticeable. No riparian or woody vegetation is present, only ground cover (non-native grass) on the banks and a few very small patches of marsh vegetation within the channel (most flood control channels are cleared of vegetation to manage for high flow events).

The proposed project would require a temporary bypass pipeline for conveyance of sewer during repair of the Dublin Trunk Sewer pipeline. This temporary bypass will span Alamo Canal in one of two optional locations (Figure 3). Option 1 would span the canal over a section where banks are vegetated with non-native grass. The Dublin Public Library and Alamo Canal Regional Trail are located on the east bank of the Option 1 crossing. Option 2 would also span the canal just north of the I-580 and I-680 interchange; however, the proposed location is further south and would cross a section of the canal where banks are concrete lined. Under Option 2 the bypass pipeline would not be placed adjacent to Alamo Canal Regional Trail, but instead would be placed on riprap banks of the canal under I-580. A few ornamental trees and shrubs are present on the west bank where both Options 1 and 2 originate. Installation of the bypass pipeline under both options will require heavy equipment on the developed west bank of Alamo Canal. Construction impacts associated with bypass installation would not disturb any ornamental or native vegetation.

Because the bypass pipeline spans Alamo Canal, and is therefore in close proximity to aquatic habitat, the District has committed to implementing protective measures and BMPs described in Table 1 during construction.

Would the Project:

**a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by CDFW and USFWS?**

*Western Pond Turtle*

Western pond turtle is a state species of special concern. Western pond turtles use aquatic habitat primarily for foraging, thermoregulation and predator avoidance (Stebbins 2003). Although primarily an aquatic species, pond turtles can over-winter on land or in water and may remain active during the winter, depending on environmental conditions. The banks of inhabited waters usually have thick vegetation, but basking sites such as logs, rocks, or open banks must also be present (Zeiner et al. 1988). Aquatic habitat for the western pond turtle is present in Alamo Canal and this reptile was observed in the canal in October 2016. The vegetated banks of Alamo Canal flood control channel provide low quality habitat for western pond turtle due to the lack of woody vegetation and steep slopes. The concrete lined banks of this channel provide no habitat for western pond turtle. The distance from top of bank to canal is approximately 41-feet with a slope of approximately 30 degrees.

**Impact BIO-1:** Potential impacts on western pond turtle may result from temporary disturbance to the bank of Alamo Canal flood control channel during installation and/or removal of the bypass pipeline under Option 1. **Implementation of project-wide BMPs (Table 1) in addition to Mitigation Measure BIO-1 would reduce this impact to less than significant with mitigation.**

*Mitigation Measure BIO-1: Conduct Preconstruction Survey for Western Pond Turtle and Install Protective Fencing.*

Immediately prior to construction activities near Alamo Canal, a qualified biologist will conduct a pre-construction survey within the project site to determine the presence or absence of western pond turtle. If turtles are present in the project site, the biologist will first contact CDFW to discuss relocation efforts and methods (or per any Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement conditions), and if required, the qualified biologist will subsequently relocate any individuals to a suitable downstream or upstream location.

1. If turtles are relocated, protective temporary fencing will be installed around the active work zone to prevent the migration of western pond turtles into the work area. This fencing will be approved by a qualified biologist prior to commencement of construction activities, and the fencing will be designed not to impede the movement of other wildlife that may use the bank along the canal as a north-south migration corridor, and not to impede the flow of water within the channel. Fencing shall be maintained during the duration of construction and removed following completion of the project and restoration of the site (or as required by 1602 permit conditions).

#### *Migratory Birds*

Migratory birds (including eggs and chicks) are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 703-712) administered by the USFWS (Division of Migratory Bird Management), which makes it unlawful, unless expressly authorized by permit pursuant to federal regulations, to “pursue, hunt, take, capture, kill, attempt to take, capture or kill, offer for sale, sell, offer to purchase, purchase, deliver for shipment, ship, cause to be shipped, deliver for transportation, transport, cause to be transported, carry, or cause to be carried by any means whatever, receive for shipment, transportation or carriage, or export at any time, or in any manner, any migratory bird, or any part, nest, or egg of any such bird.” Most bird species occurring within California fall under the protection of the MBTA except those species that belong to the families not listed in any of the four treaties, such as European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*). Nesting birds are also protected under California Fish and Game Code §3503, which prohibits the take, possession, or needless destruction of the nest or eggs of any bird.

**Impact BIO-2:** The project may result in an indirect impact (e.g., temporary changes in foraging patterns or territories, noise or light disturbance, winter roost abandonment, etc.) to sensitive bird species protected under the MBTA during installation and removal of the bypass pipeline. **Implementation of project-wide BMPs (Table 1) in addition to Mitigation Measure BIO-2 would reduce this impact to less than significant with mitigation.**

*Mitigation Measure BIO-2: Conduct Preconstruction Surveys and Implement Minimization and Avoidance Measures in Suitable Habitat for Nesting Bird Species, if Present.*



If construction of the proposed project begins during the bird nesting season (February 1st to August 31st), preconstruction nesting bird surveys would be conducted within suitable habitat by a qualified biologist no more than 2 weeks prior to equipment or material staging, and noise disturbing activities. If no active nests are found within the project site, no further mitigation is necessary.

If active nests (i.e., nests in the egg laying, incubating, nestling or fledgling stages) are found, the following steps would be implemented:

1. If active nests are found within 300 feet of the disturbance footprint for raptor (birds of prey) species or 100 feet of the disturbance footprint for all other bird species, no-disturbance buffers should be established at a distance sufficient to minimize disturbance based on the nest location, topography, cover, the nesting pair's tolerance to disturbance, and the type/duration of potential disturbance. Work within no-disturbance buffers should be rescheduled to occur after the young have fledged as determined by a qualified biologist. Buffer size should be determined in cooperation with CDFW and USFWS.
2. If rescheduling of work is infeasible and no-disturbance buffers cannot be maintained, a qualified biologist should be on site to monitor active nests for signs of disturbance. If it is determined that project-related activities are resulting in nest disturbance, work should cease immediately and CDFW and USFWS should be contacted for further guidance.
3. Tree removal, pruning, grubbing, grading, or other construction activities conducted outside of the breeding season (i.e., September 1st to January 29th) would not require preconstruction surveys.
4. All areas disturbed by construction shall be reseeded as soon as possible after construction (but before fall rains) with a grass and forb mixture to reduce erosion hazards. All reseeding should be completed with a native grass and forb mixture. If landscaped vegetation is removed along existing roads or residences, it shall be replaced in kind at a 1:1 ratio with appropriate landscaping species.

**b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by CDFW or USFWS?**

In general, vegetation in the sewer pipeline repair project area is limited to a few ornamental street trees adjacent to the roads. Excavation activities would occur in developed roadways and would not disturb unpaved or vegetated areas. The Environmental Resources Management/Conservation Element of the Dublin General Plan identifies stream corridors and riparian vegetation, and oak woodlands as sensitive natural communities requiring protection. These habitat types do not occur in or adjacent to the proposed project area. The vegetated banks of Alamo Canal channel and a few very small patches of marsh vegetation exist within the proposed project area. There are no mapped or designated sensitive biotic communities as identified in regional plans, policies and regulations or by the CDFW or USFWS on or adjacent to the project site. Potential for project activities to impact special status species are described in a) above. The proposed project would have no potential to impact riparian habitat or sensitive natural communities; nevertheless, the District will comply with Section 1602 of the California Fish and Game Code and notify CDFW through the Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement. **Less than significant.**

**c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?**

No wetlands or waters as defined in Section 404 of the Clean Water Act designated as waters of the U.S. would be impacted or permanently filled during construction of the proposed project. **No impact** would occur with project implementation.

**d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?**

The proposed project does not involve any activities that would interfere with the movements or migrations of fish or wildlife, or impede use of a known wildlife nursery site. **No impact** would occur with project implementation.

**e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance.**

The project would not conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources including tree preservation policies or ordinances. **No impact** would occur with project implementation.

**f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan.**

The City of Dublin and East Alameda County have established a joint Conservation Strategy intended to develop long-term programs intended to mitigate impacts on protected species and to balance the needs of the communities. The proposed project would not conflict with this Conservation strategy or with the provisions of any adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan. Therefore, **no impact** would occur.

## E6. CULTURAL RESOURCES

Environmental Factors and Focused Questions for Determination of Environmental Impact	YES: Potentially Significant Impact	NO: Less Than Significant With Mitigation	NO: Less Than Significant Impact	NO: No Impact
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5.				X
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to '15064.5.		X		
c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature.		X		
d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries.		X		
e) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American Tribe, that is listed or eligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources, or on a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or</li> <li>2) a resource determined by a lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant according to the historical register criteria in Public Resources Code section 5024.1 (c), and considering the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.</li> </ol>				X

### Comments:

Under CEQA, the importance of a historical resource is measured in terms of criteria for inclusion on the California Register of Historical Resources (Title 14 CCR, §4852(a)). A resource may be important if it meets any

one of the criteria below, or if it is already listed on the California Register or a local register of historical resources. An important historical resource is one which:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States.
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values.
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to the pre-history or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, eligibility for the California Register requires that a resource retain sufficient integrity to convey a sense of its significance or importance. Seven elements are considered key in determining a property's integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

A "unique archaeological resource" consists of an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

1. Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
2. Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
3. Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

The California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) suggests that all resources over 45 years old be recorded for inclusion in the OHP filing system.

Would the Project:

**a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in '15064.5.**

On January 18, 2017, a record search of the database at the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System at Sonoma State University (NWIC) was completed to determine if archaeological or historic resources would be impacted by the project. Eleven studies have been completed that cover portions of the current project area. An additional 13 studies have been conducted on properties within a quarter-mile of the proposed project. These studies identified no historical resources (See Appendix B). The existing structures in the proposed project are not designated as a historic resource on any federal, state or local inventory. As a result, no impacts to historical resources would occur from project implementation. **No Impact.**

**b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5.**

**Impact CR-1:** An analysis of the physical environment indicates that there is a less than 20% potential that buried archaeological resources could be present within the project area. Because the project is designed to repair pipelines within existing trenches, the actual potential to encounter intact cultural deposits during construction is considered to be even lower. **However, implementation of Mitigation Measure CR-1 would reduce this potential impact to less than significant with mitigation.**

*Mitigation Measure CR-1: Conduct Identification Training and Stop Work if Archaeological or Paleontological Resources are Encountered During Construction.*

The construction contractor shall participate in a historical resource identification training session in order to be aware of the potential resources that might be uncovered. If archaeological resources are encountered during project construction, work shall be temporarily halted in the vicinity of the discovered materials and construction personnel shall avoid altering these materials and their context until a qualified archaeologist has evaluated the resource. Recommendations on how to treat the resource by the qualified archaeologist may include evaluation, preservation in place, archaeological test excavation and/or archaeological data recovery, and a draft and final report documenting such activities. This measure also requires that the recommendations of a qualified paleontologist be followed if fossils are discovered during excavation activities. Recommendations specific to paleontological resources may include evaluation, preservation in place, test excavation and/or paleontological data recovery, and a draft and final report documenting such activities.

**c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature.**

As discussed in b), due to the fact that the entire ground surface within the project area has been substantially altered as a result of urban development, it is unlikely that previously unrecorded paleontological resource or unique geologic features would be discovered during construction of the project. **However, implementation of Mitigation Measure CR-1 would ensure that the potential impact of an accidental discovery of a unique paleontological resource or geologic feature would be considered less than significant with mitigation.**

**d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.**

**Impact CR-2:** Excavation within the project area also has a low likelihood of disturbing a previously unrecorded Native American. **However, implementation of Mitigation Measure CR-2 would reduce this potential impact to less than significant with mitigation.**

*Mitigation Measure CR-2: Discovery of Human Remains.*

If at any time during site preparation, excavation, or other ground disturbance associated with the proposed project, human remains are discovered, the construction contractor shall immediately cease and desist from all further site excavation and notify the District and the District shall notify the sheriff-coroner. If the coroner determines that the remains are not of recent origin, a full archeological report shall be prepared and representatives of the local Native California Indian group shall be contacted. Disturbance shall not resume until

the significance of the archeological resource is determined and appropriate mitigations to preserve the resource on the site are established.

**e) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either:**

**1) a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American Tribe, that is listed or eligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources, or on a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or**

**2) a resource determined by a lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant according to the historical register criteria in Public Resources Code section 5024.1 (c), and considering the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.**

CEQA analyses must consider “tribal cultural values, as well as scientific and archaeological values when determining impacts and mitigation.” Tribal Cultural Resources are defined as “sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American Tribe” that are either included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources or local registers of historical resources.

The State of California’s Native American Heritage Commission, members of the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista, Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan, Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the San Francisco Bay Area, The Ohlone Indian Tribe, and the Coastanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe were contacted in writing in support of this project (Appendix C). This contact represents notification regarding the project to provide an opportunity to comment and does not constitute consultation with tribes. The Native American Heritage Commission replied with a letter dated January 27, 2017, in which they provided a list of tribes to be contacted that have cultural affiliations within the proposed project area. The District is prepared to consult with California Native American tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area that the proposed project is within. To date, no tribe has contacted the District. No other comments have been received as of the date of this report. **No Impact.**

## E7. GEOLOGY AND SOILS

Environmental Factors and Focused Questions for Determination of Environmental Impact	YES: Potentially Significant Impact	NO: Less Than Significant With Mitigation	NO: Less Than Significant Impact	NO: No Impact
<p>a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:</p> <p>i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.</p> <p>ii) Strong seismic ground shaking.</p> <p>iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction.</p> <p>iv) Landslides.</p>				X
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil.			X	
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse.			X	
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property.			X	
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water.				X

Comments:

According to the Association of Bay Area Governments' (ABAG) Liquefaction Susceptibility in the Bay Area Map, liquefaction potential in the vicinity of the proposed project site is considered high (ABAG 2016). As such, the District conducted a geotechnical study of the proposed project area. This study identified potential for the project to be affected by seismic hazards, landslide potential and expansive soils. Engineers designed the proposed project to comply with the recommendations of the study, the latest version of the Uniform Building Code (UBC), and the American Water Works Association design guidelines for seismically active areas.

Would the project:

**a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death due to rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault?**

The proposed site is located within the region associated with the San Andreas Fault System and the Hayward and Calaveras fault zones. The Calaveras Fault, the closest fault to the proposed project area, is delineated on the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map. The Pleasanton General Plan shows the project area within a quadrant for High susceptibility to seismic shaking. As such the proposed project could experience very strong to violent shaking in the event of a major earthquake along one of these faults or along an adjacent fault trace. However, the proposed project would not expose people or habitable structures to potential substantial adverse effects due to rupture of a known earthquake fault, seismic groundshaking, liquefaction, or landslides because the project site is relatively flat and project design has been designed to Federal and State building standards, including all current seismic codes, thereby reducing all potential hazards from seismic groundshaking, liquefaction or landslides to less than significant. **No Impact.**

**b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil.**

Construction activities involving soil disturbance, such as excavation, stockpiling, and grading could result in increased erosion. However, substantial erosion is considered unlikely because of the relatively small amount of excavation required during construction of the proposed project (approximately 0.5 acres disturbed).

Construction activities of one acre or more are subject to the permitting requirements of the NPDES General Permit for Discharges of Storm Water Runoff Associated with Construction Activity (General Permit). The estimated area of ground disturbance during construction of the proposed project is approximately 0.4 acres; therefore, the District or its contractors will not be required to file a Notice of Intent with the RWQCB indicating compliance with the General Permit or prepare a SWPPP; however, the District will likely require the construction contractor acquire a SWPPP. In addition, project-wide BMPs provided in Table 1 will be implemented and include measures guiding the management and operation of construction sites to control and minimize the potential contribution of pollutants to stormwater runoff from these areas. Implementation of measures to reduce the potential for dust generation and water erosion would ensure that this impact is **less than significant.**



**c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?**

Implementation of the proposed project would decrease vulnerability and risk of failure of the pipeline and increase reliability of the system during normal operations as well as during storm and flood events. The proposed project alignment would not affect the stability of the geologic unit or soil or result in on or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse. **Less than significant.**

**d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 181-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property.**

The project alignment may include expansive soils, but with proper engineering, the construction and operation of the pipeline is not expected to result in any significant adverse short- or long-term impacts related to geology, soils or seismicity and there would be no substantial risk to life or property. **Less than significant.**

**e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water.**

No septic tanks are proposed for the proposed project. **No impact.**

**E8. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS**

Environmental Factors and Focused Questions for Determination of Environmental Impact	YES: Potentially Significant Impact	NO: Less Than Significant With Mitigation	NO: Less Than Significant Impact	NO: No Impact
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials.			X	
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment.			X	
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within a quarter mile of an existing or proposed school.				X
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 ("Cortese List," prepared by the California Integrated Waste Management Board) and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment.				X
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area.				X
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area.				X
g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan.			X	
h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands.				X

Would the Project:

**a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?**

The proposed project would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment. No routine transportation or disposal of hazardous materials is proposed. However, during construction, fuel would be used at the project site and re-fueling may occur within the limits of the staging areas. Implementation of the project-wide BMPs (Table 1) by the construction contractor would ensure impacts from hazardous materials are **less than significant**.

**b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?**

Construction activities would involve the use of certain potentially hazardous materials such as fuels as described above, and possibly paints (to re-stripe streets), resins during CIPP process and other solvents. These materials would be used according to manufacturer's specifications and would be contained within vessels engineered for safe storage. Storage of large quantities of these materials at the construction site is not anticipated. The District will require their construction contractor to prepare a Health and Safety Plan that includes a project-specific contingency plan for hazardous materials and waste operations before construction activities can begin. Preparation and implementation of the Health and Safety Plan would ensure impacts from hazardous materials releases are **less than significant**.

**c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within a quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?**

The proposed project is not located within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school. **No impact** would occur.

**d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 ("Cortese List," prepared by the California Integrated Waste Management Board) and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?**

The proposed project is not included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5, which is DTSC's Hazardous Waste and Substances Site List (Cortese List) (California Department of Toxic Substances Control, 2016) and would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment. Three other confirmed hazardous waste sites, all leaking underground fuel tanks (LUFT), have been identified in the proposed project vicinity along Johnson Drive, at 7132 Johnson Drive, 7240 Johnson Drive and 7280 Johnson Drive (Zone 7 Water Agency 2006).

The proposed project would not encounter any known hazardous materials sites. Zone 7 has conducted sediment sampling and testing at various sites within the streams and channels under their jurisdiction. Sampling was done in 2001 and 2003 at sites upstream of the project site. The Zone 7 reports concluded that based on the results for Total Recoverable Petroleum Hydrocarbons, Volatile Organic Compounds, Semi-Volatile

Organic Compounds and metals, no constituent was detected in the samples that would prevent the material from being considered non-hazardous, non-designated waste that could be accepted by an appropriate disposal facility.

As described under b) above, the District will require their construction contractor prepare and submit a Health and Safety Plan, with specific provisions to protect both workers and the public during construction. **No impact.**

**e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?**

The proposed project is not located within two miles of a public airport or public use airport. The Livermore Municipal Airport is approximately six (6) miles from the project location, however the proposed project is not located within the airport approach zones, therefore the project would not interfere with airport operations. **No impact.**

**f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?**

The proposed project is not located within the vicinity of a private airstrip, and therefore would not result in a safety hazard. **No impact.**

**g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?**

The proposed project would not be expected to interfere with an emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. The District would require their construction contractor develop and implement a traffic management plan (detail provided under Transportation and Traffic) that ensures any temporary street obstruction would be subject to all emergency access standards and requirements. **Less than significant.**

**h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?**

The proposed project is located in a primarily urban setting. The project is not located within a Moderate Hazard Area as recorded on the Wild Fire Risk Areas Map in the City of Pleasanton General Plan. Therefore, the project is not expected to create hazardous fire conditions and would not increase wildfire potential, nor would it expose people to wildfire risks. **No impact.**

## E9. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

Environmental Factors and Focused Questions for Determination of Environmental Impact	YES: Potentially Significant Impact	NO: Less Than Significant With Mitigation	NO: Less Than Significant Impact	NO: No Impact
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements.			X	
b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level.				X
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner, which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site.				X
d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner, which would result in flooding on- or off-site.				X
e) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff.			X	
f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality.			X	
g) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map.				X
h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures, which would impede or redirect flood flows.				X
i) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam.				X
j) Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow.				X

Comments:

The proposed project alignment is within the northern portion of the Alameda Creek watershed, which experiences highly variable annual runoff and is subject to periodic droughts. Alamo Canal is a flood-control channel that flows to the southeast in the watershed. The channel originates north of I-580 as Alamo Creek, which drains Dougherty Valley. Alamo Creek becomes Alamo Canal in the vicinity of Dublin Boulevard. Water drains to the canal from creeks to the west, including Dublin Creek, and from South San Ramon Creek to the north, which connects to the canal near Dublin Boulevard. Alamo Canal flows into the Arroyo de la Laguna near the southwest border of the City of Pleasanton. The Project site is located within Reach 9 of the Zone 7 Stream Management Master Plan (SMMP) (Zone 7 Water Agency 2006) and is identified more specifically as F-30 Alamo Canal.

SMMP Reach 9 includes Alamo Canal and a number of tributaries draining into Alamo Canal (Line G-1-1, Lines F-4 and F-6, Alamo Creek, South San Ramon Creek, and Lines J-1 to J-5). Flood issues are limited in Reach 9, however, erosion and sedimentation issues are present in Reach 9. Notable areas for erosion and sedimentation include Alamo Canal and South San Ramon Creek near its confluence with Alamo Creek. South San Ramon Creek is an area of erosion that carries sediment downstream where it is deposited in Alamo Canal.

Would the Project:

**a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?**

No excavation would occur within the Alamo Canal flood control channel. Implementation of project-wide BMPs will minimize potential water quality impacts during construction and will ensure that the proposed project does not violate water quality standards. **Less than significant.**

**b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level?**

The proposed project would not deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge. **No impact** to ground water would occur with project implementation.

**c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site.**

The proposed project would rehabilitate an existing underground sewer pipeline and would not substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the surrounding area in a manner that would result in erosion or siltation either on the project site or at subsequent off-site locations. **No impact** is anticipated.

**d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?**

The proposed project location is completely paved and developed and construction activities involve minimal ground disturbance (less than 0.5-acre) within existing roadways. The proposed project would not add additional impervious surface to the area and would not substantially alter existing drainage patterns in the vicinity. The project would not increase the rate or amount of surface runoff to result in flooding either on or off-site. **No impact** would occur with project implementation.

**e) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?**

The proposed project would not create or contribute runoff water that could exceed the capacity of existing or planned drainage systems. As described in a), implementation of project-wide BMPs described in Table 1, would minimize potential water quality impacts during construction. **Less than significant.**

**f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?**

The District would require construction contractor to implement the BMPs provided in Table 1, which would guide the management and operation of construction sites to control and minimize the potential contribution of pollutants to stormwater runoff from these areas. The use of standard erosion control techniques during project construction activities would reduce the potential for any water quality impacts to a **less than significant.**

**g) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?**

Although the proposed project alignment is located within the 100-year floodplain as defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the project does not propose the construction of any housing. Therefore, **no impact** to housing would occur with project implementation.

**h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?**

The proposed project does not include the construction of any structures which would impede or redirect flood flows. **No impact** would occur with project implementation.

**i) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?**

The proposed project would not increase the risk of flooding and would not lead to the failure of a levee or dam. **No impact** would occur.

**j) Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?**

The proposed project alignment area is not subject to seiches, tsunamis, or mudflows, and **no impacts** are anticipated.



## E10. LAND USE AND PLANNING

Environmental Factors and Focused Questions for Determination of Environmental Impact	YES: Potentially Significant Impact	NO: Less Than Significant With Mitigation	NO: Less Than Significant Impact	NO: No Impact
a) Physically divide an established community.				X
b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect.			X	
c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan.				X

### Comments:

The proposed project is located within the City of Dublin and City of Pleasanton urban service areas and is within Alameda County. The project is subject to the Alameda County General Plan (Alameda County 2014) as both Dublin and Pleasanton fall under this jurisdiction. The region and surrounding land use consists primarily of residential, commercial and industrial use and is located in a mostly built and developed area. The project site is located within the Alameda Creek Watershed and has a large artificial canal in the project area, Alamo Canal. The proposed project is not located in an area that has an existing Habitat Conservation Plan, but does fall under the City of Dublin and East Alameda county joint Conservation Strategy intended to develop long-term programs to mitigate impacts and to balance the needs of the community.

Policy 1 of the City of Pleasanton's General Plan "restrict[s] development in areas prone to seismic safety hazards." Additionally, Program 1.3 prohibits "construction of facilities and systems vital to the public health and safety (e.g., water facilities, fire stations, hospitals, communication facilities, etc.) within the Alquist Priolo Earthquake Fault Zones.

### Would the Project:

#### **a) Physically divide an established community.**

The proposed project consists of sewer pipeline rehabilitation and a temporary bypass system and does not include any element that would physically divide an established community. **No impact.**

**b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect.**

The proposed project is not within the Calaveras Fault Alquist Priolo Earthquake fault zone, although it runs adjacent to it; therefore, the proposed project would not be inconsistent with Program 1.3 of the City of Pleasanton's General Plan. The proposed project would not conflict with the City of Dublin and East Alameda County Conservation strategy or with the provisions of any adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan. The project would not conflict with any other local land use policies or ordinances. **Less than significant.**

**c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?**

The proposed project would not conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan. **No impact.**

## E11. MINERAL RESOURCES

Environmental Factors and Focused Questions for Determination of Environmental Impact	YES: Potentially Significant Impact	NO: Less Than Significant With Mitigation	NO: Less Than Significant Impact	NO: No Impact
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state.				X
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan.				X

### Would the Project:

#### **a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state.**

According to the California Division of Mines and Geology Mineral Land Classification Map, the Project site is located in an area known to contain mineral deposits (i.e. sand, gravel, and crushed stone), but the significance cannot be determined from available data. The proposed project lies outside of the City of Pleasanton's designated sand and gravel harvesting area. Furthermore, the proposed project is located in a developed area that is not consistent with the harvesting of mineral resources. Therefore, the Project would not result in the loss of a known mineral resource. **No impact.**

#### **b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan.**

The proposed project is within an area that is already developed and would not result in the loss of availability of any locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan. Therefore, **no impact** would occur.

## **E12. NOISE**

Environmental Factors and Focused Questions for Determination of Environmental Impact	YES: Potentially Significant Impact	NO: Less Than Significant With Mitigation	NO: Less Than Significant Impact	NO: No Impact
a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies.			X	
b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels.			X	
c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project.				X
d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project.		X		
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels.				X
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels.				X

### Comments:

The City of Dublin has not adopted standards in the General Plan or noise ordinance applicable to the proposed project. The City of Pleasanton has not adopted standards in the General Plan applicable to the proposed project. Section 9.04.100 of the Municipal Code establishes noise standards for construction equipment. Construction noise is acceptable if construction occurs within the allowable hours, and, either 1) no individual piece of construction equipment shall produce a noise level exceeding 83 dBA measured at distance of 25 feet, or 2) the noise level at any point outside of the property plane of the project shall not exceed 86 dBA. Construction equipment used for the project would include forklifts for pipeline material handling, backhoes for excavation, several diesel-powered pumps and a generator, vacuum and pipeline inspection trucks, boiler trucks for preparation and installation of the CIPP liner, a paver, sweeper and roller to restore the pavement after construction. Noise levels produced by individual pieces of construction equipment are shown below in Table NOISE-1. Appendix C of this document provides a Noise and Vibration Assessment for the proposed project, prepared by Illingworth and Rodkin in February 2017.

**Table NOISE-1. Typical Construction Equipment Noise Levels (Adjusted to 25 Feet)**

Equipment	Noise Level (dBA)
Backhoe <sup>a</sup>	84
Forklift <sup>a</sup>	82
Dump Truck <sup>a</sup>	82
Pump – Engine (with noise attenuation) <sup>b</sup>	71
Paver <sup>a</sup>	83
Roller <sup>a</sup>	86
Sweeper <sup>a</sup>	88
Generator (with noise attenuation) <sup>b</sup>	60

<sup>a</sup> Roadway Construction Noise Model Users Guide, Federal Highway Administration, January 2006.

<sup>b</sup> Manufacturer's Data: Pump – Generator based on Baker Corp 18 inch pump size, generator based on Multiquip Silent Diesel Generator - 11 kVA, 11 kW, 120/240V, 1-Phase portable generator.

#### *Construction of Bypass Pipe and Pipeline Repair*

Construction of the proposed project is anticipated to occur from early June through September, 2017. It is estimated that construction will take about 120 days (6 weeks to install bypass pipeline and 10 weeks for CIPP). The work would occur during normal daytime hours. Construction equipment used for construction of the bypass and repair of the existing pipeline would include trucks to deliver the material, forklifts for pipeline material handling, backhoes for excavation, vacuum and pipeline inspection trucks, boiler trucks for preparation and installation of the CIPP liner, and a paver, sweeper and roller to restore the pavement after construction. This would be a linear construction process that would work its way along the pipeline route. Excavation using a backhoe would be necessary at street intersections and driveways. Otherwise, the bypass pipe would lay on the surface of the ground. Noise levels produced by the individual pieces of construction equipment are depicted above in Table NOISE-1.

The duration of exposure at any given noise-sensitive receptor is considered to determine the impact's significance. For purposes of this analysis, temporary exposure to noise during the daytime would be considered to result in a less-than-significant impact if it is for short durations of two weeks or less, even if the noise is above the thresholds discussed herein, which is based on the reasonable assumption that most people would expect and accept short-term noise associated with a nearby public works construction project in the public right-of-way assuming BMPs.

The following BMPs would be implemented by construction contractor:

- Equip all internal combustion engine-driven equipment with intake and exhaust mufflers that are in good condition and appropriate for the equipment.
- Unnecessary idling of internal combustion engines should be strictly prohibited.

- Locate stationary noise-generating equipment, such as air compressors or portable power generators, as far as possible from sensitive receptors as feasible. If they must be located near receptors, adequate muffling (with enclosures where feasible and appropriate) shall be used such that noise is deadened at a distance of 75 feet. Any enclosure openings or venting shall face away from sensitive receptors.
- Utilize "quiet" air compressors and portable electric generators and other stationary noise sources where technology exists.
- Control noise from construction workers' radios to a point where they are not audible at existing residences bordering the project site.
- The District shall designate a "disturbance coordinator" who would be responsible for responding to any complaints about construction noise. The disturbance coordinator will determine the cause of the noise complaint (e.g., bad muffler, etc.) and will require that reasonable measures be implemented to correct the problem. Conspicuously post a telephone number for the disturbance coordinator at the construction site and include in it the notice sent to neighbors regarding the construction schedule.
- For this project, the duration of the exposure from these construction activities at any noise sensitive receptor is expected to be one to three days during the construction of the bypass pipe, one to three days during the CIPP process, and one to three days to remove the pipe and repair the street.

#### *Temporary Bypass Pump Noise*

The bypass pipeline would extend from north of the intersection of Tamarack Drive and Village Parkway in the City of Dublin to the WWTP in the City of Pleasanton. There are eleven locations where temporary bypass pumps are required to pump the upstream flow around the pipelines to be rehabilitated. Figure 2 summarizes the locations of the bypass pumps. Four proposed pump locations in the northern portions of the project area are surrounded by residential land uses. Land uses in the southern portion of the project area are mixed, with commercial, medical, and hotel land uses.

There are two different types of pump packages proposed as part of the temporary bypass. Package 1 would include two pairs of pumps, one pair of 18-inch pumps to be used during high flows and the other pair of two 6-inch pumps during low flows. Each pair is composed of one pump in operation and one standby to provide reliability in the bypass system. Package 2 includes two 6-inch pumps, one used for 24-hour operation and one for standby. The pump on duty will run 24 hours a day until flow can be reinstated in the rehabilitated pipelines.

#### Would the Project:

##### **a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies.**

Noise produced by several pieces of construction equipment associated with the project could exceed the allowable noise limit of 83 dBA at a distance of 25 feet from the equipment. Because the project is at the edge of the public right-of-way the equipment would be operating adjacent to the property plane. Noise levels would also exceed the 86 dBA noise limit at locations outside the property plane. The construction equipment that could exceed the noise limit is associated with the street work and pipe re-lining. These activities would only

occur during the daytime and would only expose a particular residence or business to elevated noise for several days, typical of any utility work. While it is likely there will be equipment that produces noise in excess of the limits set forth in the ordinance, the environmental impact is less than significant, given the short-term nature of the work. The District would request an Exemption Permit to Section 9.04.100 from the City, pursuant to Section 9.04.110 of the Municipal Code. **Less than significant.**

**b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels.**

Construction equipment generates vibration in the ground when heavy equipment or impact tools are used. For structural damage, Caltrans recommends a vibration limit of 0.5 in/sec PPV for buildings structurally sound and designed to modern engineering standards, 0.3 in/sec PPV for buildings that are found to be structurally sound but where structural damage is a major concern, and a conservative limit of 0.08 in/sec PPV for ancient buildings or buildings that are documented to be structurally weakened. No ancient buildings or buildings that are documented to be structurally weakened adjoin the project site. Conservatively, ground-borne vibration levels exceeding 0.3 in/sec PPV would have the potential to result in a significant vibration impact.

Table NOISE-2 presents typical vibration levels that could be expected from construction equipment at a distance of 25 feet.

**Table NOISE-2. Vibration Source Levels for Construction Equipment**

Equipment		PPV at 25 ft. (in/sec)	Approximate L <sub>v</sub> at 25 ft. (VdB)
Pile Driver (Impact)	upper range	1.158	112
	typical	0.644	104
Pile Driver (Sonic)	upper range	0.734	105
	typical	0.170	93
Clam shovel drop		0.202	94
Hydromill (slurry wall)	in soil	0.008	66
	in rock	0.017	75
Vibratory Roller		0.210	94
Hoe Ram		0.089	87
Large bulldozer		0.089	87
Caisson drilling		0.089	87
Loaded trucks		0.076	86
Jackhammer		0.035	79
Small bulldozer		0.003	58

Source: Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment, United States Department of Transportation, Office of Planning and Environment, Federal Transit Administration, May 2006.

The use of a backhoe to dig trenches is the only piece of equipment with the potential to generate perceptible vibration outside of the work area. A backhoe digging a trench in the street generates a vibration level of less than 0.1 in/sec PPV at a distance of 25 feet. No structures are located within 25 feet of the work so structures would be exposed to vibration levels less than .1 in/sec PPV, below the 0.3 in/sec PPV threshold. **Less than significant.**

**c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project.**

The project would not include any permanent sources of community noise. **No impact.**

**d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project.**

For construction noise, the potential for noise impacts was assessed by considering several factors, including the proximity of project-related noise sources to noise-sensitive land uses (i.e., “sensitive receptors”), typical noise levels associated with construction equipment, the potential for construction noise levels to interfere with daytime and nighttime activities, the duration that sensitive receptors would be affected, and whether proposed project activities would occur outside the construction time limits or noise limits established in local ordinances.

For temporary construction noise, a “substantial” noise increase can be defined as an increase in noise levels which cause interference with activities normally associated with established nearby land uses during the day and/or night. As documented by the existing noise survey prepared for this analysis (Appendix C), the existing daytime noise environment in some project areas exceeds 60 dBA  $L_{eq}$ . In some areas, the existing nighttime noise environment exceeds 50 dBA  $L_{eq}$ , and in residential areas in the vicinity of the project, the nighttime background noise is typically in the range from 50 to 55 dBA  $L_{90}$ , resulting primarily from the freeways and major arterials in the area. One indicator that noise could interfere with daytime activities normally associated with residential land uses would be speech interference; whereas an indicator that noise could interfere with nighttime activities normally associated with residential uses would be sleep interference.

Speech interference is an indicator of an impact on daytime and evening activities typically associated with residential land uses, but which is also applicable to other similar land uses that are sensitive to excessive noise levels. A speech interference criterion, in the context of impact duration and time of day, is therefore used to identify substantial increases in ambient noise levels.

Noise generated by construction equipment could result in speech interference in adjacent buildings if the noise level in the interior of the building exceeds 45 to 60 dBA. For indoor noise environments, the highest noise level that permits relaxed conversation with 100% intelligibility throughout the room is 45 dBA (U.S. EPA 1973). Speech interference is considered to become intolerable when normal conversation is precluded at 3 feet, which occurs when background noise levels exceed 60 dBA. For outdoor environments, the highest noise level that permits normal conversation at 3 feet with 95 percent sentence intelligibility is 66 dBA (U.S. EPA 1973). A typical building can reduce noise levels by 25 dBA with the windows closed (U.S. EPA 1973). This noise reduction could be maintained on a temporary basis given the intermittent nature of the work. Assuming a 25 dBA reduction



with the windows closed, an exterior noise level of 70 dBA ( $L_{eq}$ ) at an adjacent building would maintain an acceptable interior noise environment of 45 dBA.

For purposes of this analysis, temporary exposure to noise during the daytime is generally not considered significant if it is for short durations of two weeks or less, even if the noise is above the thresholds discussed herein, which is based on the reasonable assumption that most people would expect and accept short-term noise associated with a nearby public works construction project in the public right-of-way.

Based on available sleep criteria data, an interior nighttime level of 35 dBA is considered acceptable (U.S. EPA 1974). Assuming a 25 dBA reduction with the windows closed, an exterior noise level of 60 dBA at an adjacent building would maintain an acceptable interior noise environment of 35 dBA. With windows open, a typical house achieves an approximately 15-dBA outdoor to indoor reduction, and, therefore, an exterior noise level of 50 dBA ( $L_{eq}$ ) would be required to maintain an acceptable interior noise environment of 35 dBA. Given the existing background noise levels in the residential areas in the vicinity of the project an exterior level of 55 dBA  $L_{eq}$  is an appropriate noise limit for nighttime construction noise.

**Impact NOISE-1:** As discussed previously, a noise impact would occur at a residence if the exterior pump noise level would exceed 55 dBA. A noise impact would occur at non-residential land uses if the exterior pump noise would exceed 70 dBA. Exterior noise levels were calculated at the nearest receptor, where noise exposure would be the highest at each proposed bypass pump location. The results are summarized in Table NOISE-2. Noise levels at the southern pump locations were calculated to be below the noise limits. The noise levels at residences in close proximity to northern pump locations are calculated to exceed the noise limit. Nearby receptors in the adjacent areas in all directions would also be exposed to noise levels that would exceed the noise level limit. **Implementation of Mitigation Measure NOISE-1 would reduce this potential impact to less than significant with mitigation.**

*Mitigation Measure NOISE-1: Install Temporary Noise Barriers.*

Temporary noise barriers shall be installed at the four proposed pump locations in the northern portion of the project area. *The noise barrier will be implemented when dB levels in residential areas are 55 or higher at 25 feet from the existing pumps.* The barriers shall fully enclose the pumps and generator at each location and shall be located as close to the equipment as possible while also allowing for adequate ventilation. The barriers shall be both sound absorbing and sound blocking. The design of this measure is based on the use of quilted noise control blankets that have a Noise Reduction Coefficient (NRC) rating of at least 0.70 and Sound Transmission Class (STC) rating of at least 27. Each pump location was analyzed based on the pump packages being considered at the time of the preparation of this analysis. It was determined that a 12 foot high barrier was required. To be effective there can be no cracks or gaps in the face of the barrier and at the ground. Sections of the quilted blankets are typically joined together with Velcro on overlapping flaps to seal the cracks in the face and the blankets are attached to the base of the temporary supporting structure that is sealed at the ground with dirt or gravel. The final design of the noise barriers should be confirmed when equipment selections and locations have been finalized.

**e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?**

The proposed project is not located within two miles of a public airport or public use airport. The Livermore Municipal Airport is approximately 6 miles from the project location. The proposed project is not located within an airport land use plan. **No impact.**

**f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?**

The proposed project is not located within the vicinity of a private airstrip, and therefore would not result in excessive noise levels. **No impact.**

### E13. POPULATION AND HOUSING

Environmental Factors and Focused Questions for Determination of Environmental Impact	YES: Potentially Significant Impact	NO: Less Than Significant With Mitigation	NO: Less Than Significant Impact	NO: No Impact
a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure).				X
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, units, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere.				X
c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere.				X

#### Would the Project:

#### **a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?**

The proposed project would not induce substantial population growth in an area because the project does not propose any physical or regulatory change that would remove a restriction to or encourage population growth in an area. The project proposes only to replace a portion of existing sewer pipeline and would not induce population growth. **No impact.**

#### **b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, units, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?**

The proposed project would not displace any existing housing or necessitate the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. **No impact.**

#### **c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?**

The proposed project would not displace a substantial number of people since the project would replace a portion of existing sewer pipeline. **No impact.**

#### E14. PUBLIC SERVICES

Environmental Factors and Focused Questions for Determination of Environmental Impact	YES: Potentially Significant Impact	NO: Less Than Significant With Mitigation	NO: Less Than Significant Impact	NO: No Impact
a) Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the following public services:				
i) Fire protection.				X
ii) Police protection.				X
iii) Schools.				X
iv) Parks.				X
v) Other public facilities.				X

Would the Project:

**a) Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the following public services: i) fire protection; ii) police protection; iii) schools; iv) parks; or v) other public facilities?**

The proposed project would rehabilitate a sewer pipeline. As such, construction and operation of the project would not induce growth but would repair infrastructure to maintain existing public services. Therefore, no physical or environmental impacts associated with the provision of new or altered governmental facilities would result. **No impact.**

## E15. RECREATION

Environmental Factors and Focused Questions for Determination of Environmental Impact	YES: Potentially Significant Impact	NO: Less Than Significant With Mitigation	NO: Less Than Significant Impact	NO: No Impact
a) Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated.		X		
b) Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment.				X

Would the Project:

**a) Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?**

### Impact REC-1:

Alamo Canal Regional Trail in Dublin and Centennial Trail in Pleasanton provide recreational facilities to the general public. Construction of the proposed project would temporarily impact users of these two trails. The bypass pipeline maybe situated on or adjacent to these trails for up to 10 weeks. Trails would be accessible during rehabilitation however; users of the trail system may be re-routed during installation and removal of the bypass pipeline (for a maximum duration of two non-consecutive days). Implementation of Mitigation Measure REC-1 would ensure that this potential impact be reduced to **less than significant with mitigation**.

*Mitigation Measure REC-1: Provide Trail Users with Clear Re-Route / Detour Options During Construction.*

The District and their contractors will coordinate with local traffic and recreational districts to minimize disturbance to the public trail from installation and removal of the bypass pipeline on, or adjacent to, Alamo Canal Regional Trail and Centennial Trail. Appropriate signage, pedestrian/user management, and detours will be provided by the contractor, and a haul route will be designated and clearly marked.

**b) Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?**

The proposed project does not propose the expansion or construction of additional recreational facilities. **No impact** would occur.

## E16. TRANSPORTATION AND TRAFFIC

Environmental Factors and Focused Questions for Determination of Environmental Impact	YES: Potentially Significant Impact	NO: Less Than Significant With Mitigation	NO: Less Than Significant Impact	NO: No Impact
a) Exceed the capacity of the existing circulation system, based on applicable measures of effectiveness (as designated in a general plan policy, ordinance, etc.), taking into account all relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?			X	
b) Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including but not limited to, level of service standards and travel demand measures and other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways		X		
c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks.				X
d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment).		X		
e) Result in inadequate emergency access.			X	
f) Result in inadequate parking capacity.				X
g) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks).				X

### Would the Project:

**a) Exceed the capacity of the existing circulation system, based on applicable measures of effectiveness (as designated in a general plan policy, ordinance, etc.), taking into account all relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?**

There would be no permanent increase in traffic as a result of the proposed project. Traffic- generating construction activities related to project construction would consist of daily arrival and departure of construction workers at the site and trucks hauling equipment and materials to and from the project site.

Construction equipment used during project construction would include backhoes, front-end loaders, dump trucks, flatbed delivery trucks, cranes, resin trucks, water trucks, concrete trucks, and paving equipment.

Under Option 1 (Figure 3) the proposed bypass would cross Alamo Canal Regional Trail in the vicinity of the City of Dublin. Construction activity can take place while keeping access to this public trail available and open during at all times.

Construction-generated traffic would be temporary and would therefore not result in any exceedance of the capacity of existing circulation systems as designated in any general plan or ordinance. Temporary impacts to traffic would not be substantial and would therefore be **less than significant**.

**b) Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including but not limited to, level of service standards and travel demand measures and other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?**

Project construction would generate off-site construction worker vehicle round trips and many off-site construction and equipment truck round trips per day. There would be some limited trenching required to remove portions of the pipe which would generate fill that would need to be removed and replaced via truck. These project-generated trips would not be substantial relative to background traffic conditions on all roadways in the surrounding affected areas, and would fall within the daily fluctuations for traffic volumes for these roadways. Therefore, this short-term increase in vehicle tips would not significantly affect level of service and traffic flow on roadways.

Level of service standards for roadways as designated by a county Congestion Management Plan (CMP) are intended to regulate long-term traffic increases from operation of new developments and do not apply to the short-term traffic related to construction projects. As such, the proposed project would not exceed any level of service standard established by the applicable Congestion Management Agency for designated CMP roadways.

Proposed construction hours would be between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday to be consistent with local municipal codes. District would obtain all necessary local road encroachment permits prior to construction and would comply with all the applicable conditions of approval.

**Impact TRAFFIC- 1:** Implementation of Mitigation Measures TRAFFIC-1 would ensure potential impacts associated with temporary increases in construction traffic would be mitigated to a less than significant level. **Less than significant with mitigation.**

*Mitigation Measure TRAFFIC-1: Prepare a Traffic Control Plan Prior to Construction.*

The City of Pleasanton requires that a traffic control plan be submitted with an encroachment permit application. In compliance with this requirement, the District would require their construction contractor to prepare a traffic control plan in accordance with professional engineering standards prior to construction. The traffic control plan shall be submitted to the City of Pleasanton for review and approval prior to construction.

**c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?**

As discussed in Hazards and Hazardous Materials, the proposed project is more than 2 miles from the Livermore Municipal Airport. The proposed project would not include any aboveground structures and therefore there would be no impact to air traffic levels or any change in location that would result in safety risks as a result of project implementation. **No impact.**

**d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?**

The proposed project would not change the design or alignment of nearby roadways and would not introduce vehicles that are not already travelling on area roads. However, during construction, heavy equipment operating adjacent to or within a road right-of-way would increase the risk of some traffic related accidents. Construction equipment and trucks on the project area roadways would interact with other vehicles and additionally potential conflicts could occur between construction traffic and bicyclists and pedestrians. **Implementation of mitigation measures REC-1 and TRAFFIC-1 would reduce this potential impact to less than significant with mitigation.**

**e) Result in inadequate emergency access?**

Similar to d) above, the construction contractor would establish methods for maintaining traffic flow in the proposed project vicinity and minimizing disruption to emergency vehicle access to land uses adjacent to the site. Implementation of mitigation measure TRAFFIC-1 would ensure potential impacts associated with temporary effects on emergency access would be reduced to **less than significant with mitigation.**

**f) Result in inadequate parking capacity?**

Access to the site by the workers would be along Village Parkway, Johnson Road, and existing Alamo Canal access roads. Staging of most construction equipment and construction worker parking would be located at two staging areas (Figure 2). The northern most staging area is located in the southwest corner side of the intersection of Village Parkway and Dublin Boulevard and is owned by Lange-Hilde Investors 2, LLP. The southern staging area is located off of Johnston Road, northeast of the I-680 and Stoneridge Drive interchange. The proposed project would create limited new temporary parking demand for construction workers and construction vehicles; however, the proposed project would not generate a substantial number of construction workers. No on-street parking would be disrupted. Therefore, **no impact** to parking availability would occur with project implementation.

**g) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks).**

The proposed project would have no lasting impact on demand for alternative transportation or on alternative transportation facilities and would not conflict with adopted policies supporting alternative transportation



because the proposed project would not generate an increase in traffic (see items a, b above). **No impact** would occur.

## E17. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

Environmental Factors and Focused Questions for Determination of Environmental Impact	YES: Potentially Significant Impact	NO: Less Than Significant With Mitigation	NO: Less Than Significant Impact	NO: No Impact
a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board.				X
b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects.				X
c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects.				X
d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed.				X
e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider, which serves or may serve the project that it has inadequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments.				X
f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs.			X	
g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste.				X

### Would the Project:

#### **a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?**

The proposed project is limited to the rehabilitation of a sewer pipeline. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would not result in any exceedance of wastewater treatment requirements. **No impact.**

**b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?**

As stated above the proposed project would not result in exceeding wastewater treatment requirements and therefore would not result in the need for construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities. **No impact.**

**c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?**

The proposed project would not result in an increased amount of impervious surface area and would not increase the need for off-site stormwater facilities. Therefore, the proposed project would not require the construction or expansion of storm water drainage facilities. **No impact.**

**d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?**

The proposed project does not require water entitlements and therefore, **no impacts** would occur with project implementation.

**e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider, which serves or may serve the project that it has inadequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?**

The proposed project is limited to the rehabilitation of an existing sewer pipeline and would not result in an increase of wastewater delivered to the WWTP. The proposed project would provide better protection of the sewer pipeline from flood damage resulting in a beneficial impact to this public utility. **No impact.**

**f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?**

Solid waste generation would be limited to waste from construction and would not affect available solid waste disposal capacity in the region. No long-term solid waste generation would be associated with the proposed project. **Less than significant.**

**g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?**

The proposed project and project contractor would be required to comply with all pertinent regulations regarding the disposal of solid waste generated by construction activities. **No impact.**

## E18. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Environmental Factors and Focused Questions for Determination of Environmental Impact	YES: Potentially Significant Impact	NO: Less Than Significant With Mitigation	NO: Less Than Significant Impact	NO: No Impact
a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major Periods of California history or prehistory?			X	
b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?			X	
c) Does the project have environmental effects, which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?			X	

### Would the Project:

**a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major Periods of California history or prehistory?**

During construction activities, the proposed project has the potential to adversely affect the environmental resources in the vicinity of the project. However, all potentially significant impacts would be reduced to a less-than-significant level with the mitigation measures described in the resource sections of this Mitigated Negative Declaration. No long-term impacts were identified and construction and operation of the proposed project would not permanently degrade the quality of the environment. **Less than significant.**

**b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection**

**with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?**

CEQA Guidelines (Section 15355[b]) define cumulative impacts as those resulting from closely related past, present, and reasonably foreseeable projects. CEQA Guidelines (Section 15125[a]) also define the analytical baseline as the conditions on the ground at the time that the Initial Study is prepared. Impacts of past projects are generally considered as part of these baseline conditions.

The proposed project could potentially contribute to cumulative impacts in conjunction with other projects in the area, including the Dublin Boulevard widening project (from Dougherty Road to Sierra Court) and construction of the Dublin Public Safety Complex. These projects, while in the same region, would be held to the same environmental impact evaluation and compliance regulations as the proposed project. Temporary (construction-generated) impacts to air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, noise, recreational resources and traffic for all three projects, would be fully mitigated through measures identified in respective environmental compliance documents. No additional cumulative impacts were identified for the project. **Less than significant.**

**c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?**

In general, construction sites present many hazards that have the potential to adversely affect human beings either through impaired air quality, construction noise and vibration or traffic impacts. These hazards are temporary, lasting only for the duration of project construction activities. Rehabilitation of the sewer pipeline would result in improved environmental conditions overall. To mitigate for the potential short-term impacts which may cause a substantial adverse effects on human beings, the District has committed to implementation project-wide BMPs and resource-specific, mitigation measures. **Less than significant.**



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## G. LIST OF PREPARERS

### G1. LEAD AGENCY

Dublin San Ramon Services District  
7051 Dublin Boulevard  
Dublin, CA 94568

### G2. INITIAL STUDY AUTHORS

Author	Affiliation	Role
Brook Vinnedge	Principal and Wildlife Biologist, Vinnedge Environmental Consulting	Project Manager and Primary Author
Matt Fremont	Fremont Environmental	GIS Specialist, Figures and Graphics
Janine Origer	Tom Origer & Associates	Cultural Resources Impact Evaluation
Geoffrey Hornek	Independent Environmental Scientist and Engineer	Air Quality, Greenhouse Gas, Transportation and Traffic Impact Assessments
Michael Thill and Emilie To	Illingworth & Rodkin	Noise and Vibration Impact Evaluation
Susan Smith	Independent Editor	Word Processing

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## Appendix A

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**Table A-1. Special Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur in the Dublin Trunk Sewer Rehabilitation Project Area**

Species Name	Common Name	Federal, State, & CNPS Listing <sup>1</sup>	Habitat Preferences & Distribution Information	Flowering Phenology/ Life Form	Habitat Suitability & Local Distribution	Potential For Occurrence
<i>Amsinckia grandiflora</i>	Large-flowered fiddleneck	FE, SE, 1B.1	Occurs in primarily non-native annual grassland habitats.	March- May Annual herb	Marginally suitable habitat is present within the project area, however no known records occur within one mile of the proposed project alignment.	Not Expected
<i>Chloropyron palmatum</i>	Palmate-bracted salty bird's-beak	FE, SE, 1B.1	Found in Alkali wetland and alkali sinks.	May- October Annual herb (hemiparasitic)	No suitable wetland or alkali vegetation associations present.	Not Expected
<i>Lasthenia conjugens</i>	Contra Costa goldfields	FE, 1B.1	Occurs in alkali wetlands and sinks, non-native annual grasslands, and vernal pool habitats.	March- June Annual herb	No suitable wetland or alkali vegetation associations present.	Not Expected
<i>Suaeda californica</i>	California seablite	FE, 1B.1	Found in coastal salt landscapes.	July- October Perennial evergreen shrub	No suitable coastal habitat or vegetation associations present within the proposed project alignment area.	None
<b>California Native Plant Society Listed and Locally Rare Species</b>						
<i>Anomobryum julaceum</i>	Slender silver moss	4.2	Found in broad-leafed upland forest, lower montane coniferous forest, and North Coast coniferous forests.	N/A moss	No suitable habitat or vegetation associations to support this species present within the proposed project alignment area.	None

Species Name	Common Name	Federal, State, & CNPS Listing <sup>1</sup>	Habitat Preferences & Distribution Information	Flowering Phenology/ Life Form	Habitat Suitability & Local Distribution	Potential For Occurrence
<i>Arctostaphylos auriculata</i>	Mt. Diablo manzanita	1B.3	Occurs in chaparral habitats with sandstone, and Cismontane woodlands.	January- March Perennial evergreen shrub	No suitable habitat or vegetation associations to support this species present within the proposed project alignment area.	None
<i>Arctostaphylos manzanita ssp. laevigata</i>	Contra Costa manzanita	1B.2	Occurs in rocky chaparral habitats.	January- April Perennial evergreen shrub	No suitable habitat or vegetation associations to support this species present within the proposed project alignment area.	None
<i>Atriplex depressa</i>	Brittlescale	1B.2	Associated with alkali wetland, sinks, and grasslands, and in vernal pool habitats.	April- October Annual herb	No suitable wetlands or vernal pool habitat present to support this species within the proposed project alignment area.	None
<i>Atriplex minuscula</i>	Lesser saltscale	1B.1	Found in alkali wetland and sinks, valley and foothill grassland.	May- October Annual herb	No suitable vegetation associations present to support this species.	None

Species Name	Common Name	Federal, State, & CNPS Listing <sup>1</sup>	Habitat Preferences & Distribution Information	Flowering Phenology/ Life Form	Habitat Suitability & Local Distribution	Potential For Occurrence
<i>Balsamorhiza macrolepis</i>	Big-scale balsamaroot	1B.2	Valley grassland and Foothill woodland. Occurs on slopes of these habitat communities from 90-1740m elevation.	March-June Perennial herb	No suitable vegetation associations present. No CNDDDB (CDFW 2016) records from region.	None
<i>Calochortus pulchellus</i>	Mt. Diablo fairy-lantern	1B.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, riparian woodland, valley, and foothill grassland.	April- June Perennial bulb	No suitable habitat or vegetation associations to support this species present within the proposed project alignment area.	None
<i>Campanula exigua</i>	Chaparral harebell	1B.2	Found in rocky and serpentine chaparral habitats.	May- June Annual herb	No suitable habitat or vegetation associations to support this species present within the proposed project alignment area.	None
<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>congdonii</i>	Congdon's tarplant	1B.2	Valley and foothill grassland. Alkaline soils, sometimes described as heavy white clay. 1-230m.	May-November Annual herb	Potentially suitable vegetation may be present adjacent to alignment and outside project footprint. Nearest CNDDDB (CDFW 2016) record lies within the 1-mile buffer around the proposed project alignment.	Not Expected
<i>Clarkia concinna</i> ssp. <i>automixa</i>	Santa Clara red ribbons	4.3	Occurs in chaparral and cismontane woodland. Known from Alameda and Santa Clara counties between 90-1,500m.	May-July Annual herb	No suitable vegetation associations present. No CNDDDB (CDFW 2016) records from region.	None

Species Name	Common Name	Federal, State, & CNPS Listing <sup>1</sup>	Habitat Preferences & Distribution Information	Flowering Phenology/ Life Form	Habitat Suitability & Local Distribution	Potential For Occurrence
<i>Delphinium californicum</i> ssp. <i>interius</i>	Hospital Canyon larkspur	1B.2	Occurs in openings within chaparral habitats, mesic cismontane woodlands, and in coastal scrub.	April- June Perennial herb	No suitable vegetation associations present within the proposed project alignment area.	None
<i>Eriogonum truncatum</i>	Mt. Diablo buckwheat	1B.1	Occurs in sandy, coastal scrub, chaparral and valley and foothill grassland habitats.	April- December Annual herb	No suitable sandy or coastal habitat present to support this species within the proposed project alignment area.	None
<i>Eryngium aristulatum</i> var. <i>hooveri</i>	Hoover's button-celery	1B.1	Occurs in Freshwater wetlands and wetland-riparian communities and vernal pool habitats. 3-45m.	June-August Annual or perennial herb	No suitable vegetation associations present. No CNDDDB (CDFW 2016) records from region.	None
<i>Eryngium jepsonii</i>	Jepson's coyote-thistle	1B.2	Found in clay soils in valley and foothill grasslands as well as in vernal pool habitats.	April- August Perennial herb	No suitable vegetation associations present. No CNDDDB (CDFW 2016) records from the region.	None



Species Name	Common Name	Federal, State, & CNPS Listing <sup>1</sup>	Habitat Preferences & Distribution Information	Flowering Phenology/ Life Form	Habitat Suitability & Local Distribution	Potential For Occurrence
<i>Extriplex joaquinana</i>	San Joaquin spearscale	1B.2	Occurs in alkali wetlands, sinks and grasslands and is associated with vernal pool habitats.	April- October Annual herb	Potentially suitable vegetation may be present adjacent to alignment and outside project footprint. Nearest CNDDDB (CDFW 2016) record is approximately 2 miles from the proposed project alignment.	Not Expected
<i>Fritillaria liliacea</i>	fragrant fritillary	1B.2	Cismontane woodland, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland near the coast, on clay or serpentinite. Known from Alameda, Contra Costa, , Marin, San Benito, Santa Clara, San Francisco, San Mateo, Solano and Sonoma counties between 3-410m.	February-April perennial herb (bulbiferous)	No suitable vegetation associations present. No CNDDDB (CDFW 2016) records from region.	None
<i>Helianthella castanea</i>	Diablo helianthella	1B.2	Associated with broad-leafed upland forest, chaparral, and Cismontane woodland habitats. Also, found in coastal scrub, riparian woodland and valley and foothill grasslands.	March- June Perennial herb	No suitable habitat or vegetation associations to support this species present within the proposed project alignment area.	Not Expected
<i>Hesperolinon breweri</i>	Brewer's western flax	1B.2	Found in serpentine soils in Chaparral and Cismontane woodland habitats, associated with valley and foothill grassland regions.	May- June Annual herb	No suitable serpentine soils habitat or vegetation associations to support this species present within the proposed project alignment area.	None
<i>Hoita strobilina</i>	Loma Prieta hoita	1B.1	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, riparian woodland. Serpentine; mesic sites.	May-October perennial herb	No suitable vegetation associations present. No CNDDDB (CDFW 2016) records from region.	None

Species Name	Common Name	Federal, State, & CNPS Listing <sup>1</sup>	Habitat Preferences & Distribution Information	Flowering Phenology/ Life Form	Habitat Suitability & Local Distribution	Potential For Occurrence
<i>Juglans hindsii</i>	Northern California black walnut	1B.1	Found in riparian forests and woodlands.	April- May Perennial deciduous tree	Suitable riparian habitat is present adjacent to the proposed project alignment.	Possible
<i>Malacothamnus hallii</i>	Hall's bush-mallow	1B.2	Habitat includes chaparral and coastal scrub land cover.	May- October Perennial evergreen shrub	No suitable habitat or vegetation associations to support this species present within the proposed project alignment area.	None
<i>Monolopia gracilens</i>	Woodland woollythreads	1B.2	Found in serpentine soils in broad-leaved upland forests, chaparral, and cismontane woodland habitats. Also associated with North Coast coniferous forests and valley and foothill grasslands.	February- July Annual herb	No suitable habitat or vegetation associations to support this species present within the proposed project alignment area.	None
<i>Navarretia nigelliformis</i> ssp. <i>radians</i>	Shining narvarretia	1B.2	Found in cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland and associated with vernal pool habitats.	March- July Annual herb	No suitable habitat or vegetation associations to support this species present within the proposed project alignment area.	Not Expected
<i>Navarretia prostrata</i>	Prostrate vernal pool navarretia	1B.1	Found in mesic soils and associated with coastal scrub, alkali wetlands, sinks and vernal pool habitats.	April- July Annual herb	No suitable vernal pool or wetlands habitats present to support this species within the proposed project alignment area.	Not Expected

Species Name	Common Name	Federal, State, & CNPS Listing <sup>1</sup>	Habitat Preferences & Distribution Information	Flowering Phenology/ Life Form	Habitat Suitability & Local Distribution	Potential For Occurrence
<i>Phacelia phacelioides</i>	Mt. Diablo phacelia	1B.2	Found in rocky chaparral and cismontane woodland habitats.	April- May Annual herb	No suitable habitat or vegetation associations to support this species present within the proposed project alignment area.	None
<i>Plagiobothrys glaber</i>	Hairless popcornflower	1A	Found in alkali wetlands and sinks and associated with coastal salt environments.	March- May Annual herb	Potentially suitable vegetation may be present adjacent to project alignment but outside project footprint. Nearest CNDDB (CDFW 2016) record lies within the 1-mile buffer around the proposed project alignment.	Not Expected
<i>Polemonium carneum</i>	Oregon polemonium	2B.2	Found in coastal prairie and scrub landscapes and associated with lower montane coniferous forests.	April- September Perennial herb	No suitable coastal habitats present within the proposed project alignment area to support this species.	None
<i>Puccinellia simplex</i>	California alkali grass	1B.2	Occurs in alkaline, vernal mesic soils and in sinks, flats and around lake margins. It is associated with Chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grasslands and vernal pool communities. 2-930m	March-May Annual grass	No suitable vegetation associations present. No CNDDB (CDFW 2016) records from region.	None

Species Name	Common Name	Federal, State, & CNPS Listing <sup>1</sup>	Habitat Preferences & Distribution Information	Flowering Phenology/ Life Form	Habitat Suitability & Local Distribution	Potential For Occurrence
<i>Senecio aphanactis</i>	Chaparral ragwort	2B.2	Found in alkaline soils and associated with chaparral, cismontane woodlands, and coastal scrub habitats.	January- May Annual herb	No suitable habitat or vegetation associations to support this species present within the proposed project alignment area.	Not Expected
<i>Streptanthus albidus ssp. peramoenus</i>	most beautiful jewel-flower	1B.2	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland. Serpentine outcrops, on ridges and slopes. 120-730m.	March-October annual herb	No suitable vegetation associations present. No CNDDDB (CDFW 2016) records from region.	None
<i>Streptanthus hispidus</i>	Mt. Diablo jewelflower	1B.3	Found in serpentine soils in chaparral, cismontane woodlands and valley and foothill grassland habitats.	March- June Annual herb	No suitable habitat or vegetation associations to support this species present within the proposed project alignment area.	None
<i>Stuckenia filiformis ssp. alpina</i>	Slender-leaved pondweed	2B.2	Associated with marshes and swamps or assorted shallow freshwater habitats.	May- July Perennial rhizomatous herb	No suitable marsh or swamp habitat present to support this species within the proposed project alignment area.	Not Expected
<i>Trifolium hydrophilum</i>	saline clover	1B.2	Marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. Mesic, alkaline sites. 0-300m.	April-June Annual herb	Potentially suitable vegetation may be present. Nearest CNDDDB (CDFW 2016) record is approx. 2 miles from the proposed project alignment.	Possible

Species Name	Common Name	Federal, State, & CNPS Listing <sup>1</sup>	Habitat Preferences & Distribution Information	Flowering Phenology/ Life Form	Habitat Suitability & Local Distribution	Potential For Occurrence
<i>Triquetrella californica</i>	Coastal triquetrella	1B.2	Found in coastal bluff scrub habitats.	N/A Moss	No suitable coastal habitat available to support this species within the proposed project alignment area.	None
<i>Tropidocarpum capparideum</i>	Caper-fruited tropidocarpum	1B.1	Found in alkali grassland habitats.	March- April Annual herb	No suitable habitat or vegetation associations to support this species present within the proposed project alignment area.	Not Expected
<i>Viburnum ellipticum</i>	Oval-leaved viburnum	2B.3	Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forested habitats.	May- June Perennial deciduous shrub	No suitable habitat or vegetation associations to support this species present within the proposed project alignment area.	None

**STATUS CODES:**

FEDERAL

FE = Listed as Endangered by the USFWS

FT = Listed as Threatened by the USFWS

FC = Candidate for Federal listing

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY (CNPS STATUS)

1A – Plants presumed extinct in California

1B – Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere

2 – Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere

3 – Plants about which we need more information – a review list

4 – Plants of limited distribution – a watch list

STATE

CE = Listed as Endangered by the State of California

CT = Listed as Threatened by the State of California

CNPS THREAT CODE EXTENSIONS:

.1 -- Seriously endangered in California.

.2 -- Fairly endangered in California.

.3 -- Not very endangered in California

**Table A-2. Special Status Wildlife Species with Potential to Occur in the Dublin Trunk Sewer Rehabilitation Project Area**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Listing Status <sup>1</sup>	Habitat Requirements	Habitat Suitability & Local Distribution	Potential for Occurrence
<b>Invertebrates</b>					
<i>Bombus caliginosus</i>	Obscure bumble bee	-	Inhabits open grassy coastal prairies and Coast Range meadows. Nesting occurs underground and above ground in abandon bird nests. These are colonial insects with eusocial behaviors.	Distributed in coastal regions from northern Washington to southern California. No suitable nesting habitat present within the project site.	None
<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>	Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp	FT, CH	Inhabit clear to tea-colored freshwater vernal pools in grass or mud bottomed swales, or basalt flow depression pools in unplowed grasslands. Often occur in low densities and rarely co-occur with other brachiopod species.	32 known populations in the Central Valley from Shasta to Tulare counties, and along the Central and South Coast Ranges from Solano to San Benito counties. No known occurrences within 5 miles of the proposed project area.	None
<i>Callophrys mossii bayensis</i>	San Bruno Elfin Butterfly	FE	Coastal bluffs, rocky slopes and ledges. Food plants are stonecrops species (Sedum, Sedella, Dudleya, and Parvisedum) in the Crassulaceae family.	No suitable habitat within the proposed project alignment area.	None
<i>Danaus plexippus pop. 1</i>	monarch butterfly-California overwintering population	-	Winter roost sites extend along the coast from northern Mendocino to Baja California, Mexico. Roosts located in wind-protected tree groves (eucalyptus, Monterey pine, cypress), with nectar and water sources nearby.	No suitable wintering habitat present within the project study area. Species is considered extirpated from Contra Costa and Alameda counties.	None
<i>Efferia antiochi</i>	Antioch efferian robberfly	-	Found in the interior of sand dunes. Robber flies are predaceous on other insects and larvae usually develop in the ground or in rotting wood where they prey upon other insect larvae.	Known from Antioch, Fresno, and Scout Island in the San Joaquin River. No suitable dune habitat for this species is located within the proposed project area.	None
<i>Euphydryas editha bayensis</i>	Bay checkerspot butterfly	FT, CH	Exist on shallow, serpentine-derived soils (i.e. high in magnesium and heavy metals and low in nutrients). The main larvae host plant is the dwarf plantain ( <i>Plantago erecta</i> ).	Occurs in six primary areas including the San Francisco Peninsula, San Mateo county, and four occurrences in Santa Clara county. Historically this species occurred east, west and south of the San Francisco Bay from Twin Peaks in San Francisco and Mount Diablo, south to near Hollister. No suitable associated habitat present to provide host plants within the proposed project area.	None

Scientific Name	Common Name	Listing Status <sup>1</sup>	Habitat Requirements	Habitat Suitability & Local Distribution	Potential for Occurrence
<i>Helminthoglypta nickliniana bridgesi</i>	Bridges' coast range shoulderband	-	Occurs in tall grassland, thistles, weeds, and rock piles. This species has also been found under woody debris near streamside oak woodland habitats.	Range includes Contra Costa and northern Alameda counties. No suitable habitat occurs within the proposed project area and therefore the species is not expected.	Not Expected
<i>Linderiella occidentalis</i>	California linderiella	-	An aquatic crustacean in the Anostroca family smaller than the vernal pool fairy shrimp with distinctive red eyes. Inhabit clear large vernal pools and lakes, but are tolerant of high water temperatures and turbidity. Most common fairy shrimp in the Central Valley.	No suitable vernal pool or lake habitat within the project area. Nearest CNDDDB (CDFW 2016) record is approx. 2 miles from the proposed project alignment.	Not Expected
<i>Microcina lumi</i>	Lum's micro-blind harvestman	-	Found under rocks in serpentine grasslands.	Known only from serpentine hillsides near San Leandro, Alameda County. No suitable serpentine habitat within the proposed project area.	None
<b>Fish</b>					
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i>	steelhead - central California coast DPS	FT, CH, NMFS	Spawns in freshwater in areas with suitable spawning gravels; juveniles require cool, clean water, cover, and sufficient dissolved oxygen.	No records from region.	None
<i>Spirinchus thaleichthys</i>	Longfin smelt	FC, ST, CSC	Spawns in low salinity or freshwater reaches of coastal rivers and tributary streams; spawning occurs from January to March typically	Known upstream of Rio Vista on the Sacramento River in the Delta through Suisun Marsh and Suisun Bay; known in San Pablo Bay, San Francisco Bay, South San Francisco Bay, The Gulf of the Farallones, and Humboldt Bay. No suitable spawning or rearing habitat is present within the proposed project area.	None
<b>Amphibians</b>					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Listing Status <sup>1</sup>	Habitat Requirements	Habitat Suitability & Local Distribution	Potential for Occurrence
<i>Ambystoma californiense</i>	California tiger salamander	FT, CH, ST, CSC	Central valley DPS federally listed as threatened. Santa Barbara and Sonoma counties DPS federally listed as endangered. Need underground refuges, especially ground squirrel burrows and vernal pools or other seasonal water sources for breeding. CTS have been documented to travel distances of up to 1.6 km. The active season follows the onset of autumn rains and continues through early spring.	Range includes the Central Valley and Central Coast ranges from Colusa County south to San Luis Obispo and Kern counties from sea level to 1,054 meters (3,460 feet) in elevation. There are two distinct populations within Sonoma and Santa Barbara Counties. Potentially suitable breeding habitat may be present. Nearest CNDDDB (CDFW 2016) record is approx. 2 miles from the proposed project alignment.	Possible
<i>Rana boylei</i>	foothill yellow-legged frog	CSC	Streams and rivers with rocky substrate and open, sunny banks, in forests, chaparral, and woodlands; Sometimes found in isolated pools, vegetated backwaters, and deep, shaded, spring fed pools; Generally associated with foothill and mountain streams but occurs from sea level to 6,700 feet. (2,040 meters).	No suitable habitat present. Species not known from eastern Alameda County.	None
<i>Rana draytonii</i>	California red-legged frog	FT, CH, CSC	Lowlands or foothills in or near sources of water with shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation. Requires 11-20 weeks of permanent water for larval development; Must have access to estivation habitat; Restricted to freshwater and slightly brackish waters.	Critical habitat for this species is located approximately 2 miles from the project alignment. Alamo Canal is an artificial channel devoid of emergent vegetation. This feature lacks adjacent upland vegetated habitat to support estivating red-legged frogs. Nearest CNDDDB (CDFW 2016) record is 2 miles from the proposed project alignment.	Not Expected
<b>Reptiles</b>					
<i>Emys marmorata</i>	western pond turtle	CSC	Aquatic; Found in ponds, marshes, rivers, streams, brackish estuarine water and irrigation ditches, usually with aquatic vegetation; Requires basking sites and suitable upland habitat (sandy banks or grassy open fields) up to 0.5 km from water for egg-laying.	Alamo Canal provides suitable aquatic although low quality habitat for this species. Adjacent uplands are not suitable to support nesting western pond turtles.	Possible



Scientific Name	Common Name	Listing Status <sup>1</sup>	Habitat Requirements	Habitat Suitability & Local Distribution	Potential for Occurrence
<i>Masticophis lateralis euryxanthus</i>	Alameda Whipsnake (striped Racer)	FT, CH	This is a subspecies of the California whipsnake, ( <i>Masticophis lateralis</i> ). Inhabits valleys, foothills and low mountains associated with northern coastal scrub or chaparral habitat; requires rock outcrops for cover and foraging.	Critical habitat for this species is located on the other side of I-680 and south of I-580 but within 1 mile of the proposed project alignment. Nearest CNDDDB (CDFW 2016) record is approx. 75 miles from the proposed project alignment. No suitable coastal scrub or chaparral habitat present in project area.	Not Expected
<b>Birds</b>					
<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	Sharp-shinned hawk	WL	Inhabits north-facing slopes in conifers, including ponderosa pine, black oak, & Jeffrey pines, preferably in riparian areas. Forages primarily for small birds along woodland edges & openings, hedgerows, brushy pastures, & shorelines. Breeding begins in April; single-brooded.	No suitable nesting habitat is present within proposed project area; however, this species could occur in winter, possible foraging at bird feeders.	Not Expected
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper's hawk	WL	Typically found in forests and woodlands. Nest in pines, oaks, Douglas-firs, beeches, spruces and other densely populated woodland tree species.	Breeds across southern Canada and southward to the southern extent of the United States and Central Mexico. Winters throughout the US and Mexico. Similar to sharp-shinned, this species could occur during the non-nesting season as a winter visitor.	Not Expected
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	tricolored blackbird	SCT, CSC	Open water, protected nesting substrate (blackberry/cattails), and foraging areas with insect prey. Breeding colonies require a nearby source of water, suitable nesting substrate and natural grassland, woodland, or agricultural cropland biomes in which to forage. Historically, breeding colonies had been strongly associated with emergent marshes, but more recently there has been a shift to non-natively vegetated and active agricultural areas (USFWS 2015).	No suitable nesting habitat is present near the proposed project alignment. Nearest CNDDDB (CDFW 2016) record is approx. 2.5 miles from the proposed project alignment.	None

Scientific Name	Common Name	Listing Status <sup>1</sup>	Habitat Requirements	Habitat Suitability & Local Distribution	Potential for Occurrence
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Golden eagle	FP	Favor partially or completely open space near mountains, hills and cliffs. Utilize habitats ranging from arctic to desert, including tundra, shrublands, grasslands, coniferous forests, farmland and riparian corridors.	No suitable nesting habitat is present within the project site. Agricultural fields provide suitable foraging habitat for this species.	None
<i>Ardea Herodias</i>	Great blue heron		A large wading bird that inhabits a variety of aquatic habitats including shores, tide flats, marshes, swamps, ponds, lakes, rivers, and streams. Nests colonially in large trees near water bodies. Breeding begins in March; single-brooded.	This species is common in the area and could be found foraging near the proposed project alignment area. No suitable habitat to support nesting colonies is present.	Possible
<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	burrowing owl	CSC	Valley bottoms and foothills with low vegetation and fossorial mammal activity. Breeding begins in March; single-brooded.	Listing includes wintering observations with/without a burrow in San Francisco, Ventura, Sonoma, Marin, Napa and Santa Cruz counties. Marginal habitat present in grassland and ruderal areas within the project study area. Nearest CNDDDB record lies within the 1-mile buffer around the proposed project alignment. No burrowing owls were observed during the Oct. survey.	Not Expected
<i>Buteo regalis</i>	Ferruginous hawk	WL	Breeds in the northern states and Canada; winters south from California and Texas to Mexico. Wintering habitat consists of open grasslands, deserts, and cultivated fields. Breeding begins in April; single-brooded.	No suitable foraging or wintering habitat present within the project study area.	None

Scientific Name	Common Name	Listing Status <sup>1</sup>	Habitat Requirements	Habitat Suitability & Local Distribution	Potential for Occurrence
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	Swainson's hawk	ST	Nests in oaks or cottonwoods in or near riparian habitats. Forages in grasslands, irrigated pastures, and grain fields. Lower Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys, the Klamath Basin, and Butte Valley.	Proposed project alignment area is outside the species' range.	None
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i>	western snowy plover	FT, CH, CSC	Inhabit coastal beaches above the normal high-tide limit in flat, open areas with sandy or saline substrates; vegetation and driftwood are usually sparse or absent.	No suitable wintering habitat present within the project site.	None
<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Northern harrier	CSC	Inhabits both freshwater and saltwater marshes and adjacent upland grasslands. Nests on the ground in tall grasses in grasslands and meadows. Breeding begins in March; single-brooded.	Marginally suitable nesting habitat present adjacent to project study area. No suitable nesting habitat within the proposed project alignment.	Not Expected
<i>Elanus leucurus</i>	white-tailed kite	FP	Rolling foothills and valley margins with scattered oaks and river bottomlands or marshes next to deciduous woodland. Open grasslands, meadows, or marshes for foraging close to isolated, dense-topped trees for nesting and perching.	The species is known to breed in eastern Alameda and Contra Costa Counties. No suitable nesting habitat present within the project site. The nearest CNDDDB (CDFW 2016) record is approx. 1 mile from the proposed project alignment.	None
<i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i>	California horned lark	WL	Common, abundant resident in a variety of open habitats, usually where large trees and shrubs are absent, ranging from low-elevation grasslands and deserts to dwarf shrub habitats above tree line. Found throughout much of the state. Less common in mountainous areas of the north coast and in conifer and chaparral habitats. Breeding begins in late-February; double to treble-brooded.	Marginal habitat present in grasslands adjacent to the proposed project alignment.	Possible

Scientific Name	Common Name	Listing Status <sup>1</sup>	Habitat Requirements	Habitat Suitability & Local Distribution	Potential for Occurrence
<i>Falco mexicanus</i>	Prairie falcon	WL	Nests on cliffs and at times in old raven or eagle stick nests on cliff, bluff, or rock outcrop. Inhabits perennial grasslands, savannahs, rangeland, some agricultural fields, & desert scrub communities. Breeding begins in April; single-brooded.	No suitable nesting habitat present within the project study area.	Not Expected
<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	American peregrine falcon	DL, DL, FP	Habitat includes many terrestrial landscapes in North America; mainly cliffs and nesting near water. Utilize open habitat for foraging. Will also utilize artificial habitats like towers, bridges and buildings.	Most widely found in Northern California; migrates long distances along the western coast of the US. No suitable nesting habitat present within the project site.	None
<i>Geothlypis trichas sinuosa</i>	Saltmarsh common yellowthroat	CSC	Year-round resident of the San Francisco Bay Area. Inhabits dense vegetation in wetlands, marshes, estuaries, prairies and riparian areas of San Francisco and San Pablo bays, and along the coastal areas of Marin, San Francisco, and San Mateo counties. Breeds from mid-March to late July; double-brooded.	Proposed project alignment is outside of the species known range.	None
<i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i>	California black rail	ST, FP	Freshwater marshes, wet meadows and shallow margins of saltwater marshes bordering larger bays; Needs water depths of about 1" that does not fluctuate during the year and dense vegetation for nesting habitat.	No occurrences of the species recorded within 1 mile of project alignment study area. No suitable wetland habitat, therefore project area not likely to support breeding black rails.	None
<i>Melospiza melodia pusillula</i>	Alameda song sparrow	CSC	Inhabits tidal salt marshes with vegetation appropriate for nesting sites, song perches and concealment from predators. Vegetation height is limiting for song sparrows as tides may flood low-lying nests. Associated with dominant tidal salt marsh vegetation such as cord grass ( <i>Spartina</i> spp.) in lower elevations, pickleweed ( <i>Salicornia</i> spp.), and gumplant ( <i>Grindelia</i> spp.) along higher slough edges.	Endemic to California, and is restricted to tidal salt marshes on the fringes of south San Francisco Bay. Mostly occur in the tidal salt marshes near Dumbarton Point, Alameda County. No suitable salt marsh present within the proposed project area to support this species.	None

Scientific Name	Common Name	Listing Status <sup>1</sup>	Habitat Requirements	Habitat Suitability & Local Distribution	Potential for Occurrence
<i>Riparia riparia</i>	bank swallow	ST	Colonial nester; nests primarily in riparian and other lowland habitats west of the desert. Requires vertical banks/cliffs with fine-textured/sandy soils near streams, rivers, lakes, ocean to dig nesting hole.	No suitable nesting habitat present. No records within 5 miles of proposed project alignment.	None
<i>Setophaga petechia</i>	Yellow warbler	CSC	Spend breeding season in thickets and other disturbed habitats along streams and wetlands. Typically found among willows and associated with riparian tree species. Wintering habitat includes mangrove forests, dry scrub, marshes, and forests and typically occur in lowlands but can be found up to 8,500 feet elevation.	Breeds throughout Del Norte, western Siskiyou, Humboldt, Trinity, and at lower elevations through Mendocino and Sonoma counties. No suitable breeding or nesting habitat present within the proposed project area.	None
<i>Sterna antillarum browni</i>	California Least Tern	FE, SE, FP	Nearshore beaches with bare or sparse vegetation, including sandy beaches, alkali flats, paved areas or landfills.	No suitable beach habitat within the proposed project alignment area.	None
<b>Mammals</b>					
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	pallid bat	CSC	Deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands and forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Roosts must protect from high temperatures. Sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites.	Nearest CNDDDB (CDFW 2016) record within the 1-mile of the proposed project alignment. No suitable roosting habitat in project area. Species may forage near Alamo Canal.	Not Expected
<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	Yuma myotis	-/-	Forests and woodlands with sources of water over which to feed. Roosts in buildings, mines, caves, crevices, occasionally under bridges.	Nearest CNDDDB (CDFW 2016) record within the 1-mile of the proposed project alignment. Suitable roosting and foraging at Alamo Canal.	Possible
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	Western mastiff bat	CSC	Found in a wide variety of habitats from desert scrub to montane conifer. Roosts and breeds in deep, narrow rock crevices, but may also use crevices in trees, buildings, and tunnels.	No suitable roosting habitat in study area.	None

Scientific Name	Common Name	Listing Status <sup>1</sup>	Habitat Requirements	Habitat Suitability & Local Distribution	Potential for Occurrence
<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	Hoary bat	-/-	Found throughout California. A solitary foliage rooster that prefers evergreens, but will use deciduous trees in forested habitats, particularly in edge habitat. May forage in small to large groups. Feeds primarily on moths, but will eat a variety of other insects. Migrates great distances.	This is the widest ranging bat in North America and can be found anywhere in California with a patchy distribution in desert regions. The species winters along the coastal southern portion of California and will typically breed farther north and inland of this winter range.	Possible
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	Townsend's big-eared bat	SCT, SSC	An obligate cave rooster and moth specialist. Inhabits caves and mines, but may also use bridges, buildings, rock crevices and tree hollows in coastal lowlands, cultivated valleys and nearby hills characterized by mixed vegetation throughout California below 3,300 meters. Exhibits high site fidelity and is highly sensitive to disturbance. Forages along edge habitats near water; may travel long distances during foraging bouts.	No records of this species within 1 mile of the project. Limited suitable habitat available in or adjacent to project area.	Not Expected
<i>Dipodomys heermanni berkeleyensis</i>	Berkeley kangaroo rat	-	Inhabits open grass hilltops and open spaces in chaparral and blue oak/digger pine woodlands; needs fine, deep, well-drained soils for burrowing. Past collections of the species have been made in the vicinity of Mount Diablo, the Berkeley Hills, Strawberry Canyon, Orinda Park Pool, Calaveras Reservoir, and Siesta Valley. More recent – and as-yet unconfirmed – kangaroo rat occurrences have been reported in the Sunol Valley Regional Wilderness well within the species recognized range. Populations in the vicinity of the Berkeley Hills are considered extirpated due to predation by domestic cats.	No suitable grassland habitat available. Species is thought to be extirpated from area.	None
<i>Neotoma fuscipes annectens</i>	San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat	CSC	Forest riparian communities of moderate canopy and moderate to dense understory of favorable stick nest building materials.	No CNDDDB occurrences and none observed within the project alignment area during field visit. No suitable forest habitat in project area.	Not Expected

Scientific Name	Common Name	Listing Status <sup>1</sup>	Habitat Requirements	Habitat Suitability & Local Distribution	Potential for Occurrence
<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	American badger	CSC	Open areas with friable soils within woodland, grassland, savannah and desert habitats.	Nearest CNDDDB (CDFW 2016) record is approx. 2 miles from the proposed project alignment. No suitable habitat present within the project area.	Not expected
<i>Vulpes macrotis mutica</i>	San Joaquin Kit Fox	FE, ST	Inhabits annual grasslands or grassy open stages with scattered shrubby vegetation; needs loose-textured sandy soils for burrowing, as well as suitable prey base.	Nearest CNDDDB (CDFW 2016) record is approx. 2.5 miles from the proposed project alignment. No suitable habitat present within the project area.	Not expected

**EXPLANATION OF STATE AND FEDERAL LISTING CODES:**

FEDERAL

FE = Federally listed as Endangered

FT = Federally listed as Threatened

FPE = Candidate for Federal listing

DL = Delisted

FPD = Federally proposed for delisting

FC = Federal candidate species (former Category 1 candidates)

SC = Species of Concern (NMFS regulated species only)

CH = Critical Habitat (Proposed or Final) is designated

STATE

SE = State listed as Endangered

ST = State listed as Threatened

SR = State listed as Rare

SCE = State candidate for listing as Endangered

SCT = State candidate for listing as Threatened

CSC = California Species of Special Concern

FP = Fully Protected

WL = Watch List





## Appendix B

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# Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

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January 30, 2017

Brook Vinnedge  
Vinnedge Environmental Consulting  
1800 Grant St.  
Berkeley, California 94703

Re: Archival Search Results for the Dublin Sewer Line Rehabilitation Project, Dublin, Alameda County.

Dear Ms. Vinnedge:

At your request, we completed a record search for the Dublin Sewer Line Rehabilitation Project, Dublin, Alameda County. Research was completed at the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Information System (NWIC) and encompassed lands within a quarter-mile of the study area. In addition, we reviewed documents and maps pertinent to this project that are on file at our offices. The proposed project plans indicate the installation of an above-ground bypass pipeline at the intersection of Tamarack Drive and Village Parkway leading to the Pleasanton Waste Water Treatment Plant as well as the temporary installation of six 18-inch and eight 6-inch above-ground bypass pipelines which will allow for the rehabilitation and repair of approximately 8,000 feet of existing sewer pipeline that was built to serve the Cities of Dublin and Pleasanton. Temporary bypass pipeline installation and removal will include 10 subsurface locations in which trenches approximately two feet deep by two feet wide will be excavated and accompanied by steel plates to accommodate vehicle access to driveways and intersections while replacement and rehabilitation of existing lines proceed. The proposed rehabilitation process proposes to use cure-in-place piping to minimize the need to excavate the entire truck sewer. This letter serves as a report of findings.

Archival research included an examination of historical maps to gain insight into the nature and extent of historical development in the general vicinity, and especially within the study area. Maps ranged from hand-drawn maps of the 1800s (e.g., GLO plats) to topographic maps issued by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) and the Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) from the early to the middle 20th century.

## Environmental Setting

The study area is located approximately three-quarters of a mile east of Dublin, Alameda County. The geology consists of recent alluvium (Qal) deposits dating to the Holocene epoch (11,700 years ago - present) (Rogers 1966). These deposits are contemporaneous with human arrival and occupation of California and there is some possibility that buried sites could be present (King 2004). Soils within the study area consist of Clear Lake Clay, Pescadero Clay, and Sunnyvale Clay Loam (Web Soil Survey 1961). Clear Lake Series Consists of very deep, poorly drained soils that formed in alluvium derived mainly from sedimentary rocks. The slopes are concave and range from 0 to 9 percent. Vegetation consists of annual grasses and sedges. Historically, these soils were used for irrigated pasture, dry-farmed grain, and grain hay (USDA 1961: 15). Pescadero Series consists of very deep, poorly drained soils that

formed in alluvium derived mainly from sedimentary rocks. The slopes range from 0 to 2 percent. Vegetation associated with these soils consists of annual grasses, salt grass, and Australian salt brush (USDA 1961: 23). Sunnyvale Series consists of deep to very deep, poorly drained calcareous soils on nearly level valley floors. These soils formed in fine-grained alluvium from sedimentary rock. Vegetation consists of annual grasses and sedges. Historically, these soils were used for row crops, pasture, and dry-farmed grains (USDA 1961: 28). The fresh water source nearest the study area is the South San Ramon Creek, which intersects the study area at the Alamo Canal Trail just north of I-580.

#### Ethnographic Research

At the time of European settlement, the study area was situated in the territory of the Ohlone, also referred to as the Costanoan (Levy 1978). The Ohlone in this area spoke the *Chochenyo* language (Levy 1978). The Ohlone were hunter-gatherers who lived in rich environments that allowed for dense populations with complex social structures (Kroeber 1925). They settled in large, permanent villages about which were distributed seasonal camps and task-specific sites. Primary village sites were occupied throughout the year and other sites were visited in order to procure particular resources that were especially abundant or available only during certain seasons. Sites often were situated near fresh water sources and in ecotones where plant life and animal life were diverse and abundant. For more information about the Ohlone see Bean (1994), Levy (1978), Margolin (1978), Milliken (1995), and Teixeira (1997).

#### Native American Contact

The State of California's Native American Heritage Commission, members of the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista, Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan, Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area, The Ohlone Indian Tribe, and the Coastanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe were contacted in writing. This contact represents notification regarding the project to provide an opportunity to comment and does not constitute consultation with tribes. The Native American Heritage Commission replied with a letter dated January 27, 2017, in which they provided a list of tribes to be contacted that have cultural affiliations within the proposed project area. No other comments have been received as of the date of this report.

#### Historical Review

Historically, a portion of the study area is within Rancho Santa Rita, granted to Jose Dolores Pacheco in 1839. John Yountz claimed 8,994 acres, patented in 1865 by the U.S. Lands Commission. The study area extends into the Rancho San Ramon, granted to Jose Maria Amador in 1834. Leo Norris claimed 4,451 acres, patented in 1882 (Cowan 1977).

There are no reported ethnographic villages or camps within a one-half mile radius of the Dublin Sewer Line Rehabilitation Project (Kroeber 1925; Levy 1978).

A review of historical maps shows evidence of buildings and structures within the study area as early as 1953 (GLO 1862, 1866; Thompson & West 1878; USGS 1906, 1941, 1953, 1961). Various buildings and structures continue to occupy the study area.

#### Archival Review

Portions of the study area have been subjected to previous archaeological surveys. There have been four studies conducted within the study area which identified no cultural resources (Clark 1997; Grant 2011; SMB Environmental, Inc. 2014; and Strother *et al* 2006). Seven additional studies have been conducted which intersect the study area (Baker and Shoup 1989; Byrd 2008; Hagensieker and Loyd 2013; Holman and Chavez 1976; Kelly 1989; Self and Wills 1999; and Werner 1988). These studies identified no cultural resources. Five additional studies have been conducted adjacent to the APE (Koenig 2015;

Leach-Palm 2014; Lindley 1999; Pastron 2007; Ritchie 2002) which also identified no cultural resources. Finally, eight additional studies have been conducted within 1/4 mile of the APE which also identified no cultural resources (Archaeological Consulting and Research Services N.D.; Billet 2012; Gordon 2005; Hatoff *et al.* 1995; Herrmann 2005; Keith Brown 2001; McKale 2000; William Self Associates 2000).

#### Cultural Resources Sensitivity

This record search included review and analysis of various environmental and cultural factors, including soil surveys, geological data, property history, and the locations of known archaeological sites. The study area is generally level, fairly close to water, and located on a Holocene-age geologic landform which coincides with human arrival and occupation of California. While environmental factors would suggest up to an approximately 20% potential for prehistoric archaeology, the study area has been developed and redeveloped extensively since the late 19th century; therefore, we consider the possibility of finding intact prehistoric archaeological resources within the project area to be less than 5%. Because work is planned primarily within existing roadways and trenches, the potential for intact historical deposits is considered low.

#### Recommendations

We recommend that the project contractor participate in a historical resource identification training session in order to be aware of the potential resources that might be uncovered. If archaeological remains are uncovered, work at the place of discovery should be halted immediately until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the finds.

Please contact us if we can be of further assistance or if you have questions.

Sincerely,



Janine Origer  
Senior Associate

### **MATERIALS CONSULTED**

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## Appendix C

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# ***DUBLIN TRUNK REHABILITATION PROJECT NOISE AND VIBRATION ASSESSMENT***

***Dublin and Pleasanton, California***

**February 17, 2017**

**Prepared for:**

**Brook Vinnedge, M.S.  
Vinnedge Environmental Consulting  
1800 Grant Street  
Berkeley, CA 94703**

**Prepared by:**

**Emilie To  
Michael Thill**

**ILLINGWORTH & RODKIN, INC.**  
**//// Acoustics • Air Quality ///**  
1 Willowbrook Court, Suite 120  
Petaluma, CA 94954  
(707) 794-0400

Project: 16-263

## INTRODUCTION

The Dublin Trunk Sewer Rehabilitation Project (proposed project) will repair 8,000 feet of 33 to 42 inch diameter sewer pipes. The project, located in north-central Alameda County, California, extends from Village Parkway and Tamarack Drive in the City of Dublin, south to Village Parkway and Clark Avenue, then from Clark Avenue under Interstate 580 (I-580) to Commerce Circle. The project alignment continues from the intersection of the Dublin and Camp Parks trunk sewers to the Wastewater Treatment Plant entrance located south of Stoneridge Drive in the City of Pleasanton. The Dublin San Ramon Services District (District) would use the cured-in-place pipe (CIPP) method to rehabilitate the existing pipe interior and provide a new structurally independent pipe without the need to excavate the entire trunk sewer. During rehabilitation of the existing sewer pipeline, the District would install a temporary bypass pipeline and pumps to convey sewage to the Wastewater Treatment Plant. The temporary bypass would be operational for approximately 10 weeks, the duration of time necessary to rehabilitate the Dublin Trunk Sewer. The bypass pipeline would be located along Village Parkway, which is a residential road north of Amador Valley Boulevard, underneath the Highway 580 overpass, and then south along Johnson Drive to the Wastewater Treatment Plant.

This report evaluates the project's potential to result in significant noise and vibration impacts with respect to applicable California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) guidelines. The report is divided into two sections: 1) the Setting Section provides a brief description of the fundamentals of environmental noise, summarizes applicable regulatory criteria, and discusses the results of the ambient noise monitoring survey completed to document existing noise conditions; 2) the Impacts and Mitigation Measures Section describes the significance criteria used to evaluate project impacts, provides a discussion of each project impact, and presents mitigation measures, where necessary, to mitigate impacts to a less-than-significant level.

## SETTING

### Fundamentals of Environmental Noise

Noise may be defined as unwanted sound. Noise is usually objectionable because it is disturbing or annoying. The objectionable nature of sound could be caused by its *pitch* or its *loudness*. *Pitch* is the height or depth of a tone or sound, depending on the relative rapidity (frequency) of the vibrations by which it is produced. Higher pitched signals sound louder to humans than sounds with a lower pitch. *Loudness* is intensity of sound waves combined with the reception characteristics of the ear. Intensity may be compared with the height of an ocean wave in that it is a measure of the amplitude of the sound wave.

In addition to the concepts of pitch and loudness, there are several noise measurement scales which are used to describe noise in a particular location. A *decibel (dB)* is a unit of measurement which indicates the relative amplitude of a sound. The zero on the decibel scale is based on the lowest sound level that the healthy, unimpaired human ear can detect. Sound levels in decibels are calculated on a logarithmic basis. An increase of 10 decibels represents a ten-fold increase in acoustic energy, while 20 decibels is 100 times more intense, 30 decibels is 1,000 times more intense, etc. There is a relationship between the subjective noisiness or loudness of a sound and

its intensity. Each 10 decibel increase in sound level is perceived as approximately a doubling of loudness over a fairly wide range of intensities. Technical terms are defined in Table 1.

There are several methods of characterizing sound. The most common in California is the *A-weighted sound level (dBA)*. This scale gives greater weight to the frequencies of sound to which the human ear is most sensitive. Representative outdoor and indoor noise levels in units of dBA are shown in Table 2. Because sound levels can vary markedly over a short period of time, a method for describing either the average character of the sound or the statistical behavior of the variations must be utilized. Most commonly, environmental sounds are described in terms of an average level that has the same acoustical energy as the summation of all the time-varying events. This *energy-equivalent sound/noise descriptor* is called  $L_{eq}$ . The most common averaging period is hourly, but  $L_{eq}$  can describe any series of noise events of arbitrary duration.

The scientific instrument used to measure noise is the sound level meter. Sound level meters can accurately measure environmental noise levels to within about plus or minus 1 dBA. Various computer models are used to predict environmental noise levels from sources, such as roadways and airports. The accuracy of the predicted models depends upon the distance the receptor is from the noise source. Close to the noise source, the models are accurate to within about plus or minus 1 to 2 dBA.

Since the sensitivity to noise increases during the evening and at night -- because excessive noise interferes with the ability to sleep -- 24-hour descriptors have been developed that incorporate artificial noise penalties added to quiet-time noise events. The *Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL)* is a measure of the cumulative noise exposure in a community, with a 5 dB penalty added to evening (7:00 pm - 10:00 pm) and a 10 dB addition to nocturnal (10:00 pm - 7:00 am) noise levels. The *Day/Night Average Sound Level ( $L_{dn}$  or DNL)* is essentially the same as CNEL, with the exception that the evening time period is dropped and all occurrences during this three-hour period are grouped into the daytime period.

**TABLE 1      Definition of Acoustical Terms Used in this Report**

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Decibel, dB	A unit describing, the amplitude of sound, equal to 20 times the logarithm to the base 10 of the ratio of the pressure of the sound measured to the reference pressure. The reference pressure for air is 20 micro Pascals.
Sound Pressure Level	Sound pressure is the sound force per unit area, usually expressed in micro Pascals (or 20 micro Newtons per square meter), where 1 Pascal is the pressure resulting from a force of 1 Newton exerted over an area of 1 square meter. The sound pressure level is expressed in decibels as 20 times the logarithm to the base 10 of the ratio between the pressures exerted by the sound to a reference sound pressure (e. g., 20 micro Pascals). Sound pressure level is the quantity that is directly measured by a sound level meter.
Frequency, Hz	The number of complete pressure fluctuations per second above and below atmospheric pressure. Normal human hearing is between 20 Hz and 20,000 Hz. Infrasonic sound are below 20 Hz and Ultrasonic sounds are above 20,000 Hz.
A-Weighted Sound Level, dBA	The sound pressure level in decibels as measured on a sound level meter using the A-weighting filter network. The A-weighting filter de-emphasizes the very low and very high frequency components of the sound in a manner similar to the frequency response of the human ear and correlates well with subjective reactions to noise.
Equivalent Noise Level, $L_{eq}$	The average A-weighted noise level during the measurement period.
$L_{max}$ , $L_{min}$	The maximum and minimum A-weighted noise level during the measurement period.
$L_{01}$ , $L_{10}$ , $L_{50}$ , $L_{90}$	The A-weighted noise levels that are exceeded 1%, 10%, 50%, and 90% of the time during the measurement period.
Day/Night Noise Level, $L_{dn}$ or DNL	The average A-weighted noise level during a 24-hour day, obtained after addition of 10 decibels to levels measured in the night between 10:00 pm and 7:00 am.
Community Noise Equivalent Level, CNEL	The average A-weighted noise level during a 24-hour day, obtained after addition of 5 decibels in the evening from 7:00 pm to 10:00 pm and after addition of 10 decibels to sound levels measured in the night between 10:00 pm and 7:00 am.
Ambient Noise Level	The composite of noise from all sources near and far. The normal or existing level of environmental noise at a given location.
Intrusive	That noise which intrudes over and above the existing ambient noise at a given location. The relative intrusiveness of a sound depends upon its amplitude, duration, frequency, and time of occurrence and tonal or informational content as well as the prevailing ambient noise level.

Source: Handbook of Acoustical Measurements and Noise Control, Harris, 1998.

**TABLE 2     Typical Noise Levels in the Environment**

Common Outdoor Activities	Noise Level (dBA)	Common Indoor Activities
	110 dBA	Rock band
Jet fly-over at 1,000 feet		
	100 dBA	
Gas lawn mower at 3 feet		
	90 dBA	
Diesel truck at 50 feet at 50 mph		Food blender at 3 feet
	80 dBA	Garbage disposal at 3 feet
Noisy urban area, daytime		
Gas lawn mower, 100 feet	70 dBA	Vacuum cleaner at 10 feet
Commercial area		Normal speech at 3 feet
Heavy traffic at 300 feet	60 dBA	
		Large business office
Quiet urban daytime	50 dBA	Dishwasher in next room
Quiet urban nighttime	40 dBA	Theater, large conference room
Quiet suburban nighttime		
	30 dBA	Library
Quiet rural nighttime		Bedroom at night, concert hall (background)
	20 dBA	
	10 dBA	Broadcast/recording studio
	0 dBA	

Source: Technical Noise Supplement (TeNS), California Department of Transportation, September 2013.

## **Regulatory Background - Noise**

The State of California, the City of Dublin, and the City of Pleasanton have established guidelines, plans, and policies that are applicable in this assessment. The State CEQA Guidelines, Appendix G, are used to assess the potential significance of impacts pursuant to local General Plan policies, Municipal Code standards, or the applicable standards of other agencies. A summary of the applicable regulatory criteria is provided below.

***State CEQA Guidelines.*** CEQA contains guidelines to evaluate the significance of effects of environmental noise attributable to a proposed project. Under CEQA, noise impacts would be considered significant if the project would result in:

- (a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local General Plan or Noise Ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies;
- (b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive ground-borne vibration or ground-borne noise levels;
- (c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project;
- (d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project;
- (e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or where such a plan has not been adopted within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, if the project would expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels; or
- (f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, if the project would expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels.

***City of Dublin General Plan.*** Dublin's General Plan identifies exterior environmental noise and land use compatibility guidelines for community noise environments shown in Table 3 (Table 9.1 from the General Plan). These guidelines are intended to be used to evaluate the suitability of the noise environment when a new land use is proposed. While not directly applicable to the proposed project, the guidelines provide a context for judging the baseline noise environment along the proposed construction route.

***City of Dublin Municipal Code.*** The City of Dublin Municipal Code does not set forth quantitative noise limits. The code sets forth the following findings:

Section 5.28.010 Findings.

The City Council finds that the making, creation or maintenance of loud, unnecessary, unnatural, unusual or habitual noises which are prolonged, unusual, and unnatural in their time, place and use affect and are a detriment to the public health, comfort, safety, welfare, and prosperity of the



residents of the city. The provisions of this chapter are enacted for the purpose of securing and promoting the public health, comfort, safety, welfare, and prosperity and the peace and quiet of the city and its inhabitants. (Ord. 4-84 § 1)

#### 5.28.020 Unreasonable noise prohibited.

A. It is unlawful and a nuisance for any person within the city persistently to maintain, emit, cause, mechanically or otherwise, or permit any animal owned by him or in his possession or control to make any loud, or disturbing, or unnecessary, or unusual or habitual noise or any noise which annoys or disturbs or injures or endangers the health, repose, peace or safety of any reasonable person of normal sensitivity present in the area.

B. The standards which shall be considered in determining whether a violation of the provisions of this chapter exists shall include, but shall not be limited to the following:

1. The level, intensity, character and duration of the noise;
2. The level, intensity and character of background noise, if any;
3. The time when and the place and zoning district where the noise occurred;
4. The proximity of the noise to residential sleeping facilities; and
5. Whether the noise is recurrent, intermittent or constant. (Ord. 4-84 § 2)

**TABLE 3 City of Dublin Noise and Land Use Compatibility Guidelines**

TABLE 3.1 LAND USE COMPATIBILITY FOR COMMUNITY NOISE ENVIRONMENTS COMMUNITY NOISE EXPOSURE (dB)				
<u>Land Use Category</u>	<u>Normally Acceptable</u>	<u>Conditionally Acceptable (Noise Insulation) Features Required</u>	<u>Normally Unacceptable</u>	<u>Clearly Unacceptable</u>
Residential	60 or less	60 - 70	70 - 75	Over 75
Motels, hotels 60 or less	60 - 70	70 - 80	Over 80	
Schools, churches, nursing homes 60 or less	60 - 70	70 - 80	Over 80	
Neighborhood parks	60 or less	60 - 65	65 - 70	Over 70
Offices: retail commercial	70 or less	70 - 75	75 - 80	Over 80
Industrial	70 or less	70 - 75	Over 75	
Conditionally acceptable exposure requires noise insulation features in building design. Conventional construction, but with closed windows and fresh air supply systems or air conditioning will normally suffice.				
Source: California Office of Noise Control, 1976, as modified by Charles M. Salter Associates, Inc.				

**City of Pleasanton General Plan.** The City of Pleasanton General Plan sets forth exterior environmental noise and land use compatibility standards for different types of land uses in Table 11.5 (Table 4). The Plan also includes interior noise level limits as follows:

*Program 3.2: Require noise-attenuation measures when necessary to ensure that interior noise levels for new single- and multi-family residences do not exceed 45 dBA Ldn. Interior noise levels shall not exceed 45 dBA Ldn in any new residential units (single and multi-family). Development sites exposed to noise levels exceeding 60 dBA Ldn shall be analyzed following protocols in Appendix Chapter 12, Section 1208, A, Sound Transmission Control, 2001 (current) California Building Code, Section 1207.*

*Program 3.4: Appropriate interior noise levels in commercial, industrial, and office buildings are a function of the use of the space. Interior noise levels in noise-sensitive spaces (e.g., offices) generally should be maintained at 45 dBA  $L_{eq}$  or less (hourly average).*

These guidelines are not directly applicable to the proposed project because they are intended to provide guidance for levels of acceptable exposure at new land uses due to permanent noise sources such as vehicular traffic. Nonetheless, these guidelines provide direction in the determination of appropriate significance thresholds for the proposed project.

**City of Pleasanton Noise Ordinance.** Sections of Title 9, Health and Safety, of the City of Pleasanton's Municipal Code which are relevant to this noise assessment are as follows:

#### **9.04.060 Noise Limits—Public Property:**

A. Residential Area: No person shall produce or allow to be produced by any machine, animal, device, or any combination of the same, on public property in any residential area, a noise level in excess of sixty (60) dBA at a distance of twenty five feet (25') or more from the noise source or sources, unless otherwise provided in this chapter.

B. Commercial Area: No person shall produce or allow to be produced by any machine, animal, device, or any combination of the same, on public property in any commercial area, a noise level in excess of seventy (70) dBA at a distance of twenty five feet (25') or more from the noise source or sources, unless otherwise provided in this chapter.

C. Industrial Areas: No person shall produce or allow to be produced by any machine, animal, device, or any combination of the same, on public property in any industrial area, a noise level in excess of seventy five (75) dBA at a distance of twenty five feet (25') or more from the noise source or sources, unless otherwise provided in this chapter.

D. Special Events: Any community activity, sporting event, or special event occurring at the Alameda County fairgrounds, upon any public school grounds, or at any city parks or streets is exempt from the provisions of this chapter, provided that the event has been approved by the appropriate fair association official, school official or city department or city council.

E. Warning Devices: Vehicle horns, or other devices primarily intended to create a loud noise for warning purposes, shall be used only when a situation endangering life, health, or property is imminent. (Prior Code § 4-9.06)

**9.04.070 Daytime Exceptions:** Any noise which does not produce a noise level exceeding seventy (70) dBA at a distance of twenty five feet (25') under its most noisy condition of use shall be exempt from the provisions of sections 9.04.030, 9.04.040, and subsection 9.04.060A of this chapter between the hours of eight o'clock (8:00) A.M. and eight o'clock (8:00) P.M. daily, except Sundays and holidays, when the exemption herein shall apply between ten o'clock (10:00) A.M. and six o'clock (6:00) P.M.

**9.04.100 Construction:** Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, between the hours of eight o'clock (8:00) A.M. and eight o'clock (8:00) P.M. daily, except Sundays and holidays, when the exemption shall apply between ten o'clock (10:00) A.M. and six o'clock (6:00) P.M., construction, alteration or repair activities which are authorized by a valid city permit shall be allowed if they meet at least one of the following noise limitations:

A. No individual piece of equipment shall produce a noise level exceeding eighty three (83) dBA at a distance of twenty five feet (25'). If the device is housed within a structure on the property, the measurement shall be made outside the structure at a distance as close to twenty five feet (25') from the equipment as possible; or

B. The noise level at any point outside of the property plane of the project shall not exceed eighty six (86) dBA. (Prior Code § 4-9.07(d))


**9.04.110 Exception Permit:** If the applicant can show to the city manager or his designee that a diligent investigation of available noise abatement techniques indicates that immediate compliance with the requirements of this chapter would be impractical or unreasonable, a permit to allow exemption from the provisions contained in all or a portion of this chapter may be issued, with appropriate conditions to minimize the public detriment caused by such exceptions. Any such permit shall be of as short duration as possible up to six (6) months, but renewable upon a showing of good cause, and shall be conditioned by a schedule for compliance and details of methods therefor in appropriate cases. Any person aggrieved with the decision of the city manager or his designee may appeal to the city council. (Prior Code § 4-9.08)

**TABLE 4 City of Pleasanton Noise and Land Use Compatibility Guidelines**


TABLE 11-5: NOISE AND LAND USE COMPATIBILITY GUIDELINES						
Land Use Category	Exterior Noise Exposure ( $L_{dn}$ )					
	55	60	65 <sup>a</sup>	70	75	80
Single-Family Residential <sup>a</sup>						
Multi-Family Residential, Hotels, and Motels <sup>a</sup>						
Outdoor Sports and Recreation, Neighborhood Parks and Playgrounds						
Schools, Libraries, Museums, Hospitals, Personal Care, Meeting Halls, Churches						
Office Buildings, Business, Commercial, and Professional						
Auditoriums, Concert Halls, Amphitheaters						

a In noise environments resulting primarily from railroad trains, exterior noise levels up to 70 dBA  $L_{dn}$  are normally acceptable recognizing that day-night average noise levels are controlled by intermittent, loud events.


b < 65 dBA outdoors = < 45 dBA indoors



**NORMALLY ACCEPTABLE**  
Specified land use is satisfactory, based upon the assumption that any buildings involved are of normal conventional construction, without any special insulation requirements



**CONDITIONALLY ACCEPTABLE**  
Specified land use may be permitted only after detailed analysis of the noise reduction requirements and needed noise insulation features included in the design.



**UNACCEPTABLE**  
New construction or development should generally not be undertaken because mitigation is usually not feasible to comply with noise element policies.

## Existing Noise Environment

The project extends from Village Parkway and Tamarack Drive in the City of Dublin, south to Village Parkway and Clark Avenue, then from Clark Avenue under I-580 to Commerce Circle. The project alignment continues from the intersection of the Dublin and Camp Parks trunk sewers to the Wastewater Treatment Plant entrance located south of Stoneridge Drive in the City of Pleasanton. Bordering the west side of Village Parkway from Tamarack Drive to Clark Avenue are noise-sensitive single-family residences. The remainder of the route is bordered by non-noise sensitive land uses.

A noise monitoring survey was performed in the project vicinity beginning Monday, December 19, 2016 and concluding on Wednesday, December 21, 2016. The monitoring survey included three long-term (LT-1, LT-2 and LT-3) noise measurements and five short-term (ST-1 through ST-5) noise measurements. All measurement locations are shown in Figure 1.

Long-term noise measurement LT-1 was made on Tamarack Drive, approximately 60 feet from the intersection of Tamarack Drive and Village Parkway. Hourly average noise levels at this location typically ranged from 62 to 68 dBA  $L_{eq}$  during the day, and from 53 to 65 dBA  $L_{eq}$  at night. The day-night average noise level on Tuesday, December 20, 2016 was 68 dBA DNL. The daily trend in noise levels at LT-1 is shown in Figures 2 through 4. Apart from isolated events

such as loud vehicular passbys or local activities, the acoustic environment at LT-1 was dominated by traffic on Village Parkway and Tamarack Drive.

LT-2 measured ambient noise levels at the intersection of Canterbury Lane and Hastings Way, approximately 20 feet from the centerline of Canterbury Lane. Hourly average noise levels at this location ranged from 58 to 74 dBA  $L_{eq}$  during the day, and from 53 to 67 dBA  $L_{eq}$  at night. The day-night average noise level on Tuesday, December 20, 2016 was 65 dBA DNL. Localized neighborhood activities near LT-2 elevated noise levels during two separate hours during the survey period. The daily trends in noise levels at LT-2 are shown in Figures 5 through 7.

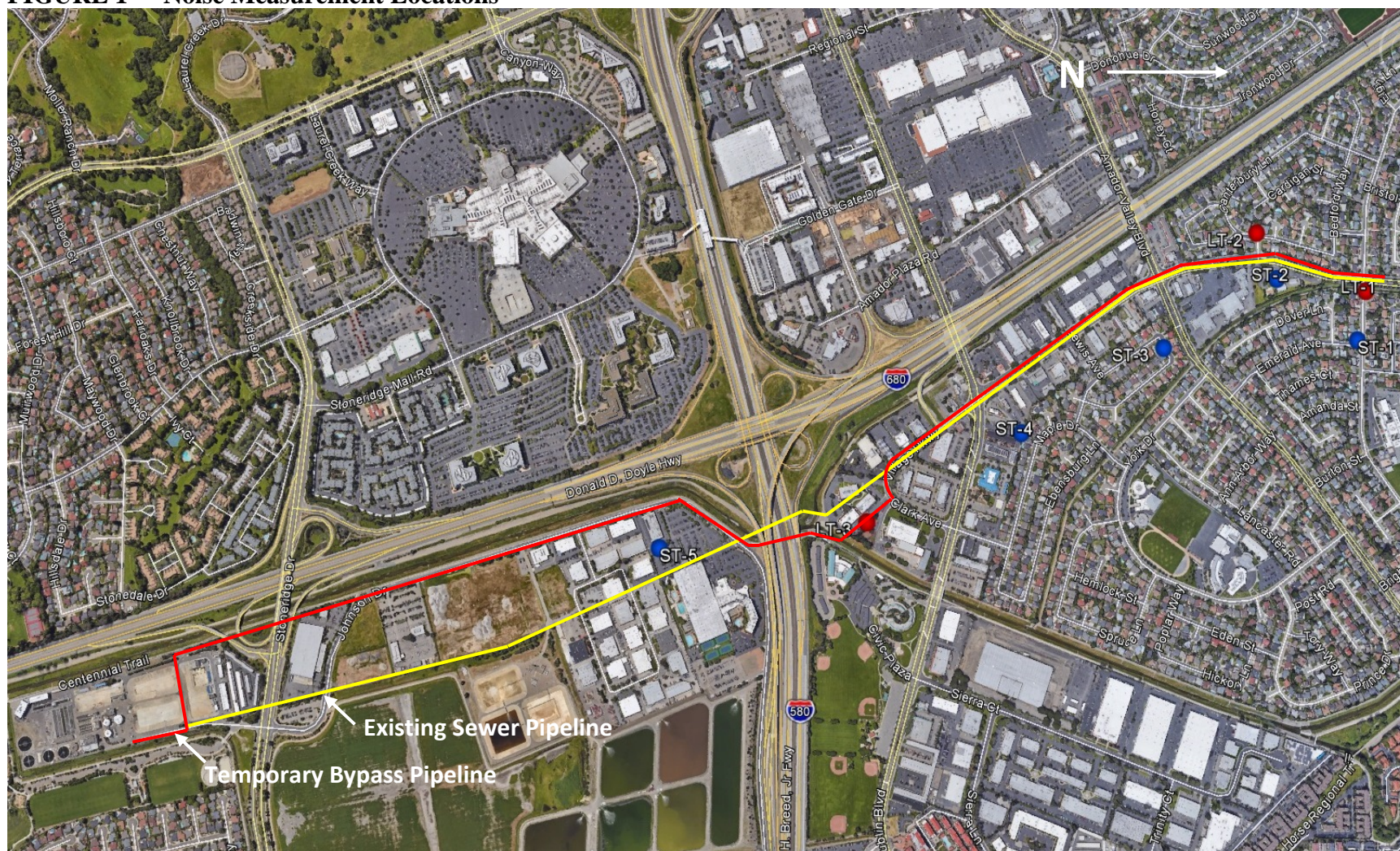
LT-3 measured ambient noise levels near the eastern parking lot of Hope Hospice. LT-3 was approximately 280 feet southeast of the centerline of Clark Avenue. Hourly average noise levels at this location typically ranged from 57 to 66 dBA  $L_{eq}$  during the day, and from 55 to 66 dBA  $L_{eq}$  at night. The day-night average noise level on Tuesday, December 20, 2016 was 65 dBA DNL. The daily trends in noise levels at LT-3 are shown in Figures 8 through 10.

Each of the attended short-term noise measurements were taken throughout the project area, as shown in Figure 1. Short-term noise measurements were made over periods of ten-minutes, concurrent with the long-term noise data, on Wednesday, December 21, 2016 between 11:40 a.m. and 1:20 p.m. All short-term measurements are summarized in Table 5.

ST-1 was taken at the intersection of Tamarack Drive and Emerald Avenue, in a residential area. The ten-minute average noise level measured at ST-1 was 57 dBA  $L_{eq(10-min)}$ , and the estimated day-night average noise level at ST-1 was 62 dBA DNL. ST-2 was made at the front yard of Parkway Fellowship Church, approximately 160 feet west of the Village Parkway centerline. The ten-minute average noise level measured at ST-2 was 60 dBA  $L_{eq(10-min)}$ , and the estimated day-night average noise level at that location was 65 dBA DNL. ST-3 was made in a residential neighborhood, between Portage Road and Allegheny Drive. The ten-minute average noise level measured at ST-3 was 53 dBA  $L_{eq(10-min)}$ , and the estimated day-night average noise level was 58 dBA DNL. ST-4 was measured in the northern parking lot of a commercial center at the intersection of Village Parkway and Dublin Boulevard, approximately 320 feet from the centerline of Dublin Boulevard. The ten-minute average noise level measured at ST-4 was 53 dBA  $L_{eq(10-min)}$ , and the estimated day-night average noise level was 57 dBA DNL. Short-term measurement ST-5 was located at the southwest parking lot of DoubleTree by Hilton Hotel Pleasanton. The ten-minute average noise level measured at ST-5 was 65 dBA  $L_{eq(10-min)}$ , and the estimated day-night average noise level was 69 dBA DNL.



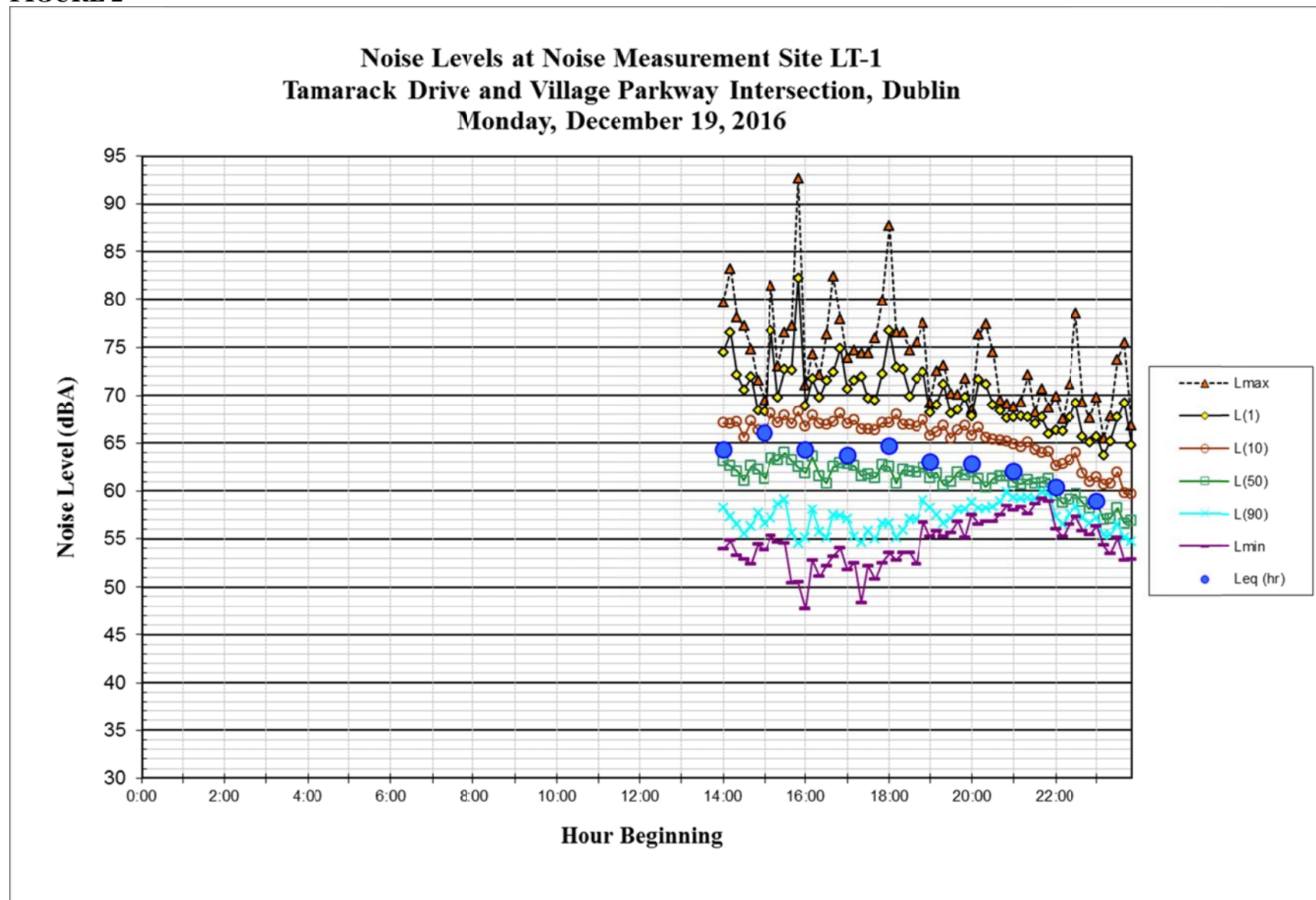
**FIGURE 1 Noise Measurement Locations**



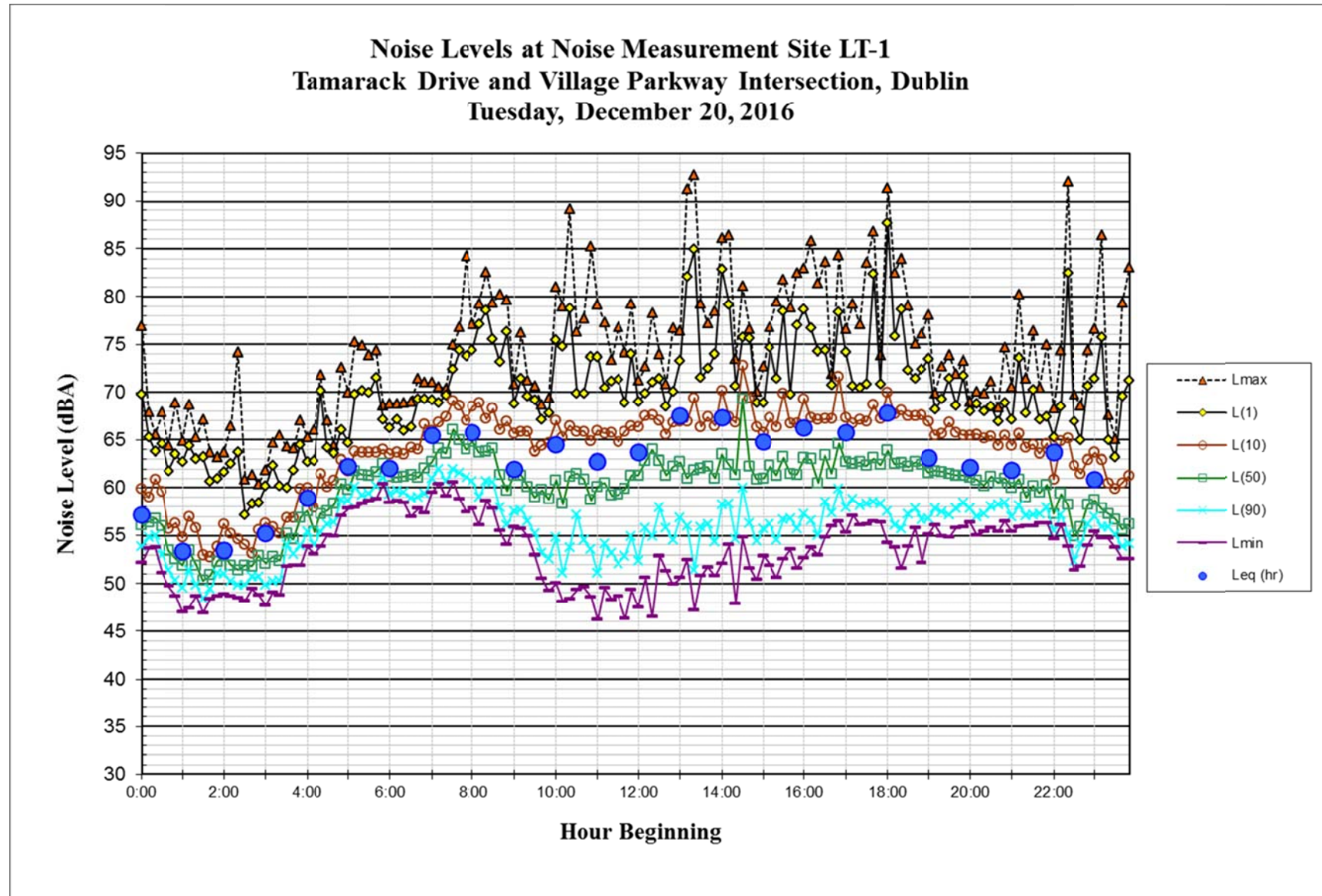
Source: Google Earth 2017.



**FIGURE 2**

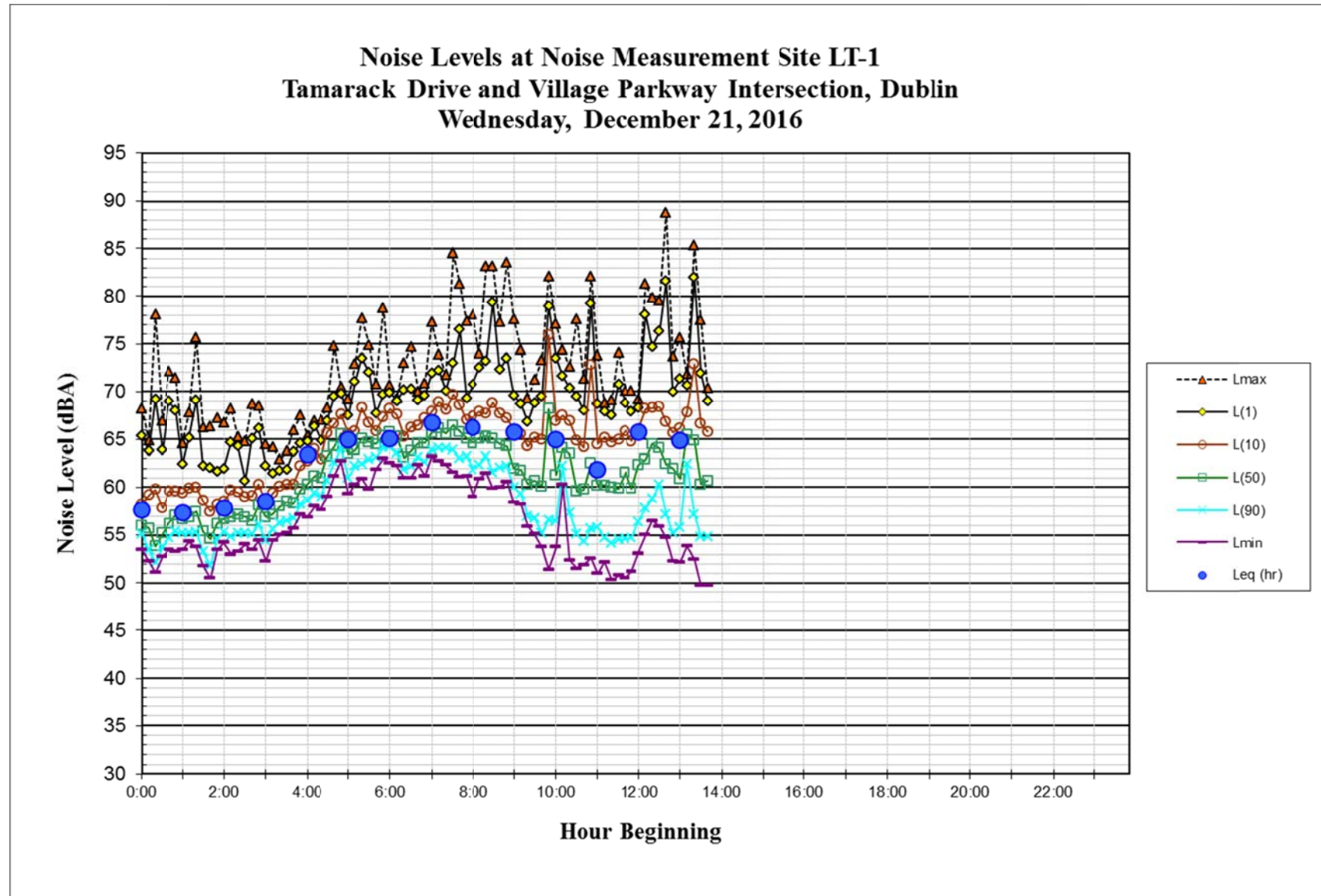


**FIGURE 3**



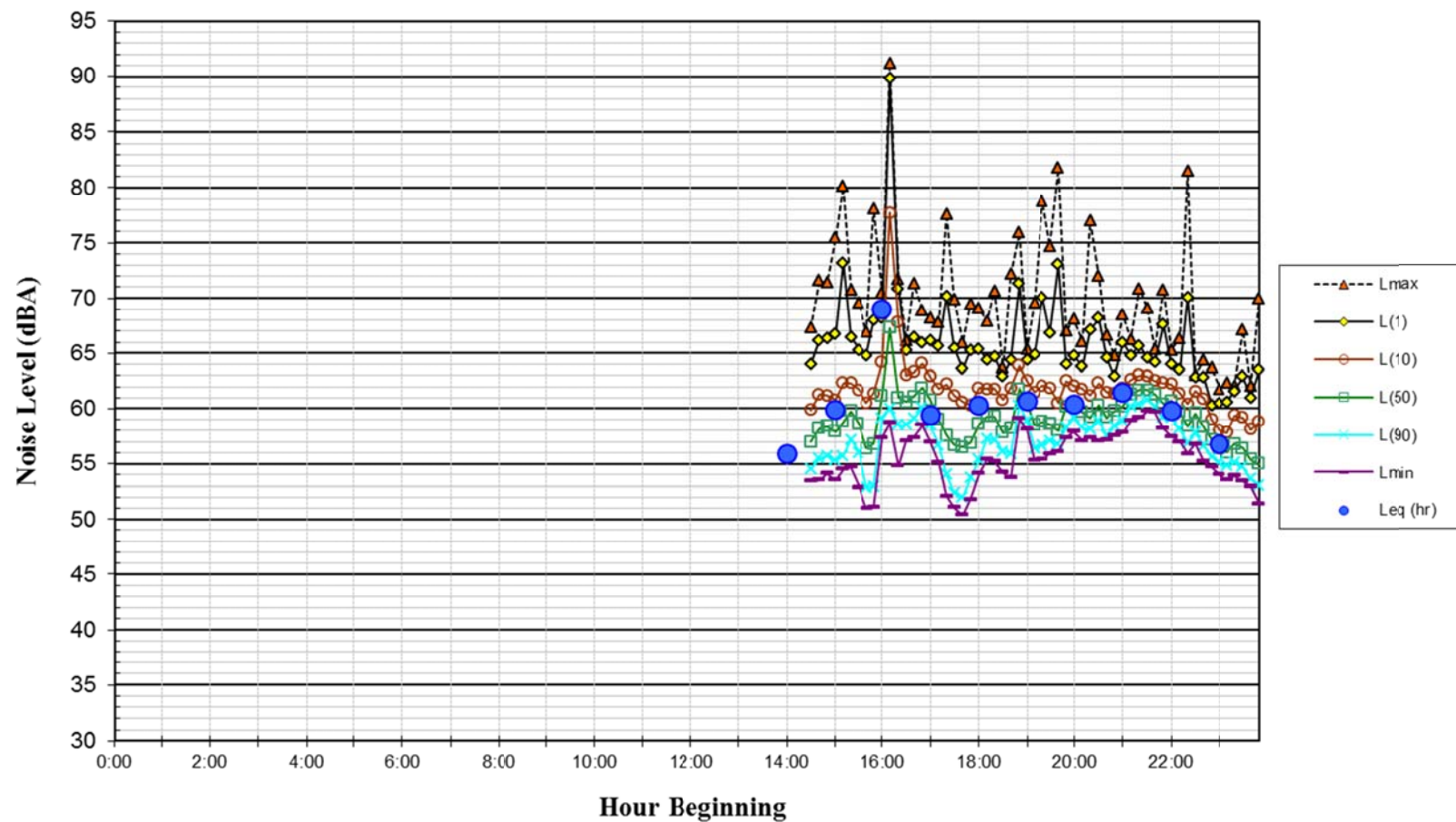


**FIGURE 4**

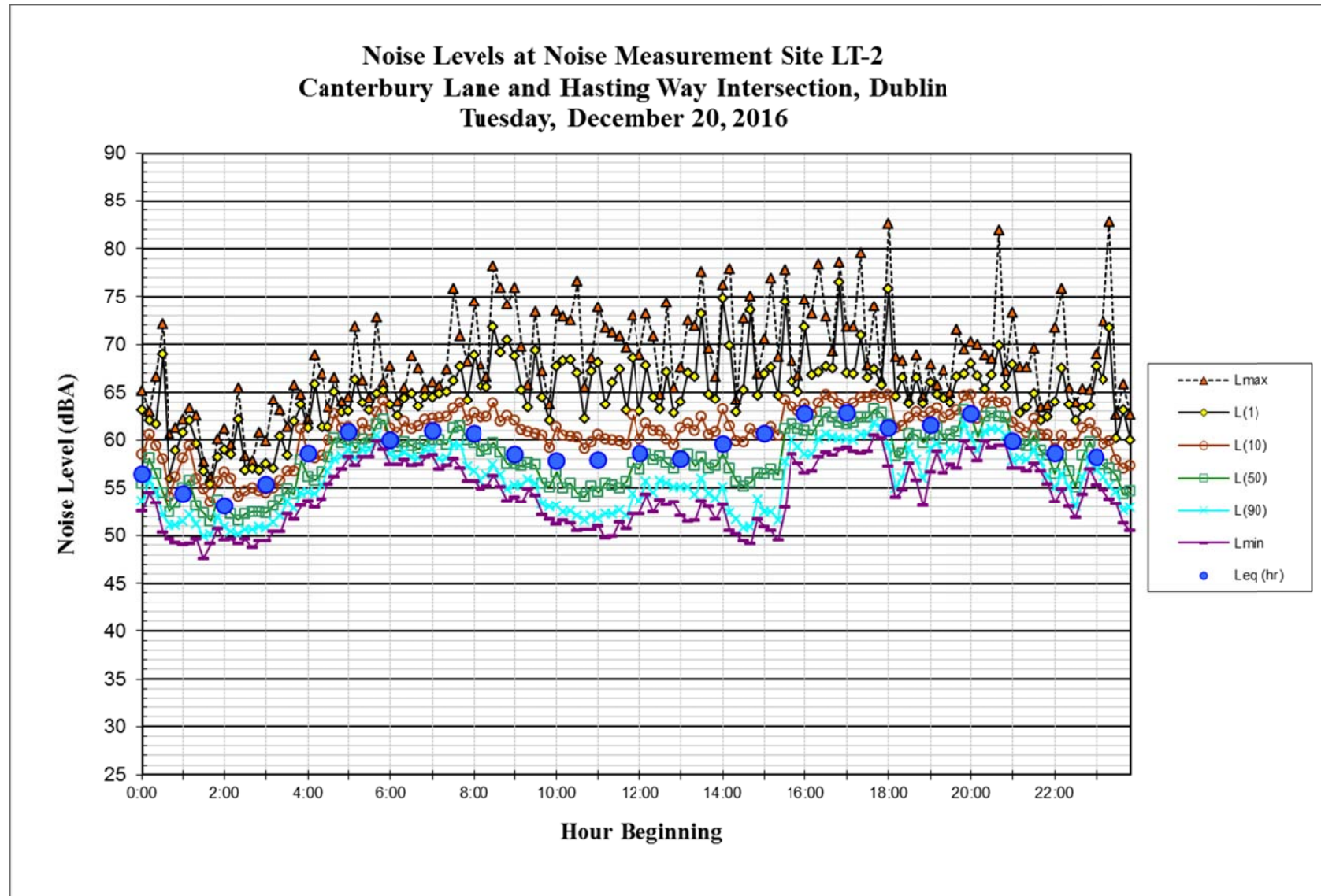


**FIGURE 5**

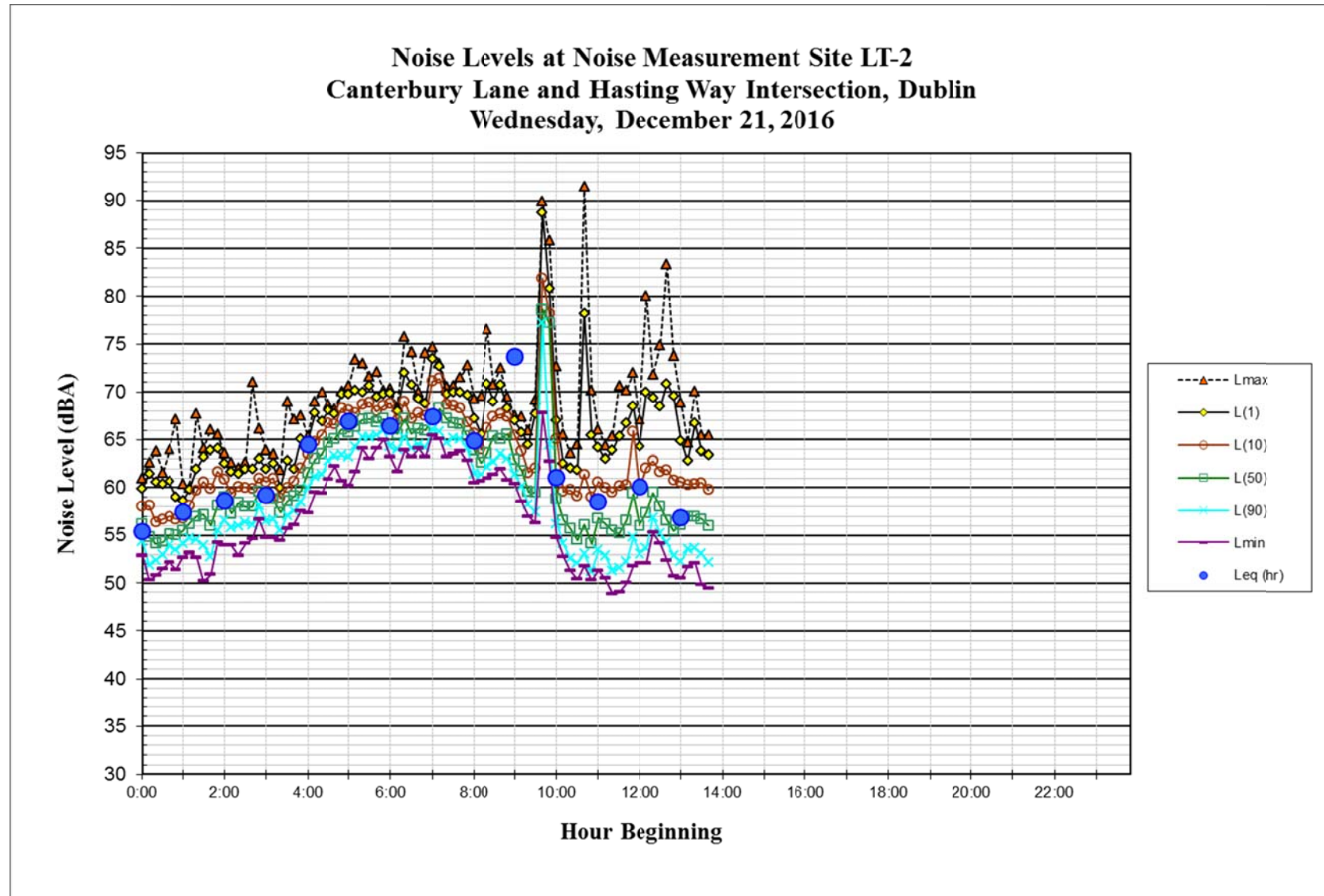
**Noise Levels at Noise Measurement Site LT-2  
Canterbury Lane and Hasting Way Intersection, Dublin  
Monday, December 19, 2016**



**FIGURE 6**

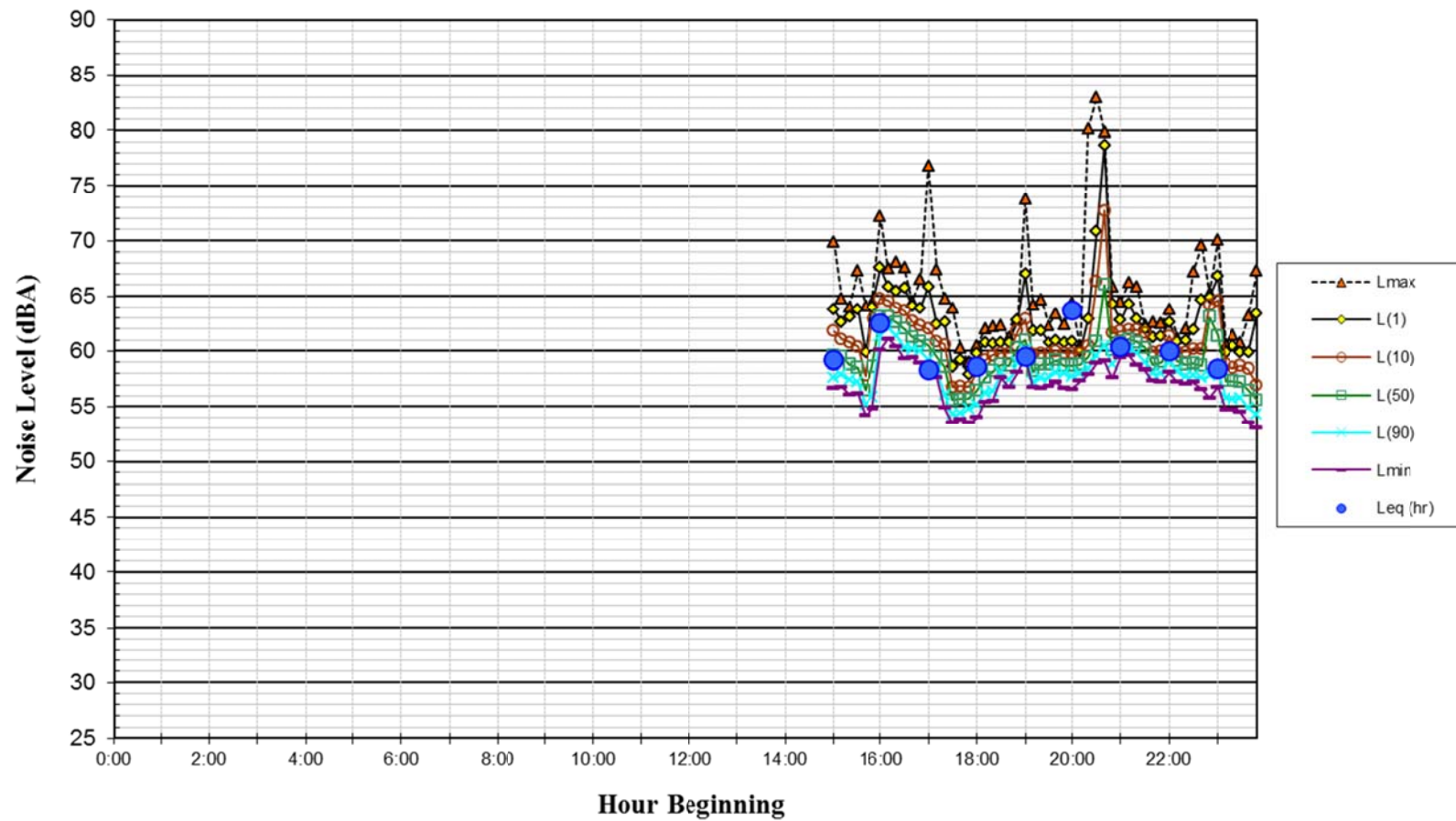


**FIGURE 7**



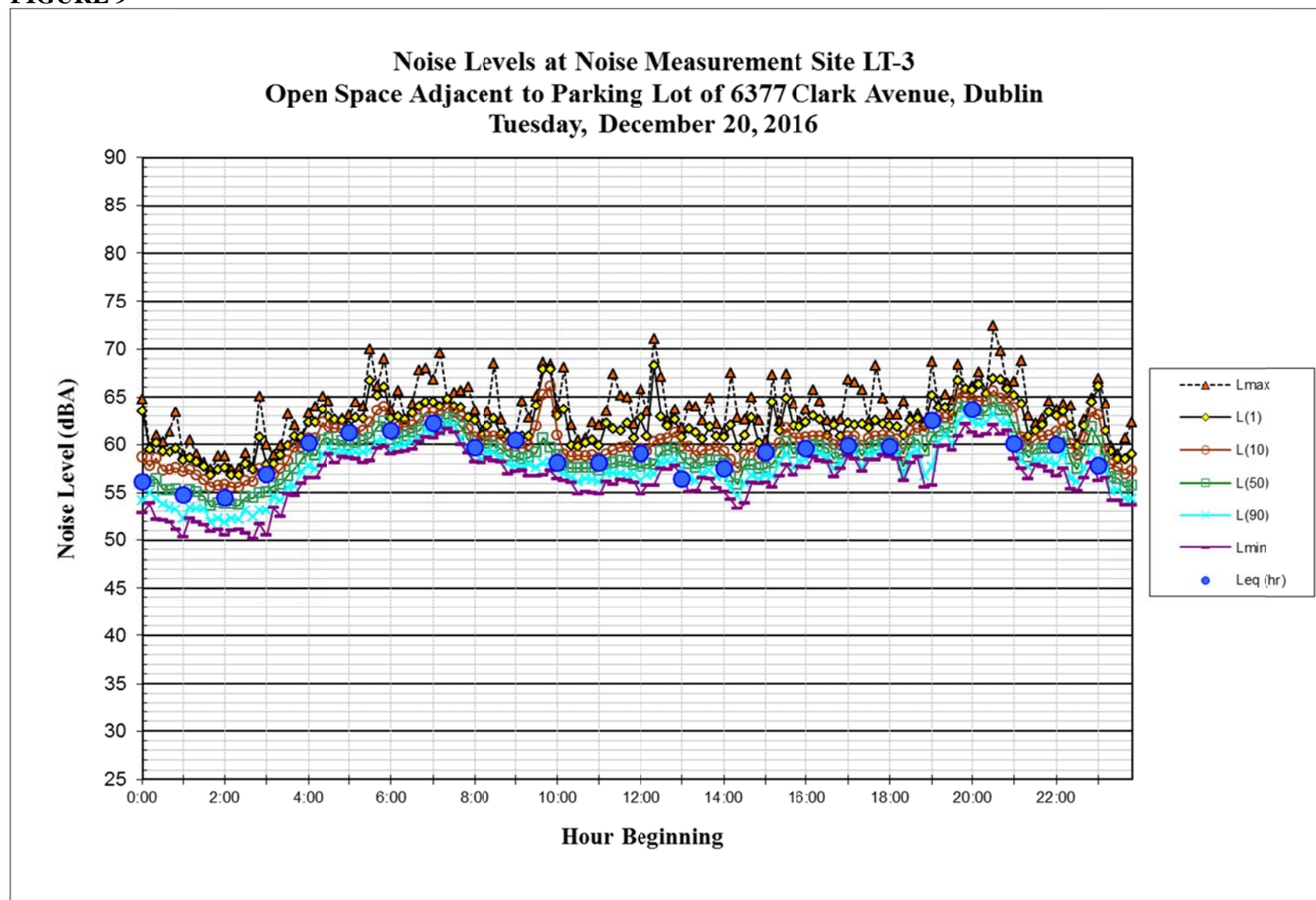
**FIGURE 8**

**Noise Levels at Noise Measurement Site LT-3  
Open Space Adjacent to Parking Lot of 6377 Clark Avenue, Dublin  
Monday, December 19, 2016**

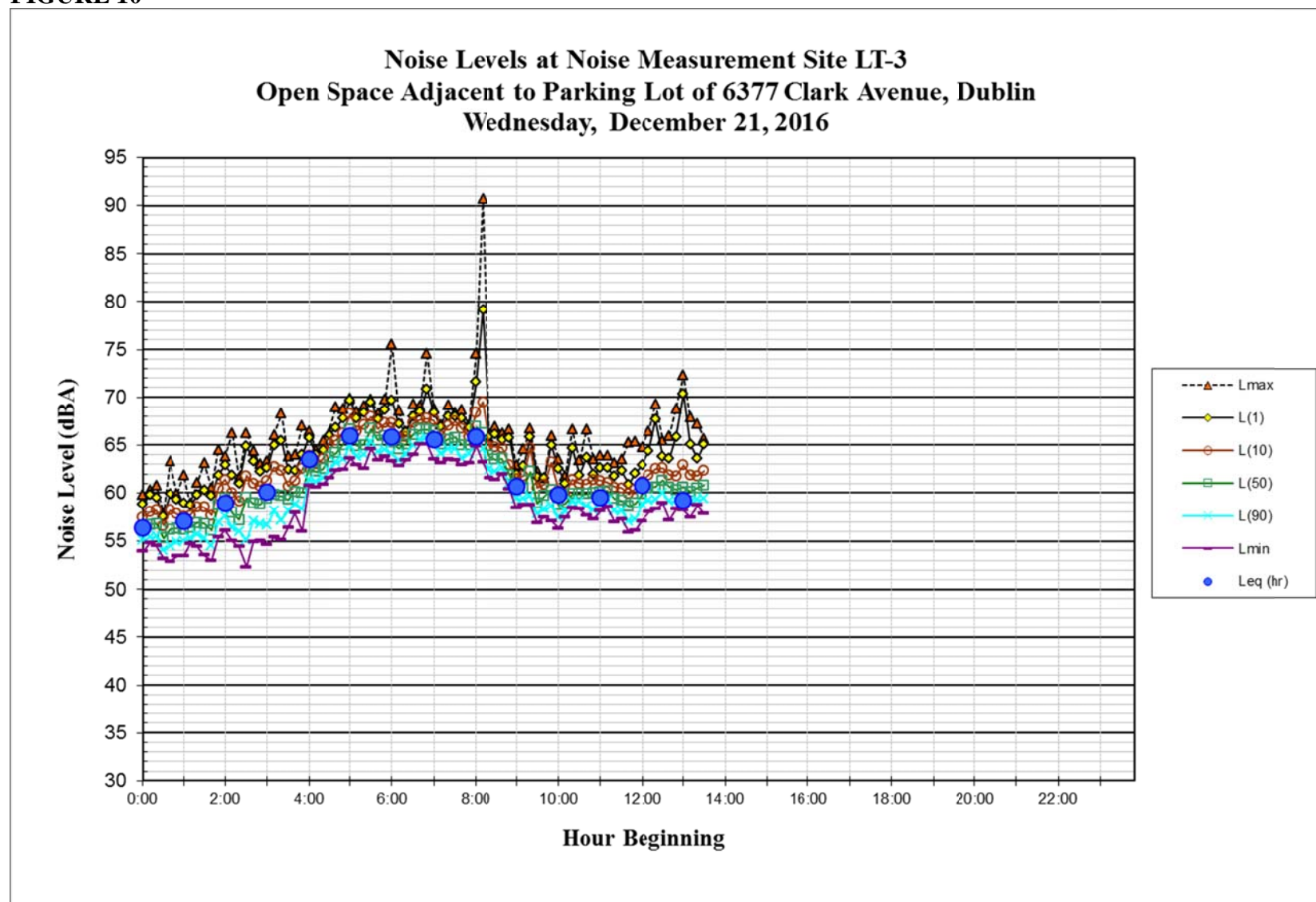




**FIGURE 9**



**FIGURE 10**



**TABLE 5      Summary of Short-Term Noise Measurements (dBA)**

Noise Measurement Location (Date, Time)	L <sub>max</sub>	L <sub>(1)</sub>	L <sub>(10)</sub>	L <sub>(50)</sub>	L <sub>(90)</sub>	L <sub>eq(10)</sub>	DNL
ST-1: ~500 feet east of the center of Village Parkway (12/21/2016, 11:40-11:50 a.m.)	73	71	58	47	45	57	62
ST-2: ~160 feet east of the center of Village Parkway (12/21/2016, 12:00-12:10 p.m.)	65	64	63	59	55	60	65
ST-3: ~190 feet south of the center of Amador Valley Boulevard (12/21/2016, 12:30-12:40 p.m.)	59	57	55	53	50	53	58
ST-4: ~320 feet northwest of center of Dublin Boulevard (12/21/2016, 12:50-1:00 p.m.)	58	57	54	53	52	53	57
ST-5: ~ 660 feet east of Interstate 680 (12/21/2016, 13:20-13:30 p.m.)	68	67	66	65	64	65	69

Note: DNL values for short-term measurements were calculated based on a comparison with the long-term data.



## NOISE IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Environmental Factors and Focused Questions for Determination of Environmental Impact	YES: Potentially Significant Impact	NO: Less Than Significant With Mitigation	NO: Less Than Significant Impact	NO: No Impact
a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies.			<b>X</b>	
b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels.			<b>X</b>	
c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project.				<b>X</b>
d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project.		<b>X</b>		
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels.				<b>X</b>
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels.				<b>X</b>

### **a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies.**

The City of Dublin has not adopted standards in the General Plan or noise ordinance applicable to the Project.

The City of Pleasanton has not adopted standards in the General Plan applicable to the Project. Section 9.04.100 of the Municipal Code establishes noise standards for construction equipment. Construction noise is acceptable if construction occurs within the allowable hours, and, either 1) no individual piece of construction equipment shall produce a noise level exceeding 83 dBA measured at distance of 25 feet, or 2) the noise level at any point outside of the property plane of the project shall not exceed 86 dBA. Construction equipment used for the project would include forklifts for pipeline material handling, backhoes for excavation, several diesel-powered pumps

and a generator, vacuum and pipeline inspection trucks, boiler trucks for preparation and installation of the CIPP liner, a paver, sweeper and roller to restore the pavement after construction. Noise levels produced by individual pieces of construction equipment are shown in Table 6.

**TABLE 6 Typical Construction Equipment Noise Levels (Adjusted to 25 Feet)**

<b>Equipment</b>	<b>Noise Level (dBA)</b>
Backhoe <sup>1</sup>	84
Forklift <sup>1</sup>	82
Dump Truck <sup>1</sup>	82
Pump – Engine (with noise attenuation) <sup>2</sup>	71
Paver <sup>1</sup>	83
Roller <sup>1</sup>	86
Sweeper <sup>1</sup>	88
Generator (with noise attenuation) <sup>2</sup>	60

Sources: <sup>1</sup> Roadway Construction Noise Model Users Guide, Federal Highway Administration, January 2006

<sup>2</sup> Manufacturer's Data: Pump – Generator based on Baker Corp 18 inch pump size, generator based on Multiquip Silent Diesel Generator - 11 kVA, 11 kW, 120/240V, 1-Phase portable generator.

Noise produced by several pieces of construction equipment associated with the project could exceed the allowable noise limit of 83 dBA at a distance of 25 feet from the equipment. Because the project is at the edge of the public right-of-way the equipment would be operating adjacent to the property plane. Noise levels would also exceed the 86 dBA noise limit at locations outside the property plane. The construction equipment that could exceed the noise limit is associated with the street work and pipe re-lining. These activities would only occur during the daytime and would only expose a particular residence or business to elevated noise for several days, typical of any utility work. While it is likely there will be equipment that produces noise in excess of the limits set forth in the ordinance, the environmental impact is less than significant, given the short-term nature of the work. The District should request an Exemption Permit to Section 9.04.100 from the City, pursuant to Section 9.04.110 of the Municipal Code.

**b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels.**

Construction equipment generates vibration in the ground when heavy equipment or impact tools are used. For structural damage, the California Department of Transportation recommends a vibration limit of 0.5 in/sec PPV for buildings structurally sound and designed to modern engineering standards, 0.3 in/sec PPV for buildings that are found to be structurally sound but where structural damage is a major concern, and a conservative limit of 0.08 in/sec PPV for ancient buildings or buildings that are documented to be structurally weakened. No ancient buildings or buildings that are documented to be structurally weakened adjoin the project site.

Conservatively, ground-borne vibration levels exceeding 0.3 in/sec PPV would have the potential to result in a significant vibration impact.

Table 6 presents typical vibration levels that could be expected from construction equipment at a distance of 25 feet. The use of a backhoe to dig trenches is the only piece of equipment with the potential to generate perceptible vibration outside of the work area. A backhoe digging a trench in the street generates a vibration level of less than 0.1 in/sec PPV at a distance of 25 feet. No structures are located within 25 feet of the work so structures would be exposed to vibration levels less than .1 in/sec PPV, below the 0.3 in/sec PPV threshold. This is a less than significant impact.

**TABLE 6      Vibration Source Levels for Construction Equipment**

Equipment		PPV at 25 ft. (in/sec)	Approximate L <sub>v</sub> at 25 ft. (VdB)
Pile Driver (Impact)	upper range	1.158	112
	typical	0.644	104
Pile Driver (Sonic)	upper range	0.734	105
	typical	0.170	93
Clam shovel drop		0.202	94
Hydromill (slurry wall)	in soil	0.008	66
	in rock	0.017	75
Vibratory Roller		0.210	94
Hoe Ram		0.089	87
Large bulldozer		0.089	87
Caisson drilling		0.089	87
Loaded trucks		0.076	86
Jackhammer		0.035	79
Small bulldozer		0.003	58

Source: Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment, United States Department of Transportation, Office of Planning and Environment, Federal Transit Administration, May 2006.

**c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project.**

The project would not include any permanent sources of community noise. There would be no impact.

**d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project.**

For construction noise, the potential for noise impacts was assessed by considering several factors, including the proximity of project-related noise sources to noise-sensitive land uses (i.e., “sensitive receptors”), typical noise levels associated with construction equipment, the potential for construction noise levels to interfere with daytime and nighttime activities, the duration that sensitive receptors would be affected, and whether proposed activities would occur outside the construction time limits or noise limits established in local ordinances.

For temporary construction noise, a “substantial” noise increase can be defined as an increase in noise levels which causes interference with activities normally associated with established nearby land uses during the day and/or night. As documented by the existing noise survey prepared for this analysis, the existing daytime noise environment in some project areas exceeds 60 dBA  $L_{eq}$ . In some areas, the existing nighttime noise environment exceeds 50 dBA  $L_{eq}$ , and in residential areas in the vicinity of the project, the nighttime background noise is typically in the range from 50 to 55 dBA  $L_{90}$ , resulting primarily from the freeways and major arterials in the area. One indicator that noise could interfere with daytime activities normally associated with residential land uses would be speech interference; whereas an indicator that noise could interfere with nighttime activities normally associated with residential uses would be sleep interference.

Speech interference is an indicator of an impact on daytime and evening activities typically associated with residential land uses, but which is also applicable to other similar land uses that are sensitive to excessive noise levels. A speech interference criterion, in the context of impact duration and time of day, is therefore used to identify substantial increases in ambient noise levels.

Noise generated by construction equipment could result in speech interference in adjacent buildings if the noise level in the interior of the building exceeds 45 to 60 dBA.<sup>1</sup> A typical building can reduce noise levels by 25 dBA with the windows closed (U.S. EPA, 1974). This noise reduction could be maintained on a temporary basis given the intermittent nature of the work. Assuming a 25 dBA reduction with the windows closed, an exterior noise level of 70 dBA ( $L_{eq}$ ) at an adjacent building would maintain an acceptable interior noise environment of 45 dBA.

The duration of exposure at any given noise-sensitive receptor is also considered to determine the impact’s significance. For purposes of this analysis, temporary exposure to noise during the daytime is generally not considered significant if it is for short durations of two weeks or less, even if the noise is above the thresholds discussed herein, which is based on the reasonable assumption that most people would expect and accept short-term noise associated with a nearby public works construction project in the public right-of-way.

Based on available sleep criteria data, an interior nighttime level of 35 dBA is considered acceptable (U.S. EPA, 1974). Assuming a 25 dBA reduction with the windows closed, an exterior noise level of 60 dBA at an adjacent building would maintain an acceptable interior noise environment of 35 dBA. With windows open, a typical house achieves an approximately 15-dBA outdoor to indoor reduction, and, therefore, an exterior noise level of 50 dBA ( $L_{eq}$ ) would be required to maintain an acceptable interior noise environment of 35 dBA. Given the existing background noise levels in the residential areas in the vicinity of the project an exterior level of 55 dBA  $L_{eq}$  is an appropriate noise limit for nighttime construction noise.

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<sup>1</sup> For indoor noise environments, the highest noise level that permits relaxed conversation with 100 percent intelligibility throughout the room is 45 dBA. Speech interference is considered to become intolerable when normal conversation is precluded at 3 feet, which occurs when background noise levels exceed 60 dBA. For outdoor environments, the highest noise level that permits normal conversation at 3 feet with 95 percent sentence intelligibility is 66 dBA (U.S. EPA 1974).

### *Construction of Bypass Pipe and Pipeline Repair*

Construction of the proposed project is anticipated to occur from early June through September, 2017. It is estimated that construction will take about 120 days (6 weeks to install bypass pipeline and 10 weeks for CIPP). The work would occur during normal daytime hours. Construction equipment used for construction of the bypass and repair of the existing pipeline would include trucks to deliver the material, forklifts for pipeline material handling, backhoes for excavation, vacuum and pipeline inspection trucks, boiler trucks for preparation and installation of the CIPP liner, and a paver, sweeper and roller to restore the pavement after construction. This would be a linear construction process that would work its way along the pipeline route. Excavation using a backhoe would be necessary at street intersections and driveways. Otherwise, the bypass pipe would lay on the surface of the ground. Noise levels produced by the individual pieces of construction equipment were shown in Table 6.

As discussed above, the duration of exposure at any given noise-sensitive receptor is also considered to determine the impact's significance. For purposes of this analysis, temporary exposure to noise during the daytime would be considered to result in a less-than-significant impact if it is for short durations of two weeks or less, even if the noise is above the thresholds discussed herein, which is based on the reasonable assumption that most people would expect and accept short-term noise associated with a nearby public works construction project in the public right-of-way assuming best management practices. The following best management practices are assumed in this analysis:

- Equip all internal combustion engine-driven equipment with intake and exhaust mufflers that are in good condition and appropriate for the equipment.
- Unnecessary idling of internal combustion engines should be strictly prohibited.
- Locate stationary noise-generating equipment, such as air compressors or portable power generators, as far as possible from sensitive receptors as feasible. If they must be located near receptors, adequate muffling (with enclosures where feasible and appropriate) shall be used such that noise is deadened at a distance of 75 feet. Any enclosure openings or venting shall face away from sensitive receptors.
- Utilize "quiet" air compressors and portable electric generators and other stationary noise sources where technology exists.
- Control noise from construction workers' radios to a point where they are not audible at existing residences bordering the project site.
- Designate a "disturbance coordinator" who would be responsible for responding to any complaints about construction noise. The disturbance coordinator will determine the cause of the noise complaint (e.g., bad muffler, etc.) and will require that reasonable measures be implemented to correct the problem. Conspicuously post a telephone number for the disturbance coordinator at the construction site and include in it the notice sent to neighbors regarding the construction schedule.

- For this project, the duration of the exposure from these construction activities at any noise sensitive receptor is expected to be one to three days during the construction of the bypass pipe, one to three days during the CIPP process, and one to three days to remove the pipe and repair the street.

### *Temporary Bypass Pump Noise*

The bypass pipeline would extend from north of the intersection of Tamarack Drive and Village Parkway in the City of Dublin to the WWTP in the City of Pleasanton. There are eleven locations where temporary bypass pumps are required to pump the upstream flow around the pipelines to be rehabilitated. Figure 11 summarizes the locations of the bypass pumps. Locations 1 to 4 are surrounded with residential land uses. Land uses immediate to locations 5 to 11 are mixed, with commercial, medical, and hotel land uses.

There are two different types of pump packages proposed as part of the temporary bypass. Package 1 would include two pairs of pumps, one pair of 18-inch pumps to be used during high flows and the other pair of two 6-inch pumps during low flows. Each pair is composed of one pump in operation and one standby to provide reliability in the bypass system. Package 2 includes two 6-inch pumps, one used for 24-hour operation and one for standby. The pump on duty will run 24 hours a day until flow can be reinstated in the rehabilitated pipelines.

As discussed previously, a noise impact would occur at a residence if the exterior pump noise level would exceed 55 dBA. A noise impact would occur at non-residential land uses if the exterior pump noise would exceed 70 dBA. Exterior noise levels were calculated at the nearest receptor, where noise exposure would be the highest at each proposed bypass pump location. The results are summarized in Table 7. The noise levels at residences in close proximity to pump locations 1 through 4 are calculated to exceed the noise limit. Nearby receptors in the adjacent areas in all directions would also be exposed to noise levels that would exceed the noise level limit. Noise levels at the remaining pump locations were calculated to be below the noise limits.

Mitigation: Temporary noise barriers shall be installed at pump locations 1-4. The barriers shall fully enclose the pumps and generator at each location and shall be located as close to the equipment as possible while also allowing for adequate ventilation. The noise barrier concept is shown on Figure 12. The barriers shall be both sound absorbing and sound blocking. The design of this measure is based on the use of quilted noise control blankets that have a Noise Reduction Coefficient (NRC) rating of at least 0.70 and Sound Transmission Class (STC) rating of at least 27. Each pump location was analyzed based on the pump packages being considered at the time of the preparation of this analysis. It was determined that a 12 foot high barrier was required. To be effective there can be no cracks or gaps in the face of the barrier and at the ground. Sections of the quilted blankets are typically joined together with Velcro on overlapping flaps to seal the cracks in the face and the blankets are attached to the base of the temporary supporting structure that is sealed at the ground with dirt or gravel. The results of the analyses are shown in Table 7. The final design of the noise barriers should be confirmed when equipment selections and locations have been finalized. The noise level after mitigation at each location is calculated to be at or below the noise level limit, mitigating the impact to a less-than-significant level.

**TABLE 7 Summary of Bypass Pump Noise (dBA)**

Pump Location	Pump Size <sup>1</sup> (inches)	Receiver Type	Distance from Receiver to Pump (feet)	Received Noise Level (dBA) <sup>2</sup>	Impact (✓)	Mitigated Noise Level <sup>2</sup>
1. Village Parkway, north of Tamarack Drive	18	Residential	80	<b>60</b>	✓	51-52
2. Tamarack Drive, west of Village Parkway	6	Residential	30	<b>65</b>	✓	54-55
3. Tamarack Drive, east of Village Parkway	6	Residential	30	<b>65</b>	✓	54-55
4. Hastings Way, corner of Canterbury Lane	6	Residential	20	<b>68</b>	✓	53-54
5. Amador Valley Boulevard, west of Village Parkway	6	Commercial	40	62-63		--
6. Amador Valley Boulevard, east of Village Parkway	6	Commercial	20	68		--
		Residential	225	47		--
7. Dublin Boulevard, west of Village Parkway	6	Commercial	65	58		--
		Residential	560	39		--
8. Clark Avenue, east of Village Parkway	6	Medical	90	55		--
9. Johnson Drive	18	Commercial <sup>3</sup>	270	50		--
10. Commerce Circle	6	N/A	--	--		--
11. East of Johnson Drive	18	N/A	--	--		--

<sup>1</sup>: Pump noise levels at 23 feet; 71dBA for 18" pump, 67 dBA for 6" pump. Generator noise level at 23 feet; 60 dBA.

<sup>2</sup>: Levels over the 55 dBA residential threshold and the 70 dBA commercial threshold are shown in bold font

<sup>3</sup>: This land use category is a commercial special use, in this case, a hotel



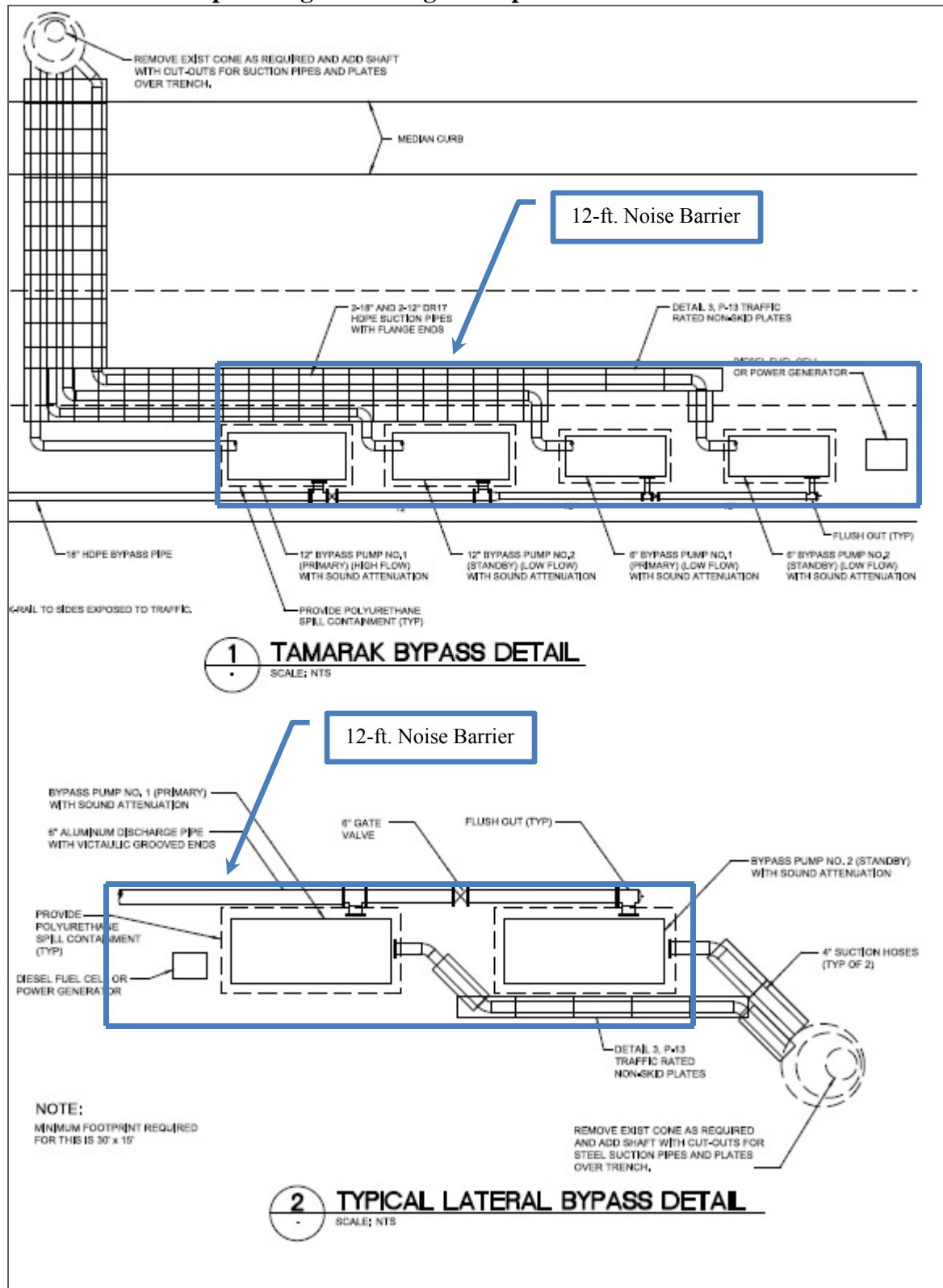
**FIGURE 11 Pump Locations**



Source: Google Earth 2017.



**FIGURE 12 Pump Packages Showing Conceptual Noise Barrier**





Dublin Trunk Sewer Rehabilitation Project  
Mitigation, Monitoring and Reporting Program

Mitigation	Implementing Responsibility	Monitoring Responsibility	Mitigation Timing
<b>E3. AIR QUALITY</b>			
<p><b>Mitigation Measure AQ-1.</b> <i>Monitor short-term NO<sub>2</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> ambient concentrations and install electric pumps, if necessary.</i></p> <p>The construction contractor shall perform screening-level dispersion modeling (using the EPA's SCREEN3 model or equivalent) of short-term NO<sub>2</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> ambient concentrations at local residential receptors after the initial choice of diesel-powered pumps is made and pumps are active. The contractor shall model the specific exhaust stack height/diameter and exhaust velocity/temperature parameters of the generator from the contractor's proposed configuration and the manufacturer's engineering specifications, respectively. If modeling shows the short-term NO<sub>2</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> levels are not in attainment of short-term ambient standards (i.e., 0.10 ppm 1-hour average for NO<sub>2</sub>, 50 ug/m<sup>3</sup> 24-hour average for PM<sub>10</sub>, and 35 ug/m<sup>3</sup> 24-hour average for PM<sub>2.5</sub>), then the contractor shall implement some or all of the following measures to improve ambient concentrations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evaluate and adjust the equipment location and operating parameters (i.e., increased exhaust stack height, need for additional exhaust particulate filters, etc.) to reduce short-term NO<sub>2</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> ambient concentrations at local residential receptors to attain the short-term ambient standards.</li> <li>If modeling shows that feasible adjustments cannot avoid significant short-term air quality impacts using diesel pumps, then the contractor shall substitute either Tier 4 pumps, or add Diesel Particulate Filters, or use electrically powered pumps for the diesel pumps.</li> </ul>	Construction Contractor	DSRSD	During construction
1			

Mitigation	Implementing Responsibility	Monitoring Responsibility	Mitigation Timing
<b>E5. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES</b>			
<p><b>Mitigation Measure BIO-1.</b> <i>Conduct Preconstruction Survey for Western Pond Turtle and Install Protective Fencing.</i></p> <p>Immediately prior to construction activities near Alamo Canal, a qualified biologist will conduct a pre-construction survey within the project site to determine the presence or absence of western pond turtle. If turtles are present in the project site, the biologist will first contact CDFW to discuss relocation efforts and methods (or per any Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement conditions), and if required, the qualified biologist will subsequently relocate any individuals to a suitable downstream or upstream location.</p> <p>If turtles are relocated, protective temporary fencing will be installed around the active work zone to prevent the migration of western pond turtles into the work area. This fencing will be approved by a qualified biologist prior to commencement of construction activities, and the fencing will be designed not to impede the movement of other wildlife that may use the bank along the canal as a north-south migration corridor, and not to impede the flow of water within the channel. Fencing shall be maintained during the duration of construction and removed following completion of the project and restoration of the site (or as required by 1602 permit conditions).</p>	Construction Contractor	Qualified Biologist	Before and during construction.

Mitigation	Implementing Responsibility	Monitoring Responsibility	Mitigation Timing
<p><b>Mitigation Measure BIO-2.</b> <i>Conduct Preconstruction Surveys and Implement Minimization and Avoidance Measures in Suitable Habitat for Nesting Bird Species, if Present</i></p> <p>If construction of the proposed project begins during the bird nesting season (February 1st to August 31st), preconstruction nesting bird surveys would be conducted within suitable habitat by a qualified biologist no more than 2 weeks prior to equipment or material staging, and noise disturbing activities. If no active nests are found within the project site, no further mitigation is necessary. If active nests (i.e., nests in the egg laying, incubating, nestling or fledgling stages) are found, the following steps would be implemented:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. If active nests are found within 300 feet of the disturbance footprint for raptor (birds of prey) species or 100 feet of the disturbance footprint for all other bird species, no-disturbance buffers should be established at a distance sufficient to minimize disturbance based on the nest location, topography, cover, the nesting pair's tolerance to disturbance, and the type/duration of potential disturbance. Work within no-disturbance buffers should be rescheduled to occur after the young have fledged as determined by a qualified biologist. Buffer size should be determined in cooperation with CDFW and USFWS.</li> </ol> <p>If rescheduling of work is infeasible and no-disturbance buffers cannot be maintained, a qualified biologist should be on site to monitor active nests for signs of disturbance. If it is determined that project-related activities are resulting in nest disturbance, work should cease immediately and CDFW and USFWS should be contacted for further guidance. Tree removal, pruning, grubbing, grading, or other construction activities conducted outside of the breeding season (i.e., September 1st to January 29th) would not require preconstruction surveys.</p> <p>All areas disturbed by construction shall be reseeded as soon as possible after construction (but before fall rains) with a grass and forb mixture to reduce erosion hazards. All reseeded areas should be completed with a native grass and forb mixture. If landscaped vegetation is removed along existing roads or residences, it shall be replaced in kind at a 1:1 ratio with appropriate landscaping species.</p>	Construction Contractor	Qualified Biologist	Before and During Construction

Mitigation	Implementing Responsibility	Monitoring Responsibility	Mitigation Timing
<b>E6. CULTURAL RESOURCES</b>			
<p><b>Mitigation Measure CR-1:</b> <i>Conduct Identification Training and Stop Work if Archaeological or Paleontological Resources are Encountered During Construction.</i></p> <p>The construction contractor shall participate in a historical resource identification training session in order to be aware of the potential resources that might be uncovered. If archaeological resources are encountered during project construction, work shall be temporarily halted in the vicinity of the discovered materials and construction personnel shall avoid altering these materials and their context until a qualified archaeologist has evaluated the resource. Recommendations on how to treat the resource by the qualified archaeologist may include evaluation, preservation in place, archaeological test excavation and/or archaeological data recovery, and a draft and final report documenting such activities. This measure also requires that the recommendations of a qualified paleontologist be followed if fossils are discovered during excavation activities. Recommendations specific to paleontological resources may include evaluation, preservation in place, test excavation and/or paleontological data recovery, and a draft and final report documenting such activities.</p>	Construction Contractor	Qualified Archaeologist	During Construction
<p><b>Mitigation Measure CR-2:</b> <i>Stop Work if Project Results in Discovery of Human Remains</i></p> <p>If at any time during site preparation, excavation, or other ground disturbance associated with the proposed project, human remains are discovered, the construction contractor shall immediately cease and desist from all further site excavation and notify the District and the District shall notify the sheriff-coroner. If the coroner determines that the remains are not of recent origin, a full archeological report shall be prepared and representatives of the local Native California Indian group shall be contacted. Disturbance shall not resume until the significance of the archeological resource is determined and appropriate mitigations to preserve the resource on the site are established.</p>	Construction Contractor	Qualified Archaeologist	During Construction

Mitigation	Implementing Responsibility	Monitoring Responsibility	Mitigation Timing
<b>E12. NOISE</b>			
<p><b>Mitigation Measure NOISE-1:</b> <i>Install Temporary Noise Barriers.</i></p> <p>Temporary noise barriers shall be installed at the four proposed pump locations in the northern portion of the project area. <i>The noise barrier will be implemented when dB levels in residential areas are 55 or higher at 25 feet from the existing pumps.</i> The barriers shall fully enclose the pumps and generator at each location and shall be located as close to the equipment as possible while also allowing for adequate ventilation. The barriers shall be both sound absorbing and sound blocking. The design of this measure is based on the use of quilted noise control blankets that have a Noise Reduction Coefficient (NRC) rating of at least 0.70 and Sound Transmission Class (STC) rating of at least 27. Each pump location was analyzed based on the pump packages being considered at the time of the preparation of this analysis. It was determined that a 12 foot high barrier was required. To be effective there can be no cracks or gaps in the face of the barrier and at the ground. Sections of the quilted blankets are typically joined together with Velcro on overlapping flaps to seal the cracks in the face and the blankets are attached to the base of the temporary supporting structure that is sealed at the ground with dirt or gravel. The final design of the noise barriers should be confirmed when equipment selections and locations have been finalized.</p>	Construction Contractor	DSRSD	During Construction

E15. RECREATION			
<p><b>Mitigation Measure REC-1:</b> <i>Provide Trail Users with Clear Re-Route / Detour Options During Construction.</i></p> <p>The District and their contractors will coordinate with local traffic and recreational districts to minimize disturbance to the public trail from installation and removal of the bypass pipeline on, or adjacent to, Alamo Canal Regional Trail and Centennial Trail. Appropriate signage, pedestrian/user management, and detours will be provided by the contractor, and a haul route will be designated and clearly marked.</p>	Construction Contractor	DSRSD	Before and During Construction
E16. TRANSPORTATION / TRAFFIC			
<p><b>Mitigation Measure TRAFFIC-1:</b> <i>Prepare a Traffic Control Plan Prior to Construction.</i></p> <p>The City of Pleasanton requires that a traffic control plan be submitted with an encroachment permit application. In compliance with this requirement, the District would require their construction contractor to prepare a traffic control plan in accordance with professional engineering standards prior to construction. The traffic control plan shall be submitted to the City of Pleasanton for review and approval prior to construction.</p>	Construction Contractor	DSRSD	Before and During Construction





**TITLE:** Award Construction Agreement to Insituform Technologies, LLC, Authorize a Construction Change Order Contingency, Authorize Execution of Task Order No. OC-8 with The Covello Group, Inc. for Construction Management Services, and Approve a Capital Improvement Program and Project Budget Increase for the Dublin Trunk Sewer Rehabilitation Project (CIP 16-S021)

**RECOMMENDATION:**

Staff recommends the Board of Directors approve, by two separate Resolutions, the following actions:

- 1) Award a construction agreement for the Dublin Trunk Sewer Rehabilitation Project (CIP 16-S021) to Insituform Technologies, LLC, the lowest responsive, responsible bidder, in the amount of \$5,541,630, which includes bid alternate A, RAS line rehabilitation (CIP 12-P003) (Attachment 1), and authorize a 10% construction change order contingency not to exceed \$554,200.
- 2) Approve a budget adjustment to the Capital Improvement Program Two-Year Budget for FYEs 2016 and 2017 to increase the Dublin Trunk Sewer Rehabilitation Project (CIP 16-S021) budget by \$2,253,552, from \$4,411,400 to \$6,664,952 and to the RAS Line Rehabilitation Project (CIP 12-P003) budget by \$244,136, from \$500,000 to \$744,136, and increase the Local Wastewater Replacement fund (Fund 210) budget in FYE 2017 by \$2,252,731, from \$1,714,536 to \$3,967,267.

Staff also recommends the Board of Directors authorize, by Motion, the following action:

- 1) Execution of Task Order No. OC-8 with The Covello Group, Inc. for construction management services in an amount not to exceed \$376,000.

**SUMMARY:**

Additional information on each of the items above are included in the staff report.

Originating Department: Engineering Services	Contact: J. Yee	Legal Review: Not Required
Cost: \$5,541,630 award + 10% contingency \$376,000 Covello Task Order \$2,253,552 project budget increase (CIP 16-S021) \$244,136 project budget increase (CIP 12-P003) \$2,252,731 Fund 210 increase	Funding Source: CIP 16-S021 – Base Bid (Fund 210) CIP 12-P003 – Bid Alternate A (Fund 310)	
Attachments: <input type="checkbox"/> None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Staff Report <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resolution <input type="checkbox"/> Ordinance <input type="checkbox"/> Task Order <input type="checkbox"/> Proclamation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (see list on right)	Attachment 1 – Bid Results	



**Dublin San Ramon  
Services District**  
*Water, wastewater, recycled water*

**Results of Bid Opening for  
Dublin Trunk Sewer Rehabilitation Project (CIP 16-S021)  
Thursday, April 20, 2017 @ 2:00 p.m.**

**Engineer's Estimate:**      \$      8,372,300

No.	Name of Bidder	Bid Amount
1	Insituform Technologies, LLC, Chesterfield, MO	\$ 5,541,630
2	Michels Corporation dba Michels Pipeline Construction, Salem, OR	\$ 8,207,576

Contractor/Subcontractor	Contractor License No.	PWC Registration No.	Location	Trade	Amount of Work to be Performed
<b>Insituform Technologies, LLC</b>					
QPS Services	934982	1000021559	Denver, CO	Clean & TV; MH rehab	\$ 270,866
CSI Engineering	986489	10000002434	Carmichel, CA	Trenching & cone removal	\$ 1,386,000
McGuire and Hester	95879	1000000033	Oakland, CA	WWTP excavation	\$ 269,500
Almaderiz Traffic Services	979806	1000001596	El Dorado Hills, CA	Traffic control	\$ 408,500
Maverick Pumps	963928	1000011636	Littleton, CO	Bypass	\$ 1,376,600
<b>Michels Corporation dba Michels Pipeline Construction</b>					
McGuire and Hester	95879	1000000033	Oakland, CA	Open-cut, trenching, restoration	\$ 2,386,000
Social Pacific Constr. Corp. dba National Coating and Lining Co.	443117A	1000013795	Murrietta, CA	Manhole rehabilitation	\$ 284,934
B.A.T.S. Traffic Solutions	917034	1000023374	Sacramento, CA	Traffic control	\$ 169,400
Nor-Cal Pipeline Services	935878A	1000005777	Fairfield, CA	Pipeline cleaning & inspection	\$ 111,550
Rain for Rent	904992A	1000007030	Oakley, CA	Bypass pumping	\$ 1,975,896

# STAFF REPORT



District Board of Directors  
May 2, 2017

**AWARD CONSTRUCTION AGREEMENT TO INSITUFORM TECHNOLOGIES, LLC, AUTHORIZE A CONSTRUCTION CHANGE ORDER CONTINGENCY, AUTHORIZE EXECUTION OF TASK ORDER NO. OC-8 WITH THE COVELLO GROUP, INC. FOR CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT SERVICES, AND APPROVE A CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM AND PROJECT BUDGET INCREASE FOR THE DUBLIN TRUNK SEWER REHABILITATION PROJECT (CIP 16-S021).**

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Staff recommends the Board of Directors approve, by two separate Resolutions, the following actions:

1. Award a construction agreement for the Dublin Trunk Sewer Rehabilitation Project (CIP 16-S021) to Insituform Technologies, LLC, the lowest responsive, responsible bidder, in the amount of \$5,541,630, which includes bid alternate A, RAS Line Rehabilitation Project (CIP 12-P003), and authorize a 10% construction change order contingency not to exceed \$554,200;
2. Approve a budget adjustment to the Capital Improvement Program Two-Year Budget for FYEs 2016 and 2017 to increase the Dublin Trunk Sewer Rehabilitation Project (CIP 16-S021) budget by \$2,253,552, from \$4,411,400 to \$6,664,952 and bid alternate A RAS Line Rehabilitation Project (CIP 12-P003) budget by \$244,136, from \$500,000 to \$744,136; and
3. Approve a budget adjustment to the Capital Improvement Program Two-Year Budget for FYEs 2016 and 2017 to increase the fund budget in FYE 2017 for Local Wastewater Replacement Fund (Fund 210) by \$2,252,731, from \$1,714,536 to \$3,967,267.

Staff also recommends the Board of Directors authorize, by Motion:

1. Execution of Task Order No. OC-8 with The Covello Group, Inc., for construction management services for the Dublin Trunk Sewer Rehabilitation Project (CIP 16-S021) in an amount not to exceed \$375,470.

## BACKGROUND

The Dublin Trunk Sewer Rehabilitation Project (CIP 16-S021) (Project) will rehabilitate approximately 8,000 feet of 33 to 42-inch diameter trunk sewer. Installed in 1960, this reinforced concrete pipe is nearing the end of its useful life. Sulfides in the wastewater have caused significant spalling (flaking) and exposed the pipe's reinforcing steel in some locations.

A cured-in-place pipe will be installed in the existing sewer main to protect it and provide additional structural integrity. A temporary, 18-inch sewer bypass line installed above ground will convey wastewater to the wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) while the cured-in-place pipe is installed (Attachment 1).

Bid Alternate A includes lining 480 feet of the 24-inch steel return activated sludge (RAS) line at the WWTP. This pipeline is an integral part of the treatment process and the WWTP cannot risk failure of the system. The RAS

line was inspected during a repair of the line and was found to be in poor shape with multiple leaks due to coating defects and corrosion. The structural integrity of the pipe is fair and lining the pipe will extend its life.

## **DISCUSSION**

After sonar studies in 2014 identified the need to replace or rehabilitate the Dublin trunk sewer, the District hired Carollo Engineers in February 2016 to design a cost-effective solution that minimizes impacts on essential sewer service to local businesses and residents. A cured-in-place pipe will be installed in the existing sewer main to protect, provide additional structural integrity, and add 50 years to the life of the sewer. This approach is significantly less disruptive, and can be done in a shorter time, than trenching and replacing the trunk sewer. A temporary, 18-inch sewer bypass line installed above ground will convey wastewater to the WWTP while the cured-in-place pipe is installed. The bypass line will be pressurized by pumps and monitored 24 hours a day when in operation. Where it crosses intersections and driveways, the bypass line will be buried and covered by trench plates. Once the project is completed, the bypass line will be removed and the pavement repaired.

People who live or work near the project may smell chemical odor during the pipe-lining work. The odor is from the chemical styrene, which is in the resin liner installed inside the pipe. The odor dissipates quickly once the installation process is complete, but could remain in sewer pipes for up to 24 hours. There is potential for odors to come through customers' sewer laterals. The District will notify and advise customers on simple precautions to help reduce odor indoors.

The work is scheduled for June 2017 to August 2017 in Dublin, while Dublin schools are out for the summer, and from August 2017 to October 2017 in Pleasanton. The left turn lanes at the intersections of Village Parkway at Hastings Way and Village Parkway at Lewis Avenue will be closed while the cured-in-place pipe is installed. The work will take approximately 30 hours between each manhole. The contractor will work a 24/7 schedule in order to expedite construction but will not work at night or on Sundays or holidays in residential areas.

The District prepared an Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration for CEQA compliance and this is approved and addressed by a separate board item.

The smaller WWTP RAS lining project was included as part of the Dublin Trunk Sewer Rehabilitation Project bid to obtain better pricing. The WWTP RAS lining project was originally bid August 8, 2016 and only one bid exceeding twice the engineer's estimate was received. Staff let the bid expire and combined the two projects with the objective of obtaining a more reasonable construction cost.

### **Award Construction Agreement and Approve Change Order Contingency**

Staff recommends the Board award the construction contract for the Dublin Trunk Sewer Rehabilitation Project (CIP 16-S021) and Bid Alternate - RAS Pipeline Rehabilitation (CIP 12-P003) to Insituform Technologies, LLC (Insituform). The bid period for the Project began on March 20, 2017 and two bids were received on April 20, 2017. The engineer's construction cost estimate for the base bid and bid alternate was \$8,372,300. The apparent low bid was received from Insituform in the amount of \$5,541,630, approximately 34% below the engineer's estimate. The second bid amount was \$8,207,576. The Insituform bid contained no irregularities. The contract time for the Project is 180 calendar days and is estimated to be completed the end of October 2017.

Due to the complex nature of this Project involving traffic control in a high volume roadway, excavation in the vicinity of existing utilities, night time construction, and maintaining sewer service to customers while bypassing sewer flows, staff requests the Board authorize a construction change order contingency of 10% (\$554,200).

#### **Task Order for Construction Management During Construction**

The Covello Group, Inc. (Covello), one of the District's on-call construction management firms, provided a proposal for construction management for the Project. Covello has identified clear tasks, roles, and responsibilities to provide the District with a streamlined management approach to the construction phase of the Project (Attachment 2).

The Project is located along a very busy road with long stretches of shallow trench excavation for a complex sewer bypass system that will convey up to half of the District's wastewater. Covello has been involved throughout the design phase by providing constructability review and understands the potential challenges that may be encountered and can quickly mitigate issues that may arise during construction.

Staff recommends the Board authorize the General Manager to execute Task Order No. OC-8 with Covello for construction management services for the Project in an amount not to exceed \$375,470.

#### **Increase Budget for Dublin Trunk Sewer Rehabilitation Project (CIP 16-S021) and Bid Alternate A RAS Line Rehabilitation (CIP 12-P003)**

The original budget for the Project did not adequately capture the scope and complexity of a large diameter cured-in-place pipe lining project and the required sewer bypass system. The project cost is significantly more than budgeted due to 1) more complex project sequencing, and sewer bypass system planning, 2) additional coordination and construction constraints by the City of Dublin, such as nighttime work and more extensive pavement replacement requirements, and 3) public outreach with nearby businesses and residences.

Staff recommends the Board authorize a budget adjustment to the Capital Improvement Program Two-Year Budget for FYEs 2016 and 2017 to increase the Dublin Trunk Sewer Rehabilitation Project budget by \$2,253,552, from \$4,411,400 to \$6,664,952 and increase the project budget for the RAS Line Rehabilitation Project budget by \$244,136, from \$500,000 to \$744,136.

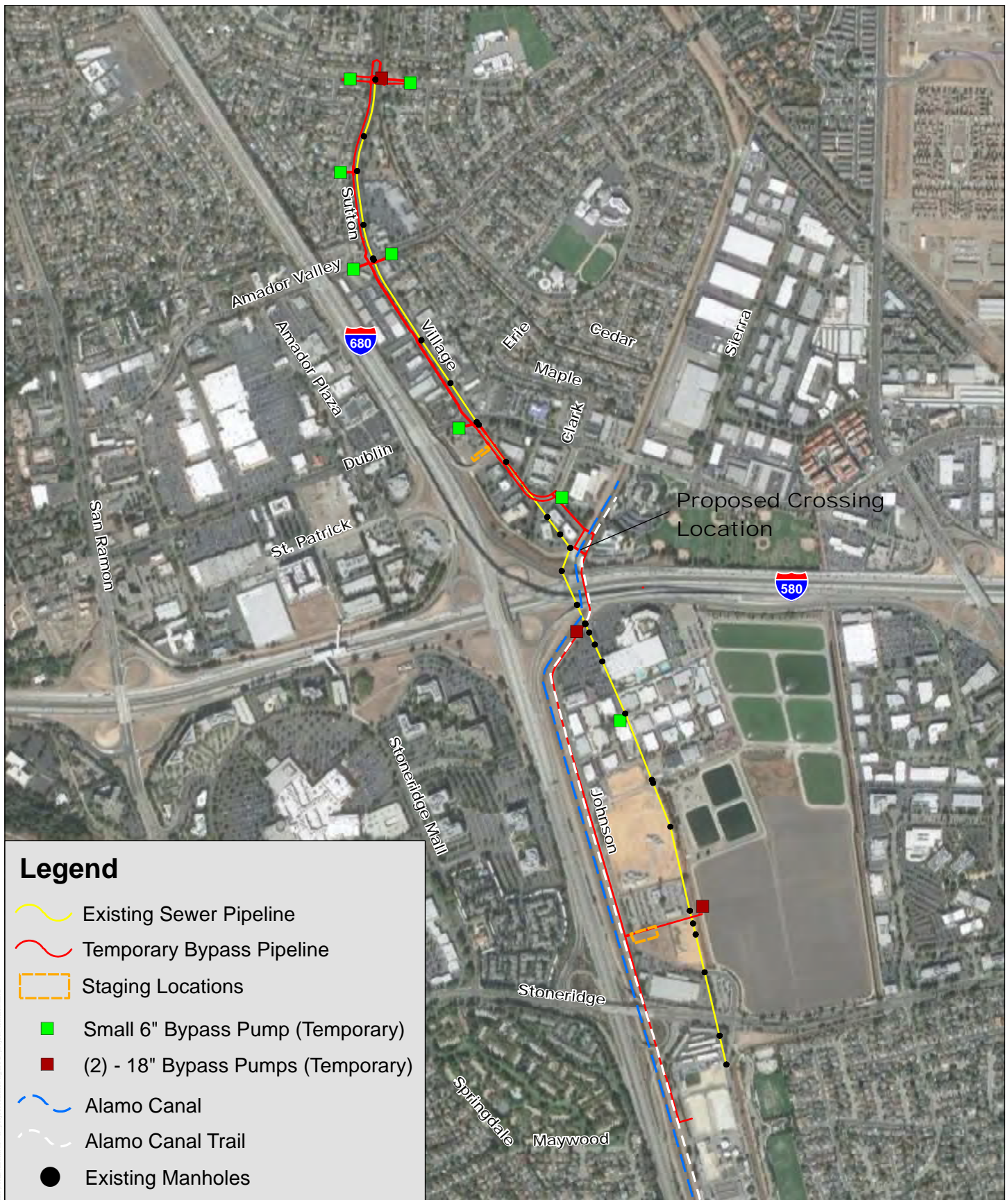
Staff also recommends the Board approve a budget adjustment to the Capital Improvement Program Two-Year Budget for FYEs 2016 and 2017 to increase the fund budget in FYE 2017 for Local Wastewater Replacement Fund (Fund 210) by \$2,252,731, from \$1,714,536 to \$3,967,267.

The increases in these project costs and other rehabilitation projects will not only require an increase in the current CIP budget but also an interfund loan to cover significant capital replacement obligations over the next several years. A recommendation for authorization of the interfund loan is included in a separate Board item.

Attachment 1: Map of Dublin Trunk Sewer Rehabilitation Project

Attachment 2: Task Order No. OC-8 The Covello Group





Aerial Imagery:  
Google Earth (10/2015)  
Map Date: 02/23/2017

**VINNEDGE**  
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING

0 500 1,000



**FIGURE 2 - PROJECT FEATURES**

Dublin Trunk Sewer  
Rehabilitation Project

Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, CA

**The Covello Group, Inc.**  
**Task Order No. OC-8 to Agreement dated May 19, 2016**  
**Agreement Expiry Date: April 15, 2019**

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Issue Date:	May 2, 2017
Project Name and Number:	Dublin Trunk Sewer Rehabilitation (CIP 16-S021)
Task Title:	Construction Management Services
Project Manager Name & Signature:	Jackie Yee _____
Main Source of Funds:	Local Wastewater Replacement (Fund 210)
Board Review:	Board
Account Number:	16-S021.conmgt.cip
Authorization Amount:	\$375,470 NTE
Purchase Order Number:	TBD
Return Purchase Order to:	Evita Schnupp
Compensation Method:	Time and materials as per Agreement
Completion Date:	December 31, 2018
Insurance Requirements:	As per Agreement; no special requirements
Work Product:	See Attachment "A"
Digital Drawings, if applicable:	Digital files shall be in AutoCAD 2010 or higher drawing format. Drawing units shall be decimal with a precision of 0.00. Angles shall be in decimal degrees with a precision of 0. All objects and entities in layers shall be colored by layer. All layers shall be named in English. Abbreviations are acceptable. All submitted map drawings shall use the Global Coordinate system of USA, California, NAD 83 California State Planes, Zone III, U. S. foot.
Scope of Work:	See Attachment "A"
Economic Disclosure:	<input type="checkbox"/> Required – Need to include Attachment B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Required
Recommended by:	Judy Zavadil (_____)

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**Accepted by:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chris Davenport, Vice President  
The Covello Group, Inc.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

**Authorized by:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Daniel McIntyre, General Manager  
Dublin San Ramon Services District

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

## **CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT SERVICES SCOPE OF WORK**

### **THE COVELLO GROUP, INC.**

#### **DUBLIN SAN RAMON SERVICES DISTRICT - Dublin Trunk Rehabilitation Project CIP 16-S021**

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##### **A. CONSTRUCTION PHASE**

###### **1. Construction Administration Services**

- a Project Coordination: Covello will coordinate the construction related activities of the Designer, District and Contractor.
- b Document Tracking System: Covello will use its ProCore document tracking system. Covello will set it up and use it to store and track the construction project correspondence and documents.
- c Paper copy of the files will not be provided unless specifically requested by the District.

###### **2. Meetings**

- a Covello will prepare the agenda for and facilitate the progress meetings and other required meetings.
- b The District and when necessary as determined by the District, the Designer will attend the progress meetings.
- c Covello will prepare and issue the record of discussions for the progress and other construction meetings.

###### **3. Field Observation Activities and Reports**

- a Covello will be onsite during the insertion pit excavations, pit backfilling and CIPP installation otherwise Covello will conduct periodic site visits to monitor the Contractor's work and confirm general compliance with the Contract Documents.
- b Covello will make provisions to be onsite if the contractor works extended or twenty-four hour shifts. The additional shifts will be covered by a second inspector or field engineer.
- c Covello will take pre-field activity photographs to document existing conditions. Then after the Contractor starts work in the field, Covello will take photographs of the field activities to document status of the work.
- d Covello will provide daily reports for the days/times when on site. The report will document field activities, field crews, contractor equipment, field problems and discussions.
- e Covello will use ProCore to create and store the daily reports.

###### **4. Coordination with Outside Agencies and Public**

- a Covello will facilitate coordination with other jurisdictional agencies during construction.
- b Covello will interact with local businesses and residents during construction. All interactions will be noted in the daily reports and any of note will be relayed back to the District.

###### **5. Submittals**

- a Covello will coordinate submittal processing using the ProCore Document Tracking system. Covello will receive the submittals from the Contractor and check the submittals for general conformity with the Contract requirements. If obvious deficiencies are apparent in the submittal, Covello will send the submittal back to the Contractor for correction. If no obvious deficiencies are found, Covello will route the submittal to the Designer and District, as appropriate, for review. Upon receiving return review comments, Covello will route responses back to the Contractor and District.
- b The Designer will review all design related submittals.

###### **6. Clarification (RFIs, DCs) Processing**

- a Covello will coordinate clarification processing using the ProCore Document Tracking system. Covello will receive all requests for information (RFIs) from the Contractor and first



determine if the request is a valid. If the request is not clear or valid, Covello will return the RFI to the Contractor. If the request is valid, Covello will forward all design related RFIs to the Designer for review and response with a cc to the District.

- b If the RFI is administrative or general, Covello (with input from the District where necessary) will provide a response with a cc to the District and Designer.
- c Covello will review the Designer's response and verify acceptability of response. If the response materially affects the design, it will be reviewed with the District and/or the Designer, as necessary, to verify that it is required. If it is required, Covello will issue a change request, request for quote (RFQ).
- d The Designer will prepare Design Clarifications (DCs) for design related identified by Covello, the Designer, or the District. Covello will transmit the clarifications to the Contractor.

#### **7. Change Order Preparation, Negotiation & Processing**

- a The Designer will prepare design details for change requests.
- b Covello will prepare and issue the change request to the Contractor with the appropriate design documents.
- c Covello, with input from the District will negotiate change orders with the Contractor.
- d In the event the Contractor encounters a time sensitive problem where it is not practical to take time to negotiate a settlement, Covello will issue a field order. All work done under a field order will be completed on a time and material basis. Covello will have authority for issuing field orders to a maximum value of \$10,000 without prior notice or approval from the District. As soon as practical dependent on field conditions, Covello will advise the District of the issuance of such field order, and the District will execute the field order. Field orders with an allowance greater than \$10,000 will be reviewed and approved with the District prior to issuance.
- e Covello will prepare change orders for execution by the District and Contractor.

#### **8. Progress Payment**

- a Covello will verify the Contractor's construction progress as it relates to the progress billing procedure.
- b Covello will handle the administration, preparation and processing of the monthly progress payments.
- c Covello will prepare the summary cover sheet for the progress payments, which will be signed by Covello, the Contractor, and the District.

#### **9. Project Schedule**

- a Covello will review and work with the Contractor in their development of the initial baseline schedule. Covello will provide written comments to the Contractor on the baseline submittal.
- b Covello will review and comment on updates.

#### **10. Final Inspection and Punchlist**

- a Covello will have primary responsibility for conducting the final inspection with heavy input from the District and other jurisdictional agencies.
- b The Designer may provide design input on final inspection items.
- c Covello will prepare a list of outstanding deficiencies and issue them to the Contractor via a punchlist after the Contractor achieves substantial completion.
- d Covello will have primary and the District secondary responsibility for verifying that punchlist work is complete.

## **C. POST CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES**

### **1. Project Closeout**

- a The Contractor will furnish record documents, which Covello will first check and then turn over to the Designer for conforming and final issuance to the District.
- b Covello will prepare a final report and turn over the electronic files to the District.

### **2. Dispute Resolution:** Dispute resolution services are not included in this Scope of Work.

### **3. Warranty Coordination:** Warranty coordination is not included in this scope of work.



**DUBLIN SAN RAMON SERVICES DISTRICT  
Dublin Trunk CIPP Rehabilitation Project  
Covello Construction Management Services  
Proposed Work Hours and Budget**

Personnel/Service	Hours and Hourly Rates			Construction						Closeout
	Hours	Rate	Amount	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17
<b>Covello Labor</b>										
Chris Davenport	200	\$ 210	\$ 42,000	32	32	32	32	32	24	16
Field Engineer	720	\$ 135	\$ 97,200	80	120	120	120	120	120	40
Inspector	800	\$ 145	\$ 116,000	80	160	80	160	160	80	80
Admin	128	\$ 90	\$ 11,520	24	16	16	16	16	16	24
<b>Other Direct Costs</b>										
Vehicle (\$800/month)	3	\$ 800	\$ 2,400							
<b>Covello Subtotal</b>			\$ 269,120							
<b>Subconsultant Labor</b>										
Compaction Testing	Allowance		\$ 10,000							
Coating Inspection	Allowance		\$ 25,000							
		5%	\$ 1,750							
<b>Subconsultant Subtotal</b>			\$ 36,750							
<b>subTotal</b>			<b>\$ 305,870</b>							
<b>Allowances</b>										
Inspector #2	480	\$ 145	\$ 69,600		160	160	160			
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$ 375,470</b>							

**Notes and Assumptions:**

- 1 Construction NTP 1-May-17
- 2 Substantial Completion 28-Oct-17
- 3 Engineer's Estimate \$7,000,000.00
- 4 CM Mgmt. Percentage 5%
- 5 Shared Resources with Davona Berwick Project
- 6 2nd Inspector Allowance during anticipated Spike
- 7 Budget is based on FY 2017-2018 Billing Rates that will remain constant for full period of Contract.
- 8 Project team will work out of office in Building D at the WWTP

RESOLUTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF DUBLIN SAN RAMON SERVICES DISTRICT APPROVING AND AUTHORIZING EXECUTION OF AGREEMENT WITH INSITUFORM TECHNOLOGIES, LLC, FOR CONSTRUCTION OF THE DUBLIN TRUNK SEWER REHABILITATION PROJECT (CIP 16-S021)

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WHEREAS, facility improvements are needed that serve current customers of Dublin San Ramon Services District (DSRSD); and

WHEREAS, relining of existing sewer mains for the Dublin Trunk Sewer Rehabilitation Project (CIP 16-S021) (Project) and relining Return Activated Sludge (RAS) at the wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) (Bid Alternate) is needed to protect and lengthen the life of existing DSRSD assets; and

WHEREAS, on March 20, 2017 the District Secretary advertised for bid for the Project (CIP 16-S021); and

WHEREAS, pursuant to said advertisement, two bids were received for the performance of said work and filed with the District Secretary; and

WHEREAS, Insituform Technologies, LLC, is the lowest responsive, responsible bidder, and it is the intention and desire of this Board to accept said bid of Five Million, Five Hundred Forty-One Thousand, Six Hundred Thirty (\$5,541,630).

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF DUBLIN SAN RAMON SERVICES DISTRICT, a public agency located in the counties of Alameda and Contra Costa, California, as follows:

1. The bid of Insituform Technologies, LLC, in the amount of \$5,541,630, is hereby accepted, and said bidder is hereby found and declared to be the lowest responsive, responsible bidder for said work.

2. That certain agreement titled "Agreement for the Construction of Dublin Trunk Sewer Rehabilitation Project (CIP 16-S021)" (Exhibit A), by and between Dublin San Ramon Services District, a California public agency, and Insituform Technologies, LLC, a copy of which agreement is on file in the Office of the General Manager, to which copy reference is hereby made for the full particulars thereof, is hereby approved, and the General Manager and District Secretary are hereby authorized and directed to execute, and to attest thereto, respectively, said agreement for and on behalf of Dublin San Ramon Services District.

3. The General Manager is authorized to approve construction change orders for the Project and Bid Alternate up to 10% of the construction bid in an amount not to exceed \$554,200.

Res. No. \_\_\_\_\_

4. The District Secretary is hereby authorized and directed to return to all unsuccessful bidders, and to the successful bidder upon execution by it of the aforementioned agreement, all securities guaranteeing execution of the Agreement upon award.

ADOPTED by the Board of Directors of Dublin San Ramon Services District, a public agency in the State of California, counties of Alameda and Contra Costa, at its regular meeting held on the 2nd day of May 2017, and passed by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Richard M. Halket, President

ATTEST: \_\_\_\_\_  
Nicole Genzale, District Secretary

## SECTION 00500

## AGREEMENT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF

## DUBLIN TRUNK SEWER REHABILITATION PROJECT (CIP 16-S021)

THIS AGREEMENT, made and concluded, in duplicate, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_, between the Dublin San Ramon Services District ("District"), Dublin, California, and **Insituform Technologies, LLC, 17988 Edison Avenue, Chesterfield, MO 63005, (636) 530-8000** ("Contractor").

## WITNESSETH:

1. That for and in consideration of the payments and agreements hereinafter mentioned, to be made and performed by the District, and under the conditions expressed in the two bonds, bearing even date with these presents, and hereunto annexed, the Contractor agrees with the District, at his/her own proper cost and expense, to do all the work and furnish all the materials necessary to construct and complete in good workmanlike and substantial manner the project entitled: **DUBLIN TRUNK REHABILITATION PROJECT (CIP 16-S021)** in strict conformity with the Contract Documents (collectively defined in Section 01090-2.0), prepared therefor, which said plans and specifications are hereby specially referred to and by said reference made a part hereof.
  
2. Now, therefore, in consideration of the mutual covenants and agreements of the parties herein contained and to be performed, the Contractor hereby agrees to complete the work in accordance with the terms and conditions stipulated in the Contract Documents for the sum of **Five Million, Five Hundred Forty-One Thousand, Six Hundred Thirty Dollars (\$5,541,630)** computed in accordance with Contractor's accepted proposal dated **April 20, 2017**, which accepted proposal is incorporated herein by reference thereto as if herein fully set forth. This sum includes Bid Alternate A which have been accepted by the District and are hereby incorporated in the Contract Documents. Compensation shall be based upon any lump sum bid items plus the unit prices stated in the Bid Schedule times the actual quantities or units of work and materials performed or furnished. The further terms, conditions, and covenants of this Agreement are set forth in the Contract Documents, each of which is by this reference made a part hereof. Payments are to be made to the Contractor in accordance with the provisions of the Contract Documents in legally executed and regularly issued warrants of the District, drawn on the appropriate fund or funds as required by law and order of the District thereof.
  
3. The District hereby promises and agrees with the Contractor to employ, and does hereby employ, the Contractor to provide the materials and to do the work according to the terms and conditions herein contained and referred to, for the prices aforesaid, and hereby contracts to pay the same at the time, in the manner and upon the conditions above set forth; and the said parties for themselves, their heirs, executors, administrators, successors and assigns, do hereby agree to the full performance of the covenants herein contained.
  
4. The Contractor and any subcontractor performing or contracting any work shall comply with all applicable provisions of the California Labor Code for all workers, laborers and mechanics of all crafts, classifications or types, including, but not limited to the following:

(a) The Contractor shall comply with all applicable provisions of Section 1810 to 1815, inclusive, of the California Labor Code relating to working hours. The Contractor shall, as a penalty to the District, forfeit the sum of twenty-five dollars (\$25) for each worker employed in the execution of the Contract by the Contractor or by any subcontractor for each calendar day during which such worker is required or permitted to work more than eight (8) hours in any one calendar day and forty (40) hours in any one calendar week, unless such worker receives compensation for all hours worked in excess of eight (8) hours at not less than 1-1/2 times the basic rate of pay.

(b) Pursuant to the provision of California Labor Code, Sections 1770 et. seq., the Contractor and any subcontractor under him shall pay not less than the prevailing rate of per diem wages as determined by the Director of the California Department of Industrial Relations. Pursuant to the provisions of California Labor Code Section 1773.2, the Contractor is hereby advised that copies of the prevailing rate of per diem wages and a general prevailing rate for holidays, Saturdays and Sundays and overtime work in the locality in which the work is to be performed for each craft, classification, or type of worker required to execute the Contract, are on file in the office of the District, which copies shall be made available to any interested party on request. The Contractor shall post a copy of said prevailing rate of per diem wages at each job site.

(c) As required by Section 1773.1 of the California Labor Code, the Contractor shall pay travel and subsistence payments to each worker needed to execute the Work, as such travel and subsistence payments are defined in the applicable collective bargaining agreements filed in accordance with this Section.

(d) To establish such travel and subsistence payments, the representative of any craft, classification, or type of workman needed to execute the contracts shall file with the Department of Industrial Relations fully executed copies of collective bargaining agreements for the particular craft, classification or type of work involved. Such agreements shall be filed within ten (10) days after their execution and thereafter shall establish such travel and subsistence payments whenever filed thirty (30) days prior to the call for bids.

(e) The Contractor shall comply with the provisions of Section 1775 of the California Labor Code and shall, as a penalty to the District, forfeit up to fifty dollars (\$50) for each calendar day, or portion thereof, for each worker paid less than the prevailing rate of per diem wages for each craft, classification, or type of worker needed to execute the Contract. The Contractor shall pay each worker an amount equal to the difference between the prevailing wage rates and the amount paid worker for each calendar day or portion thereof for which a worker was paid less than the prevailing wage rate.

(f) As required under the provisions of Section 1776 of the California Labor Code, Contractor and each subcontractor shall keep an accurate payroll record, showing the name, address, social security number, work classification, and straight time and overtime hours worked each day and week, and the actual per diem wages paid to each journeyman, apprentice, worker, or other employee employed by him or her in connection with the public work. Said payroll shall be certified and shall be available for inspection at all reasonable hours at the principal office of the Contractor on the following basis:

(1) A certified copy of an employee's payroll record shall be made available for inspection or furnished to the employee or his or her authorized representative on request.

(2) A certified copy of all payroll records enumerated in Paragraph 4(f), herein, shall be made available for inspection or furnished upon request to the District, the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement, and the Division of Apprenticeship Standards of the Department of Industrial Relations.

(3) A certified copy of all payroll records enumerated in Paragraph 4(f), herein, shall be made available upon request by the public for inspection or for copies thereof; provided, however, that a request by the public shall be made through either the District, the Division of Apprenticeship Standards, or the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement. If the requested payroll records have not been provided pursuant to subparagraph 4(f)(2) herein, the requesting party shall, prior to being provided the records, reimburse the costs of preparation by the Contractor, subcontractors, and the entity through which the request was made. The public shall not be given access to the records at the principal offices of the Contractor.

The certified payroll records shall be on forms provided by the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement or shall contain the same information as the forms provided by the division.

Each Contractor shall file a certified copy of the records, enumerated in Paragraph 4(f) with the entity that requested the records within ten (10) days after receipt of a written request. Any copy of records made available for inspection as copies and furnished upon request to the public or any public agency by the District, the Division of Apprenticeship Standards, or the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement shall be marked or obliterated in such a manner as to prevent disclosure of an individual's name, address, and social security number. The name and address of the Contractor awarded the Contract or performing the Contract shall not be marked or obliterated. The Contractor shall inform the District of the location of the records enumerated under Paragraph 4(f) including the street address, city and county, and shall, within five (5) working days, provide a notice of change of location and address. The Contractor shall have ten (10) days in which to comply subsequent to receipt of written notice specifying in what respects the Contractor must comply with this Paragraph 4(f). In the event that the Contractor fails to comply within the 10-day period, he or she shall, as a penalty to the state or the District, forfeit twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) for each calendar day, or portion thereof, for each worker, until strict compliance is effectuated. Upon the request of the Division of Apprenticeship Standards or the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement, these penalties shall be withheld from progress payments then due. Responsibility for compliance with Paragraph 4(f) lies with the Contractor.

(g) The Contractor and any subcontractors shall, when they employ any person in any apprenticeable craft or trade, apply to the joint apprenticeship committee administering the apprenticeship standards of the craft or trade in the area of the construction site for a certificate approving the Contractor or subcontractor under the apprenticeship standards for



the employment and training of apprentices in the area or industry affected; and shall comply with all other requirements of Section 1777.5 of the California Labor Code. The responsibility of compliance with California Labor Code Section 1777.5 during the performance of this Contract rests with the Contractor. Pursuant to California Labor Code Section 1777.7, in the event the Contractor willfully fails to comply with the provisions of California Labor Code Section 1777.5, the Contractor shall be denied the right to bid on any public works contract for up to three (3) years from the date noncompliance is determined and be assessed civil penalties.

(h) In accordance with the provisions of Article 5, Chapter 1, Part 7, Division 2 (commencing with Section 1860), and Chapter 4, Part 1, Division 4 (commencing with Section 3700) of the California Labor Code, the Contractor is required to secure the payment of compensation to its employees and for that purpose obtain and keep in effect adequate Workers' Compensation Insurance. If the Contractor, in the sole discretion of the District satisfies the District of the responsibility and capacity under the applicable Workers' Compensation Laws, if any, to act as self-insurer, the Contractor may so act, and in such case, the insurance required by this paragraph need not be provided.

The Contractor is advised of the provisions of Section 3700 of the California Labor Code, which requires every employer to be insured against liability for Workers' Compensation or to undertake self-insurance in accordance with the provisions of that Code and shall comply with such provisions and have Employer's Liability Limits of \$1,000,000 per accident before commencing the performance of the Work of this Contract.

The Notice to Proceed with the Work under this Contract will not be issued, and the Contractor shall not commence work, until the Contractor submits written evidence that it has obtained full Workers' Compensation Insurance coverage for all persons whom it employs or may employ in carrying out the Work under this Contract. This insurance shall be in accordance with the requirements of the most current and applicable state Workers' Compensation Insurance Laws. In accordance with the provisions of Section 1861 of the California Labor Code, the Contractor in signing this Agreement certifies to the District as true the following statement: "I am aware of the provisions of Section 3700 of the Labor Code which requires every employer to be insured against liability for Workers' Compensation or to undertake self-insurance in accordance with the provisions of that Code, and I will comply with such provisions before commencing the performance of the Work of this Contract."

A subcontractor is not allowed to commence work on the project until verification of Workers' Compensation Insurance coverage has been obtained and verified by the Contractor and submitted to the Construction Manager for the District's review and records.

(i) In accordance with the provisions of Section 1727 of the California Labor Code, the District, before making payment to the Contractor of money due under a contract for public works, shall withhold and retain therefrom all wages and penalties which have been forfeited pursuant to any stipulation in the Contract, and the terms of Chapter 1, Part 7, Division 2 of the California Labor Code (commencing with Section 1720). But no sum shall be withheld, retained or forfeited, except from the final payment, without a full investigation by either the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement or by the District.

5. It is further expressly agreed by and between the parties hereto that should there be any conflict between the terms of this Agreement and the Bid Proposal of said Contractor, then this Agreement shall control, and nothing herein contained shall be considered as an acceptance of the said terms of said Proposal conflicting herewith.

6. The Contractor agrees to provide and maintain insurance coverage, and to indemnify and save harmless the parties named and in the manner set forth in Section 00800-2.0, **LIABILITY & INSURANCE**.

The duty of Contractor to indemnify and save harmless, as set forth herein, shall include a duty to defend as set forth in Section 2778 of the California Civil Code; provided, however, that nothing herein shall be construed to require Contractor to indemnify against any responsibility or liability in contravention of Section 2782 of the California Civil Code.

7. The Contractor shall diligently prosecute the Work so that it shall be substantially completed within the time specified in Section 00800-1.1, **Time Allowed for Completion**.

8. Except as otherwise may be provided in other provisions of the Contract Documents, Contractor hereby expressly guarantees for one (1) full year from the date of the Substantial Completion of the Work under this Agreement and acceptance thereof by the District, to repair or replace any part of the Work performed hereunder which constitutes a defect resulting from the use of inferior or defective materials, equipment or workmanship. If, within said period, any repairs or replacements in connection with the Work are, in the opinion of the District, rendered necessary as the result of the use of inferior or defective materials, equipment or workmanship, Contractor agrees, upon receipt of notice from District, and without expense to District, to promptly repair or replace such material or workmanship and/or correct any and all defects therein. If Contractor, after such notice, fails to proceed promptly to comply with the terms of this guarantee, District may perform the work necessary to effectuate such correction and recover the cost thereof from the Contractor and/or its sureties.

In special circumstances where a particular item of work or equipment is placed in continuous service before Substantial Completion of the Work, the correction period for that item may start to run from an earlier date. This date shall be agreed upon by the Contractor and District on or before the item is placed in continuous service.

Any and all other special guarantees which may be applicable to definite parts of the Work under this Agreement shall be considered as an additional guarantee and shall not reduce or limit the guarantee as provided by Contractor pursuant to this paragraph during the first year of the life of such guarantee.

9. The Contractor shall provide, on the execution of this Agreement, a good and sufficient corporate surety bond in the penal sum of one hundred percent (100%) of amount bid, which bond shall be on the form provided by the District in Section 00610, **BOND OF FAITHFUL PERFORMANCE**, and be conditioned upon the faithful performance of all work required to be performed by the Contractor under this Agreement. Said bond shall be liable for any and all penalties and obligations which may be incurred by Contractor under this Agreement. The corporate surety bond shall be issued by a corporate surety approved by the District's counsel. The corporate surety shall be authorized to conduct business in California. At its discretion, the District may request that a certified copy of the certificate of authority of the insurer issued by the Insurance Commissioner of the State of California

be submitted by the Surety to the District. At its discretion, the District may also require the insurer to provide copies of its most recent annual statement and quarterly statement filed with the Department of Insurance pursuant to Article 10 (commencing with Section 900) of Chapter 1 of Part 2 of Division 1 of the Insurance Code.

10. In addition to the bond required under Paragraph 9, hereof, Contractor shall furnish a good and sufficient corporate surety bond in the penal sum of one hundred percent (100%) of amount of Bid, which bond shall be on the form provided by the District in Section 00620, **PAYMENT BOND**, and conform strictly with the provisions of Chapter 7, Title 15, Part 4, Division 3, of the Civil Code of the State of California, and all amendments thereto. The corporate surety bond shall be issued by a corporate surety approved by the District's counsel. The corporate Surety shall be authorized to conduct business in California. At its discretion, the District may request that a certified copy of the certificate of authority of the insurer issued by the Insurance Commissioner of the State of California be submitted by the Surety to the District. At its discretion, the District may also require the insurer to provide copies of its most recent annual statement and quarterly statement filed with the Department of Insurance pursuant to Article 10 (commencing with Section 900) of Chapter 1 of Part 2 of Division 1 of the Insurance Code.

11. The Contractor may substitute securities for the amounts retained by the District to ensure performance of the work in accordance with the provisions of Section 22300 of the Public Contract Code.

12. Contractor covenants that Contractor is licensed in accordance with the provisions of the Contractors' License Law of California as provided in Section 00010, **NOTICE INVITING BIDS**.

13. The Contractor shall be provided the time period specified in Section 01340-2.0, **MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT SUBSTITUTIONS**, for submission of data substantiating a request for a substitution of an "or equal" item.

14. As required by Section 6705 of the California Labor Code and in addition thereto, whenever work under the Contract involves the excavation of any trench or trenches five (5) feet or more in depth, the Contractor shall submit in advance of excavations, a detailed plan showing the design of shoring, bracing, sloping, or other provisions to be made for worker protection from the hazard of caving ground during the excavation of such trench or trenches. If such plan varies from the shoring system standards established by the Construction Safety Orders of the Division of Industrial Safety in Title 8, Subchapter 4, Article 6, California Code of Regulations, the plan shall be prepared by a registered civil or structural engineer employed by the Contractor, and all costs therefore shall be included in the price named in the Contract for completion of the Work as set forth in the Contract Documents. Nothing in this Section shall be deemed to allow the use of a shoring, sloping, or other protective system less effective than that required by the Construction Safety Orders. Nothing in this Section shall be construed to impose tort liability on the District, the Design Consultant, Construction Manager nor any of their agents, consultants, or employees. The District's review of the Contractor's excavation plan is only for general conformance to the California Construction Safety Orders.

Prior to commencing any excavation, the Contractor shall designate in writing to the Construction Manager the "competent person(s)" with the authority and responsibilities designated in the Construction Safety Orders.

15. In accordance with Section 7104 of the Public Contract Code, whenever any work involves digging trenches or other excavations that extend deeper than four (4) feet below the surface, the provisions of Section 00700-7.2, **Differing Site Conditions**, shall apply.

16. In accordance with Section 7103.5 of the Public Contract Code, the Contractor and subcontractors shall conform to the following requirements. In entering into a public works contract or a subcontract to supply goods, services, or materials pursuant to a public works contract, the Contractor or subcontractor offers and agrees to assign to the District all rights, title, and interest in and to all causes of action it may have under Section 4 of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. Section 15) or under the Cartwright Act [Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 16700) of Part 2 of Division 7 of the Business and Professions Code], arising from purchases of goods, materials or services pursuant to this Contract or the subcontract. Such assignment shall be made and become effective at the time the District tenders final payment to the Contractor, without further acknowledgment by the parties.

17. In accordance with Section 4552 of the Government Code, the Contractor shall conform to the following requirements. In submitting a Bid to the District, the Contractor offers and agrees that if the Bid is accepted, it will assign to the District all rights, title, and interest in and to all causes of action it may have under Section 4 of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. Section 15) or under the Cartwright Act [Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 16700) of Part 2 of Division 7 of the Business and Professions Code], arising from purchase of goods, materials, or services by the Contractor for sale to the District pursuant to the Bid. Such assignment shall be made and become effective at the time the Authority tenders final payment to the Contractor.

18. Pursuant to Public Contract Code Section 7100, the acceptance by the Contractor of an undisputed payment made under the terms of the Contract shall operate as, and shall be, a release to the District, and their duly authorized agents, from all claim of and/or liability to the Contractor arising by virtue of the contract related to those amounts. Disputed contract claims in stated amounts may be specifically excluded by the Contractor from the operation of the release.

19. In accordance with California Business and Professions Code Section 7030, the Contractor is required by law to be licensed and regulated by the Contractors' State License Board which has jurisdiction to investigate complaints against contractors if a complaint regarding a patent act or omission is filed within four (4) years of the date of the alleged violation. A complaint regarding a latent act or omission pertaining to structural defects must be filed within ten (10) years of the date of the alleged violation. Any questions concerning the Contractor may be referred to the Registrar, Contractors' State License Board, P.O. Box 26000, Sacramento, California 95826.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this agreement on the date first set forth above.

CONTRACTOR

By: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Dublin San Ramon Services District

By: \_\_\_\_\_

Daniel McIntyre, General Manager

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Nicole Genzale, District Secretary

**\*\*\* END OF SECTION \*\*\***

RESOLUTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF DUBLIN SAN RAMON SERVICES DISTRICT APPROVING AN ADJUSTMENT TO THE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM TWO-YEAR BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDING 2016 AND 2017 TO INCREASE THE PROJECT BUDGET FOR THE DUBLIN TRUNK SEWER REHABILITATION PROJECT (CIP 16-S021) AND BID ALTERNATE A RAS LINE REHABILITATION PROJECT (CIP 12-P003), AND INCREASE THE LOCAL WASTEWATER REPLACEMENT FUND (FUND 210) BUDGET IN FYE 2017

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WHEREAS, the Board of Directors adopted the current CIP Two-Year Budget for Fiscal Years Ending (FYE) 2016 and 2017 (CIP Budget) on June 2, 2015, authorizing project and fund budgets for FYEs 2016 and 2017 to meet the District's capital infrastructure needs; and

WHEREAS, the CIP Budget included the Dublin Trunk Sewer Rehabilitation Project (CIP 16-S021) (Project) with a budget of \$4,411,400 and RAS Line Rehabilitation Project (CIP 12-P003) (Bid Alternate) with a budget of \$500,000; and

WHEREAS, the original scope of the Project did not include a detailed complex sewer bypass system, additional coordination and construction constraints by the City of Dublin, such as nighttime work, and extensive public outreach with nearby businesses and residences; and

WHEREAS, staff recommends revising the CIP Budget by increasing the Project budget by \$2,253,552 from \$4,411,400 to \$6,664,952 and Bid Alternate budget by \$244,136, from \$500,000 to \$744,136; and

WHEREAS, the fund budget approved for FYE 2017 for Local Wastewater Replacement fund (Fund 210) will not be adequate to cover the estimated expenditures for the Project in FYE 2017 and staff recommends to increase Fund 210 fund budget in FYE 2017 by \$2,252,731 from \$1,714,536 to \$3,967,267.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF DUBLIN SAN RAMON SERVICES DISTRICT, a public agency located in the counties of Alameda and Contra Costa, California, that the following are hereby approved and incorporated into the CIP Two-Year Budget for FYEs 2016 and 2017:

1. The Project budget is increased from \$4,411,400 to \$6,664,952 in accordance with project description sheet (Exhibit A).
2. Bid Alternate budget is increased from \$500,000 to \$744,136 in accordance with project description sheet (Exhibit B).
3. The fund budget for FYE 2017 for Local Wastewater Replacement fund (Fund 210) is increased by \$2,252,731 from \$1,714,536 to \$3,967,267.

Res. No. \_\_\_\_\_

ADOPTED by the Board of Directors of Dublin San Ramon Services District, a public agency in the State of California, counties of Alameda and Contra Costa, at its regular meeting held on the 2nd day of May 2017, and passed by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Richard M. Halket, President

ATTEST: \_\_\_\_\_

Nicole Genzale, District Secretary

<b>CIP Budget FYE 16 and 17</b>	<b>Dublin Trunk Sewer Rehabilitation</b>	
<b>New-Initiate</b>	<b>CIP #: 16-S021</b>	<b>Local Wastewater Replacement Fund (210)</b>

Category: Wastewater Collection

Project Manager: Jackie Yee

**PURPOSE AND DESCRIPTION**

This project will rehabilitate 7,945 feet of 33-inch to 42-inch diameter reinforced concrete pipe (RCP) Dublin trunk sewer. The project extends from Village Parkway and Tamarack Drive south to Village Parkway and Clark Ave, then from Clark Ave under Highway 580 to Commerce Circle in Pleasanton. The project also includes rehabilitation of the sewer from the intersection of the Dublin and east Dublin PRFTA trunk sewers to the Regional Wastewater Treatment Facility (RWTF) entrance. The Dublin trunk sewer was installed in 1960 and 1961. The sewer has deteriorated and has significant spalling and exposed reinforcing steel in locations. The project will first evaluate alternatives for pipeline lining, by-pass pumping, and construction phasing. Based on this evaluation, the construction methods and phasing may be modified as the project progresses.

**Impact Analysis:**

Anticipated CEQA Requirement: Categorical Exemption [CEQA Guideline 15302].

Reference: To be determined.

**FINANCIAL OVERVIEW**

	<b>Proposed Budget</b>			<b>Actual + Estimated Cash Flow</b>					
	<b>Adopted Budget</b>	<b>Proposed Adjustment</b>	<b>Revised Budget</b>	<b>Actual Thru FYE 2015</b>	<b>Actual FYE 2016</b>	<b>Actual FYE 2017 to Date</b>	<b>Est. Remaining FYE 2017</b>	<b>Estimated Future</b>	<b>Total Projected Cashflow</b>
Planning	0	81,483	81,483	0	0	23,540	57,943	0	81,483
Design	0	477,310	477,310	0	86,307	291,003	70,000	30,000	477,310
Construction	4,411,400	1,189,400	5,600,800	0	0	0	1,400,200	4,200,600	5,600,800
Const Mgmt	0	470,000	470,000	0	0	0	222,500	247,500	470,000
Admin Mgmt	0	35,359	35,359	0	0	5,359	10,000	20,000	35,359
Staff Time	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4,411,400</b>	<b>2,253,552</b>	<b>6,664,952</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>86,307</b>	<b>319,902</b>	<b>1,760,643</b>	<b>4,498,100</b>	<b>6,664,952</b>
<i>Other Funding</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<b>Net Impact</b>	<b>4,411,400</b>	<b>2,253,552</b>	<b>6,664,952</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>86,307</b>	<b>319,902</b>	<b>1,760,643</b>	<b>4,498,100</b>	<b>6,664,952</b>

Fund Split Basis: N/A

210	100%	4,411,400	2,253,552	6,664,952	86,307	319,902	1,760,643	4,498,100	6,664,952
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**NOTES:**

Bid opened 4/20/17, lowest bid \$5,541,630 Insituform. Includes RAS Line (12-P003) bid alternate.

Bid award 5/2/17 with request for project budget increase of \$2,253,552



<b>CIP Budget FYE 16 and 17</b>	<b>RAS Line Rehabilitation</b>	
<i>Continuing</i>	<b>CIP #: 12-P003</b>	<b>Regional Wastewater Replacement Fund (310)</b>

Category: Resource Recovery Facilities

Project Manager: Jackie Yee

**PURPOSE AND DESCRIPTION**

This project will reline approximately 550 feet of 24-inch steel pipeline and replace approximately 250 feet of 14- inch asbestos concrete pipeline which convey the WWTP Return Activated Sludge (RAS). The RAS system is an integral part of the treatment process and the WWTP cannot risk failure of the system. The 24-inch RAS line was inspected during a repair of the line and was found to be in poor shape with multiple leaks due to coating holidays and corrosion. The structural integrity of the pipe is fair and lining the pipe will extend its life. The existing 14-inch RAS line is constructed of asbestos concrete which is brittle and susceptible to failure during seismic events.

**Impact Analysis:**

Anticipated CEQA Requirement: Categorical Exemption [CEQA 15302].

Reference: Inspection results.

**FINANCIAL OVERVIEW**

	Proposed Budget			Actual + Estimated Cash Flow					
	Adopted Budget	Proposed Adjustment	Revised Budget	Actual Thru FYE 2015	Actual FYE 2016	Actual FYE 2017 to Date	Est. Remaining FYE 2017	Estimated Future	Total Projected Cashflow
Planning	19,684	5,495	25,179	7,541	12,638	0	0	5,000	25,179
Design	146,838	13,662	160,500	9,338	73,584	34,578	3,000	40,000	160,500
Construction	333,478	168,137	501,615	0	6,615	0	0	495,000	501,615
Const Mgmt	0	50,330	50,330	0	0	5,330	0	45,000	50,330
Admin Mgmt	0	6,512	6,512	0	0	1,012	3,000	2,500	6,512
Staff Time	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>244,136</b>	<b>744,136</b>	<b>16,879</b>	<b>92,837</b>	<b>40,920</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>587,500</b>	<b>744,136</b>
<i>Other Funding</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<b>Net Impact</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>244,136</b>	<b>744,136</b>	<b>16,879</b>	<b>92,837</b>	<b>40,920</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>587,500</b>	<b>744,136</b>

Fund Split Basis: N/A

310	100%	500,000	244,136	744,136	16,879	92,837	40,920	6,000	587,500	744,136
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**NOTES:**

This project is Bid Alternate A in the Dublin Trunk Sewer Rehab (16-S021) bid opened 4/20/17, lowest bid \$5,541,630 Insituform. Bid award 5/2/17 with request for project budget increase of \$244,136.



**TITLE:** Authorize an Interfund Loan to the Local Wastewater Replacement Fund from the Local Wastewater Expansion Fund

**RECOMMENDATION:**

Staff recommends the Board of Directors authorize, by Resolution, an interfund loan to the Local Wastewater Replacement (Fund 210) from the Local Wastewater Expansion (Fund 220) to cover significant capital replacement obligations over the next several years.

**SUMMARY:**

The District faces significant local wastewater infrastructure capital replacement obligations in 2017 with the Facilities Relocation for Dublin Boulevard Widening (16-A002) project and the Dublin Trunk Sewer Rehabilitation Project (16-S021). Moreover, there are additional costs over the next 10 years that are needed to rehabilitate our oldest sewers in the Camp Parks area. Capital replacement costs for local sewer infrastructure are accounted for in the Local Wastewater Replacement fund.

The current working capital in the Local Wastewater Replacement fund is approximately \$9 million as of March 31, 2017. To fund these and other projects, an interfund loan will be needed in the amount of \$5 million from the Local Wastewater Expansion fund, to be repaid over a six year period. This loan will provide the District the ability to pay for needed replacement projects while our rates increase the working capital in this fund to an adequate annual funding level.

Staff recommends that the interest charged be the same as the yield on our investment portfolio. In addition, if Fund 210 accrues enough working capital to pay off the interfund loan before six years, that staff are authorized to do so.

The Local Wastewater Expansion (Fund 220) has a current working capital of approximately \$8 million as of March 31, 2017. There are no major capital projects scheduled for this fund during the life of this loan, thus keeping the Expansion fund in a healthy financial position.

Originating Department: Administrative Services	Contact: C. Atwood	Legal Review: Not Required
Cost: \$0	Funding Source: N/A	
Attachments: <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Staff Report <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resolution <input type="checkbox"/> Ordinance <input type="checkbox"/> Task Order <input type="checkbox"/> Proclamation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (see list on right)	190 of 216	

RESOLUTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF DUBLIN SAN RAMON SERVICES DISTRICT AUTHORIZING A LOAN TO THE LOCAL WASTEWATER REPLACEMENT (FUND 210) FROM THE LOCAL WASTEWATER EXPANSION (FUND 220) IN THE AMOUNT OF \$5 MILLION DOLLARS

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WHEREAS, it is the policy of the Board that our enterprise funds be self-supporting, and therefore maintain positive cash balances in the respective funds; and

WHEREAS, as of March 31, 2017 the working capital balance of the Local Wastewater Replacement (Fund 210) was approximately \$9 million;

WHEREAS, the District faces significant local wastewater infrastructure capital replacement obligations in FYE 2017 and beyond, resulting in a negative cash flow projection and a working capital below our reserve policy levels; and

WHEREAS, as of March 31, 2017 the Local Wastewater Expansion (Fund 220) has sufficient working capital to provide a loan to the Local Wastewater Replacement (Fund 210).

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF DUBLIN SAN RAMON SERVICES DISTRICT, a public agency located in the Counties of Alameda and Contra Costa, California that:

1. A loan in the amount of five million dollars (\$5,000,000) to the Local Wastewater Replacement (Fund 210) from the Local Wastewater Expansion (Fund 220) is approved effective July 1, 2017. The term of the loan is for six years, with the interest rate assessed at the Districts' average portfolio earning percentage as identified in the quarterly investments reports submitted to the Board. Principal is to be repaid in annual installments of \$833,333, with interest, on June 30th of each year, beginning in 2018.

ADOPTED by the Board of Directors of the Dublin San Ramon Services District, a public agency in the State of California, Counties of Alameda and Contra Costa, at its regular meeting held on the 2nd day of May, 2017.

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

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Richard M. Halket, President

ATTEST: \_\_\_\_\_  
Nicole Genzale, District Secretary



**TITLE:** Discuss Tri-Valley Water Liaison Meeting and Potable Reuse Feasibility Study

## **RECOMMENDATION:**

Staff recommends the Board of Directors discuss the April 26, 2017 Tri-Valley Water Liaison meeting and the progress on the Tri-Valley Joint Potable Reuse Feasibility study and provide appropriate direction.

## **SUMMARY:**

In the face of 2014's severe drought (amidst a longer 2012 – 2015 drought), the agencies of the Tri-Valley agreed to conduct a series of Water Policy Roundtables to discuss water policy issues of concern in the Tri-Valley. After six Roundtable meetings from late 2014 through the early 2016, representatives from six agencies and one investor owned utility agreed to proceed with a Joint Potable Reuse Feasibility Study. Continuing meetings in the Tri-Valley Water Liaison meeting format have followed, with the latest meeting being held on April 26, 2017. The participants in the Water Liaison meetings are:

1. DSRSD
2. Zone 7 Water Agency
3. City of Pleasanton
4. City of Livermore
5. City of San Ramon
6. City of Dublin
7. California Water Service Company

DSRSD's representatives at the Tri-Valley Water Liaison meetings consist of the DSRSD External Affairs Committee.

At the April 26 meeting, the Water Liaison group received a status report on the Joint Potable Reuse Feasibility Study. The study is about one-third complete, and is anticipated to be concluded by the end of 2017. Additionally, the Water Liaison group received a presentation on planned joint community outreach and education efforts on water supply and potable reuse.

The development of a potable reuse project in partnership with other agencies supports the District's 2017 - 2022 Strategic Plan goals and a number of Strategic Plan action items, including:

*Goal #6: Develop and implement an integrated recycled and potable water program that meets the objectives of the District's water supply policy*

- *Complete a feasibility study for a Tri-Valley advance purification project and implement a joint Tri-Valley Strategy*
- *Cooperate with our partners in the Tri-Valley in development of further water recycling*
- *Support and encourage our Tri-Valley partners in the development of a more diversified and resilient water supply*

Staff will provide additional details from the April 26, 2017 meeting at the Board meeting.

Originating Department: Executive Services	Contact: D. McIntyre	Legal Review: Not Required
Cost: \$0	Funding Source: N/A	
Attachments: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Staff Report <input type="checkbox"/> Resolution <input type="checkbox"/> Ordinance <input type="checkbox"/> Task Order <input type="checkbox"/> Proclamation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (see list on right)	192 of 216	



**TITLE:** Receive Presentation on District Water Supply Outlook for 2017 to 2021

**RECOMMENDATION:**

Staff recommends the Board of Directors receive a presentation on the District's water supply outlook for 2017 to 2021.

**SUMMARY:**

The Zone 7 Water Agency (Zone 7) supplies 100% of the District's potable water supply. Zone 7 annually reviews the reliability and sustainability of the water supply in meeting the Tri-Valley water retailers projected five-year demands. At its April 19, 2017 meeting, Zone 7's Board of Directors received the *2017 Annual Review of Sustainable Water Supply for Zone 7 Water Agency*.

Zone 7's water supply review shows that the District will receive 100% of its projected potable water demands from 2017 to 2021, even if one of those years is a critical dry year. A number of factors, including a record setting wet weather season, reduced water demands due to water conservation efforts, and increased use of recycled water have contributed to a positive outlook in water supply.

The DSRSD-EBMUD Recycled Water Authority (DERWA) produces recycled water at its recycled water treatment facility, which is currently under construction for expansion. DERWA provides recycled water to the District, East Bay Municipal Utility District, and the City of Pleasanton. DERWA annually updates its five-year demand projections and determines recycled water availability.

For 2017, DSRSD's recycled water demand will be met by DERWA with a combination of recycled water from the Microfiltration Unit and the Sand Filter Unit of the recycled water treatment facility and supplemental potable water.

Additional details regarding both potable water and recycled water supply availability to serve the District's customers are discussed in the attached staff report.

Originating Department: Engineering Services	Contact: S. Kolodzie	Legal Review: Not Required
Cost: \$0	Funding Source: N/A	
Attachments: <input type="checkbox"/> None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Staff Report <input type="checkbox"/> Resolution <input type="checkbox"/> Ordinance <input type="checkbox"/> Task Order <input type="checkbox"/> Proclamation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (see list on right)	193 of 216	

# STAFF REPORT



District Board of Directors  
May 2, 2017

## District Water Supply Outlook for 2017 to 2021

### BACKGROUND

The Zone 7 Water Agency (Zone 7) provides 100% of DSRSD's potable water supply. Zone 7 annually reviews the reliability and sustainability of the water supply in meeting the tri-valley water retailers projected five year demands. The DSRSD-EBMUD Recycled Water Authority (DERWA) provides recycled water to DSRSD, East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD), and the City of Pleasanton. DERWA annually updates its five-year demand projections and determines recycled water availability.

This report provides a summary of DSRSD's potable and recycled water supply outlook based on the *2017 Annual Review of Sustainable Water Supply for Zone 7 Water Agency* presented at Zone 7's April 19, 2017 Board meeting and the 2017 projected DERWA recycled water projected demands and available supply.

### DISCUSSION

#### Potable Water Supply

Because Zone 7 receives more than 80% of its water supply from the State Water Project (SWP), DSRSD's water supply condition is linked to the state's water supply condition. The snowpack level in northern California, the main source of supply for the SWP during the spring and summer, is at 148% of the April 1st average. The Northern Sierra precipitation, which is a strong constituent in SWP allocation, was 92.4 inches and at 207% of average as of April 23, 2017; which will make this the wettest year on record, eclipsing the previous record from 1982-1983 of 88.5 inches (through September 30).

Oroville and San Luis Reservoir, the main reservoirs for the SWP are 99% and 109% of historical average for this year. The SWP project on April 14, 2017 announced contractors would receive 85% of their allocation in 2017, although anticipated repairs to the Oroville spillway may have near-term impacts to allocation and water supply delivery.

Local precipitation is at 188% of average for March 31, 2017 at the Livermore Rainfall Station. The runoff into Lake Del Valle as of April 1, 2017, is already four times higher than the total in 2016 (76,924 AF compared to 19,436 AF). The 2017 runoff is well above the average of 23,000 AF, making this the second highest runoff measured since 1964 (1983 was the highest); this incoming source of local water will add to Zone 7's available water this and next year. In addition, the local groundwater basin is currently at 91% of operational storage

Zone 7's potential surface water supplies in any year include; water from its contract with DWR for imported SWP water, local runoff into Lake Del Valle, its agreement with Byron Bethany Irrigation District, and its agreement with DWR for Yuba Accord Water and other water (e.g., SWP multi-year pool). Table 1 presents Zone 7's expected water supply in 2017, an estimate for 2018 assuming 1977 critically dry year, followed by normal or average years from 2019 through 2021.

It should be noted that since the Zone 7 review was published the Department of Water resources announced that SWP allocation would go from 60% to 85% Therefore, the water available from the SWP is 68,500 acre-feet as opposed to 48,400 assumed in Tables 1, 2 and 3.

**Table 1. Zone 7 Projected Yield from Existing Contracted Water Supplies, acre-feet**

Source <sup>(a)</sup>	2017 (1998)	2018 (1977)	2019 (Average)	2020 (Average)	2021 (Average)
Table A <sup>(b)</sup>	48,400	8,100	50,000	50,000	50,000
Byron Bethany Irrigation District <sup>(e)</sup>	0	0	0	0	0
LDV Yield	8,000 <sup>(c)</sup>	0	7,300	7,300	7,300
Yuba Accord	500	1,500	1,000	1,000	1,000
Turnback Pool Program	700	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	57,600	9,600	58,300	58,300	58,300
Treated Water Operational Losses <sup>(d)</sup>	-2,000	-500	-2,100	-2,100	-2,200
Carryover into Following Year	-10,000	0	-10,000	-10,000	-10,000
<b>Total Supply for Direct Use</b>	<b>45,600</b>	<b>9,100</b>	<b>46,200</b>	<b>46,200</b>	<b>46,100</b>

<sup>(a)</sup> See Zone 7's 2015 Urban Water Management Plan for more details about Zone 7 supplies:

[http://www.zone7water.com/images/pdf\\_docs/water\\_supply/uwmp\\_2015.pdf](http://www.zone7water.com/images/pdf_docs/water_supply/uwmp_2015.pdf).

<sup>(b)</sup> 2017 yield is based on 60% (current 2017 allocation) of 80,619 AF. Long-term average yield is 62% of Zone 7's Table A amount (80,619 AF) per DWR's Final 2015 Delivery Capability Report.

<sup>(c)</sup> The 2017 amount is currently 4,300 AF and expected to increase to approximately 8,000 AF by the end of the December.

<sup>(d)</sup> Operational losses associated with unaccounted-for water.

<sup>(e)</sup> For conservative planning purposes, no water was assumed to be available under this contract.

## Water Supply Storage

To help meet water demands during dry years, Zone 7 stores surplus surface water in various facilities including Del Valle Reservoir, the SWP San Luis Reservoir, the local ground water basin, and the Kern County ground water bank. Table 2 summarizes the total accrued water in storage available to Zone 7 as of April 1, 2017, and the estimated water supply to be provided from storage between 2018 and 2021 assuming 2018 is a critical dry year followed by average years from 2019 to 2021. As shown in Table 2, Zone 7 is not planning on banked water recovery from Kern County in 2017 and should have access to its full pump back amounts in 2018 should conditions become critically dry. Given the surface water supplies this year, Zone 7 plans to send at least 8,000AF of water to storage in Kern Water Banks. This will increase Zone 7's storage in the water banks by over 6,000AF.

**Table 2. Available Storage, acre-feet**

Source	Total Accrued Water in Storage <sup>(a)</sup>	Estimated Supply in Storage Planned to be Used				
		2017 (1998)	2018 (1977)	2019 (Average)	2020 (Average)	2021 (Average)
Main Groundwater Basin	116,000	3,500 <sup>(b)</sup>	14,000 <sup>(b)</sup>	5,000 <sup>(c)</sup>	5,000 <sup>(c)</sup>	5,000 <sup>(c)</sup>
Lake Del Valle Carryover <sup>(d)</sup>	8,900	8,900	8,000	0	7,300	7,300
State Water Project Carryover <sup>(e)</sup>	2,400	2,400	10,000	0	10,000	10,000
Semitropic <sup>(f)</sup>	63,400	0	8,000	0	0	0
Cawelo <sup>(g)</sup>	18,700	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>209,400</b>	<b>14,800</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>22,300</b>	<b>22,300</b>

<sup>(a)</sup> Accrued storage estimate reflects the status on 4/1/2017. For groundwater, this is equivalent to 91% of operational storage.

<sup>(b)</sup> Minimal pumping is required in 2017 due to the sizable SWP allocation of 60%, which allows Zone 7 to plan for greater pumping in 2018 in case of dry conditions. For 2018, Zone 7 staff estimates that approximately 14,000 acre-feet can be accessed via groundwater pumping.

<sup>(c)</sup> A conservative pumping amount of 5,000 acre-feet was used for years classified as normal or average.

<sup>(d)</sup> Zone 7 carried over 8,900 AF into 2017. The analysis assumes there would be no carryover following a critically dry year.

<sup>(e)</sup> Zone 7's total SWP carryover from 2016 into 2017 is 9,400 acre-feet but due to the wet hydrology, only 2,400 AF was accessible before San Luis Reservoir filled and the remainder was lost. Zone 7 typically carries over about 10,000 acre-feet from year to year during average conditions.

- (f) On an annual basis, Zone 7 can recover up to 9,100 acre-feet from Semitropic via pumpback, and depending on the SWP allocation, also recover additional water via exchange.
- (g) Cawelo can produce up to 10,000 AF per year between September and March once requested.

## Potable Water Demand

A comparison of available water supply and the Tri-Valley's water demands is shown in Table 3. This table shows that Zone 7 will be able to deliver 100% of the Tri-Valley's water demand from 2017 to 2021, even if one of those years is a critical dry year.

**Table 3. Comparison of Supply and Demand: Next Five Years**

<b>Component</b>	<b>2017 (1998)</b>	<b>2018 (1977)</b>	<b>2019 (Average)</b>	<b>2020 (Average)</b>	<b>2021 (Average)</b>
Water Supply (minus carryover) <sup>(a)</sup>	45,600	9,100	46,200	46,200	46,100
Water Supply in Storage Available for Use	14,800	40,000	5,000	22,300	22,300
<b>Total Water Supply<sup>(b)</sup></b>	<b>60,400</b>	<b>49,100</b>	<b>51,200</b>	<b>68,500</b>	<b>68,400</b>
<b>Water Demand<sup>(c)</sup></b>	<b>46,800</b>	<b>48,000</b>	<b>48,900</b>	<b>49,400</b>	<b>50,600</b>
<b>% of Demand Delivered</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

(a) This analysis assumes that Zone 7 carries 10,000 AF over into 2018, 0 AF into 2019, and 10,000 AF into 2020 and 2021.

(b) Excess water supplies are used to replenish the local groundwater basin and banking programs in Kern County.

(c) Includes both M&I and Untreated water demands, which are based on the retailers' delivery requests.

## Programs Necessary to Meet Long Term Water Demands

As presented in Zone 7's 2015 Urban Water Management Plan and 2016 Water Supply Evaluation Update, Zone 7 is evaluating several potential future water supply and storage options to bolster long-term water supply reliability. Future water supply and storage alternatives being evaluated include:

- California WaterFix
- Sites Reservoir
- Los Vaqueros Reservoir Expansion
- Potable Reuse
- Lake Del Valle Expansion of Storage Capacity
- Bay Area Regional Desalination

The District continues to coordinate with Zone 7 and the other Tri-Valley water agencies to support long term water supply reliability efforts.

## Recycled Water

Annually, DERWA requests a five year demand projection from its customers— the District, East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD), and the City of Pleasanton. The average annual and peak day demands are then compared to the projected available recycled water supply. The projected recycled water demands are shown in Table 4 below.



**Table 4. DERWA Average and Peak Demands (2017 – 2021)**

Year	Demand (MGD)							
	Pleasanton		DSRSD		EBMUD		DERWA	
	Annual	Peak*	Annual	Peak*	Annual	Peak*	Annual	Peak*
2017	1.0	2.4	2.5	6.2	0.9	2.3	<b>4.4</b>	<b>11.0</b>
2018	1.3	3.2	2.7	6.8	1.5	3.8	<b>5.5</b>	<b>13.8</b>
2019	1.7	4.2	3.0	7.5	1.5	3.8	<b>6.2</b>	<b>15.5</b>
2020	1.7	4.2	3.3	8.2	1.5	3.8	<b>6.5</b>	<b>16.2</b>
2021	1.7	4.2	3.5	8.8	1.5	3.8	<b>6.7</b>	<b>16.8</b>

\*Daily Peak Factor = 2.5

Daily production of recycled water is limited by incoming wastewater flow to the Regional Wastewater Treatment Facility and the recycled water treatment plant capacity. DERWA will be able to meet normal daily recycled water demands, however there will not be sufficient wastewater effluent to meet the projected peak day recycled water demands. The peak demand days typically occur in the month of July when the wastewater treatment plant inflow is lowest. DSRSD's projected WWTP inflow for July 2017 is 9.7 million gallons per day (MGD) while the peak demand is projected to be 11.0 MGD. Therefore DERWA may have a recycled water supply shortfall of 1.3 MGD. For the 2017 recycled water season DERWA plans to supplement recycled water with potable water during peak demand days. DERWA is currently exploring other recycled water supply sources.

The recycled water treatment plant capacity, although rated for 9.7 MGD, varies based on the quality of the wastewater treatment plant effluent. Last year to meet peak demands, DERWA operated both the recycled water sand filtration and microfiltration processes to produce sufficient recycled water. It is anticipated both systems may need to be run in 2017 as the recycled water plant expansion is not yet complete.

## SUMMARY

Zone 7's water supply review indicates the District will receive 100% of its projected potable water demands from 2017 to 2021, even if next year is a critically dry year and there is minimal water conservation. The recycled water demand is surpassing the supply and in 2017, the recycled water supply may need to be supplemented with potable water to meet peak day demands.



**TITLE:** Receive Presentation on the FYE 2018 and FYE 2019 Budget Document

**RECOMMENDATION:**

Staff recommends the Board of Directors receive a presentation on the FYE 2018 and FYE 2019 Budget Document.

**SUMMARY:**

To maximize openness and transparency, and to allow the Board to receive the Proposed FYE 2018 and FYE 2019 DSRSD Operating Budget before adoption, staff will be providing the actual document to the Board on May 5, 2017 for review prior to the May 16 discussion date. In prior years, the Board reviewed the budget in concept, with excel spreadsheets supporting staff proposals and projections. The actual budget document did not go to the Board before adoption and was not available to the public until several months after the start of the fiscal year.

Staff believes that the Board should have the opportunity to review the actual document, to enhance communication and discussion of proposals, and to readily see the impacts of those proposals on District funds. The new process is summarized below:

- May 5, 2017 Deliver the Proposed Budget to the Board
- May 16, 2017 Operating Budget Presentation at the Regular Board Meeting
- June 6, 2017 Budget Public Hearing and Adoption

Originating Department: Administrative Services	Contact: C. Atwood	Legal Review: Not Required
Cost: \$0	Funding Source: N/A	
Attachments: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Staff Report <input type="checkbox"/> Resolution <input type="checkbox"/> Ordinance <input type="checkbox"/> Task Order <input type="checkbox"/> Proclamation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (see list on right)	198 of 216	



**TITLE:** Approve Casting of District's Vote and Ranking of Candidates in the Alameda County Local Agency Formation Commission (Alameda LAFCo) 2017 Election for Alternate Special District Member

## **RECOMMENDATION:**

Staff recommends the Board of Directors approve, by Motion, the casting of the District's vote for Vice President Georgean Vonheeder-Leopold as the Alternate Special District Member to the Alameda County Local Agency Formation Commission (Alameda LAFCo) and the ranking of the other candidate(s) in the election on May 10, 2017.

## **SUMMARY:**

Vice President Voheeder-Leopold has been serving as the Alternate Special District Member on the Alameda LAFCo since 2013. Her term will expire on May 1, 2017. Pursuant to Government Code section 56332, the Alameda County Independent Special District Selection Committee (ISDSC) will hold an election whenever a vacancy exists among members representing independent special districts. On April 4, 2017, the Board adopted Resolution No. 15-17, nominating Vice President Vonheeder-Leopold for the seat. Relevant materials from the Alameda LAFCo are included as Attachment 1. The alternate representative will serve a four-year term.

As an ISDSCS member, the District is entitled to one vote at the election. In accordance with the District's Casting District Ballots policy (No. P100-14-5) included as Attachment 2, this is considered a "highly relevant" matter because a District Boardmember is a candidate of a contested election. The Board is called upon to determine the District's position.

The known candidates are:

- Georgean Vonheeder-Leopold, Vice President of Dublin San Ramon Services District
- Dan Walters, Vice President of Oro Loma Sanitary District

All candidate materials received to date are included as Attachment 3. If any other persons apply between agenda publication and this meeting, their information will be handed out at this meeting. The nomination deadline is May 5, 2017, and a nominating agency has until before May 10, 2017, to send a notice of nomination to the voting agencies. Any candidates emerged after this meeting would not be ranked by the Board.

The ISDSC's balloting process necessitates that the District determine how to cast its initial ballot, as well as determine the rank order of the other candidates. At the election, the candidate receiving a simple majority will be declare the winner. In the event of a tie or no majority winner, a runoff ballot(s) will be conducted.

Vice President Vonheeder-Leopold would be ranked first, consistent with the Board's prior action to nominate her. If the election involves two or more other candidates, the Board can consider the following factors (in no particular order or weight) used in the past for ranking candidates:

- Satisfactory prior service
- From an agency with a similar mission (water/wastewater)
- Proximity to the District service area
- Knowledge of the District

President Halket is scheduled to attend the election, with Director Misheloff as the alternate voting delegate should he become unavailable. He would be directed and empowered to cast the District's vote in accordance with the Board's decision at this meeting.

Originating Department: Executive Services		Contact: V. Chiu	Legal Review: Not Required
Cost: \$0		Funding Source: N/A	
Attachments: <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Staff Report <input type="checkbox"/> Resolution <input type="checkbox"/> Ordinance <input type="checkbox"/> Task Order <input type="checkbox"/> Proclamation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (see list on right)		Attachment 1 – Alameda LAFCo Letter dated February 10, 2017 with first three attachments (ISDSC Rules, Government Code Section 56332, Nomination and Voting Delegate Form) Attachment 2 – Casting District Ballot Policy P100-14-5 Attachment 3 – Resolutions of Nomination and Candidate Statements	

# LAFCO

ALAMEDA LOCAL AGENCY FORMATION COMMISSION  
1221 OAK STREET, SUITE 555 \* OAKLAND, CA 94612  
(510) 271-5142 FAX (510) 272-3784  
WWW.ACGOV.ORG/LAFCO

## Members

Ayn Wieskamp, Vice Chair  
Special District Member

Nate Miley  
County Member

John Marchand, Chair  
City Member

Sblend Sblendorio  
Public Member

Ralph Johnson  
Special District Member

Scott Haggerty  
County Member

Jerry Thorne  
City Member

FEB 17 '17 AM 8:39

## Alternates

Georgian Vonheeder-Leopold  
Special District Member

Wilma Chan  
County Member

David Haubert  
City Member

Tom Pico  
Public Member

## Executive Officer

Mona Palacios

February 10, 2017

Board Presidents

Independent Special District Selection Committee

Subject: Alameda LAFCo – Notice of Alternate Special District Seat Term Expiration

Dear Committee Members:

This letter serves as notice that the term of the Alternate Special District Member on the Alameda Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCo) will expire on May 1, 2017 (the first Monday in May). Therefore, Alameda LAFCo, in conjunction with the Alameda County Chapter of the California Special Districts Association, is calling a meeting of the Alameda County Independent Special District Selection Committee (ISDSC) for **Wednesday, May 10, 2017 at 10 am**, at the **East Bay Regional Park District, 2950 Peralta Oaks Court, Oakland, CA 94605**. Candidate nominations are **due Friday, May 5, 2017**. Please note that the incumbent, Georgian Vonheeder-Leopold, has indicated that she plans to seek re-election.

Alameda LAFCo's mission is to work for the citizens and government agencies of Alameda County by encouraging efficient municipal services, balancing infrastructure needs for sustainable growth, and conserving the environment and public resources such as prime agricultural and open space land. Being on LAFCo offers an opportunity for special districts to have a voice in governmental reorganization issues potentially affecting them, as well as the County overall. The independent special districts in Alameda County have had two regular seats and one alternate seat on Alameda LAFCo since July 1994.

The purpose of the ISDSC is to elect special district members to LAFCo. The ISDSC consists of the presiding officers of the legislative bodies of each independent special district in Alameda County. Pursuant to Government Code §56332 and the ISDSC rules, a district's Board may appoint one of its members to attend the meeting if the presiding officer is unable to attend. For your information, enclosed are the ISDSC's rules (Attachment 1) and Government Code Section 56332 (Attachment 2).

For this election each independent special district is entitled to nominate one Board Member. For the alternate seat, nominees can be from either enterprise or non-enterprise districts. The nominees must meet the eligibility requirements outlined in Section VI of the ISDSC's rules. A nomination and voting delegate form is enclosed for your use (Attachment 3). Eligible nominees may circulate a statement of qualifications prior to or at the May 10<sup>th</sup> ISDSC meeting.

Per the ISDSC's rules, any district nominating a candidate must ratify that nomination by Board resolution. Furthermore, upon nomination, the nominating district must provide written notice to all other districts-of their candidate selection. No resolution is needed from a district that does not wish to nominate a candidate. Attached is a list of each district's contact information (Attachment 4).

Please note the following timeline:

Deadline	Action
Friday, May 5, 2017	<b>Nominations due</b> from each district. Please complete and return the attached form to Alameda LAFCo. <i>Please note that pursuant to Government Code §56332, "if only one candidate is nominated for a vacant seat, that candidate shall be deemed selected, with no further proceedings."</i>
Friday, May 5, 2017	Each district submits the name of the presiding officer or designee (must be an elected board member) who will be voting at the May 10 <sup>th</sup> meeting. Please complete and return the attached form to Alameda LAFCo.
Before Wednesday, May 10, 2017	All nominating agencies must ratify their district's nominee via Board resolution and send a notice of the nomination to the presiding officers of all the other districts (see attached contact information). Please submit a copy of the resolution to Alameda LAFCo.
Wednesday, May 10, 2017 10 am	Independent Special Districts Selection Committee meeting at the East Bay Regional Park District, 2950 Peralta Oaks Court, Oakland.

Please contact me should you have any questions at (510) 272-3894 or [mona.palacios@acgov.org](mailto:mona.palacios@acgov.org).

Sincerely,



Mona Palacios  
Executive Officer

Attachments:

1. ISDSC Rules
2. Government Code Section 56332
3. Nomination and Voting Delegate Form
4. Special District Contact Information

V:\LAF\Special District LAFCo Elections\May 2017, alternate\term expiration notice to ISDSC.doc

c: Ryan Clausnitzer, Alameda County Mosquito Abatement District  
Robert Shaver, Alameda County Water District  
Katherine Boxer, Alameda County Resource Conservation District  
Roland Williams, Castro Valley Sanitary District  
James E.T. Jackson, City of Alameda Health Care District  
Daniel McIntyre, Dublin San Ramon Services District  
Alex Coates, East Bay Municipal Utility District  
Bob Doyle, East Bay Regional Park District  
Dev Mahadevan, Eden Township Hospital District

Tara Reyes, Fairview Fire Protection District  
Paul McCreary, Hayward Area Recreation & Park District  
Tim Barry, Livermore Area Recreation & Park District  
Jason Warner, Oro Loma Sanitary District  
Paul Eldredge, Union Sanitary District  
Nancy Farber, Washington Township Hospital District  
Stacy Marcoux, Alameda Co. Special Districts Assn.

Revised 1/14/04

RULES  
FOR THE LAFCO  
INDEPENDENT SPECIAL DISTRICT SELECTION COMMITTEE

Adopted April 13, 1994

By: Alameda County Chapter, California Special Districts Association

SECTION I PURPOSE

The purpose of the Independent Special District Selection Committee (ISDSC) shall be to appoint the regular and alternate special district members to the Alameda County Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCo) whenever a vacancy exists among members representing independent special districts (Government Code Section 56332).

SECTION II MEMBERSHIP

The ISDSC shall be composed of the presiding officer of the legislative body of each independent special district either located wholly within Alameda County or containing territory within Alameda County that represents 50% or more of the assessed value of taxable property of the district. The district may appoint one of its members as an alternate ISDSC member in the event the presiding officer is unavailable (Government Code Section 56332).

SECTION III MEETINGS

The LAFCo Executive Officer shall give written notice to the presiding officer of each eligible independent special district that a meeting of the ISDSC will be held on a specified date and at a specified time and place pursuant to:

- A. A vacancy existing among the members or alternate member representing independent special districts upon the Commission; or
- B. Receipt of a written request by one or more members of the ISDSC representing districts having 10% or more of the assessed value of taxable property within Alameda County (Government Code Section 56332).

All meetings of the ISDSC shall be open meetings and comply with all applicable provisions of the Ralph M. Brown Act.

#### SECTION IV QUORUM

Each presiding officer or alternate member attending the meeting shall be required to register their attendance. Members representing a majority of the eligible districts shall constitute a quorum for the conduct of the ISDSC business. No meeting shall be convened by the LAFCo Executive Office prior to establishing a quorum.

#### SECTION V VOTING

Each member of the ISDSC shall be entitled to one vote for each independent special district of which he or she is the presiding officer (Government Code Section 56332).

#### SECTION VI ELIGIBILITY

To be eligible for nomination and selection to the Alameda County Local Agency Formation Commission, an individual:

- A. Must be an elected or appointed independent special district officer within Alameda County (Government Code Section 563323);
- B. Must be a resident of Alameda County (Government Code Section 563323);
- C. Must not be a member of the legislative body of a city or county (Government Code Section 563323);
- D. Must act in such a manner so as to represent the diverse interests of all agencies, not his or her individual district; and
- E. Must be willing to make a time commitment to fulfilling his or her county-wide role representing all special districts.

An elected or appointed independent special district board member who is an employee of the State of California, a county, a city, or a special district is eligible for nomination and selection to the Commission as a special district representative (Government Code Section 563323).

#### SECTION VII SEATING DESIGNATION

The seating of special district representatives on the Alameda County Local Agency Formation Commission shall be in accordance with the following designations:

- 1. One regular seat shall be designated as an "Enterprise District" seat;
- 2. One regular seat shall be designated as a "Non-Enterprise District" seat; and



3. One alternate seat shall be designated from either an Enterprise or Non-Enterprise district.

An "Enterprise" district is defined as any jurisdiction that derives the majority of its total revenues from user fees and/or service charges.

A "Non-Enterprise" district is defined as any jurisdiction that derives the majority of its total revenues from property taxes.

## SECTION VIII NOMINATING PROCESS

Each independent special district shall be entitled to nominate a maximum of one board member from any district.

Each special district board shall determine its own internal process for selecting a name to be placed in nomination and for ensuring said nominee meets the eligibility criteria as set forth in Section VI.

- Districts are required to ratify said nominee by adoption of a board resolution.

Upon selection of a district nominee, the presiding officer of the district shall provide written notification of their nominee to the presiding officers of all other independent special districts.

An eligible district nominee may circulate a statement of his/her qualifications prior to the date of the ISDSC meeting.

## SECTION IX BALLOTING PROCESS

At the meeting of the ISDSC, the balloting shall be conducted in accordance with the following:

- A. If vacant, the first balloting shall be for selection of the "Enterprise District" representative. The candidate receiving a simple majority shall be declared the winner. In the event of a tie or no majority winner, a run-off ballot(s) shall be conducted.
- B. If vacant, the second balloting shall be for selection of the "Non-Enterprise District" representative. The candidate receiving a simple majority shall be declared the winner. In the event of a tie or no majority winner, a run-off ballot(s) shall be conducted.
- C. If vacant, the third balloting shall be for selection of the alternate representative. The candidate receiving a simple majority shall be declared the winner. In the event of a tie or no majority winner, a run-off ballot(s) shall be conducted.



When previous balloting has taken place for Enterprise and/or Non-Enterprise vacancies, the ballot for the alternate representative shall also include the names of all non-winning candidates from the other ballots, if the candidate so desires.

Upon completion of the balloting, the ISDSC shall provide written notification to the LAFCo Executive Officer of the name(s) of the Committee's appointment(s) to the Commission.

#### SECTION X ALTERNATE NOMINATING AND BALLOTING PROCESS

In the event that the LAFCo Executive Officer determines that securing a quorum of ISDSC members for a meeting is not feasible, the LAFCo Executive Officer may conduct business of the ISDSC in writing (Government Code Section 56332).

#### SECTION XI TERMS OF OFFICE

Regular representatives shall serve staggered four year terms. The alternate representative shall serve a four year term.

If a representative or alternate is unable to complete a full term, and more than one year is remaining in the uncompleted term, a nominating and balloting process shall be conducted in accordance with these bylaws.

The expiration date of the term of office of each member shall be the first Monday in May in the year in which the term of the member expires (Government Code Section 56334).

Any district member may be removed at any time and without cause by a majority vote of the ISDSC, as the appointing body (Government Code Section 56334). Failure to attend three regular Commission meetings in a calendar year may be grounds for possible removal by the ISDSC.

#### SECTION XII MEMBER DISQUALIFICATION

At the time of appointment of a regular member or alternate, the ISDSC may, by majority vote, provide that the member or alternate is disqualified from voting as a member of the Commission on any proposal affecting the district of which the member is a representative (Government Code Section 56332).



## State of California

## GOVERNMENT CODE

## Section 56332

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56332. (a) The independent special district selection committee shall consist of the presiding officer of the legislative body of each independent special district. However, if the presiding officer of an independent special district is unable to participate in a meeting or election of the independent special district selection committee, the legislative body of the district may appoint one of its members as an alternate to participate in the selection committee in the presiding officer's place. Those districts shall include districts located wholly within the county and those containing territory within the county representing 50 percent or more of the assessed value of taxable property of the district, as shown on the last equalized county assessment roll. Each member of the committee shall be entitled to one vote for each independent special district of which he or she is the presiding officer or his or her alternate as designated by the governing body. Members representing a majority of the eligible districts shall constitute a quorum.

(b) The executive officer shall call and give written notice of all meetings of the members of the selection committee. A meeting shall be called and held under one of the following circumstances:

(1) Whenever the executive officer anticipates that a vacancy will occur within the next 90 days among the members or alternate member representing independent special districts on the commission.

(2) Whenever a vacancy exists among the members or alternate member representing independent special districts upon the commission.

(3) Upon receipt of a written request by one or more members of the selection committee representing districts having 10 percent or more of the assessed value of taxable property within the county, as shown on the last equalized county assessment roll.

(c) The selection committee shall appoint two regular members and one alternate member to the commission. The members so appointed shall be elected or appointed members of the legislative body of an independent special district residing within the county but shall not be members of the legislative body of a city or county. If one of the regular district members is absent from a commission meeting or disqualifies himself or herself from participating in a meeting, the alternate district member may serve and vote in place of the regular district member for that meeting. Service on the commission by a regular district member shall not disqualify, or be cause for disqualification of, the member from acting on proposals affecting the special district on whose legislative body the member serves. The special district selection committee may, at the time it appoints a member or alternate, provide that the member or alternate

is disqualified from voting on proposals affecting the district on whose legislative body the member serves.

(d) If the office of a regular district member becomes vacant, the alternate member may serve and vote in place of the former regular district member until the appointment and qualification of a regular district member to fill the vacancy.

(e) A majority of the independent special district selection committee may determine to conduct the committee's business by mail, including holding all elections by mailed ballot, pursuant to subdivision (f).

(f) If the independent special district selection committee has determined to conduct the committee's business by mail or if the executive officer determines that a meeting of the special district selection committee, for the purpose of appointing the special district members or filling vacancies, is not feasible, the executive officer shall conduct the business of the committee by mail. Elections by mail shall be conducted as provided in this subdivision.

(1) The executive officer shall prepare and deliver a call for nominations to each eligible district. The presiding officer, or his or her alternate as designated by the governing body, may respond in writing by the date specified in the call for nominations, which date shall be at least 30 days from the date on which the executive officer mailed the call for nominations to the eligible district.

(2) At the end of the nominating period, if only one candidate is nominated for a vacant seat, that candidate shall be deemed appointed. If two or more candidates are nominated, the executive officer shall prepare and deliver one ballot and voting instructions to each eligible district. The ballot shall include the names of all nominees and the office for which each was nominated. Each presiding officer, or his or her alternate as designated by the governing body, shall return the ballot to the executive officer by the date specified in the voting instructions, which date shall be at least 30 days from the date on which the executive officer mailed the ballot to the eligible district.

(3) The call for nominations, ballot, and voting instructions shall be delivered by certified mail to each eligible district. As an alternative to the delivery by certified mail, the executive officer, with prior concurrence of the presiding officer or his or her alternate as designated by the governing body, may transmit materials by electronic mail.

(4) If the executive officer has transmitted the call for nominations or ballot by electronic mail, the presiding officer, or his or her alternate as designated by the governing body, may respond to the executive officer by electronic mail.

(5) Each returned nomination and ballot shall be signed by the presiding officer or his or her alternate as designated by the governing body of the eligible district.

(6) For an election to be valid, at least a quorum of the special districts must submit valid ballots. The candidate receiving the most votes shall be elected, unless another procedure has been adopted by the selection committee. Any nomination and ballot received by the executive officer after the date specified is invalid, provided, however, that if a quorum of ballots is not received by that date, the executive officer shall extend the date to submit ballots by 60 days and notify all districts of the extension.

The executive officer shall announce the results of the election within seven days of the date specified.

(7) All election materials shall be retained by the executive officer for a period of at least six months after the announcement of the election results.

(g) For purposes of this section, "executive officer" means the executive officer or designee as authorized by the commission.

(Amended by Stats. 2015, Ch. 114, Sec. 8. (AB 1532) Effective January 1, 2016.)

**Alameda LAFCo  
Special District Alternate Seat Election 2017**

Please complete the following information and  
return by **Friday, May 5, 2017 to:**

Mona Palacios, Executive Officer  
Alameda LAFCo

1221 Oak Street, #555

Oakland, CA 94612

Telephone: (510) 272-3894

Fax: (510) 272-3784

Email: mona.palacios@acgov.org

Name of presiding officer or designee who will attend and vote at the May 10, 2017 ISDSC election meeting at 10 am at the East Bay Regional Park District located at 2950 Peralta Oaks Court, in Oakland.

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

DISTRICT: \_\_\_\_\_

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**NOMINATING DISTRICTS ONLY**

You may nominate a maximum of one Board member for the LAFCo alternate special district seat and the nomination must be ratified by a Board resolution prior to May 10, 2017.\*

Candidate Name for Alternate Seat:

\_\_\_\_\_

*\* If your district is nominating a candidate, you must notify all 14 other independent district presiding officers by mail, fax or e-mail (see enclosed list of contact information).*



# POLICY

## Dublin San Ramon Services District

Policy No.:	P100-14-5	Type of Policy:	Board Business
Policy Title:	Casting District Ballots		
Policy Description:	Election of officers and other matters in organizations of which the District is a member		
Approval Date:	Aug 19, 2014	Last Review Date:	2014
Approval Resolution No.:	47-14	Next Review Date:	2018
Rescinded Resolution No.:	19-06	Rescinded Resolution Date:	May 16, 2006

It is the policy of the Board of Directors of Dublin San Ramon Services District:

That the District actively participate in the governance of those organizations in which the District is a member (including but not limited to ACWA, CASA, Alameda County Special District Association, CSDA, East Bay Alliance for Development, etc.), doing so in a manner that protects and furthers the interests of the District and its ratepayers, and further that this is done in a way that provides appropriate opportunity for public debate of matters of substance related to the governance of those organizations while at the same time streamlining the administration of this effort.

Accordingly, when organizations in which the District is a member solicit the District's vote, the matter shall be processed as follows:

For matters that are **Non-Substantial**<sup>1</sup> the General Manager shall make a tentative decision as how to cast the District's vote. The General Manager shall inform the Board of his intentions on the matter. If any Boardmember objects to the General Manager's tentative decision, they shall inform the General Manager of their objection and their reasons for doing so within 72 hours of being informed by the General Manager. If no Boardmember so objects, the General Manager's tentative decision shall be considered the position of the District on the matter. If at least two Boardmembers so object, the matter shall be considered "Substantial" and be processed as described below.

<sup>1</sup> Non-substantial matters are those items dealing with the routine running of the business of an organization. They include, but are not limited to matters such as changes to by-laws (excepting those changes to by-laws involving general eligibility for membership), 10% or less increase in dues, and uncontested elections (i.e. number of candidates equals the number of seats in the election).

**Substantial<sup>2</sup>** matters shall be placed on the Consent Calendar of the Board with the General Manager's recommendation. If the timing of the election is such that Board consideration provides insufficient time for action at the next regularly scheduled Board meeting, then the General Manager shall notify the Board of Directors of his tentative decision so as to provide time for a Boardmember to object if they so desire. If any Boardmember objects to the General Manager's tentative decision, that Boardmember shall raise their objection and their reasons for doing so before the end of the ensuing business day of so being informed by the General Manager. If not more than two Boardmembers so object, the General Manager's tentative decision shall be considered the position of the District on the matter. If at least two Boardmembers object, a Special Board meeting shall be scheduled, if possible, for Board consideration.

**Highly Relevant<sup>3</sup>** matters shall be placed on the Board Business portion of the agenda for a determination of the District's position.

**Authorization and Direction** In all cases (non-substantial, substantial and highly relevant), once a decision is made in accordance with this policy, the General Manager is authorized and directed to cast the District's vote in accordance with that decision unless the by-laws of that organization require a person other than the General Manager to cast the vote, in which case by this policy the person so required by the organization is authorized and directed to do so.

**General** If the timing of the election in any organization is such that the process outlined herein cannot be followed because regular or special Board meetings cannot be scheduled in a timely manner, the General Manager is authorized and directed to cast the District's vote in a manner which the General Manager believes is in the District's best interest. In those cases, the General Manager shall report his action to the Board of Directors at the next Board meeting.

H:\Board\Policies Current\Casting District Ballots.docx

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<sup>2</sup> Substantial matters include but are not limited to changes to the governance structure of the organization (i.e., changes in the number of governing Board seats or the make-up of the governing Board) or changes in by-laws affecting membership in general, dues increases greater than 10%, contested elections (i.e., the number of candidates exceeds the number of available seats) and any non-substantial matter on which at least two Boardmembers duly raise an objection to the General Manager's tentative decision.

<sup>3</sup> Highly Relevant matters include any membership matter that would terminate the District's membership, any contested election for which a member of the District's Board of Directors is a candidate.



RESOLUTION NO. 15-17

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF DUBLIN SAN RAMON SERVICES DISTRICT NOMINATING DUBLIN SAN RAMON SERVICES DISTRICT DIRECTOR GEORGEAN VONHEEDER-LEOPOLD FOR THE ALTERNATE SPECIAL DISTRICT SEAT ON THE ALAMEDA COUNTY LOCAL AGENCY FORMATION COMMISSION (LAFCo)

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WHEREAS, Georgean Vonheeder-Leopold is a member of the Board of Directors of Dublin San Ramon Services District, an independent special district in Alameda County; and

WHEREAS, Georgean Vonheeder-Leopold is currently and has been a lifelong resident of Alameda County; and

WHEREAS, Georgean Vonheeder-Leopold meets the eligibility criteria for nomination and selection to the Alameda County Local Agency Formation Commission (Alameda LAFCo) as specified in Section VI of the Rules for the LAFCo Independent Special District Selection Committee and is willing to have her name placed into nomination; and

WHEREAS, Georgean Vonheeder-Leopold has been actively involved with matters of local agency formation since 1977 when she worked on the campaign to incorporate Dublin and San Ramon; and

WHEREAS, Georgean Vonheeder-Leopold continued this involvement through her appointment to the Dublin Municipal Advisory Committee that led to the incorporation of the City of Dublin in 1981 where she has served in many roles including Planning Commissioner and City Councilmember; and

WHEREAS, Georgean Vonheeder-Leopold has a near continuous record of elected, appointed and volunteer service in the community as documented in her candidate statement which is attached hereto, Exhibit A, and by this reference made a part of this resolution.



NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF DUBLIN SAN RAMON SERVICES DISTRICT, a public agency located in the Counties of Alameda and Contra Costa as follows:

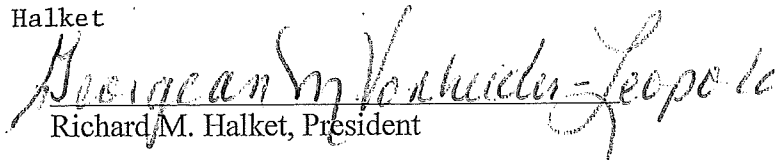
1. That it hereby nominates District Board Vice President Georgean Vonheeder-Leopold for the Alternate Special District Member seat on the Alameda LAFCo.
2. That the District Secretary is directed to forward a copy of the resolution to the Alameda LAFCo no later than May 5, 2017.
3. That the District Secretary is directed to notify in writing all other districts of the candidate nomination, in accordance with the requirements in the letter dated February 10, 2017, from the Alameda LAFCo to the Board Presidents of each independent special district in Alameda County.

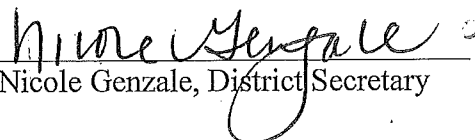
ADOPTED by the Board of Directors of Dublin San Ramon Services District, a public agency in the State of California, Counties of Alameda and Contra Costa, at its regular meeting held on the 4th day of April 2017, and passed by the following vote:

AYES: 4 - Directors D.L. (Pat) Howard, Madelyne A. Misheloff,  
Edward R. Duarte, Georgean M. Vonheeder-Leopold

NOES: 0

ABSENT: 1 - Director Richard M. Halket

  
Richard M. Halket, President

ATTEST:   
Nicole Genzale, District Secretary

CERTIFIED AS A TRUE AND CORRECT COPY OF  
THE ORIGINAL ON FILE IN THE OFFICE OF  
DUBLIN SAN RAMON SERVICES DISTRICT  
Secretary



The Dublin San Ramon Services District Board of Directors  
Unanimously Nominates and Endorses

## Georgian M. Vonheeder-Leopold

for Alameda LAFCo Alternate Special District Representative



*Georgian Vonheeder-Leopold would like to serve as an Alternate Special District Representative to the Alameda County Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCo) because she says, "LAFCo is an essential step in managing growth in California."*

Georgian is a lifetime resident of Alameda County and a resident of Dublin since 1971. In 1977, while raising four children, she became involved in local government. She had been active in Scouting and youth sports with her children when she was asked to serve on the Dublin Municipal Advisory Committee. She worked on the campaign to incorporate Dublin and San Ramon which eventually led to the incorporation election for the City of Dublin in 1982 and the City of San Ramon in 1983.

She served on the first Dublin Planning Commission which was tasked with writing the first general plan. She was privileged to vote for the approval of the plan as a planning commissioner, and one month later, in April 1984, as a City Council member.

Currently, Georgian serves as Vice President of the Dublin San Ramon Services District where she has been a board member from 1992 to 2000 and from July 2009 to the present. She also serves as Historian for the City of Dublin (since 2008), Treasurer of the Dublin Historical Preservation Association (since 2005), and Treasurer of the Dublin Fine Arts Foundation (since 1997).

### Current Government, Non-Profit Experience

- DSRSD Board of Directors 1992-2000 and since 2009
- City of Dublin Historian since 2008
- Dublin Historical Preservation Assoc. Treasurer since 2005
- Dublin Fine Arts Foundation Treasurer since 1997
- California Association of Sanitation Agencies since 2014
- CSDA Alameda County Chapter Board Member at Large since 2012

### Past Leadership Experience

- Founding member of the Board of Directors of the Dublin San Ramon Services District East Bay Municipal Water District Recycled Water Authority
- Livermore Amador Valley Water Management Agency Board of Directors
- Tri Valley Water Authority Board of Directors
- Tri Valley Transportation Committee
- Dublin City Council 6.5 years, Vice Mayor two terms
- Dublin Municipal Advisory Committee (three years)
- East Bay Division of the League of California Cities
- Dublin City Planning Commission (two years)
- Heritage and Cultural Arts Commission (eight years)
- Alameda County Commission on the Status of Women (nine years)
- Dublin Housing Authority Board of Directors
- Dublin Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors
- State President Junior Native Daughters of the Golden West



**Dublin San Ramon  
Services District**

*Water, wastewater, recycled water*



**Please vote for Georgian M. Vonheeder-Leopold  
on May 10, 2017**

214 of 216

**Resolution No. 3636**

**A RESOLUTION TO NOMINATE ORO LOMA SANITARY DISTRICT DIRECTOR  
DAN WALTERS FOR THE ALTERNATE SPECIAL DISTRICT MEMBER SEAT ON THE ALAMEDA  
LOCAL AGENCY FORMATION COMMISSION (LAFCO)**

**RESOLVED**, by the Sanitary Board of Oro Loma Sanitary District, Alameda County, California, that

The Cortese-Knox Local Government Reorganization Act, amended by Chapter 1307, requires Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO) to seat two special district representatives and an alternate if requested by a majority of independent special districts; and

Each independent special districts' Board of Directors in Alameda County is entitled to submit the name of one of their members for election to the LAFCO seats; and

The four-year term of the alternate special district member on LAFCO expires on May 1, 2017; and,

Dan Walters, Director, Oro Loma Sanitary District, who meets the eligibility requirements outlined in the "Rules for the LAFCO Independent Special District Selection Committee" adopted April 13, 1994, by the Alameda County Chapter, California Special Districts Association, has expressed interest in seeking election to this seat; and,

Along with his advanced educational background, many years as the owner of a chemical manufacturing company, and his current leadership roles with other public and private organizations, his fellow Directors regard him as a thoughtful, technically sound, financially savvy and hardworking Board Member who is well-suited to serve as an alternate Special District member.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED**, that the Board of Directors of Oro Loma Sanitary District does hereby adopt this Resolution of Nomination for Dan Walter's election to the Alternate Special District Member seat on the Alameda Local Agency Formation Commission Board.

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I certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of a resolution duly and regularly adopted by the Board of Directors of Oro Loma Sanitary District, Alameda County, California, at a meeting thereof held on the 17<sup>th</sup> day of April 2017, by the following vote of the members thereof:

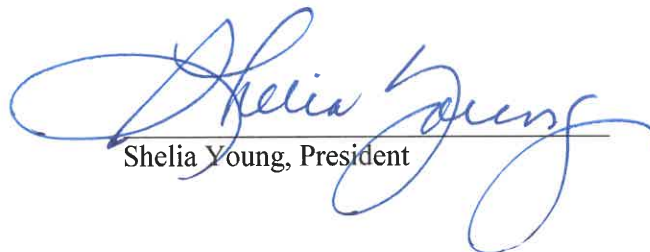
AYES, Members: Becker, Dias, Duncan, Walters, Young

NOES, Members: None

ABSENT, Members: None

COUNTERSIGNED:

  
Rita Duncan, Secretary

  
Shelia Young, President

The Oro Loma Sanitary District Board of Directors  
Unanimously Nominates and Endorses

# Dan Walters

for  
**Alameda LAFCO**  
**Special District Alternate Seat**



**Dan Walters** has been a small business owner in San Leandro since 1997, and resides in the Washington Manor neighborhood of the city. In 2015, he was appointed to the Oro Loma Sanitary District Board of Directors and elected to a 4-year term in 2016. He has established himself as a thoughtful, technically sound, financially savvy and hardworking Board Member who has a history of building partnerships within the community. Dan Walters' experience and his professional, civic, and personal involvement and contributions to the community make him well suited to serve as an alternate on the LAFCO Board.

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#### Community Involvement

- Chair – Founding Member, San Leandro Transportation Management Organization (LINKS)
- Vice Chair – Shoreline Citizens Advisory Committee
- Chair – Alameda County Workforce Development Board
- Board Member – California Collaboration for Youth
- Board Officer – San Francisco Bay Area Council, Boy Scouts of America
- Executive Committee Member – Western Region, Boy Scouts of America
- Past Vice President – Girls Scouts of San Francisco Bay Area
- Past President – San Leandro Chamber of Commerce
- Past Finance Chair – Public Advisory Committee, East Bay Regional Park District
- Past Chair – Calidad Industries (Goodwill Affiliate employing the severely disabled)
- Past Chair – West San Leandro Redevelopment Advisory Committee

#### Professional History

- Chevron – Engineer, Long Range Planner; SBU General Manager; Chairman's Award Winner; Responsible Care (risk management) Steering Committee (15 years)
- Copper Harbor Company – Founder/CEO/Chief Technologist; ISO 9001/2008 registered; ABAG Green Business
- Inventor – Four patents in Chemistry, Engineering and Design; Trade Secret Process Development for Fortune 500 companies
- Vice Chair, Legislative Affairs – California Small Business Association

#### Education

B.S, Chemical Engineering, Michigan Technological University  
M.B.A., President/Key Executive Program, Pepperdine University



***We ask for your support and vote on May 10, 2017***

#### Oro Loma Sanitary District:

Shelia Young, Board President  
Dan Walters, Board Vice President  
Rita Duncan, Board Secretary  
Timothy P. Becker, Board Member  
Roland J. Dias, Board Member