
FINAL

Environmental Impact Report

State Clearinghouse No. 91103064

**Eastern Dublin General Plan Amendment
and Specific Plan**

VOLUME III

RESPONSES TO COMMENTS ON THE DEIR

Part I (For Planning Commission Review)

December 7, 1992

PREPARED FOR:
CITY OF DUBLIN
PLANNING DEPARTMENT
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PREFACE

EIR PROCESS

The following is the review process that is being followed for the Draft Environmental Report (DEIR) on the Eastern Dublin Specific Plan/General Plan Amendment.

Written Comments: The DEIR was circulated for a 60-day public/agency review period beginning on August 28, 1992 and ending on October 29, 1992. Public notice of the availability of the Draft Environmental Impact Report was published in a newspaper of general circulation. Copies of the EIR have been available for public review at Dublin City Hall and the Dublin Public Library. The DEIR was then reviewed for its adequacy by state, regional and local agencies, and by interested members of the public, during the 60-day review period.

Oral Comments: The public was invited to comment on the DEIR at Planning Commission hearings on September 21, 23, and 29, 1992, and October 1, 1992.

Responses: Wallace Roberts & Todd, the EIR consultant, is in the process of responding in writing to the written comments received during the public review period. This packet, which represents approximately half of the letters received on the DEIR, will be discussed at the December 7, 1992 meeting of the Planning Commission.

Text Revisions: Where the responses required minor changes in the information contained in the text of the DEIR, a revised text has been prepared and included in this response document.

Planning Commission: Once the Planning Commission has completed its review and determined that the EIR is adequate and complete, the EIR will be recommended to the City Council for certification. The Final EIR will then be forwarded to the City Council whose members will vote on certification of the EIR.

COMPONENTS OF THE FINAL EIR

The Final EIR for the Eastern Dublin General Plan Amendment and Specific Plan will include the following three documents:

Volume I: Draft EIR with Revisions. Volume I is the Draft EIR which was circulated for public review.

Volume II: Draft EIR Appendices with Revisions. The Draft EIR Appendices were circulated for public review in conjunction with the Draft EIR (Volume I).

Volume III: Responses to Comments on the Draft EIR. Volume III contains the written comments received on the Draft EIR together with responses to these comments, and any revisions to the Draft EIR and Appendices.

RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

The following text provides responses to those written comments received during the public review period that address the adequacy of the EIR. In instances where the text addressed the GPA, Specific Plan, or something other than the EIR, no response has been provided since it is not required by CEQA. Each of the letters received have been divided into individual comments that require some response. The individual comments (in toto or paraphrased if lengthy) are included prior to the Lead Agency's response. The full text of each letter follows the Lead Agency responses, with each comment bracketed and numbered for ease of cross-referencing.

Letters Received: Private Individuals, Local Organizations and Public Agencies

<u>Letter Number</u>	<u>Date of Letter</u>	<u>Commentor/Agency</u>
1	9/21/92	Royce/Sierra Club Bay Chapter
2	9/21/92	Pilots to Protect the Livermore Airport
3	not dated	Anderson, John
4	9/23/92	Morgan, Carolyn
5	9/23/92	Stedman, James R. for Pao Lin
6	9/25/92	Jordan/CA Arch Inventory
7	9/28/92	Watt/City of Pleasanton
8	9/30/92	Stedman, James R
9	10/5/92	Moscovich/Alameda Co. CMA
10	10/6/92	Herrmann/CA Dept. of Conservation
11	10/13/92	Righetti, Milton
12	10/9/92	Adams/Caltrans
13	10/13/92	Sharp/TVPOA
14	10/15/92	Lindenmeyer/EBRPD
15	10/20/92	Fairfield, Ted C.
16	10/20/92	Rutherford/Livermore Valley Joint USD
17	10/26/92	Brown/City of Livermore
18	10/21/92	Cobbs-Adams/DUSD
19	10/22/92	Kawar/Alameda County PWA
20	10/29/92	Hunter/Ca. Dept. Fish & Game
21	10/28/92	Owens/Hacienda Business Park
22	10/28/92	Cutler/Contra Costa Co. Community Development
23	10/29/92	Breitbart/Alameda County Administrator

PURPOSE OF THE EIR

The primary purpose of this EIR is to inform the public and decision-makers of the environmental effects of the proposed Eastern Dublin General Plan Amendment and Specific Plan. The EIR includes mitigation measures which reduce these impacts. The EIR does not recommend approval or denial of the project. This decision rests with the City Council.

DRAFT EIR REVISIONS

Text revisions (i.e., corrections or deletions) have been made as a result of written and oral comments made during the public review period of the Draft EIR. These revisions or deletions are identified as follows:

- Added text is shaded in grey.
- Deleted text is dashed out.

These revisions to the text of the Draft EIR are provided to clarify or augment existing information. No new significant Project-related impacts were identified.

Response to Letter 1: James R. Royce, Conservation Committee, Sierra Club

- 1-1 **Comment: Traffic Flow and Transit Use.** In the same sentence that the EIR speaks about supporting transit use, it states that the project will facilitate safe and efficient traffic flow. A cardinal rule of development is that if traffic flow is safe and efficient people will not use public transit -- of course the report does not use the term "public" in describing the transit it proposes to support!

Response to Comment 1-1: The comment does not address the adequacy of the Draft EIR, but questions the logic of the project's stated objectives. While no response is required, it is worthwhile to clarify the intent of the referenced objective. The sentence referred to (*Section 2.5: Statement of Project Objectives*) states that the Project seeks "to encourage development patterns that support transit use and facilitate safe and efficient traffic flow.". In the commentator's view, the two objectives are incompatible. While it may be true that adverse driving conditions (i.e., congestion) encourage people to seek other modes of transportation and not to travel as much, it would be irresponsible to plan for conditions that threatened public safety or exacerbated air quality conditions by purposefully causing congestion. It would also result in much greater impacts on the environment.

As stated in the Plan, it is the intent to balance automobile traffic with other modes of transportation in order to provide residents and employees in eastern Dublin with real transportation choices. This not only means providing facilities and rights-of-way for alternate modes of transportation, but it also means not overbuilding roads so that use of the single-occupant automobile is further encouraged. While it is assumed that the majority of any transit that is developed would be public in nature, the Plan specifically avoided limiting it to public transit because it wants to encourage any and all modes that will help to reduce daily vehicle trips. It may be that private transit, such as van pools sponsored by private businesses, can play an important role in future transportation.

- 1-2 **Comment: Alteration to Existing Land Use.** The Draft EIR states that alteration of existing land use from rural to urban is an insignificant impact and that no mitigation is required (p. SM-7, para. IM 3.1/A). We disagree. It is our feeling that whenever there is a major land use change as proposed by this project the impacts on the local agriculture, population, traffic, community services, sewer, water, storm drainage, soils, biological resources, visual resources, cultural resources, noise, and air quality are great. Mitigation must be made to make up for the significant damage to the environment that this project will cause.

Response to Comment 1-2: The EIR has been prepared pursuant to *CEQA* and follows the criteria established under *CEQA Guidelines* to identify those environmental effects that can be classified as "significant". Under *CEQA*, a "significant effect on the environment" means *a substantial change in any of the physical conditions within the area affected by the project including land, air, water, minerals, flora, fauna, ambient noise, and objects of historic or aesthetic significance* (Section 15382). A change in the land use *character* of a site is not, per se, a significant environmental effect. The specific physical changes that accompany this alteration in land use (i.e., noise impacts, biological impacts, traffic impacts, etc.) can, however, be significant and are discussed accordingly in their respective sections of the Draft EIR.

- 1-3 **Comment: On-Site Project Land Use Conflicts.** The Draft EIR states that land use plans for both the Specific Plan and the General Plan Amendment areas avoid abrupt transitions between potentially incompatible land uses and provide adequate buffer and open space areas. It further states that this is an insignificant impact and that no mitigation is required (p. SM-

7, para. IM 3.1/B). We disagree. We feel that the proposed land uses create abrupt boundaries between primarily incompatible rural and urban uses.

An easy example is to see the abrupt land use changes between the existing rolling hills and horse pastures and the heavily populated urban area south of I-580. This type of land use boundary is abrupt, ugly, and inelegant. It shows a lack of long term planning; no transition exists. The proposed project will have just such a boundary between the GPA and the Contra Costa County line.

Response to Comment 1-3: The referenced impact (IM 3.1/B, page 3.1-7) addresses "on-site" land use conflicts (i.e., those internal to the planning area), not conflicts between the Project and adjoining areas. Impacts with adjoining lands are discussed on pages 3.1-13 and 14.

The land use pattern set forth in the plan generally provides decreasing development intensities moving from the flatter areas to the hilly areas, and from the Town Center to the adjoining rural lands of Alameda and Contra Costa Counties (i.e., to the east and north) specifically to avoid abrupt transitions between incompatible land uses. The densities along the north and east perimeter of the project area consist of primarily rural residential lands with isolated pockets of low density residential. One area of medium density residential has been proposed along a portion of the northern project boundary west of Tassajara Road. This area currently adjoins undeveloped, rural lands to the north. The proposed Tassajara Valley general plan amendment before Contra Costa County, calls for the adjoining area to be developed with low density single family residential uses. If the area to the north develops or stays undeveloped, the adjacency of a limited amount of residential use is not considered a significant impact since no land use incompatibilities are created. In the future, if specific development proposals in these perimeter areas appear to create transitions that are too abrupt, the City can require additional buffering or setbacks within the proposed development as part of its development review process.

1-4

Comment: Discontinuation of Agricultural Uses and Loss of Farmland. The Draft EIR states that discontinuation of agricultural uses is an insignificant impact and that no mitigation is required (p. SM-7, para IM 3.1/C). We disagree. Discontinuation of agricultural use affects large populations of animals, people, and plants by creating such impacts as new roads, homes, schools, traffic, police, fire, electricity, natural gas, and telephone service, sewage, storm drainage, water usage, etc.

The Draft EIR states that "loss of farmlands on the project ...is judged to be insignificant." (p. SM-7, para IM 3.1/D). For the reasons stated in the previous paragraph we feel that the change of land use and loss of farmlands is a significant impact and that mitigation is required.

Response to Comment 1-4: The EIR's finding that the discontinuation of agricultural activities and the loss of farmland would be insignificant is based on CEQA criteria for significance. As stated on page 3.1-8 of the Draft EIR:

As defined by CEQA, the loss or conversion of agricultural lands is "significant" if the affected agricultural lands are classified as "prime". Because the agricultural lands on the Project site are not "prime", their loss is considered to be an insignificant impact of the Project.

The significance criteria used in assessing the impact to agricultural land has been questioned by other commentors on the Draft EIR. Refer to the Response to Comment 24-3, in the letter from the Alameda County Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO) for further

discussion of agricultural impacts.

- 1-5 **Comment: Potential Conflicts with Adjacent Land Uses.** The Draft EIR states that "Project site land uses are compatible with existing and projected land uses to the south and east." (p. SM-8, paras. IM 3.1/H & I). We feel that land uses are incompatible with existing and projected land uses to the south and east. The south is heavily urbanized and filled with more development than the Livermore Valley basin can handle. The large influx of population has increased air pollution to the point where one can now see the air one breathes, it has increased water usage, strained existing fire and police services, increased traffic, and put a severe strain on schools and local government.

The land to the east and west has many of the same problems. It is our feeling that these existing environmental problems must be dealt with and solved before a project of this size and impact is allowed to develop.

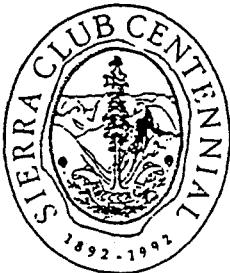
Response to Comment 1-5: Opinion noted. As discussed on page 3.1-14 of the Draft EIR, the existing and projected land uses to the east and south of the planning area are generally buffered from proposed land uses in eastern Dublin by the I-580 or open space. In the southeast corner of the planning area, the only area where existing and proposed development would be adjacent to each other, the proposed Industrial Park, Medium Density Residential, and Rural Residential uses would not result in land use conflicts with the existing Triad Business Park.

- 1-6 **Comment: Fault Ground Rupture.** The Draft EIR states that "the exposure of people or structures to hazards from fault ground rupture is insignificant" requiring no mitigation (IM 3.6/A - pg. SM-21). We feel that inadequate information is available to make such a blanket assumption.

Response to Comment 1-6: Refer to pages 3.6-1 and 3.6-2 of the Draft EIR for discussion of seismic conditions in the planning area. As discussed there, no active faults are known to traverse the Project site, so the potential for fault ground rupture is considered to be nil.

- 1-7 **Comment: Need for Further Study of Environmental Impacts.** The Sierra Club feels that much more study of the potential environmental impacts of this project are necessary before it can proceed. The existing environmental impact report is replete with "no mitigation required" statements and explanations that impacts are insignificant. We believe that each and every time these statements are made they need to be further reviewed.

Response to Comment 1-7: The findings of insignificance and "no mitigation required" are based on analysis of the best available information and a determination that no significant impacts would occur. If there was some doubt as to the effect of the project with regard to certain factors, the EIR identified impacts as being "potentially significant". A finding of insignificance does not inherently require additional study as seems to be indicated by the commentor.



SIERRA CLUB SAN FRANCISCO BAY CHAPTER

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ALAMEDA COUNTY • CONTRA COSTA • MARIN • SAN FRANCISCO

RECL...L

SEP 21 1992

DUBLIN PLANNING

September 21, 1992

City of Dublin
100 Civic Plaza
P. O. Box 2340
Dublin, California 94568

RE: PA 87-031 Eastern Dublin General Plan Amendment (GPA), Specific Plan (SP), Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) and related project implementation including Amendment to the Sphere of Influence, and Annexation to the City of Dublin and the Dublin San Ramon Services District (DSRSD).

Dear City of Dublin:

Yesterday while driving along Fallon Road from Highway 580 a medium sized hawk we identified as a Cooper's Hawk swept from a large oak tree down onto a grassy area to our right and scooped up a hapless furred mammal of undetermined species. During our ride back down Fallon Road we saw a pair of Sparrow Hawks waiting on electrical wires as they often do, looking for breakfast.

While we realize that today's hearing is only for a portion of the draft EIR (Chapters 1 through 3.6) which does not include the section on biological resources (Chapter 3.7) we only relate these experiences because while looking at these lovely raptors engaging in their instinctive behavior in the middle of the GQA and SP study area we were struck by a statement quoted below which was found on page SM-6:

"Often, the Mitigation Measures are policies included in the Eastern Dublin General Plan Amendment or Eastern Dublin Specific Plan. In this case, the Project is considered 'self-mitigating.'"

We bring this up because we feel there is no way the loss of these two beautiful animals can be "self-mitigating." If this project is built as outlined in the EIR there will be no more raptors to grace the sky above Fallon Road. More likely -- there will be circling turkey vultures over a road kill.

The estimated 28,288 new jobs to be provided by this project is a very optimistic number in these economic times. We hope that these are not the short-term jobs to be provided by the development company to build the project. We hope the long-term jobs will not increase pollution, cause more automobile use, increase traffic, etc., but they will.

The 12,458 new housing units to be provided are expected to increase Dublin's population by 27,794 new residents. This is a huge population increase for an enclosed valley that suffers some of the worst air pollution problems in the San Francisco Bay Area. The smog from I-580 and I-680 already causes the air to be so thick on some days that one can see the air one breaths. 20,000 more cars will certainly make the auto row at the junction of I-580 and 680 a vigorously healthy employment haven. The influx of extra population to support these 27,794 new residents will add at least another 20,000 to the area's automobile population. These automobiles need mechanics. Auto row will need more automobile salespersons. More opportunity is available for those making smog checks for the state -- 10,000 extra smog checks a year add an extra \$200,000.00 in smog check fees alone -- enough for several more employees.

In the same sentence that the EIR speaks about supporting transit use it states that the project will facilitate safe and efficient traffic flow. A cardinal rule of development is that if traffic flow is safe and efficient people will not use public transit -- of course the report does not use the term "public" in describing the transit it proposes to support! (p. SM-4 para. 2.5.)

The draft EIR states that alteration of existing land use from rural to urban is an insignificant impact and that no mitigation is required (p. SM-7, para IM 3.1/A). We disagree. It is our feeling that whenever there is a major land use change as proposed by this project the impacts on the local agriculture, population, traffic, community services, sewer, water, storm drainage, soils, biological resources, visual resources, cultural resources, noise, and air quality are great. Mitigation must be made to make up for the significant damage to the environment that this project will cause.

The draft EIR states that land use plans for both the SP and the GPA areas avoid abrupt transitions between potentially incompatible land uses and provide adequate buffer and open space areas. It further states that this is an insignificant impact and that no mitigation is required (p. SM-7, para IM 3.1/B). We disagree. We feel that the proposed land uses create abrupt boundaries between primarily incompatible rural and urban uses.

An easy example is to see the abrupt land use changes between the existing rolling hills and horse pastures and the heavily populated urban area south of I-580. This type of land use boundary is abrupt, ugly, in inelegant. It shows a lack of long term planning; no transition exists. The proposed project will have just such a boundary between the GPA and the Contra Costa County line.

The draft EIR states that discontinuation of agricultural uses is an insignificant impact and that no mitigation is required (p. SM-7, para IM 3.1/C). We disagree. Discontinuation of agricultural use affects large populations of animals, people, and plants by creating such impacts as new roads, homes, schools, traffic, police, fire, electricity, natural gas, and telephone service, sewage, storm drainage, water usage, etc.

The draft EIR states that "loss of farmlands on the project...is judged to be insignificant." (p. SM-7, para IM 3.1/D.) For the reasons stated in the previous paragraph we feel that the change of land use and loss of farmlands is a significant impact and that mitigation is required.

The draft EIR states that "Project site land uses are compatible with existing and projected land uses to the south and east." (p. SM-8, paras. IM 3.1/H & I.) We feel that land uses are incompatible with existing and projected land uses to the south and east. The south is heavily urbanized and filled with more development than the Livermore Valley basin can handle. The large influx of population has increased air pollution to the point where one can now see the air one breaths, it has increased water usage, strained existing fire and police services, increased traffic, and put a severe strain on schools and local government.

1-5

The land to the east and west has many of the same problems. It is our feeling that these existing environmental problems must be dealt with and solved before a project of this size and impact is allowed to develop.

The draft EIR states that "the exposure of people or structures to hazards from fault ground rupture is insignificant" requiring no mitigation. (IM 3.6/A - pg. SM-21.) We feel that inadequate information is available to make such a blanket assumption.

1-6

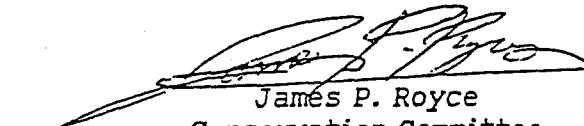
Further, the Sierra Club feels that much more study of the potential environmental impacts of this project are necessary before it can proceed. The existing environmental impact report is replete with "no mitigation required" statements and explanations that impacts are insignificant. We believe that each and every time these statements are made they need to be further reviewed.

1-7

The Sierra Club further hereby reserves the right to make further objections as they may arise. In no way can this letter be made to assume that the Sierra Club endorses any part of this project for which a specific objection has not been made.

Thank you for your consideration of our above stated objections. We request that we please be kept informed all future activity.

Sincerely,



James P. Royce
Conservation Committee
Sierra Club, San Francisco Bay Chapter

JPR:cl

Response to Letter 2: Connie Eccles, Pilots to Protect the Livermore Airport

- 2-1 **Comment: Potential Conflicts with Land Uses to the South.** Section IM 3.1/H (p. SM-8) states that "Project site land uses are compatible with existing and projected land uses to the south. This is an insignificant impact." This is incorrect -- The Livermore Airport is located south of the Project Site. If houses and schools are allowed to be built in the Airport Protection Area under the traffic pattern where there are incoming and outgoing flights, future residents of Dublin will be exposed to noise and safety concerns. This is a significant impact.

Response to Comment 2-1: The assessment of airport-related impacts is based on review of the existing and proposed operations of the Livermore Municipal Airport as set forth in the Alameda County Airport Land Use Policy Plan (adopted July 16, 1986) and the Livermore Airport Master Plan (LAMP) (adopted in 1975). As stated in the Draft EIR (p.3.1-10), the above referenced Airport Protection Zone (APA) and its restrictions, are not applicable to eastern Dublin since they have not, as of this writing, been adopted by the County ALUC. Based on current airport/ALUC policy, the Project would not be incompatible with existing or projected airport operations or result in any significant noise or safety impacts.

The City of Livermore has recently submitted documentation to the ALUC in support of its application to amend the ALUC Policy Plan to designate an 5,000-foot Airport Protection Zone (APA) around the airport. This documentation (*Supporting Documentation and Background Information for Airport Protection Area*, June 22, 1992) shows noise contours and flight patterns that differ significantly from those shown in the current master plan. These revised flight patterns and noise contours are attached. The reason these figures differ so substantially from those in the existing ALUC Policy Plan is unclear since the projected future operations in the supporting documentation (up to 1995) are less than projections in the current ALUC Policy Plan. The current LAMP projected 340,000 annual operations in 1995, while supporting documentation for the expanded APA projects 270,030 by 1996. The environmental implications of the year 2011 projections (420,700 operations) that are put forth in the City of Livermore's recent supporting documentation for the APA has not been addressed in the 1975 LAMP EIR or any subsequent airport EIR.

Under the proposed APA, approximately 135 acres of residential and school designations would be considered incompatible: approximately 132 acres of proposed residential land , and approximately 3 acres of the junior high school site. As shown in the Project Land Use Plan (Figure 2-E), the residential uses would consist of medium- and low-density housing along the north side of the Dublin Boulevard extension. Projected residential development potential in the area would be roughly 960 dwelling units. The proposed residential and junior high school uses are located 3,600 to 5,000 feet from the airport runway.

The ALUC is currently considering Livermore's application to amend the ALUC Policy Plan to include an APA which would prohibit residential development within 5,000 feet either side of the Livermore Municipal Airport runway. The ALUC received informational material regarding the proposed APA at it meeting of October 14, 1992 and will hold a public hearing on the subject at its next meeting to be held November 17, 1992. If the proposed APA and supporting documentation is adopted by ALUC as policy, some residential and school uses proposed by the Eastern Dublin Specific Plan and General Plan Amendment would be inconsistent. However, the potential for airport-related noise and safety impacts on eastern Dublin residents is not clear. The City of Dublin has reviewed Livermore's supporting documentation and found it deficient in substantiating either the need for an APA of the proposed proportions or the likelihood of future impacts on the health, safety, and welfare

of eastern Dublin (refer to the response to Comment 2-6 below for discussion of potential noise impacts). The City of Dublin believes the City of Livermore should prepare an EIR if it wants to expand Airport operations to the degree suggested by their supporting documentation. For more detailed discussion of the City of Dublin's response to the proposed APA and its supporting documentation refer to the City's September 22, 1992 letter to the ALUC in Appendix A of this response document.

- 2-2 **Comment: Page SM-9, Consistency with Relevant Land Use Plans and Policies.** The Draft EIR's discussion of applicable plans and policies of other jurisdictions (subsection of *Section 3.1: Land Use*) does not address the Airport Protection Zone under City of Livermore plans and policies.

Response to Comment 2-2: Comment acknowledged. The summary section does not address the specifics of any of the plans reviewed for consistency. See page 3.1-10 of the DEIR for discussion of the Airport Protection Zone.

- 2-3 **Comment: Page 3.1-10, Operations at Livermore Municipal Airport.** The last sentence of the first paragraph on page 3.1-10 should be revised to update the information on operations at the Livermore Municipal Airport.

Response to Comment 2-3: Comment acknowledged. The text is revised as follows:

~~As of 1985, there were 400 based aircraft, 37 of which were twin-engine and only four of which were turbine-powered. As of August, 1992, there were 597 based aircraft including 56 twin-engine, and a total of three turbine-powered and jet aircraft.~~

- 2-4 **Comment: Page 3.1-10, Applicability of the Airport Protection Zone (APZ) to the Project.** The Draft EIR's statement that the proposed APZ restrictions are not applicable to the project because the APZ has not been adopted by the ALUC is accurate, but since the Livermore Airport is a regional transportation facility, it is essential that the City of Dublin recognize the importance of the Airport to the entire region in these critical planning stages. This is the time to take a broad view to protect the public interest versus private monied interests. The *Pilots to Protect the Livermore Airport* has been participating in the political process with the City of Dublin since January 1989 stressing the importance of the airport to the entire valley and the need for the valley communities to recognize this in their land use planning.

Response to Comment 2-4: Comment acknowledged.

- 2-5 **Comment: Consistency with Relevant Land Use Plans and Policies.** This section does not include the Airport Protection Area (Airport Protection Zone) adopted by the Livermore City Council on March 11, 1991, which recommends no new residential development 5,000 feet to the north, east and south of the airport, and 7,100 feet to the west. Currently the Airport Protection Area is in the hands of the ALUC staff. We believe that the City of Dublin has been provided with a copy of the APA and the Consultant's study subsequently requested by the ALUC staff as supporting documentation for the APA (Draft report, 6/22/92 - McClintock, Becker, & Associates). This Draft EIR under Section 3.1-2- should be corrected to include the APA as it was adopted as an amendment to the General Plan of the City of Livermore.

Response to Comment 2-5: The Airport Protection Area is discussed on page 3.1-10 of the DEIR and the perimeter of the proposed APA is outlined on Figure 3.1-D. Refer to the Response to Comment 2-1 for further discussion of the City's position regarding the proposed

APA.

- 2-6 **Comment: Exposure of Existing and Proposed Development to Airport Noise.** The commentor disagrees with the conclusion that noise impacts will be insignificant. The commentator asserts that residences located to the north and northwest of the airport on the Project site will be exposed to noise and safety impacts.

Response to Comment 2-6: Aircraft noise is considered an insignificant impact because the airport's projected CNEL 65 dB contour does not extend onto the project site. Title 21 of the California Code of Regulations (Division of Aeronautics) identifies areas exposed to a DNL of 65 dB or more as unsuitable for residential or other sensitive development. Since the project would be exposed to a future CNEL of 65 dB or less from aircraft noise, aircraft noise was considered an insignificant impact.

If one assumes the future level of operations projected for the airport (These projections have not been adopted by the County ALUC) in the City of Livermore's recent supporting documentation, future airport operations could result in potentially significant noise impacts. Projected operations in the year 2011, would result in the CNEL 60 dB contour extending onto the southeastern corner of the project site. The basis for considering the impact potentially significant is that the City of Dublin considers a CNEL of 60 dB or more as "conditionally acceptable". "Conditionally acceptable" means noise insulation features are required. Mitigation measures could be implemented to reduce this potentially significant impact to a level of insignificance.

Residences and other sensitive uses within the CNEL 60 dB contour would need to have sound insulation features included in the building design. The goal would be to control interior aircraft flyover noise levels to a maximum single-event, A-weighted sound level of 55 dB in habitable rooms and 50 dB in sleeping areas (These single-event noise standards are more restrictive than the noise standards in the Dublin General Plan, which are based on 24-hour average noise levels). This mitigation measure would include a requirement that residents purchasing homes within the CNEL 60 dB contour be notified of the proximity of the Livermore Airport and the types of operations that can be expected.

- 2-7 **Comment: Future Planning.** The commentator stresses the need for coordinated land use planning in order to protect airport operations, ensure the future viability of the airport as a regional transportation facility, and protect future residents from noise and safety concerns.

Response to Comment 2-7: Comment acknowledged. Refer back to responses to Comments 2-1 and 2-6.

PILOTS TO PROTECT THE LIVERMORE AIRPORT

P. O. BOX 1065, PLEASANTON, CA 94566

September 21, 1992

Dublin Planning Commission
100 Civic Plaza
Dublin, California 94568

Re: PA 87-031 Eastern Dublin General Plan
Amendment, Specific Plan, Draft EIR etc.

Dear Members of the Planning Commission:

I am here tonight as Chairman of the *Pilots to Protect the Livermore Airport* to once again ask you to consider the importance of the Livermore Airport as a regional transportation facility in these critical stages of planning land uses in Eastern Dublin. We represent over 600 airport supporters, including members from four pilot organizations, most of whom live in the valley. Our charter is and has been to work for compatible land uses in the vicinity of the airport.

After reviewing the Draft EIR, we submit the following comments:

Summary 3.1: Land Use

Page SM-8 Section: 1M 3.1/H Potential Conflict with Land Uses to the South

"Project Site land uses are compatible with existing and projected land uses to the south. This is an insignificant impact."

2-1

Comment: This is incorrect -- The Livermore Airport is located south of the Project Site. If houses and schools are allowed to be built in the Airport Protection Area under the traffic pattern where there are incoming and outgoing flights, future residents of Dublin will be exposed to noise and safety concerns. This is a significant impact.

Page SM-9 sub-section: Consistency with Relevant Land Use Plans and Policies

".....Also discussed are the applicable plans and policies of other counties, cities and agencies."

2-2

Comment: This does not mention the Airport Protection Area (known in Dublin as the Airport Protection Zone - APZ) which is already part of the City of Livermore's General Plan. See our Comments under: Pages 3.1-20-21 - City of Livermore

Setting 3.1-9: Land Use in the Project Site Vicinity

Page 3.1-10: To the South

Livermore Municipal Airport (First Paragraph, last sentence):

"As of 1985, there were 400 based aircraft, 37 of which were twin-engine and only four of which were turbine-powered."

2-3

Comment: This should be updated. According to the staff at the Livermore Airport, as of August, 1992, there were 597 based aircraft including 56 twin-engine, and a total of three turbine-

Page 2.

City of Dublin - Planning Commission
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powered and jet aircraft.

2-3 contd.

Page 3.1-10 Livermore Municipal Airport (sixth paragraph):

This refers to the Airport Protection Zone (APZ) stating that the City of Livermore has asked the Alameda County Airport Land Use Commission (ALUC) to adopt it as part of their policy plan, adding that it had not yet been adopted by the ALUC as of August 1992 and "therefore the proposed APZ restrictions are not applicable at this time."

2-4

Comments: This is accurate, but since the Livermore Airport is a regional transportation facility, it is essential that the City of Dublin recognize the importance of the Airport to the entire region in these critical planning stages. This is the time to take a broad view to protect the public interest versus private monied interests. The *Pilots to Protect the Livermore Airport* has been participating in the political process with the City of Dublin since January 1989 stressing the importance of the airport to the entire valley and the need for the valley communities to recognize this in their land use planning.

Pages 3.1-20-21: City of Livermore

City of Livermore Community General Plan

This section does not include the Airport Protection Area (Airport Protection Zone) adopted by the Livermore City Council on March 11, 1991, which recommends no new residential development 5000 feet to the north, east and south of the airport, and 7100 feet to the west.

2-5

Comments: Currently the Airport Protection Area is in the hands of the ALUC staff. We believe that the City of Dublin has been provided with a copy of the APA and the Consultant's study subsequently requested by the ALUC staff as supporting documentation for the APA (Draft report, 6/22/92 - McClintock, Becker & Assoc.)

This Draft EIR under Section 3.1-20 should be corrected to include the APA as it was adopted as an amendment to the General Plan of the City of Livermore.

Impacts and Mitigation Measures

IM 3.10-4 Exposure of Existing and Proposed Development to Airport Noise.

The Draft EIR states ".....aircraft noise would be considered an insignificant impact."

Comments: This is not true. The primary reason the Airport Protection Area was adopted was to establish criteria and standards for compatible land uses in the vicinity of the airport. This important planning tool enables the City of Livermore and neighboring communities to use it as a guideline in their land use plans in close proximity to the airport. Numerous noise complaints have been made by residents living west of the airport. It is because of these complaints, documented over the years at the Livermore Airport, that pilots are encouraged to make right turns when taking off to the west to avoid overflying these residences to the west in Pleasanton. If further residences are placed to the north and northwest of the airport as proposed in this Draft EIR, it will be subjecting future citizens of Dublin to noise and safety concerns. Now is the time to avoid these problems with proper planning.

2-6

Page 3.

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Flight Operations at the Livermore Airport during its 1991-92 fiscal year were 251,650. In August of this year, the level of operations was 21,454. Nearly one half of all operations overfly at a low altitude at least some portion of the area referred to in the Draft EIR. This low altitude is necessary for take-off and landing. Land uses in this area will be subjected to the noise associated with these operations. Residences and schools are not compatible with this noise.

2-6 contd.

Conversely, once residences and schools are established as shown in your plans, their existence will in turn have a negative impact on the airport and its operations. In the Bay Area alone there are numerous examples where poor or uncoordinated land use planning resulted in incompatible uses which subsequently impacted existing airports. Either severe restrictions on its operations resulted or the airport closed. In each case, the utility of the airport as a regional transportation facility was denied to all area citizens.

2-7

We understand that Dublin City government has a duty to future East Dublin residents and occupants to see that they are minimally impacted by noise from airport operations. It has been common experience that maximizing residential construction also maximizes the return on investment for those limited number of individuals who have an economic interest in the raw land. Since the airport is a valuable transportation facility serving the whole valley, we ask that you reject land use concepts which do not serve these purposes.

The City of Livermore has the foresight to protect the airport for the entire valley and future generations. They have adopted an Airport Protection Area which would prohibit any new residential development within that area. We believe that your concerns and ours are the same which would be to protect future citizens from noise and safety concerns and at the same time preserve the airport for the entire region. As business and industry grow in the valley, it will become even more valuable as a vital regional transportation facility. In particular, the Livermore Airport will be an attractive asset to the proposed commercial development in East Dublin. We, therefore, urge you in your planning of East Dublin to plan compatible land uses in close proximity to the airport.

I'm enclosing a paper which explains the airport's value to the whole valley as well as the impacts that would result from encroachment. We ask you to review it and honor the Airport Protection Area during your deliberations and to allow for it in your final recommendations.

Sincerely yours,

Connie Eccles

Connie Eccles, Chm.
(510) 426-5018

Encl

copies: City of Livermore City Council, Airport Commission, Planning Department

Response to Letter 3: John Anderson, Resident of Dublin

- 3-1 **Comment: Project Phasing.** The commentor asks whether the Project is "modular", and then goes on to ask whether commercial development can proceed without residential development and whether development of the Specific Plan area can proceed without development of the General Plan Amendment Increment Area?

Response to Comment 3-1: Comment requests additional information on the plan, and does not address the adequacy of the Draft EIR. No response is required.

In one sense, the Project is "modular" in that there are almost 50 different landowners in the planning area. Each landowner is free to pursue development of all or part of their property once the Specific Plan has been approved. While Policy 4-26 recommends maintaining a balance in the development of residential and employment-generating uses, there is no restriction preventing the development of one without the other. Development of the Specific Plan area would proceed before any development in the General Plan Amendment Increment Area, because the Specific Plan area would be the only area annexed into the City. No development could occur in the General Plan Increment Area until it is annexed.

- 3-2 **Comment: Development Coalition.** The commentor asks whether a development coalition exists for the Project site; if any of the 46 landowners are dealing with the same developer; and if "rights of easements" must be granted for any portion of the Project area?

Response to Comment 3-2: Comment requests additional information on the plan, and does not address the adequacy of the Draft EIR. No response is required.

The City of Dublin is responsible for preparing the Specific Plan and General Plan Amendment. Throughout the process, the City has worked with landowners and concerned citizens, but there has been no formal "development coalition" involved. Who landowners are dealing with to develop their properties is beyond the purview of the City. The granting of easements is recommended in the plan specifically in relation to maintaining open space corridors along streams and along ridgetops (see Program 4O, on page 32 of the Specific Plan).

- 3-3 **Comment: Consistency in Project Site Acreage.** The commentator notes that the total acreage given on Figure 2-D: Ownership Patterns, is not consistent with the total given on Table 2.0-1.

Response to Comment 3-3: Comment acknowledged. There were errors in the legend of Figure 2-D. Corrections of errors are provided below, and are incorporated in the Final EIR by this reference. Even with these corrections, there are minor discrepancies between the total acreage because the acreages in Table 2.0-1 were developed from manual measurement of mapped areas, and the figures in Figure 2-D are taken from County Assessor Parcel information. The corrections to the legend in Figure 2-D are as follows:

16	Alameda County Surplus Property Authority	700.4	600.0
26	Crosby	186.35	14.0
47	Bloom	87.32	87.52

- 3-4 **Comment: Cumulative Growth.** How did the EIR analyze the impact of external (other cities or counties) development with respect to time and cumulative effects?

Response to Comment 3-4: The Draft EIR incorporated the best available data on projected growth in the project vicinity when analyzing potential impacts. The Draft EIR uses growth projections prepared by ABAG (Projections '90) as the basis for relating the project to the rate and volume of growth in the subregion. ABAG considers several factors, such as market demand, land availability, and community intentions, when developing its growth projections. To supplement this regional analysis, the Draft EIR also considered land uses shown in existing general plans and any specific projects proposed in the planning area vicinity in order to assess the potential for more localized impacts. A list of the specific projects included in the cumulative analysis of impacts is included on pages 5.0-1 and 5.0-2.

- 3-5 **Comment: Impacts and Planning Concerns Related to the Livermore Municipal Airport.** What are the mitigation measures for the airport factor? Will there be applicable waivers for noise issues? Will the aircraft take-off and landing patterns be limited without air service degradation?

Response to Comment 3-5: See responses to comments 3.1-3.7 for discussion of airport impact concerns. Based on existing documentation, the Draft EIR did not identify any significant airport-related impacts on the Project, nor were there any restrictions placed on airport operations as currently proposed.

- 3-6 **Comment: The Role of ABAG.** The commentator's questions address information provided in *Section 3.2: Population, Housing and Employment*. The commentator asks whether ABAG has any enforcement powers if, for example, the jobs/housing balance is not achieved. The commentator also asks whether the projections for dwelling units and population given in the EIR match ABAG's projections for the year 2005.

Response to Comment 3-6: ABAG is a regional planning agency whose function is to compile, analyze, and disseminate regional demographic data in an effort to inform local planning decisions throughout the nine-county Bay Area. ABAG does not have any political or enforcement powers. It should be noted that the growth data disseminated by ABAG are projections, not goals or guidelines. These projections are based on recent growth as well as input from each local jurisdiction on projected growth within the nine-county area. The growth projections in the Draft EIR are based on ABAG's figures, which are the best available projections for the Bay Area. These projections include consideration of Dublin's plans for eastern Dublin.

- 3-7 **Comment: Text Corrections.** On Table 3.2-5, the persons per dwelling unit should be 2.32 not 23.2. On Table 3.2-6, the number of persons/dwelling unit for Single Family should be 2.32.

Response to Comment 3-7: There is a typographical error in Table 3.2-5 relating to the Persons/d.u. for the Single Family land use designation. The correct number of persons/d.u. is 3.2, rather than the 23.2 that is shown. Table 3.2-6 is correct as shown in the Draft EIR.

- 3-8 **Comment: Definition of Affordable Housing.** What is affordable housing in actual dollars per type of dwelling (page 3.2-10, policy 4-7)? Who defines or regulates the interpretation of "affordable" housing?

Response to Comment 3-8: The definition of affordable housing is based on income classifications established by HUD for Federal housing assistance programs. The basis for the income classifications is the median income in the county for which affordability is being determined. The City of Dublin is responsible for defining, adopting, and implementing affordable housing standards for the City of Dublin. According to the City's recently adopted

Housing Element the affordable housing categories used by the City and the corresponding dollar equivalents are as listed below. These figures are based on a median Alameda County income of \$44,100 for a family of four.

- Very Low Income (up to 50% of median income): up to \$22,500
- Low Income (51% to 80% of median income): up to \$35,300

3-9 **Comment: Phasing of Circulation Improvements.** The commentator asks how circulation improvements will be phased.

Response to Comment 3-9: The time schedule for traffic improvements will be set based on the level of development within the Eastern Dublin Specific Plan and General Plan Amendment areas. As individual construction projects are proposed, the City of Dublin will use the most recent available information to review existing and projected traffic conditions. The City will determine which on-site traffic improvements should be constructed in association with the proposed project. The City will also determine if the projected level of traffic at that time will warrant the construction of one or more of the recommended off-site mitigation measures in order to comply with the stated level of service standards.

3-10 **Comment: Feasibility of Mitigation Measures to Improve LOS.** The commentator asks whether the mitigation measures proposed to improve the LOS are feasible based upon variables such as time, manpower, technology, finances and quality-of-life. Are these mitigation measures dependent upon a technological development, increased revenues, lower labor costs or a change in values?

Response to Comment 3-10: The transportation mitigation measures proposed in the DEIR are all physically feasible given current technology. The level of mitigation is also consistent with the level of mitigation already funded and constructed by other similar major development projects, for example the internal roadways and freeway interchanges constructed by Hacienda Business Park in Pleasanton and Bishop Ranch Business Park in San Ramon. Specific funding sources for the road improvements recommended in the DEIR will need to be identified after approval of the Plan, but funding will generally be provided by Project area developers with other jurisdictions contributing their fair share. The Tri-Valley Transportation Council is currently completing a study which will identify required improvements and funding levels on a subregional basis.

The DEIR does not assume technological development, lower labor costs or a metamorphosis of quality-of-life values. The DEIR does assume that additional revenue will be available as a result of development within the SP/GPA. A Gantt chart of action has not been created for the mitigation measures. The feasibility of each mitigation measure was evaluated based on site inspections, preliminary engineering evaluation, and comparison with mitigation measures constructed for other projects of similar magnitude.

3-11 **Comment: Police Services.** If the requirement for police services is to increase by 82% as indicated on page 3.4-2 of the Draft EIR, why isn't a police facility identified in the planning area. Why is Dublin able to get by with only 80% of the State standard of police officers per 1,000 residents?

Response to Comment 3-11: As discussed on page 3.4-2, police services to eastern Dublin would be provided under a "beat" system. Under such a system, on-duty police officers are assigned to patrol specific areas or "beats". Responses to calls for service are then responded to by officers on patrol within the area, rather than from the central police station. This system facilitates quick response to emergencies. This system would limit the amount of new

facilities that might be needed in eastern Dublin. The Police Department has indicated that it may at some future point want to augment its central facility with a substation in eastern Dublin. According to the Police Department, a substation would probably not be a separate police-only facility, but would in all likelihood be shared with some other public agency or city department (e.g., public works, DRFA, etc.).

The State standard of 1.5 officers/1,000 residents is an ideal that city police departments attempt to maintain. Ideally the City might be better served with a couple more officers, but that does not indicate that current service is inadequate. In these lean economic times, most communities are not able to maintain the 1.5 officer standard. In any event, implementation of mitigation measures in the DEIR (MM 3.4/1.0--3.4/5.0 will ensure that adequate police protection is provided whether the actual number of officers needed is slightly above or below the 1.5 officers/1,000 residents standard.

- 3-12 **Comment: Fire Services.** If the requirement for fire services is to increase by 87% as indicated on page 3.4-3, why isn't a fire station identified in the planning area?

Response to Comment 3-12: See page 3.4-5 of the Draft EIR for discussion of mitigation of fire service impacts. Mitigation measure 3.4/8.0 addresses the issue of identifying and acquiring specific sites for new fire stations. Mitigation measure 3.4/6.0 addresses the timing of such construction. The Specific Plan, on page 121, discusses the number and location of new stations in the Specific Plan area:

...DRFA projects that two new fully-equipped stations will need to be located in the planning area to provide adequate service (i.e., a 5-minute response time) at buildout. DRFA has indicated that the first of these stations will be located west of Tassajara Road in the vicinity of Gleason Drive, and the second would be generally located east of Fallon Road near Fallon Village.

The location of a fire station(s) in the General Plan Amendment Increment Area will need to be identified when the area is annexed into the City and more detailed planning for the area is undertaken.

- 3-13 **Comment: Increased Solid Waste Production.** Why is only an 0.8% increase in solid waste to landfills forecasted for the Altamont landfill facility?

Response to Comment 3-13: The 0.8% increase in the amount of solid waste disposed of countywide is a background assumption formulated by the consultants who prepared the countywide Source Reduction and Recycling Element. This increase is considered a very conservative estimate given the State requirement that all jurisdictions reduce the amount of solid waste placed in landfills by 25% by 1995 and by 50% by the year 2000. These reductions will off-set increases in solid waste generation resulting from projected growth in the county.

- 3-14 **Comment: Sewer and Water Demand.** What control processes are planned to evaluate the ever changing state of sewage demand-vs.-supply and water demand-vs.-supply?

Response to Comment 3-14: The issue of long-term planning and monitoring of demand and supply of sewer and water services is beyond the scope of the Program EIR on the Eastern Dublin General Plan Amendment and Specific Plan. The responsibility for such planning and monitoring rests with DSRSD and Zone 7. Refer to Section 3.5 of the Draft EIR for discussion of the ongoing efforts of these two agencies to ensure adequate service to their respective districts. The principal control built into the Specific Plan and included in the EIR as mitigation is that both sewer (MM 3.5/4.0) and water (MM 3.5/38.0) will require a "will

"serve" letter from DSRSD prior to construction of any new development. The City has indicated that no development would be approved without adequate water supply and sewer capacity to available to serve it.

- 3-15 **Comment: Multi-Factor Geotechnical Hazards.** The commentator believes that a multi-factor rather than "single point" method of evaluating potential geotechnical hazards should be used in the EIR.

Response to Comment 3-15: Complex computer modeling of geotechnical variables is beyond the scope of the EIR, and would be unlikely to provide more useful data given the programmatic level of environmental analysis required by the Specific Plan and General Plan Amendment. It should be noted however, that the geotechnical analysis does include consideration of how one geotechnical factor may be affected by others, i.e., how slope stability may be affected by soil types, earthquakes, construction activity, etc.

CH 2 - PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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SEP 23 1992

IS PROJECT MODULAR ?

DUBLIN PLANNING

- * CAN COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT PROCEED WITHOUT RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT ?
- * CAN SPECIFIC PLAN AREA DEVELOPMENT PROCEED WITHOUT GENERAL PLAN INCREMENT AREA DEVELOPMENT ?

3-1

IS THERE A DEVELOPMENT COALITION ?

- * ARE ANY OF THE 46 LANDOWNERS WHO ARE DEALING WITH THE SAME DEVELOPER ?
- * DOES ANY PORTION OF THE DEVELOPMENT PROPOSED AREA INVOLVE THE "RIGHT OF EASEMENT" GRANTING ?

3-2

WHY DOESN'T FIG 2-D (OWNERSHIP PATTERNS) AGREE WITH TABLE 2.0-1 ON PAGE 2-7 AS FAR AS TOTAL ACRES INVOLVED ?

- * FIG 2-D INDICATES 467 ACRES LESS THAN THE TABLE
- * SPECIFIC PLAN AREA IS 134 ACRES OFF; GENERAL PLAN INCREMENT AREA IS 333 ACRES OFF

3-3

CH 3.1 - LAND USE

HOW DID THE EIR ANALYZE THE IMPACT OF EXTERNAL (OTHER CITIES OR COUNTIES) DEVELOPMENT WITH RESPECT TO TIME AND THE CUMMULATIVE EFFECTS ?

- * AS IDENTIFIED IN THE SECTION TITLED "OTHER APPLICABLE COUNTY, CITY AND SGENCY PLANS" BEGINNING ON PAGE 3.1-19, THE VALLEY WILL INCREASE DWELLING UNITS BY 66% (39,943 DU) & INCREASE POPULATION BY 58% (96,668 PEOPLE)

3-4

- * DUBLIN WILL INCREASE DWELLING UNITS BY 29% (21,230 D/U) & INCREASE POPULATION BY 22% (51,069 PEOPLE)
- * DUBLIN IS 53% OF THE INCREASE IN VALLEY'S DWELLING UNITS & 53% OF THE INCREASE IN POPULATION

WHAT ARE THE MITIGATION MEASURES FOR THE AIRPORT FACTOR ?

- * REFER TO FIG 3.1-D "AIRPORT REFERAL AREA"
- * THE AIRPORT OFFERS THE BUSINESS CONNECTION REQUIRED BY A MODERN INDUSTRIAL PARK
- * WILL THERE BE APPLICABLE WAIVERS FOR NOISE ISSUES ?
- * WILL THE AIRCRAFT TAKE-OFF & LANDING PATTERNS BE LIMITED WITHOUT AIR SERVICE DEGRADATION ?

3-5

CH 3.2 – POPULATION, HOUSING AND EMPLOYMENT

DOES THE ASSOCIATION OF BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS (ABAG) EXERCISE POLITICAL OR ECONOMIC POWER IN THE ENFORCEMENT OF THEIR GUIDELINES ?

- * IF THE JOBS/HOUSING RATIO IS NOT ACHIEVED WHAT ACTION MAY ABAG TAKE ?
- * THE ABAG FORECAST FOR THE VALLEY INCREASES IN DWELLING UNITS & POPULATION MATCH THE EIR STATED DEVELOPMENT PLANS OF THE VALLEY CITIES, BUT FORECAST THIS BY 2005 (15 YEARS); DOES THE EIR AGREE WITH THIS TIMING FORECAST ?

3-6

CORRECTIONS :

- * TABLE 3.2-5 PAGE 3.2-7; PERSONS PER DWELLING FOR SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL SHOULD BE 2.32 NOT 23.2
- * TABLE 3.2-6 PAGE 3.2-9; PERSONS PER DWELLING FOR SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL SHOULD BE 2.32 NOT 3.2

3-7

WHAT IS AFFORDABLE HOUSING IN ACTUAL DOLLARS PER TYPE OF DWELLING ? (PAGE 3.2-10 POLICY 4-7)

- * THIS CAN BE DONE IN TODAYS DOLLARS OR AS A RATIO TO INCOME
- * WHO DEFINES OR REGULATES THE INTERPRETATION OF "AFFORDABLE" HOUSING ?

3-8

CH 3.3 – TRAFFIC AND CIRCULATION

WHAT IS THE TIME SCHEDULE FOR TRAFFIC WAY IMPROVEMENTS ?

- * ACCORDING TO PAGE 3.3-13 THE VALLEY'S DAILY VEHICLE TRIPS (DVT) WILL INCREASE BY 105% (TO 3,900,000 DVT) BY 2010
- * BY 2010 ALL MAJOR INTERSECTIONS WILL BE AT LEVEL OF SERVICE (LOS) E OR F (GRIDLOCK) PER TABLE 3.3-9 ON PAGE 3.3-20

3-9

ARE THE MITIGATION MEASURES TO REDUCE LOS TO AN ACCEPTABLE LEVEL FEASIBLE PER TIME, MANPOWER, TECHNOLOGY, FINANCES, & QUALITY-OF-LIFE AS DEFINED BY THE CITY OR VALLEY AUTHORITIES ?

- * ARE WE WAITING FOR A TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT, INCREASED REVENUES, LOWER LABOR COSTS, OR A METAMORPHOSIS OF QUALITY-OF-LIFE VALUES ?
- * DOES A GANTT CHART OF ACTION EXIST ?
- * HOW WAS THE FEASIBILITY OF EACH MITIGATION MEASURE & IT'S INTERRELATION EVALUATED ?

3-10

CH 3.4 – COMMUNITY SERVICES AND FACILITIES

IF THE REQUIREMENT FOR POLICE SERVICES IS TO INCREASE BY 82% AS INDICATED ON PAGE 3.4-2, WHY ISN'T A POLICE FACILITY IDENTIFIED IN PLANNING AREA 2 (REF FIG 2-E)

- * THE DISTANCE FROM THE CURRENT FACILITY WOULD REDUCE RESPONCE TIME; THEREFORE THERE WOULD BE A DEGRADATION OF SERVICE
- * WITH A MASSIVE INCREASE IN PERSONNEL, HOW COULD CURRENT FACILITIES HANDLE THE INCREASE ?
- * WHY IS DUBLIN ABLE TO GET BY WITH ONLY 80% OF THE STATE STANDARD OF POLICE OFFICERS PER 1,000 RESIDENTS ?
(STATE = 1.5::1,000 ; DUBLIN = 1.2 ::1,000)

3-11

IF THE REQUIREMENT FOR FIRE SERVICES IS TO INCREASE BY 87% AS INDICATED ON PAGE 3.4-3, WHY ISN'T A FIRE STATION IDENTIFIED IN PLANNING AREA ? (REF FIG 2-E)

* DOUGHERTY REGIONAL FIRE AUTHORITY (DRFA) HAS 1,500 CALLS PER YEAR WITH 35,303 RESIDENTS IN SAN RAMON & 23,229 RESIDENTS IN DUBLIN (FOR TOTAL OF 58,532) WHICH YIELDS ONE CALL PER 39.02 RESIDENTS PER YEAR

3-12

* IF WEST & EAST DUBLIN PLANS INCREASE THE POPULATION BY 51,069 (8,404 FOR WEST DUBLIN & 42,669 FOR EAST DUBLIN), IT WILL INCREASE CALLS PER YEAR TO 2,803 AND REQUIRE AN INCREASE IN SERVICE BY 87% [(58,532+51,069)/39.02]/1500]

WHY IS ONLY .8% INCREASE IN SOLID WASTE TO LANDFILLS FORECASTED FOR THE ALTAMOUNT LANDFILL FACILITY ? (PAGE 3.4-21)

3-13

DUBLIN'S IMPACT

YEAR	POP	CU YD	CAP BAL
1992	23,229	75,262	24,424,738
1993	25,319	82,035	24,342,703
1994	27,410	88,807	24,258,836
1995	29,500	95,580	24,158,316
1996	31,020	100,505	24,057,811
1997	32,540	105,430	23,952,382
1998	34,060	110,354	23,842,027
1999	35,580	115,279	23,726,748
2000	37,100	120,204	23,606,544

VALLEY'S IMPACT

YEAR	POP	CU YD	CAP BAL
1992	165,806	537,211	23,962,789
1993	179,404	581,269	23,381,520
1994	193,002	625,325	22,756,193
1995	206,600	669,384	22,086,809
1996	212,180	687,463	21,399,346
1997	217,760	705,542	20,693,804
1998	223,340	723,622	19,970,182
1999	228,920	741,701	19,228,481
2000	234,500	759,780	18,468,701

CH 3.5 - SEWER, WATER AND STORM DRAINAGE

WHAT CONTROL PROCESSES ARE PLANNED TO EVALUATE THE EVER CHANGING STATE OF SEWAGE DEMAND-vs-SUPPLY ?

- * BOTH DSRSD & LAWWMA EXCEED CAPACITY WITH CURRENT PLANNED DEVELOPMENTS - 3.5-2
- * TWA IS STILL IN THE PLANNING STAGES & FUNDS ARE SHRINKING ON A GLOBAL LEVEL - 3.5-1
- * SINCE CONDITIONS OF SUPPLY-AND-DEMAND CHANGE OFTEN
 - ** REQUIRE ANNUAL STATUS REPORT FROM CITIES, VALLEY REGIONAL GROUPS, DEVELOPERS, & SUPPLY OR SERVICE AGENCIES AS TO CURRENT USAGE RATES, FORECASTED DEMAND BY MONTH & YEAR, CURRENT SUPPLY RATES, FORECASTED SUPPLY RATES BY MONTH & YEAR, AND POTENTIAL OBSTACLE TO COORDINATED SUPPLY-AND-DEMAND
 - ** PLOT ALL DATA AGAINST AN EVOLVING TIME RELATED SERVICE SCHEDULE
 - ** OPERATE SERVICE LEVELS AT NO MORE THAN 90% OF CAPACITY UNTIL A STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT TIME-RELATED PERFORMANCE LEVEL HAS BEEN ACHIEVED BY BOTH THE SERVICE AGENCY & THE PLANNING EFFORT

3-14

WHAT CONTROL PROCESSES ARE PLANNED TO EVALUATE THE EVER CHANGING STATE OF WATER DEMAND-vs-SUPPLY ?

- * WATER DEMAND EXCEEDS WATER SUPPLY BY DSRSD & ZONE 7 BY 1995 ACCORDING TO PLANNED DEVELOPMENTS - 3.5-12
- * IT IS EXTREMELY RISKY TO ASSUME THAT CAPACITIES CAN BE LENGTHENED BY CURRENT WATER CONSERVATION QUATITIES
- * SINCE CONDITIONS OF SUPPLY-AND-DEMAND CHANGE OFTEN
 - ** REQUIRE ANNUAL STATUS REPORT FROM CITIES, VALLEY REGIONAL GROUPS, DEVELOPERS, & SUPPLY OR SERVICE AGENCIES AS TO CURRENT USAGE RATES, FORECASTED DEMAND BY MONTH & YEAR, CURRENT SUPPLY RATES, FORECASTED SUPPLY RATES BY MONTH & YEAR, AND POTENTIAL OBSTACLE TO COORDINATED SUPPLY-AND-DEMAND

SERVICE SCHEDULE

** OPERATE SERVICE LEVELS AT NO MORE THAN 90%
OF CAPACITY UNTIL A STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT
TIME-RELATED PERFORMANCE LEVEL HAS BEEN
ACHIEVED BY BOTH THE SERVICE AGENCY & THE
PLANNING EFFORT

3-14 contd

CH 3.6 - SOILS, GEOLOGY AND SEISMICITY

WHY WERE THERE NO EVALUATIONS & ASSOCIATED MITIGATIONS BASED ON
THE INTERACTION OF MULTI-VARIABLE CAUSES OF STRUCTURE HAZARDS ?

* GEOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROJECT AREA LIST

** FAULT LINES - 3.6-1

** ELEVATION CHANGES - 3.6-3

** WATER WAYS - 3.6-3

** EXPANSIVE SOILS - 3.6-6

** EXPOSED GROUND WATER TABLES - 3.6-4

** LANDSLIDES - 3.6-5

3-15

* IN THE REALM OF MECHANICS SINGLE ACTING FORCES (VARIABLES)
ARE RARE AND MULTIPLE FORCES ACTING SIMULTANEOUSLY
ARE THE NORM

* EFFECTIVE MODELLING OF CONDITIONS CAN ONLY BE REALIZED
EVALUATIONS OF INTERACTIONS INSTEAD OF SINGLE POINT
VARIABLES

Response to Letter 4: Carolyn Morgan, Resident of Doolan Canyon

- 4-1 **Comment: Schedule for Review of the Draft EIR.** The commentator would like the public review period for the Draft EIR to be extended beyond the original 45-day review period. The commentator requests a 90-day review period to November 25, 1992.

Response to Comment 4-1: The comment does not pertain to the adequacy of the EIR, so no response is required. However, the Planning Commission subsequently did extend the public review period by two weeks.

RECEIVED
SEP 23 1992

September 23, 1992

DUBLIN PLANNING

Carolyn Morgan
5184 Doolan Canyon Rd.
Livermore, California

Dublin Planning Commission
100 Civic Plaza
Dublin, California 94568

Commissioners,

The pressure that you seem to have felt to expedite this important draft E.I.R. process does not exist and it never did.

You have been misled. In a letter, dated June 3, 1992, addressed to Mayor Brown of Livermore and Mayor Snyder of Dublin, LAFCO Commissioners agreed that the "outside" date in which they will hear the sphere of influence application for the Doolan Canyon area will be in May, 1993 even if only one city is ready to proceed. It further states that "if both Cities are in agreement, the S.O.I. applications can be either heard prior to or "after" May, 1993.

I have been in contact with some of the LAFCO Commissioners and I have been informed that there is no deadline. I was also told that LAFCO was a reactionary commission. In other words, LAFCO will only take action in response to a request from a City. At this time there is not a request from either City. I also spoke with staff from the City of Livermore and I have been assured that they would be willing to put this matter off.

Since the only reason this commission gave for a rushed timetable was a LAFCO deadline, which does not exist, then I fail to see a reason why the City of Dublin cannot extend both the comment period and public hearings on the draft E.I.R..

Considering Dublin had limited copies of the document available for the public, many people were unable to obtain one. With only one copy at the library that could be checked out, a longer response time would give more people the chance to read, comprehend and make informed comments on the draft E.I.R. With your schedule of 10 hearings, if there was only one meeting a week people could use the library copy more effectively. CEQA law allows for a 90 day comment period. This would give the public until November 25, 1992 or 10

more weeks to understand and respond to the East Dublin E.I.R. and project.

4-1 contd

I am requesting that Dublin give the public until November 25, 1992 to respond to this draft E.I.R.

Thank You

Carolyn Morgan

Carolyn Morgan

Attachment

cc: LAFCO Staff
Each LAFCO Commissioner
Pete Snyder, Mayor of Dublin
Cathie Brown, Mayor of Livermore
Bob Brown, Director of Planning, City of Livermore
Larry Tong, Director of Planning, City of Dublin
Brenda Gillarde, Project Coordinator

Response to Letter 5: James Stedman, President, Stedman and Associates

- 5-1 **Comment: Number of Proposed Traffic Lanes.** The proposed number of lanes on Figure 3.3-B should correspond to the number of lanes for right-of-way reservation shown on Figure 5.1 of the Eastern Dublin Specific Plan.

Response to Comment 5-1: The number of lanes shown in the two figures are consistent with each other. There may be some confusion however, because Specific Plan Figure 5.1 shows the number of proposed lanes with right-of-way reservation shown in parentheses, and EIR Figure 3.3-B shows the number of existing lanes with the proposed number of lanes in parentheses.

- 5-2 **Comment: Right-of-Way Reservations.** We want the number of lanes reserved for Tassajara Road to be increased to six lanes between Dublin Boulevard and Gleason Road as stated in MM #.3/14.0; four lanes for the Transit Spine in the Town Center between Tassajara Road and Fallon Road; and four lanes for the two north/south streets shown on Figure 5.1 of the Specific Plan in the Town Center east of Tassajara Road between Dublin Boulevard and Gleason Road.

Response to Comment 5-2: Mitigation measure MM 3.3/14.0 provides for the possibility of reserving right of way for six lanes on Tassajara Road between Dublin Boulevard and Gleason Road as a means of reducing the impacts on levels of service. The Planning Commission is considering recommending that the Specific Plan be revised to ensure right-of-way for six lanes even though it conflicts with the land use concept for the Town Center. It is important to note that the conflict does not represent an environmental impact. The change to six lanes simply means a different land use character for the section of Tassajara Road through the Town Center. The six lane cross-section on Tassajara Road will not be required to accommodate traffic generated by full buildout of Eastern Dublin plus regional projections of year 2010 development in the Tri-Valley area. The six-lane section will only be required to mitigate traffic generated by potential full buildout of proposed development in Dougherty Valley and Tassajara Valley, and if no new connections can be developed between I-580 and Contra Costa County, such as an extension of Hacienda Drive. If the City Council agrees with the Planning Commission's recommendation to change the Specific Plan, mitigation measure MM 3.3/14.0 (page 3.3-28) will be revised as follows:

MM 3.3/14.0 Buildout of proposed non-Project related development (i.e., outside Eastern Dublin) beyond Year 2010 levels would require the widening of Tassajara Road to six lanes between Dublin Boulevard and the Contra Costa County line. Reserve adequate right of way along this section of Tassajara Road to allow the ultimate development of six lanes. Development of Tassajara Road between Dublin Boulevard and Gleason Road should be planned to provide and maintain an attractive pedestrian environment in the Town Center as long as possible (e.g., maintaining reserved right of way on the outside of the roadway where it can be developed with extra wide sidewalks and street tree plantings). This is particularly important given that the need for six lanes may not occur for many years, if ever. Widening of Tassajara Road would mitigate the projected traffic impact, but would not be compatible with planned land uses in the Eastern Dublin General Plan Amendment and Specific Plan, particularly in the Town Center area between Dublin Boulevard and Gleason Road.

For clarification, it should be noted that Figure 3.3-B includes only a portion of the streets included in the Specific Plan, in particular the streets which are anticipated to carry some amount of through traffic. Please refer to Figure 2-F for a more detailed view of the street system which could develop under the Specific Plan guidelines. The grid of two-lane streets proposed in the Town Center area is intended to provide a pedestrian-oriented environment and encourage the development of land uses which rely on convenient pedestrian and transit access. The smaller blocks and higher density of streets within the Town Center provide capacity equivalent to or greater than four-lane streets at wider intervals. The type of street system proposed for the Town Center area successfully provides circulation for vehicles, transit and pedestrians in active downtown areas such as Portland, Oregon.

Stedman & Associates, Inc.

1646 N. California Blvd.
Suite 240, Walnut Creek
California 94590
510-935-9140
FAX 510-935-5842

Civil Engineering
Land Planning
Land Surveying

September 23, 1992
Job No. 8089-87-00

Dublin Planning Commission
City of Dublin
100 Civic Plaza
Dublin, CA 94568

Re: Draft Environmental Impact Report
Eastern Dublin General Plan Amendment
And Specific Plan

Dear Planning Commissioners:

The traffic and circulation chapter of the subject EIR is deficient:

The proposed number of lanes on Figure 3.3-B of the subject EIR should correspond to the number of lanes for right of way preservation shown on Figure 5.1 of the Eastern Dublin Specific Plan. In addition we want the number of lanes to be preserved increased to six (6) for Tassajara Road between Dublin Boulevard and Gleason Road as required in section MM3.3/14.0 of the subject EIR, four (4) lanes for the transit spine in the town center area between Tassajara Road and Fallon Road and four (4) lanes for the two north/south streets shown on figure 5.1 of the Specific Plan in the town center area east of Tassajara Road between Dublin Boulevard and Gleason Road.

5-1

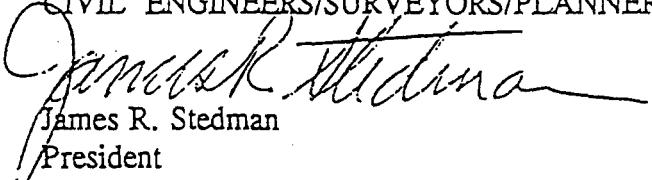
5-2

It is very important that sufficient street carrying capacities be preserved in the town center area to avoid traffic congestion and to promote the marketability of the town center commercial areas along the transit spine.

The owners of the Pao Lin property thank you for your consideration.

Yours sincerely,

STEDMAN AND ASSOCIATES, INC.
CIVIL ENGINEERS/SURVEYORS/PLANNERS


James R. Stedman
President

JRS:kj

Enclosure: Fig. 3.3-B & Fig. 5.1

cc: Kenny Wan
Brenda Gillarde

Response to Letter 6: Leigh Jordan, California Archaeological Inventory

No comments were submitted on the Draft EIR. No response is required.

3 June 1992

re: Eastern Dublin Specific Plan Draft

Dear Ms. Gillarde:

Our office has no further comment on the above project. However, thank you for your interest in protecting cultural resources.

Sincerely,

Leigh Jordan
Leigh Jordan

Assistant Coordinator

RECEIVED

JUN - 5 1992

DUBLIN PLANNING

25 September 1992

re: Eastern Dublin GPA & Specific Plan (No. 91103064)

Dear Ms. Gillarde:

Our office has no additional comments on the above referenced project. However, thank you for your interest in protecting cultural resources.

Sincerely,

Leigh Jordan
Leigh Jordan

Assistant Coordinator

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OCT - 1 1992

DUBLIN PLANNING

Response to Letter 7: Kathryn Watt, Associate Planner, City of Pleasanton

(The first two paragraphs of this letter summarize issues which are addressed in detail in the attached memorandum from the City of Pleasanton's Traffic Engineer. Refer to Responses 7-4 through 7-15 for responses to these traffic-related comments.

7-1 **Comment: Regional Environmental Impacts.** Discuss the extent of regional input which was sought in preparing the GPA, Specific Plan and Draft EIR in terms of the review of existing and proposed regional plans and documents, inter-agency meetings, interviews, etc. Discuss how matters of regional concern (traffic congestion, air quality, transportation, open space preservation, etc.), have been integrated into and coordinated with the proposed GPA and Specific Plan projects. Finally, please provide appropriate regional mitigation measures which ensure that all regional concerns are addressed through GP or Specific Plan policies, or EIR mitigation measures. These concerns would include, but not be limited to:

- Jobs/housing balance;
- Affordable housing (policies and methods);
- Transportation systems (public transit and funding of improvements);
- Water supplies and water distribution;
- Wastewater treatment and facilities, export capacities, and collection;
- Noise along I-580;
- Open space buffers between jurisdictions;
- Scenic open space and ridgeline protection;
- Wildlife habitat protection and preservation.

Response to Comment 7-1: The Draft EIR on the Eastern Dublin General Plan Amendment and Specific Plan evaluates potential impacts based on the best available information from all known planning and environmental documents. Projections and base data for regional issues such as traffic, air quality, and commercial and residential growth are based on data from the responsible regional agencies; Metropolitan Transportation Commission, the Bay Area Air Quality Management District, and the Association of Bay Area Governments. Refer to the Bibliography in the Draft EIR for a listing of the specific documents used. Many planning efforts of considerable size and importance have been proceeding concurrently with the eastern Dublin planning process. These efforts have been tracked as closely as possible, however, given the changing character of each of these processes some of the data may have changed since the publication of the Draft EIR. Planning efforts that have been considered in the formulation and review of the Project include the North Livermore General Plan Amendment, the Dougherty Valley Specific Plan, the Tassajara Valley General Plan Amendment, the East Alameda County Area Plan Update, the Tri-Valley Wastewater Authority's Long Range Wastewater Management Plan for the Livermore-Amador Valley, the BART extension, and the Tri-Valley Transportation Council's progress toward preparation of a Tri-Valley Transportation Plan.

For discussion of how regional data has been utilized in the planning and environmental analysis, refer to the following specific sections of the Draft EIR:

- Jobs/Housing Balance: page 3.2-1 to 3.2-11
- Affordable Housing: page 3.2-5 through 3.2-11
- Transportation systems: page 3.3-19 through 3.3-29
- Water Supply and Distribution: page 3.5-12 through 3.5-22
- Wastewater Collection and Treatment: page 3.5-5 through 3.5-12
- I-580 Noise Levels: page 3.10-3

- Open Space Buffers: page 3.1-9 through 3.1-14
- Scenic Open Space and Ridgeland Protection: page 3.8-4 through 3.8-9
- Wildlife Habitat Protection and Preservation: 3.7-8 through 3.8-18.

7-2 Comment: Infrastructure Financing Issues/Financing of Capital Facilities outside the Project Site. Chapter 3.12 discusses impacts and mitigations in relation to capital facilities. No specific mention is made of the type of water and sewer facilities required to off-set the expected development impacts of the project. Are the costs listed related exclusively to facilities which are to occur within the General Plan and Specific Plan boundaries?

Response to Comment 7-2: A detailed discussion of the specific infrastructure improvements that will be necessary to serve the Specific Plan area are contained in Appendix 6 of the Draft Specific Plan. Improvements include both on-site and off-site facilities that would be required to serve the Project. Tables A-5 through A-13 show a breakdown of costs by facility. While all improvements, both on-site and off-site, have been sized to accommodate future buildout of the General Plan Amendment Increment area, no on-site improvements have been designed for that area at this point. Likewise, improvement costs include only those improvements necessary for buildout of the Specific Plan area (i.e., off-site improvements and on-site improvements within the Specific Plan area), so that the feasibility of the financing load could be determined.

7-3 Comment: Infrastructure Financing Issues/Reimbursement and Shared Interagency Costs. The City of Pleasanton and the North Pleasanton Improvement District (NPID) have contributed substantial sums towards the improvement of I-580 interchanges (Hopyard Road, Hacienda Drive, and Santa Rita Road) which will be impacted by the proposed project and from which the proposed project will benefit. Similarly, the City of Pleasanton and NPID have contributed to Zone 7 and DSRSD projects which potentially could be utilized and impacted by the proposed project. The EIR, and GP and/or Specific Plan policies (as stated in the EIR), do not seem to address any reimbursement or inter-agency shared costs regarding these improvements.

Response to Comment 7-3: Comment acknowledged. The specifics of shared inter-agency costs will need to be worked out once the plan has been adopted. The issue of other cities or agencies receiving credit for past improvements is obviously one of the factors that will need to be explored when negotiating any cost sharing on proposed improvements.

7-4 Comment: Additional I-580 Overpasses. The two additional I-580 overpasses included in the base transportation system could be considered as mitigating measures. The impact of these overpasses on Pleasanton street system was not detailed in the Environmental Impact Report and under normal conditions an overpass of this nature would require an individual impact report.

Response to Comment 7-4: Additional overcrossings of I-580 were not included in the Eastern Dublin Specific Plan (see Figure 3.3-B). Such overpasses would not be required with full buildout of Eastern Dublin plus regionally consistent projections of Year 2010 growth in the rest of the Tri-Valley area. Additional overpasses were tested in the DEIR as a potential mitigation for traffic generated by cumulative buildout of all proposed development outside of Eastern Dublin. Upon further analysis, it has been determined that the overcrossings would not eliminate any of the significant traffic impacts identified in the DEIR. Therefore, they are no longer considered to be part of the assumed circulation system for the Cumulative Buildout scenario.

7-5 Comment: IM 3.3/B: I-580 Freeway between I-680 and Hacienda. I-580 freeway between

I-680 and Hacienda was assessed to be at level of service "F" and determined to be an "unavoidable adverse impact." The proposed mitigating measures for the City of Dublin would be to participate in TSM programs and regional transit facilities. The assumption is that the impact is in all likelihood not mitigated.

Response to Comment 7-5: Recommended mitigation measures to reduce freeway congestion include participation in TSM programs and regional transit improvements. Although these mitigation measures would help to reduce congestion, their effectiveness cannot be accurately quantified, and therefore the impact IM 3.3/B is identified as an "unavoidable adverse impact."

- 7-6 **Comment: IM 3.3/C: I-580 Freeway from Tassajara to Fallon/Airway.** I-580 Freeway from Tassajara to Fallon/Airway is projected to reach Level of Service "F" and to be mitigated by the installation of auxiliary lanes. The specific language was "...shall contribute to the construction of auxiliary lanes"). This could imply the City of Pleasanton's possible assistance.

Response to Comment 7-6: Contributions to regional road improvements would be determined based on a regionally accepted methodology, such as the current study being conducted by the Tri-Valley Transportation Council. The determination of contributions to future improvements should consider the proportion of traffic contributed by various areas, as well as prior contributions to regional road improvements (such as those built by the North Pleasanton Improvement District). Traffic increases on I-580 are anticipated to be attributable to future development in Dublin (including Eastern Dublin), Pleasanton (particularly further buildout of Hacienda Business Park), Livermore, Contra Costa County and San Joaquin County.

The discussion of Impact IM 3.3/C and Mitigation Measure MM 3.3/3.0 on page 3.3-22 is incorrect. Implementation of MM 3.3/3.0 would reduce the impact to a level of insignificance on I-580 between Tassajara Road and Fallon Road as well as the portion of I-580 between Fallon Road and Airway Boulevard.

- 7-7 **Comment: Intersection Impacts.** The report on page 3.3-22 under the heading "Impacts and Mitigation Measures: Peak Hour Intersection Operation" references detail PM peak intersection problems significantly impacted by project traffic (Figure 3.3-F). This figure is not included in the report and table 3.3-10 listing levels of service by intersection is not a complete listing of those intersections which may be impacted by the project. Specifically missing from the list are any intersections with the new proposed overpasses of I-580 between Hacienda and Tassajara/Santa Rita and between Tassajara/Santa Rita and Fallon/El Charro Roads. The report should also include analysis of those intersections immediately south of I-580.

Response to Comment 7-7: Figure 3.3-F is located at the end of the Traffic and Circulation section, and indicates the existing and recommended lanes for intersections where significant traffic impacts were identified. New overpasses of I-580 are not part of the Eastern Dublin circulation system and were only included as potential mitigation associated with full cumulative buildout of development outside of Eastern Dublin.

- 7-8 **Comment: IM 3.3/F: Dougherty Road & Dublin Boulevard.** The EIR states that "the project shall contribute a proportionate share of the improvement costs" to the Dougherty road/Dublin Boulevard intersection. The EIR should detail a specific funding plan for needed improvements including cost estimates and estimates of pro rata share and which agencies are expected to share in the improvements. The City of Pleasanton would obviously want included in any proportionate shares, those portions of NPID3 which provided significant

capacity to those cities north of I-580. Such cost could be applied as credits to any reasonable proportionate shares attributed to Pleasanton.

Response to Comment 7-8: It is beyond the scope of a program EIR, such as this, to include cost estimates and a specific funding plan for improvements. Cost estimates and recommended funding sources for improvements to the intersection of Dougherty Road and Dublin Boulevard will be determined by the current study by the Tri-Valley Transportation Council, or by a similar study with full participation by all affected agencies. Funding shares should consider prior contributions to regional road improvements. If no means of apportioning responsibility for shares of regional transportation improvements is available, no development proposals pursuant to the Eastern Dublin Specific Plan would be approved beyond the capacity of the road system at that time.

- 7-9 **Comment: IM 3.3/G: Hacienda Drive & I-580 Eastbound Ramps.** This intersection is projected to operate at level of service "F". The proposed mitigation measure is not acceptable to the City of Pleasanton as it requires the re-striping of eastbound off-ramp taking away one of the right turn lanes serving Pleasanton to create an additional left turn lane serving Dublin. Given that the NPID constructed this interchange, adding additional lanes required to serve Dublin should be lanes in addition to those which have been provided which are needed for service to the City of Pleasanton.

Response to Comment 7-9: Mitigation measure MM 3.3/7.0 has been revised as follows:

MM 3.3/7.0 *The City of Dublin shall coordinate in coordination with the City of Pleasanton and Caltrans, shall implement improvements on the I-580 eastbound off-ramp at Hacienda Drive. The improvements will widen the off-ramp by 12 feet to provide a second left-turn lane in addition to the existing single left-turn lane and two right-turn lanes. to resurface the I-580 eastbound off ramp to provide two left turn lanes and one right turn lanes (existing lanes are one left turn lane and two right turn lanes). The Project shall contribute a proportionate share of the improvement costs. Proportionate shares shall be determined by a regional study of transportation needs and funding requirements, such as the current study by the Tri-Valley Transportation Council. Funding shares shall also consider prior contributions to road improvements at this location. The improvements will provide LOS C operations.*

The traffic analysis indicated that an adequate level of service could be provided with the restriping recommended in the DEIR. However, the recommendation will be modified to retain the existing two right-turn lanes in order to maintain the current levels of accessibility for traffic to Pleasanton. The City of Dublin engineering staff have conducted a field review of this location and determined that the improvement is physically feasible.

- 7-10 **Comment: IM 3.3/H: Tassajara Road & I-580 Westbound Ramps.** This intersection is estimated to operate at Level of Service "F". Widening of this intersection is proposed with a similar "proportionate share of improvement costs". Given that the North Pleasanton Improvement District constructed the second bridge and necessary ramps the City of Pleasanton proportionate cost has more than been contributed.

Response to Comment 7-10: Proportionate shares for the cost of improvements at this intersection should consider prior contributions to road improvements. See Response to Comment 7-8.

- 7-11 **Comment: IM 3.3/I: Santa Rita Road & I-580 Eastbound Ramps.** Mitigation measure MM 3.3/9.0 recommends widening of the I-580 eastbound off-ramp at Santa Rita Road to provide two left-turn lanes, one through lane to Pimlico Drive, and one right-turn lane, as shown in Figure 3.3-F. The text on page 3.3-26 describing "two left-turn lanes and two right-turn lanes" is incorrect. The recommended widening of the off-ramp will provide LOS E operations. This improvement would reduce the impact, but not to a level of insignificance.

Prohibition of southbound left-turns to Pimlico Drive was recommended for the P.M. peak period only, and this left-turn movement would be available at all other times of day. The City of Pleasanton has indicated that this peak-period left-turn prohibition would not be acceptable. No other feasible street improvements have been identified at this intersection. Therefore, MM 3.3/9.0 will reduce the impact, but not to a level of insignificance. Impact IM 3.3/I would remain significant. The City of Dublin shall continue to coordinate with the City of Pleasanton and Caltrans to monitor traffic conditions at this intersection and identify other potential mitigation alternatives.

The northbound lanes shown on Figure 3.3-F represent the observed configuration at the approach to Pimlico Drive, and include two lanes which pass through the intersection to the freeway overpass, two lanes which pass through the intersection to the eastbound I-580 on-ramp, and right-turn movements to Pimlico Drive provided from the right-most of the four lanes.

Response to Comment to Comment 7-11: Mitigation measure 3.3/9.0 will be revised in consultation with the City of Pleasanton. Prohibition of southbound left turns to Pimlico Drive was recommended for the P.M. peak period only, and this left-turn movement would be available at all other times of day. Figure 3.3-F indicates that the recommended lanes on the eastbound off-ramp would include a lane for through movements to Pimlico Drive. The northbound lanes shown in Figure 3.3-F represent the configuration at the approach to Pimlico Drive, and include two lanes which pass through the intersection to the overpass, two lanes which pass through the intersection to the eastbound I-580 on-ramp, and right turn movements to Pimlico Drive provided from the rightmost of the four lanes.

- 7-12 **Comment: Other Arterial Intersections/Dublin Boulevard.** It does not appear that grade intersections of Dublin Boulevard with Hacienda Drive, Tassajara Road and Fallon Road would be practical given the Average Daily Traffic Volumes shown in Figure 3.3-E. The projected ADT numbers would appear to exceed any reasonable grade intersection capabilities.

Response to Comment 7-12: The proposed grade intersections on Dublin Boulevard at Hacienda Drive, Tassajara Road and Fallon Road would require two left-turn lanes, three through lanes and one right-turn lane on each approach. A fourth through lane would be required on the southbound approach heading towards the I-580 freeway. These lane configurations would provide the levels of service indicated in Table 3.3-10. The high traffic volumes shown on Figure 3.3-E on the roadway sections just north of I-580 would not actually cross Dublin Boulevard. Much of the projected traffic on these roadway sections would turn to and from Dublin Boulevard.

- 7-13 **Comment: Tassajara Road.** Tassajara Road is proposed as only a four lane arterial even though the demand is much higher. The reasoning given is that the road splits the commercial

area and would create a barrier. Perhaps the commercial area should be planned in such a way that it is not split and the roadway can be used as a divider of different land use types.

Response to Comment 7-13: See response to Comment 5-2.

- 7-14 **Comment: Average Daily Traffic Volumes.** There are no ADT projections for either the proposed I-580 overpasses or for the Dougherty/Hopyard interchange.

Response to Comment 7-14: Additional overpasses of I-580 are not part of the proposed circulation system for Eastern Dublin. Table 3.3-9 includes traffic volume projections for I-580 on either side of the Dougherty/Hopyard interchange. Secondary impacts related to these improvements would need to be evaluated in environmental analysis of these individual projects.

- 7-15 **Comment: Arterial Connection through the Northern Portion of the Project Site.** Given the projected over capacity of I-580, it could appear desirable to have a major arterial connection between planned new growth in North Livermore, Eastern Dublin, and Bishop Ranch on the north side of the planning area.

Response to Comment 7-15: The Eastern Dublin SP/GPA includes a six-lane extension of Dublin Boulevard extending from Dougherty Road to North Canyons Parkway in Livermore. The plan also provides several parallel streets within the Eastern Dublin area, and a major extension of Fallon Road to connect with Tassajara Road. The current study by the Tri-Valley Transportation Council will evaluate regional transportation improvements and needs, potentially including another major arterial connection north of I-580.



CITY OF PLEASANTON

P.O. BOX 520 PLEASANTON, CALIFORNIA 94566-0802

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OCT - 5 1992

DUBLIN PLANNING

CITY OFFICES
123 MAIN STREET

CITY COUNCIL
484-8001

CITY MANAGER
484-8008

CITY ATTORNEY
484-8003

CITY CLERK
484-8235

FINANCE
484-8033

PERSONNEL
484-8012

CITY OFFICES
200 OLD BERNAL AVE

PLANNING
484-8023

ENGINEERING
484-8041

BUILDING INSPECTION
484-8015

COMMUNITY SERVICES
484-8160

WATER - BILLING
484-8038

FIELD SERVICES
3333 BUSCH RD.

SUPPORT SERVICES
484-8067

PARKS
484-8056

SANITARY SEWER
484-8061

STREET
484-8066

WATER
484-8071

FIRE
4444 RAILROAD AVE.
484-8114

POLICE
4333 BERNAL AVE.
P.O. BOX 909
484-8127

September 28, 1992

City of Dublin Planning Departm
ATTN: Ms. Brenda A. Gillarde
100 Civic Plaza
Dublin, CA 94568

Dear Ms. Gillarde:

RE: Draft EIR for the Eastern Dublin General Plan Amendment and Specific Plan

Thank you for the referral of the Eastern Dublin EIR and for giving the City of Pleasanton an opportunity to comment upon the document. The City would like additional evaluation of potential environmental impacts which are described below in the form of 1) "local" impacts likely to affect Pleasanton, 2) "regional" impacts likely to affect the Tri-Valley area, and 3) infrastructure financing.

Local Environmental Impacts

The Draft EIR projects inadequate levels of service for several key intersections and for the interstate freeway system. Proposed mitigation measures on I-580 intersections would adversely impact traffic circulating to the City of Pleasanton by diverting lanes currently dedicated to serving the City of Pleasanton, to serving the City of Dublin. Additional I-580 overpasses could adversely impact traffic on Rosewood Drive and Fairlands Drive. Specific peak hour intersection volume analyses should be provided at all I-580 interchanges and the proposed overpass.

Mitigation measures which address the Level of Service (LOS) F at Hacienda Drive and the I-580 eastbound ramps, and at Santa Rita Road and the I-580 eastbound off-ramp, are not acceptable to the City. Additionally, the document states that the LOS F on the I-580 freeway between I-680 and Hacienda Drive is an "unavoidable adverse impact" and that the impact, in all likelihood, will not be mitigated. (For more specific comments, please refer to the attached memo dated September 29, 1992, from Mr. Bill van Gelder, the City's Traffic Engineer).

Regional Environmental Impacts

Discuss the extent of regional input which was sought in preparing the GPA, Specific Plan and Draft EIR in terms of the review of existing and proposed regional plans and documents, inter-agency meetings, interviews, etc. Discuss how matters of regional concern (traffic congestion, air quality, transportation, open space preservation, etc.), have been integrated into and coordinated with the proposed GPA and Specific Plan projects. Finally, please provide appropriate regional mitigation measures which ensure that all regional concerns are addressed through GP or Specific Plan policies, or EIR mitigation measures. These concerns would include, but are not limited, to:

1. Jobs/housing balance;
2. Affordable housing (policies and methods);
3. Transportation systems (particularly suggestions for ameliorating traffic impacts through public transit and funding of transportation improvements);
4. Water supplies and water distribution;
5. Wastewater treatment and facilities, export capacities, and collection systems;
6. Increased noise levels along the I-580 due to traffic volume increases;
7. Open space buffers between jurisdictions;
8. Scenic open space and ridgeline protection; and
9. Wildlife habitat protection and preservation.

7-1

Infrastructure Financing Issues

Chapter 3.12 discusses impacts and mitigations in relation to capital facilities. One paragraph identifies the general costs associated with infrastructure improvements in the Specific Plan area. However, in reviewing the sections of Chapter 3 which address mitigations relating to infrastructure improvements for water and sewage, no specific mention is made of the type of facilities required to off-set the expected development impacts of the project (General Plan or Specific Plan). Are the costs listed related exclusively to facilities which are to occur within the General Plan and Specific Plan area boundaries?

7-2

Mitigation measures 3.12/5.0, 3.12/7.0 and 3.12/8.0 address developer impact fee systems, highway interchange funding and utilities impact fees. The City of Pleasanton and the North Pleasanton Improvement District (NPID) have contributed substantial sums towards the improvement of I-580 interchanges (Hopyard Road, Hacienda Drive, and Santa Rita Road) which will be impacted by the proposed project and from which the proposed project will benefit. Similarly,

7-3

September 28, 1992

the City of Pleasanton and NPID have contributed to Zone 7 and DSRSD projects which potentially could be utilized and impacted by the proposed project. The EIR, and GP and/or Specific Plan policies (as stated in the EIR), do not seem to address any re-imbursement or inter-agency shared costs regarding these improvements.

7-3
contd.

Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call me at (510) 484 - 8023. If you have specific questions regarding the City's concerns with traffic impacts, please direct your comments to Mr. Bill van Gelder (484 - 8041). Again, thank you for the opportunity to comment upon this project.

Sincerely,

Kathryn Watt

Kathryn Watt
Associate Planner

Enclosure

CC: Pleasanton City Council
Deborah Acosta, City Manager
Brian W. Swift, Director of Planning and Community Development
Joseph Elliott, Director of Public Works

(edubeir.ltr)
September 28, 1992

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OCT - 5 1992

DUBLIN PLANNING

MEMORANDUM



DATE: September 29, 1992

RECEIVED

TO: Brian Swift

SEP 29 1992

Brian

FROM: Bill van Gelder

CITY OF PLEASANTON
PLANNING DEPT.

SUBJECT: Revised E.I.R. for Eastern Dublin General Plan Amendment and
Specific Plan for August 28, 1992.

I have reviewed the "traffic" portion of the draft Environmental Impact Report. I believe that the report is inadequate for us to determine the impacts on the City of Pleasanton's transportation system. In summary, the report shows projections of inadequate levels of service on several key intersections and on the interstate freeway system. It proposes mitigating measures on I-580 intersections which would adversely impact traffic circulation to the City of Pleasanton by diverting lanes currently dedicated to serve Pleasanton, to serving the City of Dublin. The Environmental Impact Report also proposes additional I-580 overpasses between Hacienda Boulevard and Tassajara Road and between Santa Rita Road and El Charro. This could adversely impact traffic on Rosewood Drive and Fairlands Drive. To adequately analyze the Eastern Dublin proposal, specific peak hour intersection volume analysis should be provided at all I-580 interchanges and the proposed overpass. The following discussion is a more complete review of the traffic impacts on a general overview and point-by-point basis.

GENERAL

The Eastern Dublin General Plan Amendment proposes 17,970 new residential units with a population of 42,669. In terms of commercial, it provides 10.6 million additional square feet with four and half million in commercial and the remainder in office and industrial park for the production of some 27,720 jobs.

The project is expected to generate 482,900 new daily vehicle trips with 42,200 of those occurring during the PM peak hour (Table 3.3-7). The analysis assumes that about 40% of the total trips are projected to remain within Eastern Dublin. Three-quarters of the trips within the Tri-Valley with only approximately 25% traveling outside the Tri-Valley on the Interstate System. (see Table 3.3-8) The traffic analysis used by the City was done by DKS on their own traffic model using 1990 ABAG land use projections. Traffic was generated and assigned to a future roadway network which included "future roadway improvements." Many of the future roadway improvements are

Revised E.I.R. for Eastern Dublin
General Plan Amendment & Specific Plan

not in place and have no guaranteed funding source. The most critical on the list would be the 580/680 Interchange flyover and State Route 84. A light rail proposal extending to San Ramon via the SP Right-of-Way/Dougherty Road/Bollinger Canyon Road is proposed together with an East-West Transit Spine paralleling I-580 somewhere north of Dublin Boulevard extension. The plan also assumes Hacienda Drive extended as a four lane arterial from Dublin Boulevard to Gleason Road, widening Tassajara to four lanes, widening of Fallon Road and extension as a four lane arterial to Tassajara Road.

The interstate is assumed to be widened on I-580 between I-680 and Tassajara to ten lanes with a new freeway over-crossing of I-580 between "Hacienda Drive and Tassajara Road" and an additional overpass between Tassajara Road and Fallon Road.

The attached Table 3.3 indicates I-580 operating between levels of service "E" and "F" from Airway Boulevard to I-680 in the year 2010. With the proposed General Plan amendment adding some eighteen to twenty-seven thousand cars a day to I-580 east of I-680 and some eighteen thousand cars a day to I-680 south of 580, eleven thousand cars a day to 680 north of 580. These traffic volumes are roughly equivalent to an additional peak hour travel lane. Table 3.3-10 shows intersection levels of service with level of service "F" at Hacienda and the eastbound I-580 off-ramps; level service "F" at both Santa Rita/Tassajara/I-580 off ramps.

MITIGATION MEASURES

The two additional I-580 over-crossings included in the base transportation system could be considered as mitigating measures. The impact of these overpasses on Pleasanton street system was not detailed in the Environmental Impact Report and under normal conditions an overpass of this nature would require an individual impact report.

FREEWAY IMPACTS

I-580 freeway between I-680 and Hacienda was assessed to be at level of service "F" and determined to be an "unavoidable adverse impact." The proposed mitigating measures for the City of Dublin would be to participate in TSM programs and regional transit facilities. The assumption is that the impact is in all likelihood not mitigated.

I-580 freeway from Tassajara to Fallon/Airway is projected to reach Level of Service "F" and to be mitigated by the installation of auxiliary lanes. The specific language was "...shall contribute to the construction of auxiliary lanes." This could imply the City of Pleasanton's possible assistance.

Revised E.I.R. for Eastern Dublin
General Plan Amendment & Specific Plan

INTERSECTION IMPACTS

The report on page 3.3-22 under the heading "Impacts and Mitigation Measures: Peak Hour Intersection Operation" references detail PM peak intersection problems significantly impacted by project traffic (Figure 3.3-F). This figure is not included in the report and table 3.3-10 listing levels of service by intersection is not a complete listing of those intersections which may be impacted by the project. Specifically missing from the list are any intersections with the new proposed overpasses of I-580 between Hacienda and Tassajara/Santa Rita and between Tassajara/Santa Rita and Fallon/El Charro Roads. The report should also include analysis of those intersections immediately south of I-580.

7-7

DOUGHERTY ROAD AND DUBLIN BOULEVARD

This intersection is projected to operate at Level of Service "F" and requires significant widening adding a northbound thru lane and an additional right turn lane, adding an additional southbound left turn lane and one more thru lane and adding an additional eastbound thru lane. Westbound would be improved to two left turn lanes, three thru lanes and a right turn lane. The EIS reads "the project shall contribute a proportionate share of the improvement costs." The EIR should detail a specific funding plan for needed improvements including cost estimates and estimates of pro-rata share and which agencies are expected to share in the improvements. The City of Pleasanton would obviously want included in any proportionate shares, those portions of NPID3 which provided significant capacity to those cities north of I-580. Such cost could be applied as credits to any reasonable proportionate shares attributed to Pleasanton.

7-8

HACIENDA DRIVE AND I-580 EAST BOUND RAMPS

This intersection is projected to operate at level of service "F". The proposed mitigating measure is not acceptable to the City of Pleasanton as it requires the restriping of eastbound off-ramp taking away one of the right turn lanes serving Pleasanton to create an additional left turn lane serving Dublin. Given that the NPID constructed this interchange adding additional lanes required to serve Dublin should be lanes in addition to those which have been provided which are needed for service to the City of Pleasanton.

7-9

TASSAJARA ROAD AND I-580 WESTBOUND RAMP

This intersection is estimated to operate a Level of Service "F". Widening of this intersection is proposed with a similar "proportionate share of improvement costs." Given that the North Pleasanton Improvement District constructed the second bridge and necessary ramps the City of Pleasanton proportionate cost has more than been contributed.

7-10

Revised E.I.R. for Eastern Dublin
General Plan Amendment & Specific Plan

SANTA RITA ROAD AND I-580 EASTBOUND OFF-RAMP

This intersection is projected to operate at Level of Service "F". The proposed mitigating measure is not acceptable to the City of Pleasanton. It suggests providing two left turn lanes and two right turn lanes eastbound and the possible prohibition of the southbound left turn lane to Pimlico. There is no reasonable alternative to the southbound left turn to Pimlico which serves not only residential but significant commercial enterprise. The creation of two left turns for the eastbound off ramp would also not provide to any thru traffic for Pimlico Drive. The lane configuration shown in Figure 3.3-F does not correctly reflect the northbound distribution of lanes to the eastbound on-ramp which has two right turn lanes. If this configuration was used in the capacity analysis it may be inaccurate as there are not three northbound thru lanes.

OTHER ARTERIAL INTERSECTIONS IN DUBLIN

Several mitigating measures are discussed for other intersections in the City of Dublin. If the average daily traffic volume shown in figure 3.3-E adequately represents future traffic volumes it would not appear that grade intersections of Dublin Boulevard with Hacienda Drive, Tassajara Road or Fallon Road would be practical. The projection of traffic on the north-south arterial links between Dublin Boulevard and I-580 are in the range of seventy to eighty thousand cars a day. This volume would have to cross Dublin Boulevard which carries some forty-five to fifty thousand cars a day. Such ADT numbers would appear to exceed any reasonable grade intersection capabilities. Tassajara Road is proposed as only a four lane arterial even though the demand is much higher. The reasoning given is that the road splits the commercial area and would create a barrier. Perhaps the commercial area should be planned in such a way that it is not split and the roadway can be used as a divider of different land use types. There are not volume projections given for the proposed new overpasses of I-580 and no figures are shown for the Dougherty/Hopyard Interchange.

In conclusion, Staff believes that the EIR indicates numerous unavoidable adverse impacts which are not mitigated and presents several mitigation measures which are not acceptable to the City of Pleasanton. The plan assumes many transportation network facilities which have no assured funding nor no recommended funding plan. Some of the proposed network facilities such as the additional overpass between Hacienda and Tassajara could provide additional access between new residential units in Dublin and the North Pleasanton Improvement District. This may be feasible, however, no specific analysis of the proposal is presented. The other additional connection between Tassajara, Santa Rita and Fallon Road would not appear to be at all advisable or compatible with Pleasanton's land use, which is single family residential. The only east-west access from such a connection would be over the residential streets of Fairlands or possibly West Las Positas.

Revised E.I.R. for Eastern Dublin
General Plan Amendment & Specific Plan

Given the projected over capacity of I-580 it could appear desirable to have a major arterial connection between planned new growth in North Livermore, Eastern Dublin and Bishop Ranch on the North side of the planning area.

7-15

contd.

cc: TTVTAC

Memos\Dublin.Eir

Response to Letter 8: James R. Stedman, Stedman and Associates

- 8-1 **Comment: Policy Reconciliation in Table 3.1-4/IP 2.1.2.C.** The Specific Plan is inconsistent with General Plan Implementing Policy 2.1.2.C: "Require a mixture of dwelling types in large projects". The following Policy Reconciliation is required: "In the Town Center area the Specific Plan requires straight streets with rectangular blocks not to exceed 500' in length. Those small blocks do not accommodate large projects. In order to be consistent with the *General Plan* policy, the *Specific Plan* shall allow for curvilinear streets with large blocks."

Response to Comment 8-1: The proposed street pattern is not inconsistent with existing General Plan policy. There appears to be a misreading of the intent of policy 2.1.2.C. The existing policy does not require large projects, rather it requires that there be a mixture of dwelling types when there is a large project. The Specific Plan provides three density categories within the Town Center area, creating the possibility for an array of housing types. The proposed blocks (shown in Figure 2-F) are not particularly small. The size of the proposed blocks is typical of residential blocks in suburban communities.

- 8-2 **Comment: Policy Reconciliation in Table 3.1-4/GP 5.1.D.** The Specific Plan is inconsistent with existing General Plan Policy 5.1.D: "Reserve right-of-way and construct improvements necessary to allow arterial and collector streets to accommodate projected traffic with the least friction." The following Policy Reconciliation is required: "Right-of-way width shall be preserved to accommodate eight lanes for Tassajara Road from I-580 to Dublin Boulevard and 6 lanes from Dublin Boulevard to Fallon Road and to accomodate four lanes for the Transit Spine from Tassajara Road to Fallon Road."

Response to Comment 8-2: The Project Consistency column in Table 3.1-4, GP 5.1.A should be revised to indicate that the proposed plan would be potentially inconsistent with general plan policy to accommodate projected traffic with the least friction. As discussed under IM 3.3/N (page 3.3-28), cumulative buildout of the proposed Dougherty Valley and Tassajara Valley projects could result in LOS F operating conditions along Tassajara Road between Dublin Boulevard and Gleason Road. If it is assumed that both these developments will be built out as proposed, the current 4-lane right-of-way reservation along this section of Tassajara Road would be inconsistent with current general plan policy.

Mitigation measure MM3.3/14.0 (page 3.3-28), which would provide for the reservation of six lanes of right-of-way in this area, would be consistent with current policy and improve operating conditions to acceptable levels. As noted in the Draft EIR, this solution (six lanes of traffic) is inconsistent with the land use concept for the area, which calls for the establishment of a pedestrian-friendly commercial environment. To eliminate the inconsistency, the Policy Reconciliation column on page 3.1-28 of the DEIR should recommend that the Specific Plan reserve right-of-way for six lanes on Tassajara Road between Gleason Road and Dublin Boulevard (and Figure 5.1 in the Specific Plan should be revised to reserve right-of-way for six lanes).

There are no consistency problems between current general plan policy and the proposed rights-of-way proposed on Tassajara between Dublin Boulevard and I-580 or on the Transit Spine. The traffic analysis conducted for the Specific Plan and the DEIR indicated that two lanes would provide adequate capacity on the Transit Spine within the Town Center east of Tassajara Road, provided two additional two lane collector streets are provided parallel to the Transit Spine in that section as shown in Figure 5.1 of the Specific Plan and Figure 2-F in the DEIR.

8-3 **Comment: Policy Reconciliation in Table 3.1-4/IP 5.1.I.** The Specific Plan is inconsistent with existing General Plan Policy 5.1.I: "Prevent misuse of neighborhood collector streets by through traffic." The following Policy Reconciliation is required: "In order to discourage through-traffic in residential neighborhoods, the Transit Spine shall be four lanes from Tassajara Road to Fallon Road."

Response to Comment 8-3: The identified Specific Plan policy is not inconsistent with existing General Plan policy. The Transit Spine has been designed to accommodate local traffic within the commercial shopping area and to maintain a pedestrian-friendly scale and character. From an operations standpoint, there is no reason to increase the size of the Transit Spine to four lanes. The Transit Spine is not intended to serve as an east-west through route, and given the convenience of major east-west arterials (Dublin Boulevard and Gleason Road) there is no reason to assume the Transit Spine would become one. Increasing the number of lanes would only encourage through traffic and higher traffic speeds both of which would be at odds with establishing a pedestrian-oriented retail district.

OCT - 1 1992

DUBLIN PLANNING

Stedman & Associates, Inc.

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Civil Engineering
Land Planning
Land Surveying

September 30, 1992
Job No. 8089-87-00

Dublin Planning Commission
City of Dublin
100 Civic Plaza
Dublin, CA 94568

Re: Draft Environmental Impact Report
Eastern Dublin General Plan Amendment
and Specific Plan

Dear Planning Commissioners:

Please refer to Table 3.1-4 in the Land Use section of the subject EIR.

Line IP 2.1.2.C in the Residential category identifies the following General Plan Policy: "Require a mixture of dwelling types in large projects". The Specific Plan is inconsistent with that policy. The following Policy Reconciliation is required: In the town center area the Specific Plan requires straight streets with rectangular blocks not to exceed 500' in length. Those small blocks do not accommodate large projects. In order to be consistent with the General Plan Policy the Specific Plan shall allow for curvilinear streets with large blocks.

8-1

Line 5.1.D in the circulation and Scenic Highways section identifies the following General Plan Policy: "Reserve right-of-way and construct improvements necessary to allow arterial and collector streets to accommodate projected traffic with the least friction." The Specific Plan is inconsistent with that policy. The following Policy Reconciliation is required. "Right-of-way width shall be preserved to accommodate 8 lanes for Tassajara Road from I-580 to Dublin Boulevard and 6 lanes from Dublin Boulevard to Fallon Road and to accommodate 4 lanes for the Transit Spine from Tassajara Road to Fallon Road."

8-2

Line 5.1.I in the circulation and Scenic Highways section identifies the following General Plan Policy: "Prevent misuse of neighborhood collector streets by through traffic." The Specific Plan is inconsistent with that policy. The following Policy Reconciliation is required: "In order to discourage through traffic in residential neighborhoods the Transit Spine shall be 4 lanes from Tassajara Road to Fallon Road."

8-3

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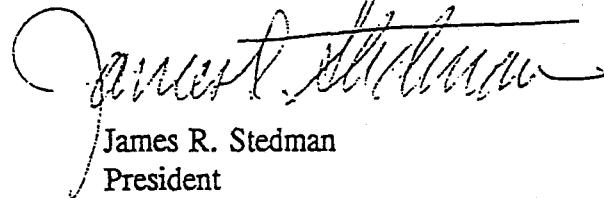
Dublin Planning Commission
City of Dublin
Page 2

September 30, 1992
Job No. 8089-87-00

Thank you for your consideration.

Yours sincerely,

STEDMAN AND ASSOCIATES, INC.
CIVIL ENGINEERS/SURVEYORS/PLANNERS



James R. Stedman
President

JRS:kj

cc: Kenny Wan, Pao Lin, Owner
Brenda Gillarde

Response to Letter 9: Jose L. Moscovich, Alameda County Congestion Management Agency

- 9-1 **Comment: Relationship of the Project to the 1991 Alameda County Congestion Management Program (CMP).** The subject Draft EIR should address all potential impacts of the project on the Alameda County Congestion Management Program (CMP) designated roadway system and/or other aspects of the CMP (e.g., transit service standards). Particular attention should be paid to the level of service standards in the Alameda County CMP.

Response to Comment 9-1: The Alameda County Congestion Management Program identifies Interstate 580 and Interstate 680 as portions of the designated roadway system within the study area. Traffic impacts on these routes were evaluated in the Draft EIR. Specific Plan Policies 5-10 and 5-11 recommend conformance with LAVTA transit service standards, which are consistent with the transit service standards in the CMP.

- 9-2 **Comment: LOS on Interstates 580 and 680.** Table 3.3-9 shows that several freeway segments are expected to deteriorate to LOS F as a result of the project, with no feasible mitigation measures identified. How much traffic congestion will be alleviated as a result of participation in a TSM program?

Response to Comment 9-2: The amount of traffic congestion which would be alleviated by TSM programs cannot be accurately quantified. Therefore, congestion on I-580 between I-680 and Hacienda Drive has been identified as an unavoidable adverse impact of Year 2010 growth with the Project.

- 9-3 **Comment: Funding for Transportation Improvements.** Fundable mitigation measures with the identified responsible agency should be included in the EIR. It is not clear where the funding for certain mitigation measures will come from; the DEIR only suggests which agencies and entities should coordinate efforts.

Response to Comment 9-3: Many of the mitigation measures identified in the DEIR are necessitated by projected growth in all jurisdictions in the Tri-Valley area, including Eastern Dublin. Therefore, no single jurisdiction would have responsibility for the full funding and implementation of these mitigation measures. The DEIR does identify which party should take responsibility for initiating and coordinating the implementation of mitigation measures. Actual funding amounts should be determined by a study with full participation by all affected agencies, such as the current study by the Tri-Valley Transportation Council. The City of Dublin is participating in these regional coordination efforts.

- 9-4 **Comment: Relationship of the Project to the Alameda Countywide Transportation Plan (ACWTP).** Discussion of the relation of the subject plan to the Alameda Countywide Transportation Plan (ACWTP) should be included. The ACWTP, now nearing completion, is Alameda County's long range (20 year planning horizon) transportation policy document.

Response to Comment 9-4: The Alameda Countywide Transportation Plan was not available for review at the time of preparation of this EIR. The City of Dublin will coordinate with Alameda County in the preparation of the mitigation monitoring program for Eastern Dublin and subsequent environmental review to ensure that all project-specific mitigation measures are consistent with the findings of the Alameda Countywide Transportation Plan.

- 9-5 **Comment: Project Impacts on Circulation System in 1991 CMP.** The DEIR should include a section detailing the impacts of the proposed project on the designated roadway and transit system in the 1991 Alameda County CMP, with a table comparing the projected LOS to the

LOS standards established in the CMP.

Response to Comment 9-5: Technical procedures for project review, including methodology for determining future levels of service, were not available from the Alameda County Congestion Management Authority at the time of preparation of this EIR. The City of Dublin will coordinate with the Alameda County CMA in the preparation of the mitigation monitoring program for Eastern Dublin and subsequent environmental review to ensure that all project-specific transportation analyses are in conformance with the procedures of the Alameda County CMA.



ALAMEDA COUNTY
CONGESTION MANAGEMENT AGENCY

RECEIVED

OCT - 8 1992

DUBLIN PLANNING

October 5, 1992

Ms. Brenda Gillarde
City of Dublin Planning Commission
City of Dublin
100 Civic Plaza
Dublin, California 94568

Subject: DEIR for General Plan Amendment and Specific Plan for Stage III in Eastern Dublin

Dear Ms. Gillarde,

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Draft EIR for the General Plan Amendment and Specific Plan for Stage III in Eastern Dublin. The subject DEIR should address all potential impacts of the project on the Alameda County Congestion Management Program (CMP) designated roadway system and/or other aspects of the CMP (e.g. transit service standards). Particular attention should be paid to the level of service standards in the Alameda County CMP. Table 3.3-9 shows that several freeway segments are expected to deteriorate to LOS F as a result of the project, with no feasible mitigation measures identified. How much traffic congestion will be alleviated as a result of participation in a TSM program? Also, fundable mitigation measures with the identified responsible agency should be included in the EIR. It is not clear where the funding for certain mitigation measures will come from; the DEIR only suggests which agencies and entities should coordinate efforts.

9-1

9-2

9-3

9-4

9-5

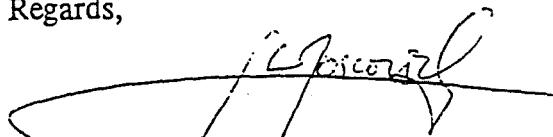
In addition, discussion of the relation of the subject plan to the Alameda Countywide Transportation Plan (ACWTP) should be included. The ACWTP, now nearing completion, is Alameda County's long range (20 year planning horizon) transportation policy document.

The DEIR should include a section detailing the impacts of the proposed project on the designated roadway and transit system in the 1991 Alameda County CMP, with a table comparing the projected LOS to the LOS standards established in the CMP.

Page 2
City of Dublin Planning Commission
October 5, 1992

If you have any questions about this, please call me at (510) 785-2710.

Regards,



José L. Moscovich
Deputy Director

JLM/mvp

cc: Dennis Fay
Mark Spencer

File: CMA Env. Review Opinions

Response to Letter 10: Deborah L. Herrmann, Environmental Program Coordinator, California Department of Conservation

- 10-1 **Comment: Policy Reconciliation in Table 3.1-4/GP 3.2.A.** The general plan amendment calls for a revision of General Plan policy 3.2.A which states that land under Williamson Act contract should be maintained in rangeland. The policy also states that proposals for conversion to urban uses consistent with the General Plan will not be considered sooner than two years prior to contract expiration. The revision would eliminate the need to wait until two years remain in contract nonrenewal before considering development proposals.

The Department is concerned about weakening of sound policy related to the implementation of the Williamson Act program. We feel that considering development proposals on land which is in nonrenewal puts unnecessary pressure on adjacent landowners, raises compatible use issues, and may lead to the eventual termination of contracts. We ask that the City reconsider the recommendation to change the general plan policy relating to the implementation of the Williamson Act program.

Response to Comment 10-1: The Department's concern regarding the potential weakening of the Williamson Act program is acknowledged. However, as discussed on page 3.1-8 of the Draft EIR, the non-renewal of Williamson Act contracts is not an environmental impact under CEQA, but is a planning concern of the City. In the process of developing a long-term plan for ultimate development of eastern Dublin, the current policy was revised to remove the two year restriction on the consideration of conversion of land to urban uses. It was considered inconsistent to designate areas for urban uses yet not permit landowners to have conversion to urban uses considered until at least two years prior to contract expiration. Aware that this might hasten non-renewal of contracts, the revised policy included language supporting landowners' desire to continue agriculture activities. Upon review, the Planning Commission is recommending that the policy be further revised to read as follows:

Lands currently in the Williamson Act agricultural preserve can remain as rangeland as long as the landowner(s) wish to pursue agricultural activities.. The City generally does not support the cancellation of Williamson Act contracts, unless some compelling public interest would be served. The urban land use designations in the General Plan Land Use Map illustrate ultimate (i.e., long-term) urban development potential, and do not represent a call for the cessation of agricultural activities. A development application cannot be approved until a property owner has notified the applicable agency of the intent to cancel, or not renew, any prevailing Williamson Act Contract on the subject property. At such time as landowner(s) wish to change from agricultural activities to pursue development of their property, any development proposal must be consistent with the General Plan and applicable Specific Plan policies for the site.

- 10-2 **Comment: Cancellation of Williamson Act Contracts.** Cancellation should not be used to eliminate large tracks of Williamson Act land in the general plan area (Section 3.2.D). Nonrenewal is the preferred method of terminating a contract. Cancellation is for extraordinary circumstances and should be considered on a case by case basis, not to implement broad policy.

Response to Comment 10-2: Comment acknowledged. These remarks reference IP 3.2.D which says: "Consider cancellation of Williamson Act contracts in Western Dublin where the request is in the public interest." This policy was recently adopted as part of the Western Dublin General Plan Amendment, and only applies to Western Dublin. As stated above in Guiding Policy 3.2.A, the City generally does not support the cancellation of Williamson Act contracts in the Eastern Extended Planning Area.

Memorandum**RECEIVED**

OCT - 9 1992

To : Mr. Douglas P. Wheeler
Secretary for Resources

Ms. Brenda A. Gillarde
City of Dublin
100 Civic Plaza
Dublin, CA 94568

From : Department of Conservation—Office of

DUBLIN PLANNING

Date : October 6, 1992

Subject: Draft Environmental
Impact Report (DEIR)
for the Eastern
Dublin General Plan
Amendment - Specific
Plan Studies.
SCH #91103064

The Department of Conservation, which is responsible for monitoring farmland conversion on a statewide basis has reviewed the City of Dublin's DEIR for the general plan amendment and specific plan studies referenced above. The study area for the general plan amendment contains 7,400 acres and includes 4,000 acres of Williamson Act contracted land. The contracted land is either in active contract or in some stage of the nine-year nonrenewal process. The Department is concerned about the impacts of the amendment and subsequent specific plan on the Williamson Act contracted land in the general plan area.

The general plan amendment calls for a revision of general plan policy 3.2.A which states that land under Williamson Act contract should be maintained in rangeland. The policy also states that proposals for conversion to urban uses consistent with the General Plan will not be considered sooner than two years prior to contract expiration. The revision would eliminate the need to wait until two years remain in contract nonrenewal before considering development proposals.

10-1

The Department is concerned about the weakening of sound policy related to the implementation of the Williamson Act program. We feel that considering development proposals on land which is in nonrenewal puts unnecessary pressure on adjacent landowners, raises compatible use issues, and may lead to the eventual termination of contracts.

Cancellation should not be used to eliminate large tracts of Williamson Act land in the general plan area (Section 3.2.D). Nonrenewal is the preferred method of terminating a contract. Cancellation is for extraordinary circumstances and should be considered on a case by case basis, not to implement broad policy.

10-2

We ask that the City reconsider the recommendation to change the general plan policy relating to the implementation of the Williamson Act program. We support the retention of the current policy with respect to nonrenewal and we oppose policy recommending cancellation as a method of removing large tracts of Williamson Act land.

Mr. Wheeler and Ms. Gillarde
October 6, 1992
Page Two

The Department appreciates the opportunity to comment on the DEIR. We hope that the farmland conversion impacts and the Williamson Act contract issues are given adequate consideration in the Final Environmental Impact Report. If I can be of further assistance, please feel free to call me at (916) 322-5873.

Deborah L. Herrmann

Deborah L. Herrmann
Environmental Program Coordinator

cc: Kenneth E. Trott, Manager
Land Conservation Unit

Alameda County Resource Conservation District

Response to Letter 11: Milton E. Righetti, Esq., Righetti Law Firm

- 11-1 **Comment: Traffic and Circulation/Preservation of Right-of-Way.** Adequate right-of-way must be established at the onset of the Project to provide a circulation pattern that works today and 20 years from now. This does not mean that the "Town Concept" around Tassajara Road will be in jeopardy. It means that traffic must be able to get through this area.

Response to Comment 11-1: Comments acknowledged. Refer to response to Comment 5-2 for further discussion of traffic flow conditions on Tassajara Road through the Town Center area.

- 11-2 **Comment: North-South Expressway.** One solution may be a north-south expressway with exits onto city streets to the east and to the west as opposed to controlled intersections. A plan should also be established for Dublin Boulevard to either overpass or underpass Tassajara while incorporating pedestrian crossings. This grade separation would enhance the "Town Concept" and not impede the flow of traffic through this area.

Response to Comment 11-2: Grade-separated expressways would move traffic through the Specific Plan area with fewer conflicts. Grade separations were not included in the Specific Plan for three reasons. First, they would introduce additional visual impacts (overpass structures or deep cuts for underpasses) and restrict access to adjacent properties. Second, they would introduce additional infrastructure cost, about five to ten million dollars per interchange. Third, the grade separations within the project area would not alleviate the controlling bottlenecks at the I-580 freeway interchanges.

- 11-3 **Comment: Project Phasing/Financing.** To work, a financing structure requires the timely development of the properties that will bear the cost of the infrastructure in conjunction with the actual construction of this infrastructure. In order to evaluate whether or not the proposed phasing is affordable one must evaluate how many and what types of building permits will be issued contemporaneous with the construction of the infrastructure so that there is a base established for the payment of improvement bonds issued to finance this infrastructure. One may find that half or more of the housing units planned for the specific plan are needed in an early phase of development just to allow for the infrastructure required to service these units. This would be a much more aggressive plan of development than is set forth in the proposed plan documents. In this light one must also remember that we most likely cannot count on significant office or commercial development to pay for the costs of this infrastructure in today's real estate market.

I would also question why there is simply an assumption that the development should just proceed from west to east in three phases.

Response to Comment 11-3: Comments noted. Capital investment should not go too far ahead of development. If the development cannot support the cost of infrastructure improvements, it will not proceed. A west to east phasing plan was assumed as the best way to minimize "leap frog" development and to facilitate an orderly extension of major infrastructure, such as Dublin Boulevard. A sharing plan was also assumed in the fiscal analysis which spread the costs of improvements and demonstrated how debt backed by property values does not have to place undue burden on property owners. Phasing will have to be further refined or may have to be modified depending upon such factors as the ability of the players involved to secure financing and market conditions at the time.

11-4 **Comment: Project Phasing/Extension of Dublin Boulevard.** As a property owner in the eastern end of the project along I-580 we would be interested, as would other similarly situated property owners, in seeing the infrastructure developed within Dublin Boulevard along I-580 in the first phase. As an economic unit, the properties along the freeway may be viable earlier than properties further inland of the Project. Livermore is developing on both sides of I-580 to the East of the project. Livermore and Alameda County are continuing to aggressively develop along I-580 to the south. It only makes sense to join Dublin Boulevard with the developments to the north in the earlier phases of development of East Dublin to tie in with other simultaneous development along the freeway. This joining of infrastructure between Dublin, Livermore and Alameda County will enhance development within the East Dublin area while certain costs of access and utilities are shared by adjoining jurisdictions. The cost benefit of such sharing will be due to the fact that the service districts of Zone 7 and LAVWMA as well as the costs of road and other improvements will be shared by several cities and their residents who will also benefit from and utilize this infrastructure. This approach should be analyzed in conjunction with Dublin's ultimate application to LAFCO for annexation of this area and the associate applications for annexation into the various utility districts that will service these areas.

Response to Comment 11-3: Comment acknowledged, regarding the potential cost benefit of sharing costs of improvements. In regard to phasing, the phasing schedule presented in the Financing Element of the Specific Plan primarily serves as an illustration of how development could proceed. Actual phasing will have to be further refined or may have to be modified depending upon such factors as to whether the development would likely support the infrastructure costs, the ability of the players involved to secure financing and market conditions at the time. Phasing and financing of infrastructure improvements are not environmental impacts according to CEQA.

11-4 **Comment: Dublin Boulevard Extension.** The extension of Dublin Boulevard through to Airway Boulevard is also crucial to the traffic circulation patterns of Dublin. If we are to have alternative traffic routes available to residents we must have these routes linked in the initial phases of development. This cohesive transportation network is essential to the development of Eastern Dublin and the properties along the Dublin portion of the I-580 corridor. These developments are the backbone that will support the housing that is planned in Eastern Dublin and an analysis of phasing in this manner should be incorporated into the Final EIR.

Response to Comment 11-4: The extension of Dublin Boulevard through to Airway Boulevard is considered an integral part of the circulation network for the General Plan Amendment. It is expected that this portion of the circulation system would be constructed concurrent with development in the Doolan Road area and further development of the Triad Business Park in Livermore.

11-5 **Comment: Project Phasing/Circulation and Air Quality Linkages.** The commentator requests that the Final EIR address how proposed changes in the phasing plan for development would impact air quality in the Project area.

Response to Comment 11-5: The relationship between congestion and air quality reduction is acknowledged in Mitigation Measure MM 3.11/9.0 which recommends that growth and transportation system improvements be closely coordinated. If growth outpaces traffic capacity, not only will new traffic move at pollution inefficient speeds, but it will slow much of the areawide non-project traffic as well. Conversely, if excess through-capacity exists, it will encourage accelerated development in Livermore and the Central Valley which will contribute to increased commuting to jobs in the Bay Area. Project phasing and a

transportation system improvement schedule therefore must proceed simultaneously with neither substantially outpacing the other.

- 11-6 **Comment: Relationship of the Livermore Municipal Airport to the Project.** Several of the speakers commenting on the EIR have addressed the issues of how the Livermore Airport impacts on development in East Dublin. These speakers do not consider the airport as a negative as it relates to noise or air pollution. They failed to mention that airplanes are noisy and they do pollute the air. Private aircraft benefit a few at the expense of many. The Livermore airport is not an airport that services the general public. It is designed to service only private pilots and several commercial enterprises. These parties, especially the commercial enterprises, should pay their own way. The commenting parties only feel that the public should be insulated from these impacts by limiting development. They have not addressed their own participation in mitigation that would protect others from their part time recreational flying pursuits.

The Livermore study (i.e., *Supporting Documentation and Background Information for Airport Protection Area*, June 22, 1992) was not an environmental document but merely a study initiated and funded by Livermore. It never addressed a basic question required for an EIR. This is the No Airport Alternative. If this airport is unsafe and noisy, perhaps it should not be in populated areas. Airports are mandated to enforce noise restriction policies. Airports can limit the type of aircraft that utilize their runways. How will the elimination of the airport effect Livermore and the Tri-Valley area? If the Livermore Airport Protection Zone study is to be addressed as an impact on this East Dublin EIR it should be pointed out that this study was done only for the benefit of Livermore to the potential detriment of Livermore's neighbors. It is not a regional study and it does not meet CEQA mandated standards.

Response to Comment 11-6: Comment acknowledged. Refer to responses to Letter #2 from Pilots to Protect the Livermore Airport for additional discussion of airport issues.

RIGHETTI
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October 13, 1992

DUBLIN PLANNING

**The Planning Commission
City of Dublin
100 Civic Plaza
Dublin, California 94568**

Attention: Larry Tong and Brenda Gillarde

Regarding: **Eastern Dublin study area/
Environmental Impact Report,
General and Specific Plans**

Dear Mr. Tong and Ms. Gillarde:

Our office represents our own interests and that of our family concerning the substance of the Draft General and Specific Plan for Eastern Dublin and the Draft Environmental Impact Report for that area. We have reviewed the above documents and attended the meetings held to date concerning same. Please incorporate the following comments into your review of the draft Environmental Impact Report for the purpose of preparation of the final Environmental Impact Report.

Our analysis leaves us with questions in two areas. The first area is that of traffic and circulation patterns for the East Dublin area and the second involves phasing of improvements for the services that will be needed to service this area. I will address each in order.

TRAFFIC

Traffic in this area to Interstate 580 from the north and along Interstate 580 going east and west has obviously been extensively studied. The most important comment from parties that spoke at the hearings (and which we support) is that adequate right of way must be established at the onset of the project to provide a circulation pattern that works today and 20 years from now. This does not mean that the "Town Concept" around Tassajara Road will be in jeopardy. It means that traffic must be able to get through this area.

11-1

One solution may be a north-south expressway with exits onto city streets to the east and to the west as opposed to controlled intersections. A plan should also be established for Dublin Boulevard to either overpass or underpass Tassajara while incorporating pedestrian crossings. This grade separation would enhance the "Town Concept" and not impede the flow of traffic through this area.

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PROJECT PHASING

The sections of the Environmental Impact Report dealing with the proposed phasing of the project seem to discuss this phasing in conjunction with development from the west to the east coordinated with the required construction of certain levels of infrastructure to support this phasing. This process does not necessarily address the financing aspect of the phasing.

To work, a financing structure requires the timely development of the properties that will bear the cost of the infrastructure in conjunction with the actual construction of this infrastructure. In order to evaluate whether or not the proposed phasing is affordable one must evaluate how many and what types of building permits will be issued contemporaneous with the construction of the infrastructure so that there is a base established for the payment of improvement bonds issued to finance this infrastructure. One may find that half or more of the housing units planned for the specific plan are needed in an early phase of development just to allow for the infrastructure required to service these units. This would be a much more aggressive plan of development than is set forth in the proposed plan documents. In this light one must also remember that we most likely cannot count on significant office or commercial development to pay for the costs of this infrastructure in today's real estate market.

11-2

I would also question why there is simply an assumption that the development should just proceed from west to east in three phases.

As a property owner in the eastern end of the project along I-580 we would be interested, as would other similarly situated property owners, in seeing the infrastructure developed within Dublin Boulevard along I-580 in the first phase. As an economic unit, the properties along the freeway may be viable earlier than properties further inland of the freeway. Livermore is developing on both sides of I-580 to the East of the project. Livermore and Alameda County are continuing to aggressively develop along I-580 to the south. It only makes sense to join Dublin Boulevard with the developments to the North in the earlier phases of development of East Dublin to tie in with other simultaneous development along the freeway. This joining of infrastructure between Dublin, Livermore and Alameda County will enhance development within the East Dublin area while certain costs of access and utilities are shared by adjoining jurisdictions. The cost benefit of such sharing will be due to the fact that the Service Districts of Zone 7 and LAVWMA as well as the costs of road and other improvements will be shared by several cities and their residents who will also benefit from and utilize this infrastructure. This approach should be analyzed in conjunction with Dublin's ultimate

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application to LAFCO for annexation of this area and the associate applications for annexation into the various utility districts that will service these areas.

11-2 contd

The extension of Dublin Boulevard through to Airway Boulevard is also crucial to the traffic circulation patterns of Dublin. If we are to have alternative traffic routes available to residents we must have these routes linked in the initial phases of development. This cohesive transportation network is essential to the development of Eastern Dublin and the properties along the Dublin portion of the I-580 corridor. These developments are the backbone that will support the housing that is planned in Eastern Dublin and an analysis of phasing in this manner should be incorporated into the final Environmental Impact Report.

11-3

A third area of concern that is addressed in the Environmental Impact Report and which is associated with traffic and project phasing is that of air quality. There is no doubt that with or without a project Dublin exists in an area that is impacted by the presence of two major freeways. In order to best mitigate the impacts to Air Quality, **Dublin has to keep traffic moving** within its jurisdiction. Dublin cannot control the freeways or development in adjoining cities or in the Central Valley. It can however provide the infrastructure within the city limits to allow traffic to move through the city in an expeditious manner. This will not only reduce total exhaust emissions in Dublin but will further enhance the quality of life of the residents who will have the ability to travel within the whole of Dublin without extreme traffic constraints. Completion of Dublin Boulevard to the East will enhance circulation.

11-4

The final Environmental Impact Report should address whether or not the phasing proposed herein together with more extensive development of traffic systems in the Tassajara/Dublin Boulevard areas would lessen the impacts on air quality in the project area.

Several of the speakers commenting on the Environmental Impact Report have addressed the issues of how the Livermore Airport impacts on development in East Dublin. (It should be noted that the same speakers for the most part spoke disparagingly about each and every aspect of the Environmental Impact Report and generally spoke negatively about the project). These speakers do not consider the airport as a negative as it relates to noise or air pollution. They failed to mention that airplanes are noisy and they do pollute the air. Private aircraft benefit a few at the expense of many. The Livermore airport is not an airport that services the general public. It is designed to service only private pilots and several commercial enterprises. These parties,

11-5

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Page four -

especially the commercial enterprises, should pay their own way. The commenting parties only feel that the public should be insulated from these impacts by limiting development. They have not addressed their own participation in mitigation that would protect others from their part time recreational flying pursuits.

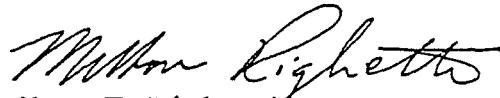
I have endeavored to keep informed on progress of the airport study funded by the City of Livermore to study what Livermore calls its "Airport Protection Zone". This has been most difficult as Livermore has not endeavored to affirmatively inform property owners that would be affected by this study of its findings and conclusions. One seeking this information must do so from reading the local newspapers and contacting Livermore directly when one seeks information.

11-5 contd.

Furthermore, this Livermore study was not an environmental document but merely a study **initiated and funded** by Livermore. It never addressed a basic question required for an environmental impact report. This is THE NO AIRPORT ALTERNATIVE. If this airport is unsafe and noisy, perhaps it should not be in populated areas. Airports are mandated to enforce noise restriction policies. Airports can limit the type of aircraft that utilize their runways. How will the elimination of the airport effect Livermore and the Tri-valley area? If the Livermore Airport Protection Zone study is to be addressed as an impact on this East Dublin Environmental Impact Report it should be pointed out that this study was done only for the benefit of Livermore to the potential detriment of Livermore's neighbors. It is not a regional study and it does not meet CEQA mandated standards.

Sincerely yours,

RIGHETTI LAW FIRM


Milton E. Righetti, Esq.

MeR:tgb
20-City of Dublin;EIR

Response to Letter 12: Gary F. Adams, Caltrans District 4

- 12-1 **Comment: Methodology for Analysis of Traffic Impacts.** This report does not analyze the proposed project's impact to traffic on freeway corridors and ramp intersections in an acceptable manner. AM peak hour and PM peak hour traffic volumes should be used as a basis in analysis rather than daily traffic volumes.

Response to Comment 12-1: Peak hour traffic volumes (P.M.) were used in the analysis of all freeway ramp intersections (see Table 3.3-10, page 3.3-24).

As shown in Table 3.3-7 on page 3.3-14, 47 percent of the Project's trip generation would be attributable to retail land uses. Retail land uses generate little of their traffic during the A.M. peak hour, about 25 percent of the traffic they generate during the P.M. peak hour. Therefore, the overall Project trip generation would be about 30 percent lower during the A.M. peak hour compared to the P.M. peak hour. It was determined that the P.M. peak hour would be the most critical period for traffic analysis.

Freeway volumes were evaluated on a daily basis, consistent with the daily traffic volume data published by Caltrans. Directional peak hour traffic volumes have not been published by Caltrans for the freeway segments adjacent to the Eastern Dublin Project.

- 12-2 **Comment: I-580 Improvements.** The fifth auxiliary lane between Dougherty/Hopyard Road in each direction of I-580 has not been added as of today. These auxiliary lanes will be included in BART's roadway reconstruction which is scheduled to begin in mid-1993.

Response to Comment 12-2: The fifth auxiliary lane will be added prior to the 2010 analysis year. The analysis of project impacts in Table 3.3-9 assumed the correct number of lanes. The analysis of existing conditions for the segment of I-580 between Dougherty Road/Hopyard Road and Hacienda Drive is incorrect. The existing level of service on this freeway segment would be "D" rather than "C". Corresponding revisions to text and tables are included as an attachment to this Final EIR.

- 12-3 **Comment: Road Segments.** In Table 3.3-2: 1992 Existing Freeway Operations, the number of lanes west of Hacienda Drive should be eight, not ten.

Response to Comment 12-3: See response to Comment 12-2.

- 12-4 **Comment: Freeway Operations.** In Table 3.3-9: Freeway Operations, the number of lanes just west of I-680 (between San Ramon/Foothill Road) should be ten. West of Hacienda, the number of lanes should be eight.

Response to Comment 12-4: As noted in the comment, a fifth auxiliary lane for merging and weaving is now provided in each direction on I-580 west of I-680 between Foothill/San Ramon and I-680, for a total of ten lanes (eight through lanes, two auxiliary lanes). Corresponding revisions to Table 3.3-9 are included as an attachment to this Final EIR. The revised number of lanes on I-580 west of I-680 would not cause a change in Project impacts or mitigations.

As noted in the comment, there are currently eight lanes on I-580 west of Hacienda between Dougherty/Hopyard and Hacienda Drive. Corresponding revisions to Table 3.3-9 for the existing conditions are included as an attachment to this Final EIR. This section of I-580 has been programmed for construction to provide a total of ten lanes (eight through lanes, two

auxiliary lanes) as part of the current BART extension construction project. These lanes will be completed prior to 2010. The analysis of Project and Cumulative impacts on this section of I-580 assumed the correct number of lanes which will exist at that time.

- 12-5 **Comment: Proportionate Share.** The EIR recommends (*MM 3.3/4.0*) "the project should contribute a proportionate share to planned improvements at the I-580/I-680 interchange...". Please explain what the proportionate share would be based on, and also describe the procedure which would ensure that the Project will contribute its share.

Response to Comment 12-5: The proportions of improvement costs to be paid by various jurisdictions and developments should be based on a regional study of improvement needs, such as the current study by the Tri-Valley Transportation Council. The shares of improvement costs should also consider prior contributions to regional road improvements. The City of Dublin is participating in regional studies of future transportation requirements (Tri-Valley, Alameda County) and would establish a fee structure to ensure future development pays for the appropriate share of regional road improvements based on those regional studies.

- 12-6 **Comment: Impact of the Project on Existing Intersections.** The level of service and average vehicle delay of PM peak hour intersection operations are listed without mitigation. Because this proposed development is mainly residential, the impact of projected traffic on existing intersections caused by the morning commute (AM peak) should also be considered. Any intersection in which the LOS will become unacceptable during the AM peak will need mitigation.

Response to Comment 12-6: See the response to Comment 12-1. As noted, nearly half of the Project's daily trip generation would be attributable to retail land uses, which generate about 75 percent fewer trips during the A.M. peak hour compared to the P.M. peak hour. Therefore, the overall Project traffic generation would be about 30 percent lower during the A.M. peak hour compared to the P.M. peak hour. It was determined that the P.M. peak hour would be more critical for traffic analysis than the A.M. peak hour. However, recommended road improvements propose balanced lanes in each direction to ensure that reverse direction traffic flows can be accommodated during other time periods.

- 12-7 **Comment: Ramp Metering.** The operation of at least five interchanges on I-580 and two interchanges on I-680 will be affected by the Project. It is recommended that ramp metering be considered for all the on-ramps within the Project limits. The proposed on-ramp improvements should provide adequate storage to accommodate the ramp metering operation. The improvement of local streets needs to be considered to accommodate the ramp metering.

Response to Comment 12-7: Ramp metering would control vehicles entering the freeway on on-ramps, to ensure that traffic on the mainline freeway operates smoothly during peak periods. Ramp metering reduces delay on the mainline freeway, but increases delay for drivers on local streets wishing to access the freeway. If designed properly, ramp metering can reduce the total overall delay for all drivers. The City of Dublin will coordinate with Caltrans on all interchange improvements to ensure that ramp metering can be accommodated.

- 12-8 **Comment: Coordination of Signalization of Ramps and Intersections.** There are several signalized ramp intersections and local street intersections within the project limits. Usually, the signals on local streets are designed and operated independently by local authorization. However, in order to operate the interchanges which will be affected by this project more efficiently, the signal interconnection between ramp intersections and local street intersections is essential. The coordination between the State and local authorization to design and operate

these signals should be arranged.

Response to Comment 12-8: The City of Dublin will coordinate with Caltrans on all improvements to freeway interchange intersections to ensure proper coordination of traffic signal operations.

- 12-9 **Comment: Figure 3.3-B: Future Road Improvements.** In Figure 3.3-B, the existing number of lanes between Dougherty/Hopyard Road and Hacienda Drive should be eight and not ten.

Response to Comment 12-9: See response to Comment 12-2.

- 12-10 **Comment: IM 3.3/G: Hacienda Drive & I-580 Eastbound Ramps.** As mitigation for the project (MM 3.3/7.0), it is proposed to re-stripe the existing two right turn lanes and one left turn lane at the Eastbound Hacienda Drive off-ramp to two left turn lanes and one right turn lane. Justify how the estimated traffic at year 2010 with the Project can be accommodated by only one right-turn lane (reduced from two lanes to one).

Response to Comment 12-10: The analysis of peak hour traffic impacts indicated that the proposed restriping would provide an adequate level of service provided at the intersection of Hacienda Drive with the I-580 eastbound off-ramp (the projected turn volumes from the off-ramp for 2010 With Project were 1665 left turns and 445 right turns). However, in response to comments by the City of Pleasanton, MM 3.3/7.0 will be revised to indicate widening of the off-ramp to provide two left-turn lanes and retain the existing two right-turn lanes.

- 12-11 **Comment: IM 3.3/K: Airway Boulevard & I-580 Westbound Ramps.** The proposed improvement at eastbound I-580 at Airway Boulevard should be included on Figure 3.3-F: Proposed Intersection Lanes. Use estimated peak hour traffic volumes at these interchange off-ramps to check if the warrant for installation of signals is satisfied. Some of the information shown on Figure 3.3-F is not accurate. Revise the lane numbers on the existing intersection to reflect the actual situation.

Response to Comment 12-11: Future 2010 projected traffic volumes at the intersections of Airway Boulevard with the I-580 freeway ramps will exceed the peak hour traffic volumes warrants for signalization from the Caltrans Traffic Manual, with or without the Eastern Dublin project. The comment does not indicate which existing information on Figure 3.3-F is inaccurate. The existing lanes shown on Figure 3.3-F were based on field review of each intersection just prior to publication of the DEIR.

Memorandum

TO: MR. MIKE CHIRIATTI
State Clearinghouse
1400 Tenth Street, Room 121
Sacramento, Ca 95814

10/13
e
Date: October 9, 1992
File: ALA000079
SCH: 91103064
P.M.: 0.0

FROM: DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
Transportation Planning Branch-District 4

SUBJECT: EASTERN DUBLIN GENERAL PLAN AMENDMENT/SPECIFIC PLAN

The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) has reviewed the above-referenced document and forwards the following comments:

This report does not analyze the proposed project's impact to traffic on freeway corridors and ramp intersections in an acceptable manner. AM peak hour and PM peak hour traffic volumes should be used as a basis in analysis rather than daily traffic volumes.

12-1

3.3 TRAFFIC AND CIRCULATION

EXISTING ROADS

Freeways

The fifth auxiliary lane between Dougherty/Hopyard Road in each direction of I-580 has not been added as of today. These auxiliary lanes will be included in BART's roadway reconstruction which is scheduled to begin in mid 1993.

12-2

EXISTING TRAFFIC OPERATIONS

Road Segments

Table 3.3-2 - 1992 EXISTING FREEWAY OPERATIONS - The number of Lanes West of Hacienda Drive should be 8 not 10.

12-3

Table 3.3-9 - FREEWAY OPERATIONS

The number of lanes just west of I-680 (between San Ramon/Foothill Road) should be 10, and west of Hacienda should be 8.

12-4

IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

MM3.3/4.0

The EIR recommends "the project should contribute a proportionate share to planned improvements at the I-580/I-680 interchange and" Please explain what the proportion would be based on, and also describe the procedure which would ensure that the project will contribute its share.

12-5

Table 3.3-10

The level of service and average vehicle delay of PM peak hour intersection operations are listed without mitigation. Because this proposed development is mainly residential, the impact of projected traffic on existing intersections caused by morning commute (am peak) from this new development should also be considered. Any intersection, in which the level of service will become unacceptable during the am peak, will need mitigation.

12-6

The operation of at least five interchanges on Route 580 and two interchanges on Route 680 will be affected by this proposed project. It is recommended that ramp metering be considered for all the on-ramps within the project limits. The proposed on-ramp improvements should provide adequate storage to accommodate the ramp metering operation. The improvement of local streets need to be considered to accommodate the ramp metering.

12-7

There are several signalized ramp intersections and local street intersections within the project limits. Usually, the signals on local streets are designed and operated independently by local authorization. However, in order to operate the interchanges which will be affected by this project more efficiently, the signal interconnection between ramp

12-8

October 9, 1992

Page 4

intersections and local street intersections is essential. The coordination between the State and local authorization to design and operate these signals should be arranged.

12-8
contd.

MAPS AND FIGURES

Figure 3.3-B. Future Road Improvements

Existing number of lanes between Dougherty/Hopyard Road and Hacienda Drive should show 8 not 10.

12-9

Figure 3.3-F. Proposed Intersection Lanes

As a mitigation for the project, it is proposed to restripe the existing two right turn lanes and one left turn lane at the Eastbound Hacienda Drive off-ramp to two left turn lanes and one right turn lane. Justify how the estimated traffic at year 2010 with the project can be accommodated by only one right turn lane (reduced from two lanes to one).

12-10

The proposed improvement at eastbound Route 580 at Airway Boulevard should be included on the Figure 3.3-F. Use estimated peak hour traffic volume at these interchange off-ramps to check if the warrant for installation of signals is satisfied. Some of the information shown on figure 3.3-F is not accurate. Revise the lane numbers on the existing intersection to reflect the actual situation.

12-11

We appreciate the opportunity to comment on this project. If you have any questions regarding these comments, please feel free to contact Alice Jackson of my staff at (510) 286-5587.

bit later
FOR: GARY F. ADAMS
District CEQA Coordinator

cc: Sally Germain, ABAG
Susan Pultz, MTC

Response to Letter 13: Nolan Sharp, President, Tassajara Valley Property Owners Association.

- 13-1 **Comment: Interjurisdictional Cooperation.** East Dublin, Dougherty Valley and Tassajara Valley share a common location, a common need for expansion of infrastructure, and a common time frame for development. Because of these common traits, the planning agencies should work together to coordinate expansion of public services and facilities, and to find solutions to common problems.

Response to Comment 13-1: Comment acknowledged.

- 13-2 **Comment: Coordinated Subregional Transit Plan.** TVPOA suggests that eastern Dublin developers be required to cooperate with adjacent property owners (TVPOA and Dougherty Valley) as well as adjacent business parks (Hacienda and Bishop Ranch) and the nearby regional shopping mall (Stoneridge) to explore the feasibility of a sub-regional transit system to serve the area. This effort should be done in cooperation with the Central Contra Costa Transit Authority, Livermore-Amador Transit Authority, and BART. It may be that such an effort can be accomplished in conjunction with the TVTC planning study.

Response to Comment 13-2: Comment acknowledged. Mitigation measures MM 3.3/15.0 through MM 3.3/15.3, page 3.3-28 of the DEIR, recommend that the City of Dublin coordinate with transit service agencies and that the Project contribute a proportionate share to the cost of transit service extensions. The City of Dublin is also participating in the Tri Valley Transportation Council study, which will recommend transportation improvements on a regional basis.

- 13-3 **Comment: Land Use Assumptions for Tassajara Valley.** The Final EIR should reflect current projections for total buildout and timing of development in Tassajara Valley. Current plans call for 6,100 dwelling units and 350,000 square feet of commercial/office space which would yield 700 employees. This update may require modifications to the cumulative traffic analysis in those areas most impacted by trips generated by Tassajara Valley development, i.e., Tassajara Road.

Response to Comment 13-3: The analysis of Project traffic impacts in the DEIR was based on ABAG Projections of land use for the Bay Area. These 2010 projections of overall land use in each census tract are based on an assessment of regional growth and absorption potential of new land uses, and would not change significantly as a result of changes in the ultimate projected buildout of each individual development project such as Tassajara Valley. The Cumulative Buildout analysis in the DEIR assumed development levels in Tassajara Valley consistent with the application for a General Plan Amendment submitted to Contra Costa County, the most current publicly available document at the time of the analysis for the DEIR. Future traffic studies conducted for the Tassajara Valley development should address the traffic impacts of changes in potential development levels in Tassajara Valley compared to the initial GPA application.

- 13-4 **Comment: Cumulative Traffic Impact on Tassajara Road.** The Draft EIR concludes that development outside Eastern Dublin, primarily in Dougherty and Tassajara Valleys, will cause level of service F operations at three Tassajara Road intersections in the Eastern Dublin planning area. The Draft EIR determines that this impact can be mitigated by widening Tassajara Road (MM 3.3/14.0, page 3.3-28). Yet, the Draft EIR falls short of recommending this mitigation measure. Instead, the Draft EIR leaves open the possibility that Tassajara road will remain four lanes despite concluding that to do so would result in a significant impact. Attempting to maintain Tassajara Road as a four lane road would seem to be inconsistent with

a regional vision of the problem.

Response to Comment 13-4: See Response to Comment 5-2. The City of Dublin is considering recommending a revision to the Specific Plan to reserve right-of-way for six lanes on Tassajara Road between Dublin Boulevard and Gleason Road.

- 13-5 **Comment: Extension of Hacienda Drive to Dougherty Valley.** One solution to the traffic congestion problems projected for Tassajara Road is the extension of Hacienda Drive north into the Dougherty Valley.

Dougherty Road is incapable of handling the entire vehicle traffic volume from new development in Dougherty Valley. To help solve this problem, Windemere Parkway is extended from the east side of Dougherty Valley east to Camino Tassajara in Tassajara Valley. This route will provide a primary, yet indirect, access to I-580 via Tassajara Road, but will also increase the volume of traffic on Tassajara Road and at the I-580 interchange almost to a breaking point assuming development in Tassajara Valley and East Dublin.

An extension of Hacienda Drive north into Dougherty Valley would provide direct access routes to I-580 for the west and east sides of Dougherty Valley and Tassajara Valley, and thus would balance the traffic loads at the I-580 interchanges and through Dublin and East Dublin. Also, a Hacienda Drive extension provides a direct link for the entire Dougherty Valley to the following: 1) the new BART station planned near Hacienda Drive and I-580; 2) the heart of Hacienda Business Park in Pleasanton, and 3) the new commercial and office uses planned for the County property in the East Dublin Specific Plan.

Extending Hacienda Drive into Dougherty Valley is a positive step that will alleviate problems on Tassajara Road. This alternative should be reviewed further in the EIR.

Response to Comment 13-5: Comment acknowledged. The circulation plan for the Eastern Dublin Specific Plan does not preclude the potential extension of Hacienda Drive north to Dougherty Valley. An extension of Hacienda Drive north is a possibility that has been explored by both the Dougherty Valley proponents and by the Eastern Dublin planning consultants. The U.S. Army has indicated that such an extension through Camp Parks would be inconsistent with the Army's plan for the base, and therefore would not be permitted.

- 13-6 **Comment: Coordination with the 680/580 Association.** The Eastern Dublin Specific Plan should include provisions to require property owners and developers to coordinate with the 680/580 Corridor Transportation Association and, if appropriate, to develop remote telecommute centers within the Project area. Also, consideration might be given to the development of so-called "smart houses" in the study area to facilitate at-home and/or neighborhood telecommuting. These concepts could be evaluated to determine the potential to reduce peak hour and/or total Daily Vehicle Trips.

Response to Comment 13-6: Telecommuting could help to reduce future traffic volumes, and should be included as one of the potential components of the Transportation Systems Management programs included as Mitigation Measure MM 3.3/2.0. Since there is inadequate existing data available to quantify the potential traffic reductions due to increased telecommuting, the DEIR conservatively assumed no reduction in traffic.

- 13-7 **Comment: Consistency of EIR with Regional Traffic Models.** The Final EIR should point out the similarities and differences of the Draft EIR land use assumptions and trip distribution model with regional traffic models developed by the Contra Costa Transportation Authority, the Tri-Valley Transportation Council, and the Alameda County Congestion Management

Agency, if available.

Response to Comment 13-7: The traffic model used in the Draft EIR uses the standard methodology for traffic forecasting, as do the other travel demand models currently being used for Tri-Valley studies.

The Eastern Dublin analysis uses essentially the same ABAG Projections '90 2010 land use forecasts for the Tri-Valley area as the current studies by the Contra Costa Transportation Authority and the Tri-Valley Transportation Council. The Alameda County model also uses ABAG Projections '90, but currently uses an earlier disaggregation of land use data to individual traffic analysis zones. The earlier disaggregation did not consider the most recent development proposals. The Eastern Dublin analysis quantifies non-residential land uses in terms of square footage, while the other models use employment, so there may be some differences in the reported employment numbers by jurisdiction because of assumptions used in the conversion between employment and square footage.

The Eastern Dublin analysis determines traffic generation by relating vehicle trips directly to land uses. The other models use a standard procedure to estimate the number of person trips (people coming in and out of each building rather than cars), and then the persons are allocated to travel modes such as auto driver, auto passenger, or transit passenger. The resulting number of vehicle trips should be the same using either process.

All of the models use a standard trip distribution process based on data from the Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC). The Eastern Dublin analysis assumes trip distribution based on unconstrained travel conditions. The other models assume that future trip distribution will be balanced based on congestion; in other words, in the future, people may choose to work and shop closer to home because congestion has increased. This procedure may result in a more realistic analysis of future travel patterns, but is somewhat less conservative since it will tend to indicate more future trips remaining internal to each development. The Eastern Dublin analysis also assumes unconstrained growth of traffic demand over the Altamont Pass to San Joaquin County, while the other models assume some type of constraint on traffic demand over the Altamont Pass. Again, the procedures for trip distribution used in the Eastern Dublin DEIR will tend to provide a more conservative analysis of future traffic impacts.

- 13-8 **Comment: IM 3.7/B: Indirect Impacts of Vegetation Removal.** The Draft EIR mitigates for vegetation removal and possible erosion by calling for revegetation with native vegetation (MM 3.7/5.0). TVPOA suggests expansion of this mitigation in the Final EIR by requiring verification of physical and biological feasibility of planting locations, including topography, aspect, soils, hydrologic condition, and potential competition. Also, the native shrubs, herbs, and grasses should also be local to the Tri-Valley and the plant communities of eastern Dublin.

Response to Comment 13-8: Comment acknowledged. The following text has been added to MM 3.7/5.0, on page 3.7-10:

All areas of disturbance should be revegetated as quickly as possible to prevent erosion. Native trees (preferably those species already on site), shrubs, herbs and grasses should be used for revegetation of areas to remain as natural open space. The introduction of non-native plant species should be avoided. Specific physical characteristics of proposed revegetation areas will be determined to evaluate the long term feasibility of the proposed mitigation and to identify potential conflicts at the site. Characteristics would include but not be limited to ground and flow hydrology,

geomorphology, soils, aspect, terrain, and land uses. Plants used for revegetation will be native to the Tri-Valley area.

- 13-9 **Comment: IM 3.5/Q: Increase in Demand for Water.** The Draft EIR (MM 3.5/26.0) proposes drought-resistant, low-water-use plant species for landscaped areas. Because many drought-resistant plants are extremely invasive and are able to out-compete native plants, these species threaten wildlife habitat. This could affect wildlife management activities contemplated by TVPOA for the Tassajara Valley. A list of prohibited species developed for Tassajara Valley is recommended for all landscaping in eastern Dublin as well.

Response to Comment 13-9: Comment acknowledged. The last bullet of MM 3.5/26.0 has been amended to include the following:

Ensure that highly invasive plant species that could out-compete native species and threaten wildlife habitat are not used in these areas. Species which should be prohibited include, but are not limited to:

Acacia	English Ivy	Periwinkle
Algerian Ivy	French Broom	Pyracantha
Bamboo	Fountain Grass	Scotch Broom
Mattress Vine	Giant Reed	Spanish Broom
Black Locust	German Ivy	Tamarisk
Blue Gum Eucalyptus	Gorse	Tree of Heaven
Castor Bean	Ice Plant	Tree Tobacco
Cotoneaster	Pampas Grass	

- 13-10 **Comment: Coordination of Water, Sewer and Recycled Water Services.** Eastern Dublin and the Tassajara Valley share a common need for expansion of water, sewer, and recycled water services. The adopted mitigation measures should require coordination of infrastructure and service improvements with development of the Tassajara Valley. The TVPOA is interested in setting up a system designed to avoid redundancy in planning and overlapping projects.

Response to Comment 13-10: Comment acknowledged. The water, sewer, and recycled water services and infrastructure for eastern Dublin were designed based on input from DSRSD. Coordination of future sewer and water service and infrastructure planning is within the purview of DSRSD. As the proposed service agency for the area, it is DSRSD's responsibility to provide necessary coordination for inter-jurisdictional planning. Therefore it is not necessary to add language to the EIR regarding DSRSD's responsibility to coordinate with Tassajara Valley.

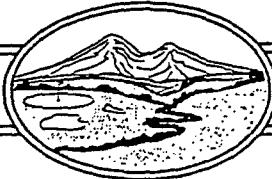
- 13-11 **Comment: IM 3.5/C: Extension of a Sewer Trunk Line with Capacity to Serve New Development.** The Draft EIR specifically requires sizing of the sewer system to meet only the needs of East Dublin (MM 3.5/6.0, page 3.5-6). This mitigation measure supports a finding that the Project is not growth-inducing. However, a modified mitigation measure would be equally effective. Specifically, the new mitigation measure could allow sizing to support development in Tassajara Valley only if the Alameda County LACCO approves expansion of DSRSD sewer services into the Tassajara Valley.

Response to Comment 13-11: The sizing of the sewer system in eastern Dublin was coordinated with DSRSD to ensure consistency with their long-range service plans. DSRSD did not recommend that additional sewer capacity be provided for in the eastern Dublin system, so the system was designed to serve only the proposed eastern Dublin planning area. By way of contrast, DSRSD did require that the water distribution system be sized to

accommodate potential growth in the Dougherty Valley, which DSRSD has indicated a willingness to serve.

- 13-12 **Comment: IM 3.5/T: Inducement of Substantial Growth and Concentration of Population.** The Draft EIR suggests a mitigation measure allowing sizing of the water distribution system to meet the needs of East Dublin and Dougherty Valley, but not Tassajara Valley (MM 3.5/39.0). TVPOA is in the same position as Dougherty Valley with regard to extended water service. East Bay Municipal Utility District is the natural provider of water to Tassajara Valley but, in the alternative, DSRSD may be asked to supply the water. Again, a revised mitigation measure tying oversizing to LAFCO action should alleviate the growth-inducing issue and may prevent duplicative water line construction through East Dublin.

Response to Comment 13-12: Comment acknowledged. Refer to response to Comment 13-11.



TASSAJARA VALLEY PROPERTY OWNERS ASSOCIATION

ENVIRONMENTALLY PLANNED GROWTH

RECEIVED

OCT 15 1992

October 13, 1992

DUBLIN PLANNING

City of Dublin Planning Commission
c/o City of Dublin Planning Department
100 Civic Plaza
Dublin, CA 94568

Re: Comments on Draft Environmental Impact
Report for the East Dublin General Plan
Amendment and Specific Plan

Dear Planning Commission:

On behalf of the Tassajara Valley Property Owners Association ("TVPOA"), please accept this letter as our written comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Report ("Draft EIR") prepared for the proposed East Dublin General Plan Amendment and Specific Plan.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT PLANS IN TASSAJARA VALLEY

The Tassajara Valley is immediately north of the west portion of the East Dublin Planning Area and generally includes the unincorporated area along Camino Tassajara east of Blackhawk and continuing south to the Alameda County line. The Tassajara Valley is within Contra Costa County's Urban Limit Line as designated in the 1990-2005 Contra Costa County General Plan.

On August 13, 1991, the County Board of Supervisors authorized County staff to proceed with a general plan amendment and rezoning study for the Tassajara Valley Area including property owned by TVPOA members. On December 17, 1991, TVPOA formally applied to the County for a general plan amendment with respect to their properties. On September 30, 1992, TVPOA submitted a rezoning application and a preliminary development plan. A complete master plan is in process. Current plans call for up to 6,100 dwelling units for the planning area. We anticipate a

draft EIR for the project will be released in 1993. Copies of the authorization resolution, the recent TVPOA application letter, and a Project Summary and two maps submitted as part of the application (Regional Land-Use Context and Development Plan) are attached as part of this comment.

COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT EAST DUBLIN EIR

A. Preliminary Comment

East Dublin, Dougherty Valley, and Tassajara Valley share a common location, a common need for expansion of infrastructure, and a common time frame for development. Because of these common traits, the planning agencies should work together to coordinate expansion of public services and facilities, and to find solutions for common problems. More importantly, the timing and proximity of these developments creates an unprecedented opportunity to implement new solutions to the problems of transportation and increased air pollution from vehicles. Dublin should explore these possibilities with public and private entities and should work closely with Contra Costa County to seek their implementation.

13-1

B. Circulation

1. Coordinated Sub-Regional Transit Plan

The circulation section in the Draft EIR goes a long way to require coordination with adjacent jurisdictions and transportation agencies. A very positive step is mitigation measure MM 3.3/2.1 (page 3.3-21) which requires proportionate contribution to regional mitigation measures as determined by Tri-Valley Transportation Council (TVTC) including enhanced rail and feeder bus transit services.

13-2

In addition, we would suggest that East Dublin developers be required to cooperate with adjacent property owners (TVPOA and Dougherty Valley) as well as adjacent business parks (Hacienda and Bishop Ranch) and the nearby regional shopping mall (Stoneridge) to explore the feasibility of a sub-regional transit system to serve the area. This effort should be done in cooperation with Central Contra Costa Transit Authority, Livermore-Amador Valley Transit Authority, and BART. It may be that such an effort can be accomplished in conjunction with the TVTC planning study.

2. Land Use Assumption for Tassajara Valley

The Draft EIR assumes development in Tassajara Valley for

13-3

purposes of reviewing cumulative traffic impacts and assigns 1,900 households in 2010 and 5,000 households at buildout for the area. (Table 3.3-5, page 3.3-10.) Of course, no final decisions have been made regarding development in Tassajara Valley, but both the timing of Tassajara Valley development and the total number of units may be different than the assumptions in the Draft EIR.

As noted above, current plans call for up to 6,100 dwelling units in the Tassajara Valley Planning Area. Also, the plans call for 350,000 square feet of commercial, office, and public space which would yield more employees in Tassajara Valley than predicted in the Draft EIR. (Table 3.3-5, page 3.3-10, shows 300 employees, but 350,000 square feet would yield 700 employees at 500 square feet per employee.)

13-3 contd

Specifically, Dublin should update the traffic projections in the Final EIR to reflect current projections for total build-out and timing of development in Tassajara Valley. Such an update may require modifications to cumulative traffic analysis in those areas most impacted by trips generated by Tassajara Valley development, i.e., Tassajara Road.

3. Cumulative Traffic Impact on Tassajara Road

The Draft EIR concludes that development outside East Dublin, primarily in Dougherty and Tassajara Valleys, will cause level of service F operations at three Tassajara Road intersections in the East Dublin Planning Area. Specifically, the Draft EIR recognizes that current plans call for traffic from Dougherty Valley to be channelled onto Tassajara Road by a new connecting road in the south end of Tassajara Valley. (IM 3.3/N, page 3.3-28 and Figure 3.3-B.)

The Draft EIR determines that this impact can be mitigated by widening Tassajara Road. (MM 3.3/14.0, page 3.3-28.) Yet, the Draft EIR falls short of recommending this mitigation measure. Instead, the Draft EIR leaves open the possibility that Tassajara Road will remain four lanes despite concluding that to do so would result in a significant impact. Attempting to maintain Tassajara Road as a four lane road would seem to be inconsistent with a regional vision of the problem.

13-4

Besides, as a practical matter, many residents from the East Dublin Specific Plan area will utilize Tassajara Road to travel to and from I-580. Although the perception may be that residents from Dougherty and Tassajara Valleys are the ones causing the problem, the East Dublin residents will be stuck in the same traffic. Therefore, adopting an effective mitigation measure

improves the circulation for East Dublin residents and for residents north of the Planning Area. Leaving open the possibility that Tassajara Road might need to be six lanes is the clearest solution, but other mitigation measures may work, such as widening Fallon Road or extending Hacienda Drive into Dougherty Valley (discussed below).

13-4 contd

4. Extension of Hacienda Drive to Dougherty Valley

We have just noted that the Draft EIR predicts heavy traffic on Tassajara Road. One solution to that problem is to extend Hacienda Drive into Dougherty Valley.

Dougherty Road is incapable of handling the entire vehicle traffic volume from new development in Dougherty Valley. To help solve this problem, Windemere Parkway is extended from the east side of Dougherty Valley east to Camino Tassajara in Tassajara Valley. This route will provide a primary, yet indirect, access to I-580 via Tassajara Road, but will also increase the volume of traffic on Tassajara Road and at the I-580 interchange almost to a breaking point assuming development in Tassajara Valley and East Dublin. The Draft EIR recognizes this problem. (IM 3.3/N, page 3.3-28 and Figure 3.3-B.)

13-5

It would seem that a more natural access would be to extend Hacienda Drive north to provide a direct access from the new I-580/Hacienda Drive interchange to Dougherty Valley. This change would provide direct access routes to I-580 for the west and east sides of Dougherty Valley (Dougherty Road and Hacienda Drive, respectively), and Tassajara Valley (Tassajara Road), and thus, would balance the traffic loads at the I-580 interchanges and through Dublin and East Dublin. Also, a Hacienda Drive extension provides a direct link for the entire Dougherty Valley to the following: 1) the new BART station planned near Hacienda Drive and I-580; 2) the heart of Hacienda Business Park in Pleasanton, and 3) the new commercial and office uses planned for the County property in the East Dublin Specific Plan.

Therefore, as a planning and circulation matter, extending Hacienda Drive into Dougherty Valley is a positive step that will alleviate problems on Tassajara Road. That alternative should be further reviewed in the EIR.

5. Other Comments

The 680/580 Corridor Transportation Association (680/580 Association) is a private non-profit Transportation Management Association (TMA) comprised of major employers and business representatives along the I-680 and I-580 corridors in Contra

13-6

Costa and Alameda Counties. The primary purpose of the 680/580 Association is to identify, study, advocate and promote creative and innovative transportation solutions and technologies and related facilities and operational strategies in the corridor between Pleasanton and Martinez.

The East Dublin Specific Plan should include provisions to require property owners and developers to coordinate with the 680/580 Association and, if appropriate to develop remote telecommute centers within the project area. Besides providing a place to work for employers located elsewhere, these neighborhood centers could provide numerous services, such as distance learning through videoconferencing, teleshopping, governmental services, library connection and medical applications. Also, consideration might be given to the development of so called "smart houses" in the study area to facilitate at-home and/or neighborhood telecommuting. These concepts could be evaluated to determine the potential to reduce peak hour and/or total Daily Vehicle Trips.

The Final EIR should point out the similarities and differences of the Draft EIR land use assumptions and trip distribution model with regional traffic models developed by the Contra Costa Transportation Authority, the Tri-Valley Transportation Council, and the Alameda Congestion Management Agency, if available.

C. Biological Impacts

The Draft EIR mitigates for vegetation removal and possible erosion by calling for revegetation with native vegetation. (MM 3.7/5.0, page 3.7-10.) We suggest expansion of this mitigation in the Final EIR by requiring verification of physical and biological feasibility of planting locations, including topography, aspect, soils, hydrologic condition, and potential competition. Also, the native shrubs, herbs, and grasses should also be local to the Tri-Valley and the plant communities of East Dublin.

The Draft EIR proposes drought resistant, low-water-use plants species for landscaped areas (MM 3.5/26.0, page 3.5-18). Because many drought-tolerant plants are extremely invasive and are able to out compete native plants, these species threaten wildlife habitat. This could affect wildlife management activities contemplated by TVPOA for the Tassajara Valley. Therefore, a list of prohibited species for all landscaping in the East Dublin Planning Area is recommended (see attached list).

13-6 contd

13-7

13-8

13-9

D. Expansion of Water, Sewer, and Recycled Water Services and Coordination With Development in Tassajara Valley

As noted above, the Draft EIR defers some regional planning for transportation to the Tri-Valley Transportation Council. Transportation is not the only issue requiring coordination among jurisdictions. East Dublin and Tassajara Valley share a common need for expansion of water, sewer, and recycled water. The adopted mitigation measures should require coordination of infrastructure and service improvements with development of Tassajara Valley.

13-10

The key point at this early stage of the development process is to set up a system designed to avoid redundant planning and overlapping projects. The need for coordination is especially important for sewer, water, and recycled water infrastructure because it may be desirable to plan expansion of facilities and extension of lines to accommodate both projects.

Specifically, development in the Tassajara Creek drainage portion of Tassajara Valley can gravity sewer to the south for connection to Dublin-San Ramon Services District (DSRSD). TVPOA is actively seeking this arrangement. It should be noted that the Tassajara Valley is included within the Tri-Valley Wastewater Authority Planning Area.

In contrast, the Draft EIR specifically requires sizing of the sewer system to meet only the needs of East Dublin. (MM 3.5/6.0, page 3.5-6.) This mitigation measure supports a finding that the Project is not growth inducing. However, a modified mitigation measure would be equally effective. Specifically, the new mitigation measure could allow sizing to support Tassajara Valley only if the Local Area Formation Commission (LACFO) approves expansion of DSRSD sewer services into the Tassajara Valley.

13-11

Similarly, the Draft EIR suggests a mitigation measure allowing sizing of the water distribution system to meet the needs of East Dublin and Dougherty Valley, but not Tassajara Valley. (MM 3.5/39.0.) TVPOA is in the same position as Dougherty Valley with regard to extended water service. East Bay Municipal Utility District is the natural provider of water to Tassajara Valley but, in the alternative, DSRSD may be asked to supply the water. Again, a revised mitigation measure tying oversizing to LACFO action should alleviate the growth-inducing issue and may prevent duplicative water line construction through East Dublin.

13-12

Dublin Planning Commission
October 13, 1992
Page 7

13-12
contd.

Given that these projects are in the early planning stages and that buildout is long term, establishment of an ongoing program to coordinate expansion of these and other services could be efficiently created at this time.

E. Concluding Comments

Thank you for this opportunity to comment on a Draft EIR for what appears to be an exciting planning opportunity for the City of Dublin and Tri-Valley. We want to ensure that potential development in Tassajara Valley takes into consideration regional concerns. Therefore, we want to work with the City of Dublin, the East Dublin property owners, including Alameda County and local officials, in an appropriate and cooperative manner to integrate development in East Dublin and Tassajara Valley with the Tri-Valley subregion.

Very truly yours,

Nolan C Sharp D.V.M.
Nolan Sharp, D.V.M.
President

NS:alp
Enclosures
cc: Contra Costa Community Development Department
Attn: Harvey Bragdon (w/o encs.)

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Response to Letter 14: T.H. Lindenmeyer, Environmental Specialist, East Bay Regional Parks District

- 14-1 **Comment: Calculation of Open Space.** Table 3.4-5: Parks and Open Space Provision, should be revised to present open space acreages calculated on the basis of a consistent set of assumptions. As it is now presented, the acreage of open space for the project includes privately owned agricultural land while the existing open space acreage does not. This gives the incorrect impression that open space would be created when the development process would actually be having the opposite effect.

Response to Comment 14-1: The open space acreages identified in the table represent those lands that are designated as Open Space on the Land Use Maps in the Specific Plan and GPA. These areas include stream corridors, scenically sensitive ridgelines, and other areas where no development would be permitted. The acreage figures do not include areas designated as Rural Residential, as seems to be indicated by the commentor.

- 14-2 **Comment: Demand for Regional Parklands.** The discussion of increased demand for park facilities (IM 3.4/K: Demand for Park Facilities) should be expanded to include the increase in demand for regional parklands. The two closest facilities are Shadow Cliffs and Del Valle Regional Recreation areas. These both offer body contact and other water related recreation. These are extremely popular and, on warm summer weekends, the demand for recreation frequently exceeds their capacity. The additional demand of the residents of the project would exacerbate this situation; this impact also should be considered in the context of the cumulative demands for regional parklands represented by other large-scale development proposals in West Dublin, the Dougherty Valley, and North Livermore.

The District anticipates a revision to its Master Plan after annexation of Murray Township; this will specifically address the regional parkland needs of eastern Alameda County. The District anticipates that significant increases in public open space will be appropriate and necessary for the substantial population increase proposed in this project and by the cumulative effects of other specific plans and development proposals in the eastern Alameda and Contra Costa County areas. Nevertheless, the cumulative impact of these developments should be addressed in the subject EIR with regard to open space loss and mitigation for the loss and the increase in demand through permanent preservation of open space for public use.

Response to Comment 14-2: As indicated by EBRPD, the Project and other proposed development in the Tri-Valley area would result in an increased demand for regional parklands. Demands on unique facilities, such as Shadow Cliffs and Del Valle Regional Recreation areas that both offer water-related recreation, would be likely to increase beyond current capacity. In general, however, the increased demand for regional parklands would be largely off-set by the Project's provision of major community park facilities and increased public access to open space areas.

In addition to 287 acres of developed parkland, the Project provides for 571 acres of dedicated open space which consists primarily of open space/trail corridors along the area's stream corridors and visually sensitive ridgelines (particularly in the south near I-580). The largest of the trail corridors is the Tassajara Creek corridor, which the Project designates as a trail corridor and parkway. The Tassajara Creek parkway is intended to be designed consistent with EBRPD standards and incorporated into the larger EBRPD regional trail system as called for in the District's Master Plan (Specific Plan Policy 5-15 and Action Program 5C). The trail corridors proposed along the smaller streams will provide public access between urban areas and Rural Residential areas, and are intended to connect with

conceptual trail corridors identified by LARPD as extending into eastern Dublin from Livermore (GP Policy 3.3.H., page 20).

The 2,672 acres of Rural Residential land in the GPA area is intended to remain primarily as rural open space (total development potential of 27 units). The Specific Plan encourages the transfer of development rights out of the Rural Residential areas and the clustering of development to enhance the open space character of the area (Policy 6-7), and the assemblage of undeveloped Rural Residential areas into "a contiguous whole that can then be managed and maintained by an agency with experience in open space management such as the East Bay Regional Park District" (page 62). Even if the Rural Residential areas remain under private ownership, the Project requires land dedication or easements to provide for public access along stream corridors and ridgelines (GP Implementing Policies 3.3.L and M).

Together, the developed parklands, the open space corridors, and the Rural Residential areas provide 3,530 acres of open space. While not all of this area would be physically suitable or accessible for recreation purposes, by providing access to open space areas not currently open to the public and by developing new facilities (e.g., trails, staging areas, etc.) the Project would limit the potential impact on regional parklands. In addition, the open space resources within the planning area can be expected to be augmented at some point by the Tassajara Creek Regional Park, which is adjacent to the west side of the Project area. EBRPD has an agreement with the Army that if/when Camp Parks closes or no longer needs the land, a 400-acre parcel adjacent to the west side of the creek would revert to the District for the development of a regional park.

As mentioned, Eastern Dublin together with the proposed Dougherty Valley, North Livermore, and Tassajara Valley developments will have cumulative impacts on the demand for regional parklands. The level of impact is difficult to determine at this point given that none of the four projects has been approved, and the fact that EBRPD does not have any criteria for assessing potential impact on demand for regional parkland. Currently, the four projects are proposing roughly 100,000 new residents and approximately 9,500 acres of open space (not counting parklands). The ultimate disposition of this open space is still undecided, although both eastern Dublin and Tassajara Valley, which are contiguous, suggest that EBRPD could play a role in owning/managing these areas. Given the potential availability of open space land for public acquisition, and the policy support provided by the Eastern Dublin Specific Plan (pp. 62-3) it appears unlikely that there would be significant impacts on regional parklands. EBRPD should undertake, as it has suggested, a comprehensive assessment of the regional parkland needs of eastern Alameda and Contra Costa Counties when it has annexed the Murray Township (which includes the majority of the eastern Dublin planning area). Such a study would allow the District to effectively negotiate with the various jurisdictions involved to ensure that adequate public open space is set aside.

- 14-3 **Comment: Dedication of Open Space.** The project appears to rely on privately owned open space to meet recreation demand for facilities beyond the City park levels. The District strongly advocates that open space dedicated and accessible to the public be provided as mitigation for loss of existing private open space and to meet regional recreation demand. If open space is dedicated to the EBRPD, the District offers a set of factors to determine the feasibility of open space management by the EBRPD. These factors include site configuration, buffer zones, access, public use, water sources, and funding of ongoing maintenance (Refer to original letter for more discussion of each of these factors).

Response to Comment 14-3: Section 6.2.4 of the Specific Plan discusses the concept of securing more of the privately held Rural Residential land as public open space. Policies (6-6 and 6-7) and programs (6A and 6B) support the concept of publicly held open space owned

and/or managed by an experienced open space agency such as EBRPD. Given that most of the Project area was only recently annexed into the EBRPD, the resolution of the open space issue was not possible at the time the Plan was written. The Plan sets the groundwork for providing more public open space through the conversion of undeveloped Rural Residential areas, but the exact mechanisms or means of accomplishing it (e.g., dedication, conservation easements, TDR's, etc.) will have to be worked out by the City once the Plan is adopted.

- 14-4 **Comment: IM 3.5/P: Overdraft of Local Groundwater Resources.** The discussion of the overdraft of local groundwater resources (page 3.5-17) should be expanded to include secondary adverse impacts. The main concerns of the EBRPD are related to the water quality in Tassajara Creek as it flows through the District's lands. If local groundwater is used for domestic and irrigation purposes, it is likely that nitrates and dissolved salts will become a part of surface runoff, to the detriment of downstream riparian vegetation and wildlife.

Response to Comment 14-4: The Draft EIR indicates that extensive use of groundwater would have potentially significant impacts (IM 3.5/P, page 3.5-17). For this reason, the use of groundwater to serve future development is discouraged. In addition, while DSRSD policy does not require connection to its distribution system, groundwater wells are only permitted to produce water for use on an individual parcel. No water extracted from a well on one parcel may cross a property line to another parcel. The Draft EIR finds that Mitigation Measures MM 3.5/24.0 and MM 3.5/25.0 would eliminate the need for local groundwater wells and reduce the potential for impact to a level of insignificance. The limited amount of groundwater usage which may occur, would not be enough to wash significant amounts of nitrates or dissolved salts into Tassajara Creek. To ensure that the Specific Plan is clear on this point, mitigation measure MM 3.5/25.0 (page 3-17) has been revised as follows:

Encourage all developments in the Specific Plan and Project to connect to the DSRSD water system. **The use of groundwater pumped from existing wells and the construction of new groundwater wells in the Project area is discouraged.**

- 14-5 **Comment: IM 3.5/Q: Increase in Demand for Water.** The discussion of increased demand for water should be expanded to include the secondary impacts of this demand in view of the fact that the State Water Plan (SWP) and other current sources of supply are not sufficient to meet this demand. These impacts would be multiple and significant and should be appropriately addressed, but the EBRPD is especially concerned about how the Del Valle and Shadow Cliffs Recreation areas would be affected. Both these recreation areas have water-oriented recreation as their primary attractions. A deficiency of water from the SWP would cause the local water purveyors to depend more upon surface water and ground water supplies and storage capacity.

A greater reliance upon surface water supplies and storage capacity would necessitate winter water storage levels at Lake Del Valle being substantially higher, thereby inundating millions of dollars of developed recreation facilities. In addition, summer draw down levels would be substantially lower, thereby precluding the use of existing beach, marina and boat launch facilities. Similarly, a greater reliance upon groundwater sources and storage capacity would result in draw downs of the groundwater aquifers. This could result in summer water levels in Shadow Cliffs Lake which would be substantially lower because the water table determines the lake level at Shadow Cliffs unless supplemental water is added. Such draw downs could result in water levels which are lower than the levels for which beach, marina and boat launch facilities are designed. Overall, significant additional use of surface and groundwater supplies would substantially inhibit the District's ability to provide water oriented recreation and could result in the destruction of the primary recreational facilities at Del Valle and Shadow Cliffs, parks which provide thousands of individual recreation days per year.

Response to Comment 14-5: In response to the first part of the comment regarding storage at Lake Del Valle, lake storage operations are controlled by the California State Department of Water Resources (DWR). DWR operates Lake Del Valle storage in the best interests of the California State Aqueduct Project. City of Dublin, DSRSD and Zone 7 have no control over the DWR storage operations at Lake Del Valle. The DWR storage operations use an "operations curve" developed by DWR and approved by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The development of Eastern Dublin and its associated water demand has no direct effect on the DWR lake storage operational plan, which is already in place, regardless of the Eastern Dublin development.

In response to the second part of the comment regarding water levels at Shadow Cliffs Reservoir, the lake level at Shadow Cliffs Reservoir is deliberately maintained at a higher level than that of the water table by filling the lake with water from the Kaiser Sand and Gravel dewatering operations. However, regardless of this, as long as Zone 7 manages the groundwater basin within the limits of the safe yield, the water table will not drop substantially.

- 14-6 **Comment: Storm Drainage Mitigation.** The storm drainage discussion (pages 3.5-22 to 3.5-27) should be rewritten and reevaluated because of the doubtful feasibility of the primary "mitigation" measure (viz., the Zone 7 Specific Drainage Area Plan). This measure is to channelize 4,000 feet of lower Tassajara Creek, including portions of EBRPD land. This would cause the destruction of a number of heritage-sized oak trees and a variety of other riparian vegetation and wildlife. At present, there is no easement across EBRPD lands for flood control purposes; further, the EBRPD Board of Directors is unlikely to grant such an easement for the purpose of facilitating development in the watershed. To do so would require the destruction of the primary trailside amenities of this land, namely a transect (via a bridge across the creek) of a mature riparian forest. As alternative mitigation measures, the city should consider stormwater design restrictions upon development, detention basins, and/or a modified flood plain.

Response to Comment 14-6: The 4,000 feet of the southern portion of Tassajara Creek (Line K) that is referenced is entirely on former Camp Parks land, now owned by the Alameda County Surplus Property Authority. This section of Tassajara Creek is to the south of (i.e., does not cross) EBRPD lands.

- 14-7 **Comment: IM 3.7/C: Loss or Degradation of Botanically Sensitive Habitat.** The discussion of biological resources (pages 3.7-1 to 3.7-18) should be augmented to give a fuller explanation of the ecological importance of the riparian forest in the project area, and the substantial nature of the implications of its destruction by channelization for flood control purposes. This is of special interest, because it is proposed to be carried out on EBRPD property. The expanded discussion should include the concept of ecotone, the fact that the riparian forest offers six ecotones, and the fact that much of the wildlife in the project area would not persist locally in the absence of the riparian forest. Further, the discussion of mitigation should be augmented to indicate that even with revegetation of an earthen flood control channel, the requirements of continuing maintenance would preclude the reestablishment of a riparian forest which would equal the wildlife habitat value of the existing forest. This leaves a significant adverse impact which is avoidable by adoption of alternative flood control measures.

Response to Comment 14-7: In terms of its uniqueness, scarcity, contrast with ambient habitats, and the distinctive food, cover and water resources that it provides, this riparian woodland is probably the most valuable habitat in the Project area. Large mature trees, many with snag tops or dead branches are scattered throughout this habitat. Attributes of riparian

habitat that make it so important to wildlife include a high edge to area ratio, many different habitats in close proximity, fairly diverse vegetation species composition, sharp edge contrast, the capability to provide thermal and escape cover, and movement corridors (Thomas 1979). Wildlife species richness is very likely greater in this habitat than elsewhere in the project site. Vegetation structural diversity appeared to be high and vegetation species composition diverse. The contrast between the ungrazed habitat in the 25-acre section of the creek corridor controlled by EBRPD and the heavily grazed riparian habitat in the surrounding reaches are quite astounding.

While it is true that maintenance activities could preclude the re-establishment of a riparian forest which would equal the wildlife habitat value of the existing forest along the northern reach of Tassajara Creek, most of the stream corridors have highly degraded habitat which could only be improved by revegetation and maintenance. However, to minimize maintenance impacts, the following text has been added to the end of mitigation measure MM3.7/9.0 (page 3.7-11):

Flood control maintenance practices will be designed and performed to be responsive to public safety while preserving the unique riparian community. Maintenance agreements (memoranda of understanding) between the City and responsible agencies will address, but not be limited to, site access, criteria for determining the need for maintenance (i.e., assessment and monitoring), and the timing and frequency of actual maintenance practices.

REGIONAL PARKS

EAST-BAY REGIONAL PARK DISTRICT

October 15, 1992

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DUBLIN PLANNING

Mr. Laurence Tong
Planning Director
City of Dublin
100 Civic Plaza
Dublin, CA 94568

SUBJECT: DEIR FOR THE EASTERN DUBLIN GPA AND SPECIFIC PLAN - SCH #91103064; Sycamore Valley to Tassajara Creek Regional Trail

Dear Mr. Tong:

The East Bay Regional Park District has reviewed the subject document and offers the following comments.

Table 3.4-5 should be revised to present open space acreage numbers calculated on the basis of a consistent set of assumptions. As it is now presented, the acreage of open space for the project includes privately owned agricultural land while the existing open space acreage does not. This gives the incorrect impression that open space would be created when the development process would actually be having the opposite effect.

14-1

The discussion of increased demand for park facilities (page 3.4-16) should be expanded to include the increase in demand for regional parklands. The two closest facilities are Shadow Cliffs and Del Valle Regional Recreation areas. These both offer body contact and other water related recreation. These are extremely popular and, on warm summer weekends, the demand for recreation frequently exceeds their capacity. The additional demand of the residents of the project would exacerbate this situation; this impact also should be considered in the context of the cumulative demands for regional parklands represented by other large-scale development proposals in West Dublin, the Dougherty Valley, and North Livermore. Further, as noted below, the water supply demands of the project have a serious adverse effect on the recreational resources of these parklands. To date, the EBRPD has not identified any feasible mitigation for these impacts.

14-2



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The District anticipates a revision to its Master Plan after annexation of Murray Township; this will specifically address the regional parkland needs of eastern Alameda County. The District anticipates that significant increases in public open space will be appropriate and necessary for the substantial population increased proposed in this project and by the cumulative effects of other specific plans and development proposals in the eastern Alameda and Contra Costa County areas. Nevertheless, the cumulative impact of these developments should be addressed and in the subject EIR with regard to open space loss and mitigation for the loss and the increase in demand through permanent preservation of open space for public use.

14-2 contd.

The project appears to rely on privately owned open space to meet recreation demand for facilities beyond the city park levels. The District strongly advocates that open space dedicated and accessible to the public be provided as mitigation for loss of existing private open space and to meet project related regional recreation demand. If that open space is dedicated to the EBRPD, the District offers the following factors to determine the feasibility of open space management by the EBRPD. These factors include site configuration, buffer zones, access, public use, water sources, and funding of ongoing maintenance.

- Configuration of the open space must be such that it includes at least 200 acres of grazable grassland (not including the areas which will be excluded from grazing - e.g., sensitive habitat) and which has a boundary that is fenced in a reasonably maintainable configuration.
- Buffer Zones between open space and developed areas must be sufficient to allow the owners of the developed areas to include within the buffer zone, fire breaks and any previously repaired landslides. Previously repaired landslides must not be part of the publicly owned open space. Perimeter public streets are desirable as part of a buffer zone.
- Access points to open space must include at least one location where heavy trucks can bring cattle in and take them out. There also must be an appropriate number of access points and service roads for emergency and maintenance vehicles.
- Public use of the open space must be compatible with adjacent land uses. For example, staging areas and access points can be associated with other public and quasi-public uses including neighborhood parks and schools.

14-3

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- Water sources for cattle or provisions for importing domestic water supplies for cattle troughs and trailside drinking water must be assured.
- Funding mechanisms (e.g., a lighting and landscaping district) to fund ongoing maintenance must be assured. This must include funding for created riparian forest proposed as mitigation for the project within the open space areas.

14-3 contd.

The open space configuration in the proposed G.P.A. and Specific Plan does not appear to meet these criteria.

The discussion of the overdraft of local groundwater resources (page 3.5-17) should be expanded to include secondary adverse impacts of the use of local groundwater. According to Webster, 1972 (Map showing areas in the San Francisco Bay Region where nitrate, boron, and dissolved solids may influence local or regional development, U.S.G.S. San Francisco, CA.), the entire project area has groundwater with total dissolved solids between 500 mg/l and 1000 mg/l. Information given on two wells in the project area shows that one has a measured total dissolved solids level in excess of 2,000 mg/l and the other has nitrates in excess of 45 mg/l. This has a number of public health and planning implications which should be appropriately addressed, but the District's concern is related to water quality in Tassajara Creek as it flows through the District's lands. If local groundwater is used for domestic and irrigation purposes, it is likely that nitrates and dissolved salts from this water will become part of the surface runoff, to the detriment of downstream riparian vegetation and wildlife.

14-4

The discussion of increased water demands (page 3.5-18) should be expanded to include the secondary impacts of this demand in view of the fact that the State Water Plan (SWP) and other current sources of supply are not sufficient to meet this demand. These impacts would be multiple and significant and should be appropriately addressed, but the EBRPD is especially concerned about how the Del Valle and Shadow Cliffs Regional Recreation areas would be affected. Both these recreation areas have water oriented recreation as their primary attractions. A deficiency of water from the SWP would cause the local water purveyors to depend more upon surface water and ground water supplies and storage capacity.

14-5

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A greater reliance upon surface water supplies and storage capacity would necessitate winter water storage levels at Lake Del Valle being substantially higher, thereby inundating millions of dollars of developed recreation facilities. These facilities were constructed below the high water mark to be adjacent to the design operating levels which are much lower. In addition, summer draw down levels would be substantially lower, thereby precluding the use of existing beach, marina and boat launch facilities. This would substantially inhibit the District's ability to provide water oriented recreation and could result in the destruction of the primary recreational facilities at Del Valle, a park which provides thousands of individual recreation days per year. Similarly, a greater reliance upon groundwater sources and storage capacity would result in draw downs of the groundwater aquifers. This could result in summer water levels in Shadow Cliffs Lake which would be substantially lower because the water table determines the lake level at Shadow Cliffs unless supplemental water is added. Such draw downs could result in water levels which are lower than the levels for which beach, marina and boat launch facilities are designed. This would substantially inhibit the District's ability to provide water-oriented recreation at Shadow Cliffs, a park which provides thousands of individual recreation days per year. As noted above, both Shadow Cliffs and Del Valle now have insufficient capacity for peak summer weekend demand, and the additional residential development in the project would exacerbate this situation.

14-5 contd.

The storm drainage discussion (pages 3.5-22 to 3.5-27) should be rewritten and reevaluated because of the doubtful feasibility of the primary "mitigation" measure (viz., the Zone 7 Specific Drainage Area Plan). This measure is to channelize 4,000 feet of lower Tassajara Creek including the portions crossing EBRPD lands. This would cause the destruction of a number of heritage-sized oak trees and a variety of other riparian vegetation and wildlife. As noted below, the discussion of these biological impacts should be given greater emphasis. At present, there is no easement across EBRPD lands for flood control purposes; further, the EBRPD Board of Directors is unlikely to grant such an easement for the purpose of facilitating development in the watershed. To do so would require the destruction of the primary trailside amenities of this land, namely a transect (via a bridge across the creek) of a mature riparian forest. As alternative mitigation measures, the city should consider stormwater design restrictions upon development, detention basins, and/or a modified flood plain.

14-6

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The discussion of biological resources (pages 3.7-1 to 3.7-18) should be augmented to give a fuller explanation of the ecological importance of the riparian forest in the project area, and the substantial nature of the implications of its destruction by channelization for flood control purposes. This is of special interest, because it is proposed to be carried out on EBRPD property. The expanded discussion should include the concept of ecotone, the fact that the riparian forest offers six ecotones, and the fact that much of the wildlife in the project area would not persist locally in the absence of the riparian forest. Further, the discussion of mitigation should be augmented to indicate that even with revegetation of an earthen flood control channel, the requirements of continuing maintenance would preclude the reestablishment of a riparian forest which would equal the wildlife habitat value of the existing forest. This leaves a significant adverse impact which is avoidable by adoption of alternative flood control measures.

14-7

The EBRPD appreciates the opportunity to review and comment on the subject document.

Very truly yours,



T.H. Lindenmeyer
Environmental Specialist

c:edub.deir

Response to Letter 15: Ted C. Fairfield, Consulting Engineer

- 15-1 **Comment: Regional Location.** This section should be amended to reflect the fact that the Project area is directly served by four interchanges, including the Airway Boulevard interchange.

Response to Comment 15-1: Comment acknowledged. On page 2-2 of the Draft EIR, a sentence shall be added to the end of the third paragraph. The revised text will read as follows:

Direct access from Interstate 580 to the Project site is provided by three interchanges: Hacienda Drive, Tassajara/Hopyard Road and Fallon/El Charro Road. **A fourth interchange, Airway Boulevard, provides access to the east end of the Project area through the Triad Business Park in Livermore.**

- 15-2 **Comment: Project Characteristics.** This section implies that the Rural Residential designation will result in development having "residential" character. In fact, the development constraints dictate that Rural Residential land will have an open space character. The quoted acreages and percentages, as well as the tabulations, should be modified.

Response to Comment 15-2: The comment is not clear on how or where the section implies that Rural Residential areas would have a "residential" character. The designation allows residential development at one unit per 100 acres, and is therefore included in the tables as a residential category. However, the Draft EIR clearly states the following (page 2-6, last paragraph):

It is important to emphasize, however, that Rural Residential areas, which comprise more than half the residential acreage, are intended to remain primarily as open space.

- 15-3 **Comment: Figure 2-D.** The ownership map contains several errors: Parcel #12 is owned by Chang Su-O Lin, et al., and Parcel #30 is owned by Doolan West Associates.

Response to Comment 15-3: Comment acknowledged. Corrections to the map will be included in the Revisions/Errata section.

- 15-4 **Comment: Table 3.1-1: Williamson Act Contracts: Ownership and Contract Status.** This table contains errors related to the termination dates for certain parcels.

Response to Comment 15-4: Comment acknowledged. Corrections to the table will be made and included in the Revisions/Errata section.

- 15-5 **Comment: Table 3.1-2: Williamson Act Contracts: Summary of Contract Status (1992; 2000).** This table should be amended to reflect the changes indicated in Comment 15-4.

Response to Comment 15-5: Comment acknowledged. Corrections will be made and included in the Revisions/Errata section.

- 15-6 **Comment: Table 3.1-4: Riparian Vegetation.** Under Riparian Vegetation, GP 7.1B (and Action Plan 5C), a 300-foot wide setback between Tassajara Creek Trail, the main stream corridor trail, and nearby development is proposed. There is no apparent justification for this policy, which will unnecessarily consume acreage. It certainly is not founded on engineering or geological criteria. Is this land meant to be added park land, subject to credit against park

dedication fees?

Response to Comment 15-6: The 300-foot figure is a typographical error, and is corrected to be a 100-foot wide setback by this reference.

- 15-7 **Comment: Figure 3.1-C: Williamson Act Agreements.** Same as Comment 15-3.

Response to Comment 15-7: Comment acknowledged. Corrections will be made to the figure and included in the Revisions/Errata section.

- 15-8 **Comment: Table 3.2-5: Population and Employment Generation: Specific Plan Area.** This table erroneously states that Single Family residential units are expected to contain 23.2 persons per dwelling unit.

Response to Comment 15-8: Comment acknowledged. As previously noted in response to Comment 3-7, Table 3.2-5 has a typographical error. The correct number of person/d.u. for the Single Family land use designation is 3.2, rather than the 23.2 that is shown.

- 15-9 **Comment: Jobs/Housing Balance.** In reference to Action Program 4F (page 3.2-10). As previously indicated in comments on the General Plan and Specific Plan, we feel that a formal, "inclusionary housing" program is probably the least effective way for the City to achieve its lower cost housing goals. We hope that the City opts, instead, to impose a reasonable system of development fees, which would collect funds to be used to construct relatively small groups of lower cost units, most likely via private, non-profit housing entities.

Response to Comment 15-9: Comment acknowledged.

- 15-10 **Comment: Doolan Road.** The stated daily traffic volume (page 3.3-2) for existing Doolan Road (600 VTE) does not seem credible.

Response to Comment 15-10: The existing traffic volume for Doolan Road was incorrectly estimated based on aggregate land use data for the area. The correct volume would be between 100 and 200 daily vehicles. This existing daily volume estimate was not used for the analysis of future conditions or Project impacts and mitigations.

- 15-11 **Comment: Future Road Improvements.** The Future Road Improvements discussions (page 3.3-5) seem to ignore the serious need for the northerly extension of Hacienda Blvd. to pass through Camp Parks and connect to Dougherty Road. This extension is a vital link in balancing the traffic volumes on the several I-580 interchanges. It also appears to be an important element in relieving Tassajara Road from excessive traffic loading. We are surprised that this major traffic facility is not shown on the General Plan Amendment/Specific Plan and is virtually ignored by the DEIR.

Response to Comment 15-11: Extension of Hacienda Boulevard north through the Camp Parks area was not included in the circulation plan for Eastern Dublin, because a public road within the Camp Parks area would be incompatible with existing or planned land uses in Camp Parks. The Eastern Dublin Specific Plan circulation system was designed to allow for such a connection in the future in case circumstances change. See response to Comment 13-5.

- 15-12 **Comment: Table 3.3-3: Level of Service Definitions for Signalized Intersections.** The DEIR describes existing level of service in terms of delay, as permitted by the *Highway Capacity Manual*. However, most local agencies and EIR reviewers are more familiarly with the "volume to capacity ratio" method to express LOS. We suggest that the v/c ratios be included

along with the delay figures. Also, were the delays expressed in Table 3.3-4 measured or calculated?

Response to Comment 15-12: The analysis of intersection operations in the DEIR uses delay as the measure of level of service, as recommended by the 1985 *Highway Capacity Manual*. The Alameda County Congestion Management Plan recommends that local agencies use level of service methodologies from the 1985 *Highway Capacity Manual*, consistent with state legislation. The delay figures in Table 3.3-4 were calculated using the standard methodology. Details of these calculations, including estimates of "volume to capacity ratio", are available at the City of Dublin.

- 15-13 **Comment: Future Road Improvements.** In general, we are concerned that the EIR fails to acknowledge that Caltrans has already designated I-580 as a future ten-lane facility between I-680 and Route 84 or Vasco Road. Cumulative interstate freeway traffic will necessitate this future widening with or without development of eastern Dublin. Therefore, statements such as "Year 2010 with the Project would cause freeway volumes to exceed LOS E on I-580 between Tassajara Road and Airway Boulevard" (IM 3.3/C) are misleading at best. Eastern Dublin's reasonable obligation to contribute to the cost of such widening should be minimal. This reality is not stated in the EIR.

Response to Comment 15-13: The Caltrans Route Concept Report for Interstate 580 (most recently updated in 1985) recommends 10 lanes as the ultimate width for I-580 east of I-680 for planning purposes. Caltrans currently has no plans to widen I-580 in this section, except for the completion of auxiliary lanes between Hopyard/Dougherty and Hacienda Drive associated with the BART extension project. The Route Concept Report projections of future traffic demand would have considered all growth in the area, including some level of potential growth in Eastern Dublin. In other words, Eastern Dublin traffic would contribute to the projected 10 lane requirement.

- 15-14 **Comment: State Route 84.** It is our belief that the Measure B contribution to the improvement of Route 84 is mis-implied (*sic*). The Measure B project, since being scaled back, is for a two-lane facility connecting Vallecitos Road with I-580. The reduced first phase project now planned will connect neither Vallecitos Road nor I-580.

Response to Comment 15-14: The first phase of the SR 84 project would construct a two-lane extension of Isabel Avenue. The ultimate plan for SR 84 would include a new connection to I-580, and would be consistent with planned development areas in Livermore. Very little of the traffic to and from Eastern Dublin would use SR 84. Assumptions regarding the status of SR 84 improvements would not significantly change the magnitude of Eastern Dublin traffic impacts.

- 15-15 **Comment: Land Use Projections.** The land use projections (pages 3.3-6 through 3.3-12) call for a buildup of eastern Dublin but reflect only Year 2010 land use everywhere else. While this might usually be an acceptable analysis procedure for EIR level traffic investigations, in this case, the proportion of traffic impacts attributable to the Eastern Dublin Project may be significantly overstated by this procedure. Please refer to the attached land use table (TJKM Transportation Consultants: Land Use Comparisons- Three Current Tri-Valley Traffic Models) which reflects land use assumptions for two other Tri-Valley traffic forecasts in current preparation, along with the Eastern Dublin assumptions. Note that the Tri-Valley-wide totals of numbers of jobs and households in each of the three studies are very close but, in the Eastern Dublin EIR, the Dublin numbers in both categories are higher, while the number of households in two major projects to the north (Dougherty Valley and Tassajara Valley) are lower. This results in higher traffic forecasts on sections of Tassajara Road,

Fallon Road, and other streets, with a possibly misleading higher proportion of such traffic attributable to Eastern Dublin.

Response to Comment 15-15: The DEIR evaluates traffic conditions with and without the entire Eastern Dublin project, in order to assess the full magnitude of traffic impacts attributable to buildout of the Project. These traffic impacts were evaluated against the most reasonable available projections of conditions which would exist at the time of Project buildout. Although Project buildout may occur at some point beyond 2010, the year 2010 was selected as a basis for evaluation to be consistent with other regional studies. The intent of the evaluation is to highlight potential traffic impacts of full Project buildout against a reasonable level of background traffic. The Project's proportionate share of traffic and improvement responsibilities will be determined through a regional study of transportation needs, such as the current study by the Tri-Valley Transportation Council, and through environmental analysis of specific development projects subsequent to this Program EIR.

It is not known whether the other land use projections indicated (Tri-Valley Model, Dougherty Valley DEIR) are based on the most current version of the Eastern Dublin GPA/SP land uses.

15-16 Comment: Analysis Methodology. The several traffic analysis scenarios (page 3.3-8) fail to include a scenario such as "Year 2010 With Project, but without Dougherty Valley Traffic." Perhaps more correctly stated, the missing scenario should be entitled "Existing 1992 Conditions with Project." This omission creates an inherent bias against the Eastern Dublin Project, because it implies that Eastern Dublin is the "last in line" project that tips some of the critical scales. The DEIR could lead one to conclude, falsely, that, but for the Eastern Dublin Project, some of the key significant effects would not exist. In fact, some of the other major, not yet existing and not yet even "approved" projects must be evaluated equally with Eastern Dublin. The present DEIR language tends to give them unwarranted stature and undeserved priority for existing roadway capacity. The only way to truly isolate, measure and evaluate Eastern Dublin's traffic impact is to start with an analysis of what impacts would be generated by imposing the Eastern Dublin Project upon the existing conditions. We hope that this analysis will be added in the FEIR.

Response to Comment 15-16: An analysis of existing conditions plus the Eastern Dublin project was not included in the DEIR, as it would not evaluate Project impacts against a reasonable level of background traffic which may exist at the time of Project buildout. Although other projects do not have approvals (such as Dougherty Valley or Tassajara Valley), some development may occur in those areas concurrent with Eastern Dublin buildout. In addition, it is reasonable to assume that additional development of approved projects, such as Hacienda Business Park or Triad Business Park, would occur concurrent with commercial development in Eastern Dublin. The DEIR bases the analysis of development in areas outside Eastern Dublin on regionally accepted projections of land use growth by the Association of Bay Area Governments.

15-17 Comment: Future Road Improvement Assumptions. The I-580 Overcrossing scenario (page 3.3-18) seems to be a very dubious proposal, especially when considering the presence of existing, incompatible land uses southerly of I-580. All the more reason to strive for the northerly extension of Hacienda Boulevard.

Response to Comment 15-17: See response to Comment 7-6. A northern extension of Hacienda Drive may help to reduce traffic impacts on Tassajara Road and Fallon Road projected to occur as a result of proposed development in Contra Costa County. An extension of Hacienda Drive is inconsistent with current and planned land uses at Camp Parks.

15-18 Comment: I 580/I-680 Interchange Mitigations (IM 3.3/D: I-680 Freeway, North of I-580.)

The DEIR suggests Project contributions to the planned improvements at this interchange. These improvements are required based on existing problems, and have been so designated in Measure B. This measure is worded in such a generalized fashion that improvements to "adjacent local streets" is an unknown issue. The DEIR does not indicate in text, figures, or tables, enough information about Project-related impacts on I-680 and other areas outside the immediate Project area to justify such far-reaching mitigation suggestions.

Response to Comment 15-18: Improvements to adjacent local streets refers to potential ramp connections on I-680 within Dublin, which are being considered as part of the I-580/I-680 interchange project. Table 3.3-9 on page 3.3-20 indicates the projected Eastern Dublin contributions to traffic volumes on I-580 and I-680. Contributions to interchange improvements should be determined based on a regional study of future needs, such as the current study by the Tri-Valley Transportation Council.

15-19 Comment: Table 3.3-10: P.M. Peak Hour Intersection Operations without Mitigation. Table 3.3-10 (page 3.3-24) is another case of the use of "delay" figures, instead of volume to capacity ratios. This is uninformative to the reader. Does the traffic model forecast delay or volume to capacity ratios? Also, there is no table corresponding to this one which shows the results of the proposed mitigation measures.

Response to Comment 15-19: See response to Comment 15-12. The results of each intersection mitigation measure are described in the text on pages 3.3-25 to 3.3-27. Details of these calculations are available at the City of Dublin.

15-20 Comment: BART Improvements. Does the DEIR taken into account the widening of I-580 overcrossings at Hopyard/Dougherty and Santa Rita/Tassajara by BART, and any resulting intersection capacity improvements?

Response to Comment 15-20: The DEIR does not include any further widening of I-580 overcrossings at Hopyard/Dougherty and Santa Rita/Tassajara. Caltrans has indicated that these improvements would primarily involve ramp modifications and completion of auxiliary lanes.

15-21 Comment: Airway Boulevard Mitigations (IM 3.3/K). The need for improvements at this location is apparently based upon specific land use and highway network assumptions for the area immediately surrounding this interchange and the proposed new interchange to the east. The DEIR does not disclose enough information about these assumptions to justify the Project's contribution to this mitigation measure.

Response to Comment 15-21: The road network assumptions are shown in Figure 3.3-B. The land use assumptions are based on ABAG *Projections '90* for the year 2010. Additional detailed information, including land use databases by traffic analysis zone for each scenario, computerized road networks, and model process code (TRANPLAN software), can be made available at the City of Dublin if needed.

15-22 Comment: General Observation on Traffic. The DEIR provides very little information about key Project interior streets and intersections and their resulting service levels and design requirements.

Response to Comment 15-22: The DEIR traffic analysis focuses on significant impacts which would affect the City of Dublin and surrounding jurisdictions. A full analysis of traffic requirements was conducted during the preparation of the Specific Plan and General Plan

Amendment which addressed all the key project interior as well as exterior roadways. The recommended internal roadway circulation network has been designed to accommodate all projected traffic at buildout at acceptable levels of service.

- 15-23 **Comment: Transit Spine.** What is the level of transit service assumed for the transit spine? What types and quantities of equipment will be required? What will be the ridership potential? Who will use the planned transit and for what purpose?

Response to Comment 15-23: No specific service plan was assumed for the transit spine. Mitigation measures MM 3.3/15.0-15.3 indicate that the transit service plan would be coordinated with LAVTA in accordance with their service standards. The transit service along the transit spine would directly serve land uses along the transit spine, which would be designed to facilitate transit access in accordance with Specific Plan design guidelines. The transit spine service would also serve as a feeder service to the East Dublin/Pleasanton BART station.

- 15-24 **Comment: MM 3.3/14.0 (IM 3.3/N: Cumulative Impacts on Tassajara Road).** *Mitigation Measure 3.3/14.0* suggests conflicts between the almost self-evident need to widen Tassajara Road to six lanes and some of the land uses designated in the proposed General Plan Amendment and Specific plan. We suggest that the EIR speak to what kinds of changes must be made in the two latter documents in order to accommodate a six-lane Tassajara Road.

Response to Comment 15-24: The City of Dublin is currently considering the potential to modify the Specific Plan to preserve right-of-way for six lanes on Tassajara Road between Dublin Boulevard and Gleason Road.

- 15-25 **Comment: El Charro Road.** Figures 3.3-A, *et seq*, imply that El Charro Road is a public street connecting I-580 to Stanley Blvd. In fact, El Charro is a privately owned (The Jamieson Company) haul road for quarry purposes, and there are no plans or agreements in existence that would suggest the future conversion of this road to a public use facility southerly of the Arroyo Mocho.

Response to Comment 15-25: The DEIR traffic analysis did not assume public use of El Charro Road between the proposed Stoneridge Drive extension and Stanley Boulevard. It was assumed that El Charro Road would continue to be a private quarry haul road south of Arroyo Mocho. El Charro Road is shown on Figure 3.3-A only for orientation purposes.

- 15-26 **Comment: MM 3.4/8.0 (IM 3.4/C: Demand for Increased Fire Services).** Mitigation Measure 3.4/8.0 should be revised by replacing the word "acquired" with something like "assured". Such a change would result in a more feasible and practical criteria [sic] with no reduction in mitigation level.

Response to Comment 15-26: Comment acknowledged. It is true that acquisition of the site prior to any approvals might not be practical. MM 3.4/8.0 should be revised to read:

(Program 8G). Coordinate with DRFA to identify and acquire specific sites for new fire stations. The westernmost site in the Specific Plan area must be ~~acquired~~ assured prior to the approval of the first development plans in Eastern Dublin. Timing for acquisition of the subsequent sites will be determined by DRFA.

- 15-27 **Comment: MM 3.4/8.0 (IM 3.4/E: Exposure to Wildlands Hazards).** One proposed mitigation measure is "Compliance with DRFA minimum road widths, maximum street slopes, parking recommendations, and secondary access road requirements" In fact, the City of Dublin has

formally adopted criteria for all such facilities. To the extent DRFA's wishes might conflict with Dublin's criteria, those differences should be "worked out" between the two agencies, irrespective of the Project, and Dublin's criteria (as may be amended by the "working out process") should be applicable to the Project.

Response to Comment 15-27: Comment acknowledged.

- 15-28 **Comment: IM 3.4/C--Increased Response Times.** The next successive mitigation measure deals with "response time." What is DRFA's established response time? And, won't it vary substantially with construction of new fire stations?

Response to Comment 15-28: DRFA's current standards for responding to calls is addressed in Section 8.3.1 of the Specific Plan (page 120). Currently the fire district attempts to maintain a five minute response time and 1.5 mile response zone (i.e., radius of response area). The new stations proposed in the Specific Plan have been located specifically to avoid an increase in response standards. In spite of this, there is the potential, as identified in IM 3.4/D, that the northern-most portions of the GPA Increment area would be outside the District's standard response time/distance. Mitigation measure MM 3.4/13.0 (page 3.4-7) has been included in the Draft EIR to address this potential impact.

- 15-29 **Comment: MM 3.4/12.0--Wildfire Protection of Open Areas.** Another mitigation measure suggests that the selection or formation of an entity responsible for maintenance of the open lands should be subject to the Fire Chief's approval. This is quite a high level of autonomy to apply to anyone. On the other hand, this measure would appear more reasonable if it were limited to only formal "common area" lands contained within formal developments, as opposed to covering all "open lands" contained within the Project area.

Response to Comment 15-29: If Mitigation measure MM 3.4/12.0 is read in its entire context it will be seen that the Fire Chief is not given an extraordinary amount of autonomy. The mitigation measure clearly states that "The City, in consultation with DFRA and a qualified wildlife biologist, shall prepare a wildfire management plan for the project area." Within this larger task, the mitigation measure suggests only that "The selection or formation of an entity responsible for maintenance of the open lands should be subject to the Fire Chief's approval". The final wildfire management plan would be the responsibility of the City of Dublin.

- 15-30 **Comment: IM 3.4/F Demand for New Classroom Space.** While we have no quarrel with the selected school sites, it is a virtual truism that, over the long course of development of eastern Dublin, with changing educational standards and school sizes and a variety of other unforeseen variables, one or more of such sites will not be acquired and used for school purposes. Likewise, it is just as clear that one or more schools will be constructed on sites not presently anticipated by the DEIR and the General Plan Amendment/Specific Plan. We suggest the addition of adequate language in all of these documents, sufficient to anticipate and accommodate such "movement" in school sites. Specifically included should be designation of alternate land use designations of the underlying lands, in the event sites are not utilized.

Response to Comment 15-30: Comment acknowledged. The sites ultimately selected for proposed schools may differ somewhat in size, number, location or configuration from those indicated on the land use maps. Similar comments have been made by the Livermore Valley Unified School District and the Dublin Unified School District. Refer to responses to Comments 16-19 and 18-3 for detailed response. In terms of alternate land use designations for underlying lands, it is assumed that if a school site is moved the land left open would be designated with a residential designation consistent with the character of adjoining parcels.

Since the schools are located in residential areas, the relocation of a school site would be unlikely to increase development potential since comparable development potential would be displaced from the new site as is produced on the former site.

- 15-31 **Comment: IM 3.4/J Financial Burden on School Districts.** We suggest the addition of another mitigation measure which would specifically obligate the School District to continuously use best efforts to qualify for and obtain State funding assistance for construction of new schools, as a condition precedent to levying any such financial or construction obligation on the Project.

Response to Comment 15-31: Comment acknowledged. MM 3.4/19 (page 3.4-13) has been revised to incorporate the following language:

MM 3.4/19.0 (Action Program 8C). Encourage the School District(s) to use best efforts to qualify for and obtain State funding assistance for construction of new schools. In addition, work with the district(s) to establish appropriate funding mechanisms, such as a Mello Roos Community Facilities District, development impact fees, or a general obligation bond measure, to fund new school development in Eastern Dublin.

- 15-32 **Comment: IM 3.4/K Demand for Park Facilities.** It should be noted in this section that the 5 acres/1,000 person "standard" is substantially in excess of the statutory authority of the City to levy park fees on developments.

Response to Comment 15-32: The Quimby Act (Section 66477 of the Government Code) states that "local ordinance may require fees or land dedication for park or recreation purposes." A dedication of land, an in-lieu fee, or a combination of both may be required, per a city ordinance. The ordinance must include definitive standards for determining the park dedication requirement and the basis for the in-lieu fee. The amount of land dedicated is based on the estimated population in the subdivision given the number of housing units and the average household size per the most recent census. The dedication ratio cannot exceed 3 acres per thousand population unless the amount of existing neighborhood and community park area exceeds this limit, in which case the city may adopt a higher park standard not to exceed 5 acres per thousand population. Currently, the City has a parkland ratio of 2.5 acres/1,000 residents. The City of Dublin does not currently have an ordinance requiring the dedication of parkland. Such an ordinance is proposed by the Draft Parks and Recreation Master Plan, and will need to be adopted to implement the park system proposed for eastern Dublin. That ordinance will determine the amount of land dedication the City can require. Parkland area desired by the City that is in excess of what it can legally require through dedication will need to be purchased or acquired in exchange for other considerations.

- 15-33 **Comment: Post-Mitigation Level of Significance for IM 3.4/K.** At the top of page 3.4-18, the text states that "the above mitigation measures combine to reduce the impact on existing park facilities and new park demand to a level of significance. Should this word be changed to insignificance?

Response to Comment 15-33: Comment acknowledged. The line referenced is incorrect. The line should read as follows:

The above mitigation measures combine to reduce the impact on existing park facilities and new park demand to a level of insignificance.

15-34 **Comment: IM 3.4/L Park Facilities Fiscal Impact.** MM 3.4/31.0 (*Action Program 4N*) limits parkland dedication credits to flat or gently sloping land. It would seem less onerous and more fair to restate that condition to limit such credits to "land accepted by the City as part of its park system", irrespective of slopes.

Response to Comment 15-34: Since parkland dedications are specifically intended to accommodate active recreational uses such as sports fields, it would not serve the City's purpose to give parkland dedication credits for dedication lands that were unsuitable for such uses.

15-35 **Comment: IM 3.4/R Utility Extension Visual and Biological Impacts.** MM 3.4/42.0 requires all utilities to be located below grade. In fact, portions of certain electrical, telephone, gas, fire/water systems, etc. effectively must be constructed above grade. As stated, this mitigation is too absolute.

Response to Comment 15-35: MM 3.4/42.0 (page 3.4-24) clearly requires "all utilities to be located below grade where feasible" [emphasis added].

15-36 **Comment: IM 3.4/S Consumption of Non-Renewable Natural Resources.** MM 3.4/45.0 seems to require the expenditure of money for "symbolism", with no defined beneficial purpose. Demonstration projects are best left to the public utilities and others who are charged with honing the cutting edge of energy issues. Demonstration projects in a private development can only add directly to the cost of housing, subject homebuyers to the potential inadequacy of experimental systems, and result in increased liability to the builder via "strict liability" legal obligations.

Response to Comment 15-36: Comment acknowledged.

15-37 **Comment: IM 3.4/T Demand for Increased Postal Service.** MM 3.4/47.0 can be read to require the developers of eastern Dublin to construct and pay for a U.S. Post Office. This is contrary to the system by which post offices are constructed and operated by the federal government. We suggest replacing the word "provide" with something like "encourage and accommodate the U.S. Postal Service in its obligation to provide..."

Response to Comment 15-37: Comment acknowledged. Specific Plan Policy 8-10 is a statement of the City's recognition of the need for a postal facility in eastern Dublin. There was no intent to suggest procedures or responsibilities for establishing such a facility which are contrary to the U.S. Postal Service's standard procedures. To clarify its intent, the Specific Plan policy should be revised to read as follows:

Provide Encourage and support the efforts of the U.S. Postal Service to establish a post office within the eastern Dublin Town Center.

15-38 **Comment: IM 3.4/U Demand for Increased Library Service.** MM 3.4/49.0: we have similar concerns about the meaning of the word "provide" with respect to a library. What is intended?

Response to Comment 15-38: As with the previous mitigation measure, the intent of Policy 8-11 was for the City to acknowledge the need for library facilities in eastern Dublin. To clarify its intent, the Specific Plan policy should be revised to read as follows:

Provide Encourage and support the efforts of the Alameda County Library System to establish a library(ies) and associated services for Eastern Dublin as determined to be appropriate given the size and population of the planning area.

15-39 **Comment: Planned DSRSD Improvements.** Both pages 3.5-3 and 3.5-16 indicated that DSRSD's water Master Plans exclude service for development of the Doolan area. Conversely, it is our belief that the most recent DSRSD master plans include such services.

Response to Comment 15-39: DSRSD has clarified this comment and it has been revised as shown below. On page 3.5-3, under the heading "PLANNED WASTEWATER COLLECTION SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS DSRSD," the second sentence has been revised as follows:

The most recent DSRSD planning was completed in March 1991 and was based on eastern Dublin land uses proposed in April 1990, ~~exclusive of Doolan Canyon that included the upper part of Doolan Canyon, and not the lower part of Doolan Canyon. This was done at the DSRSD's request in March 1991 in order to avoid oversizing of facilities should development not proceed there.~~

15-40 **Comment: IM 3.5/C Extension of a Sewer Trunk Line with Capacity to Serve New Developments.** We interpret MM 3.5/6.0 to mean that the wastewater system shown on Figure 3.5-B has capacity to serve the entire General Plan Amendment area. Correct?

Response to Comment 15-40: Yes, the proposed wastewater system in Figure 3.5-B has the capacity to serve the entire General Plan Area. Figure 3.5-B presents only those facilities required for the Specific Plan.

15-41 **Comment: IM 3.5/AA Non-Point Sources of Pollution.** One of the "non-point sources" mitigations that will be inherent with development of eastern Dublin will be a reduction in the quantity of cattle grazing. This will substantially reduce the non-point pollution load that is currently generated by body waste emissions from cattle which get washed into the drainage system.

Response to Comment 15-41: The comment is technically true. However, currently agricultural runoff in the Eastern Dublin area is not a major non-point source. The development of Eastern Dublin actually creates a greater potential for non-point sources of pollution through urban uses. These potential non-point sources of pollution can be mitigated through the mitigation measures identified in the EIR.

15-42 **Comment: IM 3.6/C Earthquake Ground Shaking: Secondary Effects.** MM 3.6/7.0 requires that design level geotechnical investigations should include stability analyses of both natural slopes and engineered cut and fill slopes. The report also states that a displacement analysis should be performed for critical slopes to confirm the effectiveness of mitigation measures. In our opinion, the recommended stability analysis is appropriate; however, the displacement requirement is not appropriate for geotechnical conditions that exist in the Project.

Response to Comment 15-42: In the judgement of the EIR authors, displacement analyses are appropriate for critical slopes to confirm the effectiveness of mitigation measures.

15-43 **Comment: IM 3.6/G Groundwater Impacts Associated with Irrigation.** MM 3.6/11.0 states that piezometers should be installed and monitored for a period of at least one year prior to construction to determine ground water levels and variations. This would be an onerous requirement, and one whose necessity is seriously doubted. We do agree that piezometers should be installed to measure groundwater levels in some instances. However, monitoring for a year is unlikely to yield more useful data than that which could be collected in the more useful monitoring period of about a month. In our opinion, recognition that groundwater levels could vary significantly over the long term is the more important concern. Efforts should be directed at characterizing soil and bedrock conditions to a level where those areas

that are likely to experience shallow groundwater can be identified. Of greater importance is some understanding of the changes in groundwater conditions that can occur as a result of grading and development.

Response to Comment 15-43: Given that the weather pattern in the project area is seasonal, a one month monitoring period is essentially useless, particularly, as the comment goes on to state, in "...recognition that ground water levels could vary significantly over the long term is the more important concern". At least one year (season) is necessary, some would argue that a longer period is appropriate considering the recent extended drought. Piezometers are one of the effective techniques in characterizing ground water conditions. We agree that it is important to understand the changes in ground water conditions that can occur as a result of grading and development, and therefore, MM 3.6/11.0 is modified to add the following.

Piezometers should be installed in areas of significant grading (eg. deeper fills), and monitored for a period of at least five years after construction, or for an appropriate period determined by the project geotechnical consultant.

15-44 **Comment: Special Status Species.** This paragraph (page 3.7-3) appears to attempt to use Section 15380, Subdivision (d) of *CEQA* to elevate non-listed species to the category of rare or endangered, for purposes of determining an impact under *CEQA*. By mere reference to that section, the DEIR concludes that "Therefore, California species of special concern are included in this list." In actuality, before such species of special concern can be included, they must be "shown to meet the criteria in Subsection (b)" of section 15380 of the *CEQA Guidelines*. It appears clear to us, in reading the statute, that no such showing has been made; therefore, the California species of special concern included in the list do not meet this criteria [sic] and should not be included in the list.

Response to Comment 15-44: To clarify the information provided in the above referenced paragraph, the text has been revised as follows:

Special Status Species is a term applied to botanical and wildlife species which are listed as threatened or endangered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) or the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG); federal candidates for listing; and California Species of Special Concern. In addition, the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) maintains a separate listing of sensitive plants. Under Section 15380(d) of *CEQA*, a species not included in any formal listing identified by the state "shall nevertheless be considered rare or endangered if the species can be shown to meet the criteria" for listing. Therefore, California Species of Special Concern (Remsen 1978, Williams 1986) are included in this list. For the Eastern Dublin Project, special-status wildlife species are defined to include animals that:

- meet definitions of rare or endangered species under *CEQA* (State *CEQA Guidelines* Section 15380);
- are listed or proposed for listing as threatened or endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act (50 CFR 17.11 for listed animals and various notices in the Federal Register for Proposed species);
- are Category 1 or 2 candidates for possible future listing as threatened or endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act (54 FR 554-579);
- are listed or proposed for listing by the State of California as threatened or endangered under the California Endangered Species Act (14 CCR 670.5);

- are species of special concern to California Department of Fish and Game (Remsen 1978 and Williams 1986); and
- are species of special interest to California Department of Fish and Game and CNDDDB.

The CDFG has compiled a list of natural communities considered rare or declining in California. Special status plants and wildlife with potential to occur in the GPA area are listed in Tables 3.7-1 and 3.7-2 (included at the end of this section.) Habitat for sensitive species is illustrated on *Figure 3.7-C: Sensitive Species*.

15-45 Comment: Botanically Sensitive Habitats. This section concludes that the habitats are "of great biotic significance because they provide potential habitat for special status species." Yet, the DEIR also concludes that none of those special status species are found in the habitats. Thus, the habitats should not be found to be significant.

Response to Comment 15-45: As stated in the Draft EIR, "These habitats are recognized as rare and declining in the state by the CDFG Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB 1991)." The significance of the habitats lies in both their current rarity and their potential to contain special status species. The fact that no special status species have been identified to this point does not eliminate the significance of these habitat areas.

15-46 Comment: San Joaquin Kit Fox. The DEIR maintains that the Project area is within the historic and potential range of the San Joaquin Kit Fox, and has habitat suitable for the fox. It therefore labels impacts to the species as "potentially significant." This assertion is made in spite of the fact that surveys for the DEIR failed to detect kit foxes, all prior in-depth surveys in the vicinity have also failed to detect kit foxes, and subsequent (to the DEIR field survey), much more intensive site specific surveys also failed to detect the species.

Response to Comment 15-46: [TO BE INSERTED LATER]

15-47 Comment: San Joaquin Kit Fox. The DEIR fails to mention that extensive surveys were completed in 1991 on the Dublin Ranch portion of the GPA and SP area (Harvey and Associates, 1991). These surveys were conducted more intensively than any prior study of the area, and to a level approximately twice the current standard established by the USFWS and CDFG. No evidence of kit fox was found, either on-site or off-site. The surveys were therefore at a level more than twice what has been recommended by the DEIR for "annual surveys".

Response to Comment 15-47: [TO BE INSERTED LATER]

15-48 Comment: San Joaquin Kit Fox. The DEIR states (page 3.7-4) that kit fox range in Alameda and Contra Costa counties is "expanding", but cites only the opinion of one of the DEIR's authors (Orloff), without giving any factual basis for that opinion. Our review of records at the CDFG and the USFWS, and the available literature, shows a consistent pattern of distribution of this animal in the hills of eastern Contra Costa and Alameda counties, with no evidence of populations "near Highway 680."

Response to Comment 15-48: [TO BE INSERTED LATER]

15-49 Comment: San Joaquin Kit Fox. The DEIR also cites historic evidence of kit fox occurrence in the GPA area (Morrell, 1975). We agree that Morrell conducted extensive surveys in an

effort to better delimit the kit fox range in California. He employed several methods in this effort, including aerial den surveys, remote sensing, and ground field work. He also relied on interviews, including interviews with landowners. He prepared a base map based upon his information, and these data were later transcribed into the CNDDDB. From Morrell's efforts, one alleged "kit fox den" was located approximately 0.75 miles west of Collier Canyon Road, 2 miles north of I-580. However, no information as to observer, dimension of the den, and possible associated sign has been provided to help evaluate the credibility of this single den. Specifically, it must be noted that no actual kit fox sitings were noted in this vicinity. We have attempted to obtain more information from the CDFG, but CDFG did not keep the records, so it is impossible to determine the source or validity of the sighting. It was not from either the ground or aerial transect work conducted by the CDFG, as the transects were in other regions of the state. Perhaps, more importantly, this "evidence" is now nearly 20 years old, and bears little relationship to current conditions.

Response to Comment 15-49: [TO BE INSERTED LATER]

- 15-50 **Comment: San Joaquin Kit Fox.** The DEIR also cites the CDFG as being unable to "determine that the development in the GPA area would not negatively affect the kit fox by eliminating suitable habitat." However, the DEIR fails to mention that this statement was made in the context of the CDFG's letter citing recent "unconfirmed reports of kit fox sightings within the planning area at Camp Parks and along Tassajara Road." When questioned about these unconfirmed reports, CDFG cited Dr. Sam McGinnis as the source of the Camp Parks report, but Dr. McGinnis subsequently indicated that he never has surveyed at Camp Parks. When questioned directly, CDFG could not remember the source of other sightings along Tassajara Road. It seems, therefore, that CDFG was using erroneous information as a basis for the above-mentioned letter about suitable habitat.

Response to Comment 15-50: [TO BE INSERTED LATER]

- 15-51 **Comment: Potential Kit Fox Habitat.** The DEIR concludes that this data suggests that the kit fox could potentially inhabit the Project area. In other words, the DEIR seems to be saying that, even if there are no kit fox present now, there might be a fox present in the future; therefore the impact is significant. The conclusion is both pure speculation and contrary to all available evidence. It is simply not possible to reasonably predict that kit fox may someday become established in the GPA area, and even less reasonable to conclude that they are already present and we just can't find them. All confirmed evidence that is before the City is negative (no kit fox present), and the only evidence to the contrary is both extremely minimal and unconfirmed. It is as if the DEIR is attempting to "will" the presence or the potential future presence of kit fox, as if that were somehow the purpose and duty of an EIR. Of course, that is not the purpose of an EIR. The DEIR and the City should simply conclude that this "potential impact" is too speculative for evaluation, and terminate serious consideration of the impact and of the proposed mitigation measures. This latter decision would be fully in accordance with, and would seem to be virtually mandated by, Section 15145 of the *CEQA Guidelines*.

Response to Comment 15-51: [TO BE INSERTED LATER]

- 15-52 **Comment: San Joaquin Kit Fox/Appendix D, page D/31.** The second paragraph should be modified to state that there is strong, direct evidence to conclude that there are no kit fox present on the Project site. This is as opposed to the existing language containing some double negatives, but effectively and erroneously suggesting that circumstantial evidence exists to the contrary.

Response to Comment 15-52: [TO BE INSERTED LATER]

- 15-53 **Comment: San Joaquin Kit Fox/Appendix D, page D/31.** Likewise, we take exception to the statement in the very next (i.e., third) paragraph, which states that "if the minimal mitigation measures proposed in this document are not enacted and development proceeds as though the area is not kit fox habitat, then there could be high adverse impacts to the species." Not only is this statement directly contrary to all of the available evidence, we suggest that it reflects an underlying bias, and its retention in the DEIR could detract from the credibility of the remainder of the document!

Response to Comment 15-53: [TO BE INSERTED LATER]

- 15-54 **Comment: San Joaquin Kit Fox/Appendix D, page D/31.** Additionally, the next (i.e., fourth) successive paragraph makes an equally outrageous statement; "Since impacts are anticipated to a federally listed species, and there is Federal involvement, a Section 7 consultation will be invoked. This gratuitous and erroneous statement and, in fact, its entire paragraph, should be deleted from the DEIR!"

Response to Comment 15-54: [TO BE INSERTED LATER]

- 15-55 **Comment: San Joaquin Kit Fox/Appendix E.** Appendix E proposes an East Dublin/San Joaquin Kit Fox Protection Plan. This is an interesting, but irrelevant and unjustifiable proposal, in light of the fact that there are no kit foxes in Eastern Dublin and, at best, there is only an undefined potential that the area could be suitable habitat for kit fox.

Response to Comment 15-55: [TO BE INSERTED LATER]

- 15-56 **Comment: San Joaquin Kit Fox/Appendix E, page E/2.** The fourth paragraph on this page states "The agency could not determine that development in the GPA and SP area would not negatively affect the kit fox by eliminating suitable habitat." Such a nebulous inference has no meaning. An affirmative statement of the agency's conclusions would be "The agency could not determine that an impact would result to the species or its habitat."

Response to Comment 15-56: [TO BE INSERTED LATER]

- 15-57 **Comment: San Joaquin Kit Fox/Appendix E, APPE/1.0 Monitoring Surveys.** The requirement for annual surveys in each of the first five years following project approval is an unreasonable burden. Does the City of Dublin propose, as part of this Project, to pay for those surveys, at a cost of many tens of thousands of dollars per year? All mitigation measures in this Appendix E, but which are not specifically included in the EIR, should be deleted or ignored. If not, they should all be reworded to become effective only if and when it has been objectively determined that kit fox do reside in Eastern Dublin.

Response to Comment 15-57: [TO BE INSERTED LATER]

- 15-58 **Comment: California Tiger Salamander.** The last sentence in the California Tiger Salamander section (page 3.7-5) is representative of a general concern with this section of the DEIR. It proclaims the presence of "high quality habitat." Yet, without the presence of the species, it cannot be habitat. If the author intends to speak in terms of potential habitat, the author should take pains to make that distinction, by inserting "potential" in all appropriate places, such as in this particular section, as in the "Overview" on page 3.7-12, i.e., "reduction in the number of potential denning or nesting sites", and in many other places in the DEIR.

Response to Comment 15-58: In an effort to explain what appears to be a misunderstanding by the commentor, it should be explained that "habitat" refers to a place or environment where a plant or animal could naturally live. The quality of the habitat is based on the presence and condition of all the characteristics necessary to support a certain species. Habitat does not require the presence of a certain species to be suitable for that species, just as a house does not require a tenant to be considered suitable habitat for people. For this reason, there is no need to insert the word "potential" at the referenced location on page 3.7-5.

Similarly, in the Overview section on page 3.7-12, there is no real need to insert the word potential before "...denning or nesting sites." This is an overview section and, if anything, it would be more accurate to insert known and potential before "...denning or nesting sites" to cover all possibilities.

- 15-59 **Comment: Golden Eagle.** The Golden Eagle nest cited on page 3.7-6 appears to have been abandoned and of no further concern to the Project. It has been monitored since 1989. It was definitely not used in 1992, and almost certainly not used in 1991. The probable reason for abandonment of the nest is the fact that much of the nest tree died during the freeze in the winter of 1990-1991, which resulted in defoliation of the branches shielding the nest and the exposure of the nest to winds and potential predation. The nest is starting to fall apart, and shows no evidence that it has been used recently. In this regard, the USFWS has been contacted repeatedly, but, as of yet, has not found time to visit the site of the nest. Verification of nest abandonment should alleviate the need for *Mitigation Measures 3.7/23* and *3.7/24*. It should also be noted that *Mitigation Measure 3.7/25* should include a provision for nest abandonment; specifically that, if the nest is abandoned, *Mitigation Measure 3.7/23* will not be implemented, and that 571.1 acres of open space and 2,672.3 acres of Rural Residential lands alone would provide suitable foraging habitat and reduce the impacts to a level of insignificance.

Response to Comment 15-59: The EIR authors have not tracked the progress or have any first hand knowledge, regarding the status of the nest site that was documented in 1989. There is no need to eliminate the proposed mitigation measures (3.7/23 and 3.7/24) since they provide for USFWS to verify the presence or absence of the golden eagles. There is also no need to alter MM 3.7-25. If, as claimed, the eagles have stopped nesting due to natural causes (i.e., the freeze of 1990-91), there is no reason to assume that once the tree has recovered that the eagles will not again take up residence.

- 15-60 **Comment: Burrowing Owl.** Maintaining a minimum buffer area of 300 foot around known burrowing owl nests (or those identified in pre-construction surveys) (*Mitigation Measure 3.7/27.0*) may not always be feasible. There should be an additional mitigation option of passively or actively relocating birds to either the Open Space or Rural Residential portions of the Project, when maintaining buffers from March-September is not feasible. Passive relocation should be coordinated with the CDFG and USFWS. Active relocation would require permits from both agencies.

Response to Comment 15-60: Comment acknowledged. To provide more flexibility in mitigation, the following has been added to the end of MM 3.7-27.0:

Other potential mitigation options for reducing impacts to burrowing owls include passive and active relocation of den sites. A standardized protocol for accomplishing these and other mitigation actions are being developed (Barclay pers. comm. 1992). Any relocation efforts will be coordinated to the USFWS and CDFG.

15-61 **Comment: IM 3.7/A Direct Habitat Loss.** IM 3.7/A (page 3.7-9) states that no unique or rare plant species are found on the Project site. Yet, the reduction in "habitat" (which really isn't habitat if the species are not present) constitutes a potentially significant impact!? Additionally, it should be pointed out that this item is effectively declaring the loss of non-native grassland to be a potentially significant impact. This is a highly unusual declaration, especially since this type of habitat is probably the most abundant habitat in this portion of California. Likewise, the subsequent mitigation measures are for the loss of these ubiquitous grasslands; a burden that hardly seems justifiable either legally or objectively.

Response to Comment 15-61: See response to Comment 15-58 regarding the meaning of "habitat". The EIR authors disagree with this comment. Non-native grasslands have a critical role for numerous common and special status wildlife species inhabiting this region of California. Non-native grasslands provide all or at least part of the habitat requirements for many special status species including most that occur in the Eastern Dublin Project area.

15-62 **Comment: IM 3.7/A Direct Habitat Loss.** *Mitigation Measures 3.7/2.0 and 3.7/4.0* require the "reintroduction of native species" of vegetative cover and grasses. A mitigation measure mandating introduction of species that do not now exist (and might never have existed) is rather burdensome, extremely subjective, and may not be feasible.

Response to Comment 15-62: The EIR authors disagree with the commentor's conclusions. The proposed mitigation is both feasible and quite common in situations such as this. The concept underlying the mitigation approach is that the loss of habitat can be at least partially mitigated by upgrading the quality of the habitat that remains.

15-63 **Comment: Page 3.7-10 and 3.7-11.** We suggest that these statements be reviewed and amended appropriately to comply with our previously suggested revisions to Specific Plan policies 6-9 through 6-11 and programs 6E and 6G.

Response to Comment 15-63: The Planning Commission has made recommendations on the proposed amendments to the referenced Specific Plan policies and programs. Any amendments to the Plan that are approved by the City Council will be incorporated into the mitigation measures in the Final EIR as well.

15-64 **Comment: Mitigation Measure 3.7/13.0.** Mitigation Measure 3.7/13.0 (Program 6G) should be amended to delete the gratuitous comment about CDFG typical recommendations.

Response to Comment 15-64: Due to the varying conditions in the Project area, the mitigation measure states that the width of dedicated stream corridors will be determined in consultation with CDFG. The "gratuitous" reference regarding CDFG's typical requirement of 100 feet is provided to inform decision-makers and the public of what might be expected. CDFG's letter responding to the Draft EIR confirms this standard, stating: "Required buffers along streams should be 100 feet from the top of bank" (Comment 20-6). The mitigation measure will remain as written.

15-65 **Comment: Table 3.7-2: Special Status Wildlife Species.** This table includes a number of invertebrate species that are highly unlikely to occur in or around the Project. The Bay Checkerspot Butterfly and Lum's micro-blind harvestman occur only in serpentine soils. there are no such soils in the GPA area, nor in the immediate vicinity. The Callippe silverspot butterfly is known only from San Bruno Mountain in San Mateo County. The San Francisco forktail damselfly has never been found east of the Berkeley Hills. Ricksecker's water scavenger beetle is known from Marin, Sonoma and San Mateo counties, but not in Alameda County. We suggest that these species be eliminated from further consideration.

Response to Comment 15-65: The species listed in Table 3.7-2 indicate the invertebrate species that could potentially occur in or around the Project area. We agree that several of these species are very unlikely to occur in the project area, but following discussions with the USFWS, and given that there is very scant information available on habitat requirements and distribution of many of these species, we believe that these species should be initially considered for planning purposes.

- 15-66 **Comment: Mitigation Measure 3.7/8.0 (Policy 6-11).** *Mitigation Measure 3.7/8.0* requires prior certification of the stream corridor revegetation by a professional approved by the CDFG. This seems to be a gratuitous or unjustified use of CDFG authority, and the requirement should not be imposed unless specifically deemed necessary by CDFG via its streambed alteration statutory authority.

Response to Comment 15-66: Comment acknowledged. The Planning Commission has recommended, per the request by the commentor, that the responsibility for approving revegetation specialists reside with the City of Dublin rather than CDFG. If the Council adopts this recommendation, the mitigation measure will be amended accordingly.

- 15-67 **Comment: Mitigation Measure 3.7/15.0 (Program 6K).** *Mitigation Measure 3.7/15.0* imposes requirements for involvement of State and Federal agencies which substantially exceed statutory requirements. This measure should be rewritten to merely require compliance with the applicable statutes.

Response to Comment 15-67: The EIR authors disagree with this statement. The mitigation proposed in MM 3.7/15.0 does not impose requirements for involvement that exceed statutory requirements. It merely establishes as City policy that relevant resource management "agencies should be consulted and involved throughout the planning and development process of individual properties in order to avoid violations of state and federal regulations and ensure that specific issues and concerns are recognized and addressed" (page 3.7-12).

- 15-68 **Comment: Page 3.7-12.** A similar concern is offered with respect to the finding of potential significance relative to certain species, such as the California Tiger Salamander. All available evidence indicates that this species does not exist on the Project site. Therefore, there can be no basis for a finding of potential significance.

Response to Comment 15-68: Except for the point-in-time surveys conducted for the EIR, all available evidence (i.e., CNDDB records, Brode pers. comm., habitat characteristics, resident interview data, and possible negative influence of the drought) indicates there is suitable habitat for the species in the Project area. Thus, the finding of potentially significant impacts remains as stated in the DEIR.

- 15-69 **Comment: IM 3.7/I Tri-Colored Blackbird.** The same statement applies to IM 3.7/I. The tri-colored blackbird was not found on the site. Therefore, all further consideration of this species should be dropped from the DEIR.

Response to Comment 15-69: The EIR authors disagree with this comment. No tri-colored blackbirds were observed on site during our limited point-in-time surveys. There is suitable habitat for the species and including them in the planning process is prudent.

- 15-70 **Comment: IM 3.7/S Special Status Invertebrates.** IM 3.7/S (page 3.7-18) is another "let's pretend they are here" catchall "potentially significant impact." Absent evidence of the presence of these species, there can be no potential impact. In fact, detailed reports covering much of the Project site verify the absence of such species.

Response to Comment 15-70: The EIR authors disagree with this statement. No surveys or habitat characterizations were conducted for any of these species, so no conclusive statement can be made regarding their presence or absence. See response to Comment 15-63.

- 15-71 **Comment: Figure 3.8-H: Visually Sensitive Ridgelands.** Figure 3.8-H and the related discussion on page 3.8-1 refer to "visually sensitive ridgelands." None of the planning documents gives an objective definition of such a ridgeland, nor is there any explanation as to how such ridges were delineated on Figure 3.8-H. Our own efforts to "confirm" the delineations on that exhibit result in substantially less lands being categorized as "Restrictive [sic] Development" zones. In fact, substantial portions of the shaded areas are behind true ridges, and can't even be seen from surrounding roadways. (We are talking many tens of acres of discrepancy.) We can't object to objective delineation of these sensitive ridges, but the DEIR should not knowingly include areas that don't meet objective criteria. We have previously submitted extensive exhibits in this regard. We would also appreciate the chance to "compare notes" with the DEIR authors.

Response to Comment 15-71: The Specific Plan (on page 69) provides the following definitions of visually sensitive areas:

"Visually sensitive ridgelines" are defined as those ridgelines which form the horizon (i.e., skyline) when viewed from one or more existing scenic corridors. "Visually sensitive ridgelands" include those areas in which two-story development (i.e., 30-foot building height) would obstruct or extend above the ridgeline as seen from existing scenic corridors.

The delineation of visually sensitive areas contained in the Specific Plan and EIR is general in nature. Detailed delineation of the visually sensitive ridgelands will occur during individual development review, based on the above definition.

- 15-72 **Comment: IM 3.8/D Alteration of Visual Quality of Hillsides.** *Mitigation Measure 3.8/4.1 (Policy 6-34)* goes far beyond reasonable environmental limitations. It presumes that all grading, for whatever reason, is bad, irrespective of such things as whether or not disturbed areas are visible from off-site areas, or if such grading is proposed merely to result in a much more functional, aesthetically pleasing project. Grading is a tool used by every planner, engineer, and architect, as part of site and building design, and the apparent intent of this mitigation measure is to severely limit the use of that tool for unstated and unjustified reasons. Suffice it to say that we have made similar comments relative to the SP and GPA documents, and we suggest that this mitigation measure would seriously interfere with, if not effectively preclude portions of the development anticipated by those planning documents. Please be aware that this observation is not limited to "steep" terrain; it applies almost equally to flatter terrain. Finally, to help make this point, please be reminded that almost the entire site (but for open space areas) of virtually any kind of development, whether residential, commercial, industrial, active parks, or schools, must be graded at least to some extent.

Response to Comment 15-72: Comment acknowledged. Comment does not deal with adequacy of the EIR. Refer to staff recommendations to similar comments on the Specific Plan.

- 15-73 **Comment: Mitigation Measure 3.8/4.2 (Policy 6-35).** *Mitigation Measure 3.8/4.2* draws a "ditto" of the immediately preceding comments in this letter. Again, literal imposition of this mitigation measure is mutually exclusive with achieving the developments proposed in the SP and GPA documents.

Response to Comment 15-73: Comment acknowledged. Comment does not deal with adequacy of the EIR. Refer to staff recommendations to similar comments on the Specific Plan.

- 15-74 **Comment: Mitigation Measures 3.8/4.0 through 3.8/4.5.** We suggest that Mitigation Measures 3.8/4.0 through 3.8/4.5 be modified to comply with our previously suggested changes in Policies 6-32 through 6-38 of the Specific Plan.

Response to Comment 15-74: Comment acknowledged. Comment does not deal with adequacy of the EIR. Refer to staff recommendations to similar comments on the Specific Plan.

- 15-75 **Comment: Mitigation Measure 3.8/5.1 (Policy 6-30).** *Mitigation Measure 3.8/5.1* is very specific in its content. Except, however, it fails to identify the subject scenic ridgeline, nor does it state which scenic routes will come into play.

Response to Comment 15-75: MM 3.8/5.1 complements and should be considered in conjunction with Implementing Policy 3.3.F from the General Plan Amendment (page 20) which reads as follows:

Use subdivision design and site design review process to preserve or enhance the ridgelines that form the skyline as viewed from freeways (I-580 or I-680) or major arterial streets (Dublin Blvd., Amador Valley Blvd., San Ramon Road, Village Parkway, Dougherty Road, Tassajara Road, Doolan Canyon Road, and the future Fallon Road extension).

- 15-76 **Comment: Mitigation Measure 3.8/5.2 (GPA Guiding Policy E).** Mitigation Measure 3.8/5.2 relates to major ridgelines. Can we assume that this statement relates to only those Visually Sensitive Ridgelands designated on Figure 3.8-H? If not, why not?

Response to Comment 15-76: In as much as MM3.8/5.2 is a Guiding Policy (3.3.E) in the Dublin General Plan, it refers to ridgelines throughout the city. However, it is correct to assume that the Visually Sensitive Ridgelands designated in Figure 3.8-H do represent the major ridgelines in eastern Dublin.

- 15-77 **Comment: Historic Resources.** Page 3.9-1, *et seq.* We are concerned with the DEIR's rather loose interpretation of the word "historic", when applied to existing buildings. Since the author of this letter was raised in 1920s, 1930s and 1940s buildings, it is a little disconcerting to see such facilities labelled as "historic". Wouldn't an appropriate definition, for these purposes, start with a threshold age of 100 years, or, involve buildings that might be somewhat younger but have served some truly historic purpose? If so, most of the buildings listed on page 3.9-5 would be eliminated from the list.

Response to Comment 15-77: Comment acknowledged. The EIR analysis is based on CEQA guidelines for determining archaeological and historic impacts. For the purposes of CEQA (*CEQA Guidelines: Appendix K*), an important archaeological or historic resource is one which:

1. Is associated with an event or person of:

- Recognized significance in California or American history, or
- Recognized scientific importance in prehistory.

2. Can provide information which is both of demonstrable public interest and useful in addressing scientifically consequential and reasonable or archaeological research questions;
3. Has a special or particular quality such as oldest, best example, largest, or last surviving example of its kind;
4. Is at least 100 years old and possesses substantial stratigraphic integrity; or
5. Involves important research questions that historical research has shown can be answered only with archaeological methods.

The Draft EIR identifies a number of historic sites within the Project area. For the most part, the available information on these sites is not adequate to determine whether the sites represent significant historic resources. It is for this reason that MM 3.9/7.0 (Specific Plan Policy 6-26) requires more in-depth research to determine the significance of these resources prior to any alteration. It may turn out upon further inspection that the listed sites do not contain significant resources, in which case no additional mitigation would be required.

- 15-78 **Comment:** Site A: Historic School Site. The historic school site is, in fact, an old school which the Lin family has taken steps to preserve in its present state; i.e., arrested decay. We have some very limited historical information on this building which was known as the Antone School, and was constructed and utilized in about 1912.

Response to Comment 15-78: Comment acknowledged.

TED C. FAIRFIELD
Consulting Civil Engineer

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OCT 22 1992

DUBLIN PLANNING

October 20, 1992

Larry Tong
CITY OF DUBLIN
Planning Director
P.O. Box 2340
Dublin, CA 94568

Dear Mr. Tong:

This constitutes comments of Chang Su-O Lin, et al, Doolan East Associates, and Doolan West Associates, relative to the Eastern Dublin DEIR. We thank you for the opportunity to review the DEIR, and we hope that you will take our comments in a constructive manner. We anticipate that your responses to our comments will help ensure that the Final EIR will be a stronger, more comprehensive document.

Our comments are in no particular order of importance, but are presented in accordance with the numbering system used in the DEIR.

Item 2.1—Regional Location. This section should be amended to reflect the fact that the project area is directly served by four interchanges, including the Airway Blvd. interchange.

15-1

Item 2.6—Project Characteristics. This section implies, in at least a couple instances, that the Rural Residential designation will result in development having "residential" character. In fact, the subsequently defined restraints on development of such land will dictate that Rural Residential land will retain an "open space" character. Therefore, the quoted acreages and percentages, as well as the tabulations, should be modified to reflect this reality.

15-2

Figure 2-D. This ownership map contains several errors, specifically including the following:

15-3

1. Parcel #12 is owned by Chang Su-O Lin, et al.
2. Parcel #30 is owned by Doolan West Associates.

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Page 2

Table 3.1-1. This table contains a number of errors, specifically including:

1. The properties listed as belonging to "Chang" actually belong to Chang Su-O Lin, et al.
2. Parcel 946-541-5-1 is no longer covered by a Williamson Act Contract. (Termination became effective 12-31-91).
3. Parcel 946-1040-1 is no longer covered by a Williamson Act Contract. (Termination became effective 12-31-91).
4. Ditto, relative to parcel 946-1040-2.
5. Ditto, relative to parcel 946-1040-3.
6. The Parcel 946-680-3 Williamson Act Contract will terminate on 12-3-95. 15-4
7. Ditto, relative to parcel 946-680-4.
8. The Parcel 99B-3036-7 Williamson Act Contract will terminate on 12-31-96.
9. Ditto, for parcel 99B-3036-8.
10. The Parcel 99B-3281-4 Williamson Act Contract will terminate on 12-31-92.
11. Ditto, for Parcel 99B-3301-2.
12. Ditto, for Parcel 99B-3281-5.

Table 3.1-2. This table should be amended to reflect the changes indicated above. 15-5

Table 3.1-4. Under Riparian Vegetation, GP 7.1B (and Action Plan 5C) a 300 ft. wide setback between the Tassajara Creek Trail, the main stream corridor trail, and nearby development is proposed. There is no apparent justification for this policy, which will unnecessarily consume substantial acreage. It certainly is not founded on engineering or geological criteria. Is this land meant to be added park land, subject to credit against park dedication fees? 15-6

Figure 3.1-C. (Same comments as on Item 2-D, above.) 15-7

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Page 3

Table 3.2-5. This table erroneously states that single family residential units are expected to contain 23.2 persons per dwelling unit.

15-8

Page 3.2-10—Planning program 4F. As previously indicated in comments on the General Plan and Specific Plan, we feel that a formal, "inclusionary housing" program is probably the least effective way for the City to achieve its lower cost housing goals. We hope that the City opts, instead, to impose a reasonable system of development fees, which would collect funds to be used to construct relatively small groups of lower cost units; most likely via private, non-profit housing entities.

15-9

Page 3.3-2. The stated traffic volume for existing Doolan Road (600 VTE) does not seem credible.

15-10

Page 3.3-5. The Future Road Improvements discussions seem to ignore the serious need for the northerly extension of Hacienda Blvd., to pass through Camp Parks and connect to Dougherty Road. This extension is a vital link in balancing the traffic volumes on the several I-580 interchanges. It also appears to be an important element in relieving Tassajara Road from excessive traffic loading. We are surprised that this major traffic facility is not shown on the General/Specific Plan and is virtually ignored by the DEIR.

15-11

Page 3.3-5. The DEIR describes existing level of service in terms of delay, as permitted by the Highway Capacity Manual. However, most local agencies and EIR reviewers are more familiar with the "volume to capacity ratio" method to express level of service. We suggest that the v/c ratios be included, along with the delay figures. Also, were the delays expressed in Table 3.3-4 measured, or calculated?

15-12

Section 3.3. In general, we are concerned that the EIR fails to acknowledge that Cal Trans has already designated I-580 as a future ten lane facility between I-680 and Rt. 84 or Vasco Road. Cumulative interstate freeway traffic will necessitate this future widening with or without development of Eastern Dublin. Therefore, statements such as "year 2010 growth with the Project would cause freeway volumes to exceed level of service E on I-580 between Tassajara Road and Airway Boulevard", (page 3.3-21) are misleading at best. Eastern Dublin's reasonable obligation to contribute to the cost of such widening should be minimal. This reality is not stated in the EIR.

15-13

Page 3.3-6. State Route 84. It is our belief that the Measure B contribution to the improvement of Route 84 is misimplied. The Measure B project, since being scaled back, is for a two lane facility connecting Vallecitos Road with

15-14

I-580. The reduced, first phase project now planned will connect with neither Vallecitos Road nor I-580.

15-14

Pages 3.3-6 through 3.3-12. Land Use Projections. The land use projections call for a build out of Eastern Dublin, but reflect only year 2010 land use everywhere else. While this might usually be an acceptable analysis procedure for EIR level traffic investigations, in this case, the proportion of traffic impacts attributable to the East Dublin project may be significantly overstated by this procedure.

15-15

Please refer to the attached land use table, which reflects land use assumptions for two other major Tri-Valley traffic forecasts in current preparation, along with the East Dublin assumptions. Note that the valley-wide totals of numbers of jobs and households in each of the three studies are very close but, in the East Dublin EIR, the Dublin numbers in both categories are higher, while the numbers of households in two major projects to the north (Dougherty Valley and Tassajara Valley) are lower. This results in higher traffic forecasts on sections of Tassajara Road, Fallon Road and other streets, with a possibly misleading higher proportion of such traffic attributable to Eastern Dublin.

Page 3.3-8. The several traffic analysis scenarios fail to include a scenario such as "Year 2010 with Project, but without Dougherty Valley Traffic". Perhaps more correctly stated, the missing scenario should be entitled "Existing 1992 Conditions, With Project". This omission creates an inherent bias against the Eastern Dublin project, because it implies that Eastern Dublin is the "last in line" project that tips some of the critical scales. The DEIR could lead one to conclude, falsely, that, but for the Eastern Dublin project, some of the key significant effects would not exist. In fact, some of the other major, not yet existing and not yet even "approved" projects must be evaluated equally with Eastern Dublin. The present DEIR language tends to give them unwarranted stature and undeserved priority for existing roadway capacity. The only way to truly isolate, measure and evaluate Eastern Dublin's traffic impact is to start with an analysis of what impacts would be generated by imposing the Eastern Dublin project upon the existing conditions. We hope that this analysis will be added in the FEIR.

15-1

Page 3.3-18. The I-580 Overcrossing scenario seems to be a very dubious proposal, especially when considering the presence of existing, incompatible land uses southerly of I-580. All the more reason to strive for the northerly extension of Hacienda Blvd.

Page 3.3-22. I-680/I-580 interchange mitigations. The DEIR suggests project contributions to the planned improvements at this interchange. These

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improvements are required based on existing problems, and have been so designated in Measure B. This measure is worded in such a generalized fashion that improvements to "adjacent local streets" is an unknown issue. The DEIR does not indicate in text, figures or tables, enough information about project related impacts on I-680 and other areas outside of the immediate project area, to justify such far-reaching mitigation suggestions.

15-18 contd

Page 3.3-24. Table 3.3-10 is another case of the use of "delay" figures, instead of volume to capacity ratios. This is uninformative to the reader. Does the traffic model forecast delay or volume to capacity ratios? Also, there is no table corresponding to this one, which shows the results of the proposed mitigation measures.

15-19

BART improvements, in general. Does the DEIR take into account the planned widening of I-580 overcrossings at Hopyard/Dougherty and Santa Rita/Tassajara by BART, and any resulting intersection capacity improvements?

15-20

Page 3.3-27. Airway Boulevard mitigations. The need for improvements at this location is apparently based upon specific land use and highway network assumptions for the area immediately surrounding this interchange and the proposed new interchange to the east. The DEIR does not disclose enough information about these assumptions to justify the Project's contribution to this mitigation measure.

15-21

General observation on traffic. The DEIR provides very little information about key Project interior streets and intersections and their resulting service levels and design requirements.

15-22

Transit Spine. What is the level of transit service assumed for the transit spine? What types and quantities of equipment will be required? What will be the ridership potential? Who will use the planned transit, and for what purpose?

15-23

Page 3.3-28. Mitigation measure 3.3/14.0 suggests conflicts between the almost self evident need to widen Tassajara Road to six lanes and some of the land uses designated in the proposed General Plan amendment and Specific Plan. We suggest that the EIR speak to what kinds of changes must be made in the two latter documents in order to accommodate a six lane Tassajara Road.

15-24

Figures 3.3-A, et seq, imply that El Charro Road is a public street, connecting I-580 to Stanley Blvd. In fact, El Charro is a privately owned (The Jamieson Company) haul road, for quarry purposes, and there are no plans or agreements in existence that would suggest the future conversion of this road to a public use facility southerly of the Arroyo Mocho.

15-25

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Page 3.4-5. Mitigation measure 3.4/8 should be revised by replacing the word "acquired" with something like "assured". Such a change would result in a more feasible and practical criteria, with no reduction in mitigation level.

15-26

Page 3.4-6. One proposed mitigation measure is "Compliance with DRFA minimum road widths, maximum street slopes, parking recommendations, and secondary access road requirements". In fact, the City of Dublin has formally adopted criteria for all such facilities. To the extent DRFA's wishes might conflict with Dublin's criteria, those differences should be "worked out" between the two agencies, irrespective of the Project, and Dublin's criteria (as may be amended by the "working out process") should be made applicable to the Project.

15-27

Page 3.4-6. The next successive mitigation measure deals with "response time". What is DRFA's established response time? And, won't it vary substantially with construction of new fire stations?

15-28

Page 3.4-6. Another mitigation measure suggests that the selection or formation of an entity responsible for maintenance of the open lands should be subject to the fire Chief's approval. This is quite a high level of autonomy to apply to anyone. On the other hand, this measure would appear more reasonable if it were limited to only formal "common area" lands contained within formal developments, as opposed to covering all "open lands" contained within the project area.

15-29

Page 3.4-11. While we have no quarrel with the selected school sites, it is a virtual truism that, over the long course of development of Eastern Dublin, with changing educational standards and school sizes and a variety of other unforeseen variables, one or more of such sites will not be acquired and used for school purposes. Likewise, it is just as clear that one or more schools will be constructed on sites not presently anticipated by the DEIR and the Specific Plan/General Plan. We suggest the addition of adequate language in all of these documents, sufficient to anticipate and accommodate such "movement" in school sites. Specifically included should be designation of alternate land use designations of the underlying lands, in the event sites are not utilized.

15-30

Page 3.4-13. Financial Burden on school Districts. We suggest the addition of another mitigation measure, which would specifically obligate the School District to continuously use best efforts to qualify for and obtain State funding assistance for construction of new schools, as a condition precedent to levying any such financial or construction obligation on the Project.

15-31

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Page 3.4-16. Demand for Park Facilities. It should be noted in this section that the 5 acres/1,000 person "standard" is substantially in excess of the statutory authority of the City to levy park fees on developments.

15-32

Page 3.4-18. At the top of the page, the text states that "the above mitigation measures combine to reduce the impact on existing park facilities and new park demand to a level of significance." Should this word be changed to insignificance?

15-33

Page 3.4-18. MM 3.4/31 limits parkland dedication credits to flat or gently sloping land. It would seem less onerous and more fair to restate that condition to limit such credits to "land accepted by the City as part of its park system", irrespective of slopes.

15-34

Page 3.4-24. MM 3.4/42.0 requires all utilities to be located below grade. In fact, portions of certain electrical, telephone, gas, fire/water systems, etc. effectively must be constructed above grade. As stated, this mitigation is too absolute.

Page 3.4-25. MM 3.4/45.0 seems to require the expenditure of money for "symbolism", with no defined beneficial purpose. Demonstration projects are best left to the public utilities and others who are charged with honing the cutting edge of energy issues. Demonstration projects in a private development can only add directly to the cost of housing, subject homebuyers to the potential inadequacy of experimental systems, and result in increased liability to the builder via "strict liability" legal obligations.

15-36

Page 3.4-26. Mitigation measure 3.4-47.0 can be read to require the developers of Eastern Dublin to construct and pay for a U.S. post office. This is contrary to the system by which post offices are constructed and operated by the federal government. We suggest replacing the word "provide" with something like "Encourage and accommodate the U.S. Postal Service in its obligation to provide . . ."

15-37

Page 3.4-27. Mitigation measure 3.4/49. We have similar concerns about the meaning of the word "Provide" with respect to a library. What is intended?

15-38

Page 3.5-3 and 3.5-16. Both of these pages indicated that DSRSD's water master plans exclude service for development of the Doolan area. Conversely, it is our belief that the most recent DSRSD master plans include such services.

15-39

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Page 3.5-6. We interpret Mitigation measure 3.5/6.0 to mean that the wastewater system shown on Figure 3.5-B has capacity to serve the entire General Plan area. Correct?

15-40

Page 3.5-27. One of the "non-point sources" mitigations that will be inherent with development of Eastern Dublin will be a reduction in the quantity of cattle grazing. This will substantially reduce the non-point pollution load that is currently generated by body waste emissions from cattle, which get washed into the drainage system.

15-41

Page 3.6-9. Mitigation measure 3.6/7.0 requires that design level geotechnical investigations should include stability analyses of both natural slopes and engineered cut and fill slopes. The report also states that a displacement analysis should be performed for critical slopes to confirm the effectiveness of mitigation measures. In our opinion, the recommended stability analysis is appropriate; however the displacement analysis requirement is not appropriate for geotechnical conditions that exist in the Project.

15-42

Page 3.6-10. Mitigation measure 3.6/11.0 states that piezometers should be installed and monitored for a period of at least one year prior to construction to determine ground water levels and variations. This would be an onerous requirement, and one whose necessity is seriously doubted. We do agree that piezometers should be installed to measure ground water levels in some instances. However, monitoring for a year is unlikely to yield more useful data than that which could be collected in the more useful monitoring period of about a month. In our opinion, recognition that ground water levels could vary significantly over the long term is the more important concern. Efforts should be directed at characterizing soil and bedrock conditions to a level where those areas that are likely to experience shallow ground water can be identified. Of greater importance is some understanding of the changes in ground water conditions that can occur as a result of grading and development.

15-43

Page 3.7-3. Special Status Species. This paragraph appears to attempt to use Section 15380, Subdivision (d) of CEQA to elevate non-listed species to the category of rare or endangered, for purposes of determining an impact under CEQA. By mere reference to that section, the DEIR concludes that "Therefore, California species of special concern are included in this list". In actuality, before such species of special concern can be included, they must be "shown to meet the criteria in Subsection (b)" of section 15380 of the CEQA guidelines. It appears clear to us, in reading that statute, that no such showing has been made; therefore the California species of special concern included in the list do not meet this criteria and should not be included in the list.

15-44

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Page 3.7-3. Botanically Sensitive Habitats. This section concludes that the habitats are "of great biotic significance because they provide potential habitat for special status species". Yet, the DEIR also concludes that none of those special status species are found in the habitats. Thus, the habitats should not be found to be significant.

15-45

Page 3.7-4. San Joaquin Kit Fox. We offer a variety of comments about the kit fox issue, as follows:

1. The DEIR maintains that the Project area is within the historic and potential range of the San Joaquin Kit Fox, and has habitat suitable for the fox. It therefore labels impacts to the species as "potentially significant". This assertion is made in spite of the fact that surveys for the DEIR failed to detect kit foxes, all prior in-depth surveys in the vicinity have also failed to detect kit foxes, and subsequent (to the DEIR field survey), much more intensive site specific surveys also failed to detect the species.
2. The DEIR fails to mention that extensive surveys were completed in 1991 on the Dublin Ranch portion of the GPA and SP area (Harvey and Associates, 1991). These surveys were conducted more intensively than any prior study of the area, and to a level approximately twice the current standard established by USFWS and CDFG. No evidence of kit fox was found, either on-site or off-site. The surveys were therefore at a level more than twice what has been recommended by the DEIR for "annual surveys".
3. The DEIR states (page 3.7-4) that kit fox range in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties is "expanding", but cites only the opinion of one of the DEIR's authors (Orloff), without giving any factual basis for that opinion. Our review of records at the CDFG and the USFWS, and the available literature, shows a consistent pattern of distribution of this animal in the hills of eastern Contra Costa and Alameda Counties, with no evidence of populations "near Highway 680".
4. The DEIR also cites historic evidence of kit fox occurrence in the GPA area (Morrell, 1975). We agree that Morrell conducted extensive surveys in an effort to better delimit the kit fox range in California. He employed several methods in this effort, including aerial den surveys, remote sensing, and ground field work. He also relied on interviews, including interviews with landowners. He prepared a base map based upon his information, and these data were later transcribed into the CNDDDB.

15-46

15-47

15-48

15-49

From Morrell's efforts, one alleged "kit fox den" was located approximately 0.75 mile west of Collier Canyon Road, 2 miles north of

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I-580. However, no information as to the observer, dimension of the den, and possible associated sign has been provided, to help evaluate the credibility of this single den. Specifically, it must be noted that no actual kit fox sitings were noted in this vicinity. We have attempted to obtain more information from the CDFG, but CDFG did not keep the records, so it is impossible to determine the source or validity of the siting. It was not from either the ground or aerial transect work conducted by the CDFG, as the transects were in other regions of the state. Perhaps more importantly, this "evidence" is now nearly 20 years old, and bears little relationship to current conditions.

15-49 con

5. The DEIR also cites the CDFG as being unable to "determine that the development in the GPA area would not negatively affect the kit fox by eliminating suitable habitat". However, the DEIR fails to mention that this statement was made in the context of CDFG's letter citing recent "unconfirmed reports of kit fox sightings within the planning area at Camp Parks and along Tassajara Road". When questioned about these unconfirmed reports, CDFG cited Dr. Sam McGinnis as the source of the Camp Parks report, but Dr. McGinnis subsequently indicated that he never has surveyed at Camp Parks. When questioned directly, CDFG could not remember the source of other sightings along Tassajara Road. It seems, therefore, that CDFG was using erroneous information as a basis for the above mentioned letter about suitable habitat.

6. The DEIR concludes that this data suggests that the kit fox could potentially inhabit the Project area. In other words, the DEIR seems to be saying that, even if there are no kit fox present now, there might be a fox present in the future; therefore the impact is significant.

15-50

This conclusion is both pure speculation and contrary to all available evidence. It is simply not possible to reasonably predict that kit fox may someday become established in the GPA area, and even less reasonable to conclude that they are already present and we just can't find them. All confirmed evidence that is before the City is negative (no kit fox present), and the only evidence to the contrary is both extremely minimal and unconfirmed. It is as if the DEIR is attempting to "will" the presence or the potential future presence of kit fox, as if that were somehow the purpose and duty of an EIR. Of course, that is not the purpose of an EIR!

15-51

The DEIR and the City should simply conclude that this "potential impact" is too speculative for evaluation, and terminate serious consideration of the impact and of the proposed mitigation measures. This latter decision would

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be fully in accordance with, and would seem to be virtually mandated by Section 15145 of the CEQA guidelines.

15-51 cont

7. Appendix Part II, Appendix D, page D/31, the second paragraph should be modified to state that there is strong, direct evidence to conclude that there are no kit fox present on the Project site. This is as opposed to the existing language containing some double negatives, but effectively and erroneously suggesting that circumstantial evidence exists to the contrary.
8. Likewise, we take exception to the statement in the very next paragraph, which states that "If the minimal mitigation measures proposed in this document are not enacted and development proceeds as though the area is not kit fox habitat, then there could be high adverse impacts to the species". Not only is this statement directly contrary to all of the available evidence, we suggest that it reflects an underlying bias, and its retention in the DEIR would detract from the credibility of the remainder of the document!
9. Additionally, the next successive paragraph makes an equally outrageous statement; "Since impacts are anticipated to a federally listed species, and there is Federal involvement, a Section 7 consultation will be invoked. This gratuitous and erroneous statement and, in fact, its entire paragraph, should be deleted from the DEIR!
10. Appendix E proposes an East Dublin/San Joaquin Kit Fox protection plan. This is an interesting, but irrelevant and unjustifiable proposal, in light of the fact that there are no kit foxes in Eastern Dublin and, at best, there is only an undefined potential that the area could be a suitable habitat for kit fox.
11. Appendix E, page 2. The fourth paragraph on this page states "The agency could not determine that development in the GPA and SP area would not negatively affect the kit fox by eliminating suitable habitat". Such a nebulous inference has no meaning. An affirmative statement of the agency's conclusions would be "The agency could not determine that an impact would result to the species or its habitat."
12. Appendix E, monitoring surveys. The requirement for annual surveys in each of the first five years following project approval is an unreasonable burden. Does the City of Dublin propose, as part of this project, to pay for those surveys, at a cost of many tens of thousands of dollars per year? All mitigation measures in this Appendix E, but which are not specifically included in the EIR, should be either deleted or ignored. If not, they

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should all be reworded to become effective only if and when it has been objectively determined that kit fox do reside in Eastern Dublin.

15-57 contd

Page 3.7-5, etc. The last sentence in the California Tiger Salamander section is representative of a general concern with this section of the DEIR. It proclaims the presence of "high quality habitat". Yet, without the presence of the species, it cannot be habitat. If the author intends to speak in terms of potential habitat, the author should take pains to make that distinction, by inserting "potential" in all appropriate places, such as in this particular section, as in the "Overview" on page 3.7-12; i.e., "reduction in the number of potential denning or nesting sites", and in many other places in the DEIR.

15-58

Page 3.7-6. Golden Eagle. The Golden Eagle nest cited on page 3.7-6 appears to have been abandoned, and of no further concern to the Project. It has been monitored since 1989. It was definitely not used in 1992, and almost certainly not used in 1991. The probable reason for abandonment of the nest is the fact that much of the nest tree died during the freeze in the winter of 1990-1991, which resulted in defoliation of the branches shielding the nest and the exposure of the nest to winds and potential predation. The nest is starting to fall apart, and shows no evidence that it has been used recently.

15-59

In this regard, the USFW has been contacted repeatedly but, as of yet, has not found time to visit the site of the nest. Verification of nest abandonment should alleviate the need for mitigation measures 3.7/23 and 3.7/24. It should also be noted that Mitigation measure 2.7/25 should include a provision for nest abandonment; specifically that, if the nest is abandoned, Mitigation measure 3.7/23 will not be implemented, and that the 571.1 acres of open space and 2,672.3 acres of Rural Residential lands alone would provide suitable foraging habitat and reduce the impacts to a level of insignificance.

Page 3.7-6. Burrowing Owl. Maintaining a minimum buffer area of 300 ft. around known burrowing owl nests (or those identified in pre-construction surveys) (Mitigation measure 3.7/27) may not always be feasible. There should be an additional mitigation option of passively or actively relocating birds to either the open space or rural residential portions of the Project, when maintaining buffers from March - September is not feasible. Passive relocation should be coordinated with the CDFG and USFWS. Active relocation would require permits from both agencies.

15-60

Page 3.7-9. Impact 3.7-A states that no unique or rare plant species are found on the project site. Yet, the reduction in "habitat" (which really isn't "habitat" if the species are not present), constitutes a potentially significant impact!? Additionally, it should be pointed out that this item is effectively declaring the

15-61

loss of non-native grasslands to be a potentially significant impact. This is a highly unusual declaration, especially since this type of habitat is probably the most abundant habitat in this portion of California. Likewise, the subsequent mitigation measures are for the loss of these ubiquitous grasslands; a burden that hardly seems justifiable either legally or objectively.

15-61 contd

Page 3.7-9. Mitigation measures 3.7/2.0 and 3.7/4.0 require the "reintroduction of native species" of vegetative cover and grasses. A mitigation measure mandating introduction of species that do not now exist (and might never have existed) is rather burdensome, extremely subjective, and may not be feasible.

15-62

Page 3.7-10 and 3.7-11. We suggest that these statements be reviewed and amended appropriately to comply with our previously suggested revisions to Specific Plan policies 6-9 through 6-11 and programs 6E and 6G.

15-63

Page 3.7-11. Mitigation measure 3.7/13.0 should be amended to delete the gratuitous comment about CDFG typical recommendations.

15-64

Table 3.7-2. This table includes a number of invertebrate species that are highly unlikely to occur in or around the Project. The Bay Checkerspot butterfly and Lum's micro-blind harvestman occur only in serpentine soils. There are no such soils in the GPA area, nor in the immediate vicinity. The Callippe silverspot butterfly is known only from San Bruno Mountain in San Mateo County. The San Francisco forktail damselfly has never been found east of the Berkeley Hills. Ricksecker's water scavenger beetle is known from Marin, Sonoma and San Mateo counties, but not in Alameda County. We suggest that these species be eliminated from further consideration.

15-65

Page 3.7-11. Mitigation measure 3.7/8.0 requires prior certification of the stream corridor revegetation by a professional approved by the CDFG. This seems to be a gratuitous or unjustified use of CDFG authority, and the requirement should not be imposed unless specifically deemed necessary by CDFG via its streambed alteration statutory authority.

15-66

Page 3.7-12. Mitigation measure 3.7/15 imposes requirements for involvement of State and Federal agencies which substantially exceed statutory requirements. This measure should be rewritten to merely require compliance with the applicable statutes.

15-67

Page 3.7-13. A similar concern is offered with respect to the finding of potential significance relative to certain species, such as the California Tiger Salamander. All available evidence indicates that this species does not exist on

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the Project site. Therefore, there can be no basis for a finding of potential significance.

15-68 contd.

Page 3.7-14. The same statement applies to IM 3.7/I. The Tri-colored blackbird was not found on the site. Therefore, all further consideration of this species should be dropped from the DEIR.

15-69

Page 3.7-18. IM3.7/S is another "let's pretend they are here", catchall, "potentially significant impact". Absent evidence of the presence of these species, there can be no potential impact. In fact, detailed reports covering much of the project site verify the absence of such species.

15-70

Figure 3.8-H, and the related discussion on page 3.8-1 refer to "visually sensitive ridgelands". None of the planning documents gives an objective definition of such a ridgeland, nor is there any explanation as to how such ridges were delineated on Figure 3.8-H. Our own efforts to "confirm" the delineations on that exhibit result in substantially less lands being categorized as "Restrictive Development" zones. In fact, substantial portions of the shaded areas are behind true ridges, and can't even be seen from surrounding roadways. (We are talking many tens of acres of discrepancy!) We can't object to objective delineation of these sensitive ridges, but the DEIR should not knowingly include areas that don't meet objective criteria. We have previously submitted extensive exhibits in this regard. We would also appreciate the chance to "compare notes" with the DEIR authors.

15-71

Page 3.8-6. Mitigation measure 3.8/4.1 goes far beyond reasonable environmental limitations. It presumes that all grading, for whatever reason, is bad, irrespective of such things as whether or not disturbed areas are visible from off-site areas, or if such grading is proposed merely to result in a much more functional, aesthetically pleasing project. Grading is a tool used by every planner, engineer and architect, as part of site and building design, and the apparent intent of this mitigation measure is to severely limit the use of that tool for unstated and unjustified reasons. Suffice it to say that we have made similar comments relative to the proposed SP and GPA documents, and we suggest that this mitigation measure would seriously interfere with, if not effectively preclude portions of the development anticipated by those planning documents. Please be aware that this observation is not limited to "steep" terrain; it applies almost equally to flatter terrain. Finally, to help make this point, please be reminded that almost the entire site (but for open space areas) of virtually any kind of development, whether residential, commercial, industrial, active parks, or schools, must be graded at least to some extent.

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Page 3.8-6. Mitigation measure 3.8/4.2 draws a "ditto" of the immediately preceding comments in this letter. Again, literal imposition of this mitigation measure is mutually exclusive with achieving the developments proposed in the SP and GPA documents.

15-73

Page 3.8-6. We suggest that Mitigation measures 3.8/4 through 3.8/4.5 be modified to comply with our previously suggested changes in Policies 6-32 through 6-38 of the Specific Plan.

15-74

Page 3.8-7. Mitigation measure 3.8/5.1 is very specific in its content. Except, however, it fails to identify the subject scenic ridgeline, nor does it state which scenic routes will come into play.

15-75

Page 3.8-7. Mitigation measure 3.8-5.2 relates to major ridgelines. Can we assume that this statement relates to only those Visually Sensitive Ridgelands designated on Figure 3.8-H? If not, why not?

15-76

Page 3.9-1, et seq. We are concerned with the DEIR's rather loose interpretation of the word "historic", when applied to existing buildings. Since the author of this letter was raised in 1920's, 1930's and 1940's buildings, it is a little disconcerting to see such facilities labelled as "historic". Wouldn't an appropriate definition, for these purposes, start with a threshold age of 100 years, or, involve buildings that might be somewhat younger but have served some truly historic purpose? If so, most of the buildings listed on page 3.9-5 would be eliminated from the list.

15-77

Page 3.9-5. Site A. The historic school site is, in fact an old school, which the Lin family has taken steps to preserve in its present state; i.e., arrested decay. We have some very limited historical information on this building, which was known as the Antone School, and was constructed and utilized in about 1912.

15-78

These comments constitute a summary of our questions, observations and suggestions.

Very truly yours,



Ted C. Fairfield

TCF:dlm

Enc.

Response to Letter 16: Kim Rutherford, Facilities Planner, Livermore Valley Joint Unified School District

- 16-1 **Comment: Page SM-5: Schools, Public Lands and Utilities.** The Project characteristics with regard to schools would be more accurately described by addressing the current provision of educational services to the students in this area. LVJUSD currently serves the majority of the Project area.

Response to Comment 16-1: Comment acknowledged. The Draft EIR (page 3.4-8) identifies that practically all of the Project area east of Tassajara Road is currently within the LVJUSD. Additional information on existing provision of school services by the LVJUSD is given in the responses to the following comments.

- 16-2 **Comment: IM 3.4/F Demand for New Classroom Space (Page SM-13).** While LVJUSD concurs that the demand for new classroom space and school facilities will increase as a result of this project, based upon the generation rates used in our district, we find the number of new junior high schools required equal to 3.6 and the number of new high schools needed equal to 2.5

Response to Comment 16-2: The DEIR used a set of assumptions to project new student yield and new school needs that differs from the assumptions currently used by the LVJUSD. The differences between these two sets of assumptions are clarified in *Response to Comment 16-17*. Refer to the *Response to Comment 16-17* for detailed discussion of projected school needs.

- 16-3 **Comment: IM 3.4/I Impact of School Financing District Jurisdiction (Page SM-14).** The District would appreciate clarification on the adverse affect [sic] existing jurisdictional boundaries would have on the financing of schools.

Response to Comment 16-3: Financing the construction of required new schools is identified as a potentially significant impact of the Project. Because fees levied on new residential and commercial/industrial construction (ie. development fees) rarely provide sufficient revenue to construct new schools, cities and school districts rely on additional mechanisms and sources of financing. These include special assessments such as: Mello Roos Community Facilities Districts (CFD), lease financing, and general obligation bond measures. Some of these assessments must first be approved by the electorate in local district or municipal elections. The intent of IM 3.4/I is to recognize the difficulty that school district(s) may face in trying to raise funds to build needed schools. Splitting eastern Dublin by two school districts may make it more difficult to convince voters to approve bond measures or assessments for areas located outside their city limits but within their school districts. For example, if the Project site remains within the jurisdiction of the LVJUSD but is annexed to the City of Dublin, voters in the City of Livermore may be asked to approve school bonds for schools located in the eastern portion of the City of Dublin. It remains the position of the City of Dublin and the Dublin Unified School District that coterminous city/school district boundaries would reduce potential confusion related to overlapping jurisdictional boundaries and might facilitate efforts to finance new school construction.

- 16-4 **Comment: Page 2-6, Paragraph 7.** The fourth sentence should be corrected to read: Another 5% (386.6 acres) is designated for Public/Semi-Public uses of which 288 acres are reserved for 15 school sites. The proposed schools include 9.1 elementary schools, 3.6 middle schools, and 2.5 high schools.

Response to Comment 16-4: Again, this comment reflects a different set of assumptions than those used in the Draft EIR. See *Comment 16-18* for detailed discussion.

- 16-5 **Comment: Page 2-7, Table 2.0-1: General Plan Amendment Area: Land Use Summary.** The schools portion of this chart should be corrected to show 9.1 elementary schools, 72 acres for 3.6 middle schools, and 125 acres for 2.5 high schools. The subtotal of schools acres should be 288 and the subtotal under units should read 15.2 schools. The total under Public/Semi-Public should then be revised to 386.6 acres and the grand total should be revised to 7,114.5 acres.

Response to Comment 16-5: Same as above. See *Response to Comment 16-18* for detailed discussion.

Even if the number of schools is eventually increased, the total acreage within the Project area would not increase. Any additional acreage committed to schools would in all likelihood be taken out of residentially designated lands given the need to locate schools near residences.

- 16-6 **Comment: Page 2-9, Table 2.0-2: Eastern Dublin Specific Plan: Land Use Summary.** The land use summary schools section indicates the need for 160.3 acres of school land. Based upon LVJUSD student generation data, the number of new schools needed within the Specific Plan area is 6.3 elementary schools, 2.5 middle schools, and 1.7 high schools. The total number of schools required in the Specific Plan are 10.5. The acreage requirements for the Eastern Dublin Specific Plan are 63 acres for elementary schools, 50 acres for middle schools, and 85 acres for high schools. The total acreage requirement for school sites is 198 acres.

Response to Comment 16-6: Same as above. See *Response to Comment 16-18* for detailed discussion.

- 16-7 **Comment: Page 2-10, Paragraph 6: Schools, Public Lands and Utilities.** This paragraph suggests that the current district boundaries be revised so that all Eastern Dublin school children attend Dublin Unified School District. It is the intent of LVJUSD to serve the educational needs of the students that reside within our district.

Response to Comment 16-7: Comment acknowledged.

- 16-8 **Comment: Page 2-13, Paragraph 2: Schools.** Once again, based upon LVJUSD student generation rates, the number of school sites required for the Specific Plan area are 6.3 elementary school sites, 2.5 middle school sites, and 1.7 high school sites. It should be noted that LVJUSD is interested in continuing to serve the students within the boundaries of the District.

Response to Comment 16-8: Comment acknowledged. See *Response to Comment 16-18*.

- 16-9 **Comment: Page 3-1, Paragraph 3.** In the development of the "baseline" description of the existing environmental conditions, in general, the impact to LVJUSD should be more thoroughly analyzed.

Response to Comment 16-9: Comment acknowledged. The "baseline" conditions for the LVJUSD are set forth in the *Setting* section for Schools (page 3.4-8). This information has been expanded to match the analysis provided for the Dublin Unified School District (See *Response to Comment 16-11* below).

- 16-10 **Comment: Table 3.1-4: Project Consistency with City of Dublin General Plan (1985), Public Schools.** The term "prior to sale" is unclear. Some definition would be helpful.

Response to Comment 16-10: Comment acknowledged. The Draft EIR also points out that IP 4.1.B needs to be clarified (page 3.1-27). In fact, the policy does not have any relevance to the development of new schools in eastern Dublin. This language is found in *Implementing Policy (IP) 4.1.B* of *Section 4.1: Public Schools* of the current *City of Dublin General Plan*. This policy implements *Guiding Policy 4.1.A* which states: "Cooperate with Dublin Unified School District to ensure preservation of surplus sites compatible with surrounding land uses and Housing Element objectives." At the time the *General Plan* was drafted, Dublin K-8 schoolchildren were enrolled in Murray School District schools which were experiencing declining enrollment. The possibility of continued declining enrollment meant that some school sites might become surplus property and sold. *Implementing Policy 4.1.B* was included in the *General Plan* to ensure that, "prior to sale" of surplus school sites, detailed site or specific plans would be prepared to promote new land uses compatible with existing residential areas.

- 16-11 **Comment: Schools (Pages 3.4-7 and 3.4-8).** The discussion of LVJUSD should more closely follow the analysis done for Dublin Unified School District. Information should be included regarding capacity within the District, projected enrollment increases, school capacities, student generation rates and long-range facility needs. LVJUSD will be happy to provide this information at your request.

Response to Comment 16-11: Table 3.4-1a presents capacity and enrollment information (March 1992) for the LVJUSD. Also, see Comment 16-16 for basic information on the current operations of LVJUSD.

**EASTERN DUBLIN GENERAL PLAN AMENDMENT/SPECIFIC PLAN EIR
COMMUNITY SERVICES AND FACILITIES**

**Table 3.4-1a
LIVERMORE VALLEY JOINT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
CURRENT CAPACITY AND ENROLLMENT (March 1992)**

School	Grades	Total Enrollment Capacity	March 1992 Enrollment	Available Seats
Arroyo Seco	K-5	570	546	24
Christensen	K-5	510	510	0
Croce	K-5	295	128	167
Jackson	K-5	660	654	6
Marylin	K-5	630	581	49
Michell	K-5	480	402	78
Portola	K-5	630	591	39
Rancho	K-5	540	521	19
Smith	K-5	540	502	38
Sunset	K-5	630	568	62
Subtotal		5,485	5,003	482
Christensen	6-8	270	188	82
East Avenue	6-8	717	704	13
Junction	6-8	705	692	13
Mendenhall	6-8	826	740	86
Subtotal		2,518	2,324	194
Granada	9-12	1,887	1253	634
Livermore	9-12	1,500	1343	157
Subtotal		3,387	2,596	791
TOTAL		11,390	9,923	1,467

16-12 Comment: LVJUSD Student Generation Rates. LVJUSD student generation rates are: K-5=.33 students/dwelling units; 6-8=.16 students/dwelling unit, and 9-12=.21 students/dwelling unit. The district projects the need for 2 new elementary schools, 1 new middle school, and .5 new high schools by the year 2001. The sentence regarding one district school being over-capacity should be deleted.

Response to Comment 16-12: Comment acknowledged. The student generation rates listed in the Draft EIR are the previous generation rates provided by the LVJUSD, and the rates used to determine the number of schools needed in the planning area. The new generation rates provided by the District have been recently adopted for single family dwelling units. The District is also expected in the near future to adopt new generation rates for multi-family units (see response to Comment 16-17). The text of the DEIR (Paragraph 6; Page 3.4-8) is revised as follows:

Based on City of Livermore growth projections and LVJUSD generation factors (0.30 0.33 children/dwelling unit for K-6; 0.15 0.16 children/dwelling unit for 7-8; 0.20 0.21 children/dwelling unit for 9-12), the District projects that it will need ~~four~~ two new elementary schools, ~~two~~ one new middle schools, and ~~one~~ .5 new high school by the year 2010 2001. At present, only one of the District's schools (Christensen Middle School with an enrollment of less than 200) is over capacity.

16-13 Comment: Page 3.4-9, Paragraph 2. The LVJUSD feels it is equally responsive to community concerns in all portions of the district. The discussion of school district jurisdiction should include not only the views of Dublin Unified but also of LVJUSD with regard to students in this area. It is the intent of LVJUSD to serve the students within the district.

Response to Comment 16-13: Comment acknowledged. As stated in the Draft EIR, the sentence stating that "a coterminous school district would be more responsive to community concerns and would play an important role in building a strong civic identity in the Project area" is the opinion of some Dublin property owners and the DUSD. It should not be interpreted as the opinion of the EIR that the LVJUSD would not be responsive to community concerns were the Project area to remain within LVJUSD's jurisdiction. This paragraph simply restates the City of Dublin's preference for coterminous City and school district boundaries. If the Project area is annexed to the City of Dublin, it is the City's preference that this area also be detached from the LVJUSD and annexed to the DUSD. The EIR authors do not dispute the intent or capacity of the LVJUSD to serve students in eastern Dublin should the Project site remain within LVJUSD boundaries.

16-14 Comment: Page 3.4-10, Paragraph 2. The two main sources of capital expenditure funding within LVJUSD are a voter-approved bond election in March of 1975 and the sale of two unused parcels. There are severe constraints on both of these funding sources. The bond authorization terminates in the year 2000 and can only be used for selected sites within the District, and the sale of property, by nature, is a one-time limited revenue. LVJUSD does not currently participate in the State Building Program due largely to the level of overcrowding which must exist before a school district may qualify.

Response to Comment 16-14: Comment acknowledged. The text of the Draft EIR is revised to read as follows:

The Livermore Valley Joint Unified School District uses various methods for funding the expansion of school services. Some of these include using monies available from the State school building program, general obligation bonds, lease-back options, and Community Facilities districts (special assessment districts), as allowed under the Mello-Rees legislation of 1982. The two main sources of capital expenditure funding within LVJUSD are a voter-approved bond election in March of 1975 and the sale of two unused parcels. There are severe constraints on both of these funding sources.

The bond authorization terminates in the year 2000 and can only be used for selected sites within the District, and the sale of property, by nature, is a one-time limited revenue. LVJUSD does not currently participate in the State Building Program due largely to the level of overcrowding which must exist before a school district may qualify.

- 16-15 **Comment: Page 3.4-10, Paragraph 2.** All of LVJUSD school sites use portables to supplement permanent classroom space.

Response to Comment 16-15: Comment acknowledged.

- 16-16 **Comment: Page 3.4-10, Paragraph 5.** As of September 1992, LVJUSD operated 10 elementary schools, 4 middle schools, 2 high schools, and 1 continuation high school. Current enrollment, projected enrollment from existing housing stock, enrollment from previously-approved but unbuilt homes, and enrollment from existing and approved housing will require all of the capacity which is currently available within LVJUSD. LVJUSD will require additional mitigation beyond the development fees currently paid under AB 2926 to meet the school facilities needs of the students resulting from future development approvals. It is the policy of the LVJUSD that development, both residential and commercial/industrial, shall fully mitigate the impact of such growth on school facilities.

Response to Comment 16-16: Comment acknowledged.

- 16-17 **Comment: Page 3.4-10, Paragraph 6.** The calculations done in Table 3.4-2: New Student Yield do not appear to be based upon the housing units discussed on pages 2-7, 2-8 and 2-9. Using the housing units on pages 2-7, 2-8, and 2-9, and the LVJUSD student generation rates, the number of K-5 students in the total Project area is 5,930, the number of 6-8 students in the total Project area is 2,875 and the number of 9-12 students in the total Project area 3,774. The total number of students from both the Specific Plan and the General Plan areas is 12,579. The detail of this information is included on Attachment A.

Response to Comment 16-17: The discrepancy between LVJUSD's new student projections (Attachment A) and those of the DEIR is 3,117 students. This difference results from the use of differing assumptions regarding 1) the definition of the single family (SF) and multi-family (MF) categories, and 2) the application of student generation rates to residential dwelling units, as explained below.

First, the student generation analysis in the DEIR includes Medium Density Residential units, along with Rural Residential and Low Density categories, in the SF category. On the other hand, in the LVJUSD projections, Medium Density Residential units were grouped with Medium High Density and High Density units in the multi-family category. The different assumptions result in a total of 12,811 SF units in the DEIR analysis versus 5,608 SF units in the LVJUSD analysis. The Draft EIR (and Plan) were being conservative by giving SF credit to Medium Density units. The 1990 Census indicates that units in the Medium Density range in Dublin only average about 2 persons per unit. These units would obviously generate fewer students than single family units which average 3.2 persons per unit.

The second difference in assumptions involved generation rates and their application. The DEIR used two different sets of generation rates for single family and multi family units to project student yield, because multi-family units generate fewer students than single family units. For the single-family category, the generation rates (i.e., students generated per dwelling unit) were: K-5=0.30, 6-8=0.15, and 9-12=0.20. Assumed multi-family generation rates were as follows: K-5=0.10, 6-8=0.05, and 9-12=0.07. On the other hand, projections

provided by LVJUSD use new, higher generation rates (see Comment 16-12), and they do not reflect different generation rates for SF and MF units. As a result, LVJUSD's projections are considerably higher than those of the DEIR. The LVJUSD has prepared new draft generation rates for multi-family housing as part of its *10-Year Facilities Master Plan 1992-2002*. It is expected that these rates will be formally adopted by the LVJUSD School Board of Trustees in December 1992. The new multi-family rates, like the new single family rates, are also higher than those used for the plan and EIR. The new draft rates are as follows: K-6=0.22, 7-8=0.11, and 9-12=0.14.

Given the different assumptions and change in standards, the projections of new student yield (Table 3.4-2) have been revised to reflect updated student generation rates for single family and multi-family housing in the Project area based on LVJUSD standards. It should be pointed out that LVJUSD standards are used because the DUSD does not currently have established student generation rates that it uses. The revised tables are as follows:

EASTERN DUBLIN GENERAL PLAN AMENDMENT/SPECIFIC PLAN EIR COMMUNITY SERVICES AND FACILITIES							
Table 3.4-2 (Revised) NEW STUDENT YIELD							
	Specific Plan			GPA Increment Area			The Project
Grades ¹	SF ²	MF ³	Subtotal	SF	MF	Subtotal	Total
K-5	791	2,211	3,002	1,059	508	1,567	4,569
6-8	383	1,105	1,488	513	254	767	2,255
9-12	503	1,407	1,910	674	323	997	2,907
Total	1,677	4,723	6,400	2,246	1,085	3,331	9,731

Notes:

¹ Assumed student generation rates for single family units are: K-5=0.33, 6-8=0.16, and 9-12=0.21.

Assumed student generation rates for multi-family units are: K-5=0.22, 6-8=0.11, and 9-12=0.14.

² SF=Single Family. Includes Rural Residential and Single Family designations.

³ MF=Multi-Family. Includes Medium Density, Medium High Density and High Density designations.

Source: Livermore Valley Joint Unified School District (LVJUSD); WRT; November 1992.

The revised Table 3.4-2 above uses LVJUSD student generation rates and the single family/multi-family split used by the District. As can be seen in the table, these assumptions result in 269 more students over the entire project than projected in the plan and EIR. Almost 80% of this increase is in K-5 students (209 students). It should be pointed out, that these projections should be viewed as being very rough approximations of what may actually occur. As evidenced by the fact that LVJUSD student generation rates have changed during the time it has taken to prepare the eastern Dublin plan and EIR, generation rates are quite variable, and are affected by factors as variable as the housing market, job availability, and birth rates. Current rates will therefore have limited effectiveness at accurately projecting student growth over a period of 20 to 30 years. The assumptions regarding the generation potential of different residential designations is also hard to predict. The cost of the housing (no matter what density) can significantly affect the student generation levels. Typically, higher cost housing generates fewer students than lower cost housing at comparable densities.

16-18 Comment: Table 3.4-5: Provision of New Schools. Table 3.4-3 does not reflect the student yield data applicable to LVJUSD nor does it include the district's criteria for new school size. Projected students should be equal to the numbers provided in Attachment A of this packet. New school size for LVJUSD at the K-5 level is 650 students, for 6-8 new school size is 800 students, and for 9-12 new school size is 1,500 students. Dividing projected students by the new school size indicates the need for 6.3 new elementary schools, 2.5 new middle schools and 1.7 new high schools within the Specific Plan area. Dividing projected students by new school size in the Project area indicates the need for 9.1 new elementary schools, 3.6 new middle schools, and 2.5 new high schools in total.

Response to Comment 16-18: Comment acknowledged. As explained in *Response to Comment 16-17*, the DEIR made different assumptions in the variables and definitions used to project new students. Additionally, whereas the DEIR assumes a standard of 500 students/new elementary school, the LVJUSD uses a standard of 650 students/new elementary school. The revised projection of new school demand is based on the student generation projections in the Revised Table 3.4-2 (see Comment 16-17) and assumes the LVJUSD standard of 650 students/K-5 school. The revised projections for new schools are shown in Table 3.4-3 below:

EASTERN DUBLIN GENERAL PLAN AMENDMENT/SPECIFIC PLAN EIR COMMUNITY SERVICES AND FACILITIES Table 3.4-3 (Revised) PROVISION OF NEW SCHOOLS				
Specific Plan	Projected Students	New School Size	New Schools Needed	New Schools Provided
K-5	3,002	650	4.6	6.5
6-8	1,488	800	1.86	1.75
9-12	1,910	1,500	1.27	1
GPA Increment				
K-5	1,567	650	2.4	2.5
6-8	767	800	.96	.25
9-12	997	1,500	.66	0
The Project				
K-5	4,569	650	7.03	9
6-8	2,255	800	2.82	2
9-12	2,907	1,500	1.94	1

Source: Livermore Valley Joint Unified School District (LVJUSD); WRT; November 1992.

As shown in Table 3.4-3 (Revised), the revised assumptions used to project student generation has also altered the projected need for new schools. The biggest change from the projections in the plan and DEIR is that two fewer elementary schools appear to be needed. However, it is recommended that the Plan not be revised at this point to remove any school sites. Given the discrepancies in projected needs and the possibility that not all of the sites will be

acceptable to the school district(s), having "extra" sites will provide the district(s) with some flexibility. Any sites that are not needed for schools would be able to be developed for residential uses.

Both LVJUSD and DUSD have indicated that the number of middle schools and high schools provided in the Specific Plan and GPA is not adequate. During the planning process it was assumed that the projected need for partial campuses could be covered either through available capacity in existing schools or through a combination of available capacity and the development of slightly larger schools. Dublin High has available capacity for almost 1,900 students, which is 400 students more than the capacity of a full high school according to LVJUSD criteria. While it is understood that some of this capacity may be absorbed by other development in Dublin, there appears to be so much available capacity that there is not justification for building a second high school within the Project area. The Draft EIR identifies the potential need for more junior high school (middle school) space as a potentially significant impact since there is not excess capacity in existing schools to absorb the demand. MM 3.4/14.0 identifies two means of mitigating this potential impact: increase the capacity of the two proposed middle schools in the Project area or locate a third site in Doolan Canyon if there proves to be a need.

As shown in Table 3.4-3 (Revised), the schools provided within the Specific Plan area is almost identical to the projected demand. Discrepancies between schools provided and projected demand are greatest for the GPA Increment Area. The GPA Increment Area is projected to generate demand for one (.96) middle school and two-thirds (.66) of a high school. If, as the Project area builds out, it appears that an additional middle school and high school are needed, the logical place for these schools would be in Doolan Canyon. Since this area will be the last to develop and will require additional planning prior to development, the school district(s) will have the opportunity to reserve the necessary sites.

- 16-19 **Comment: Page 3.4-11, Paragraph 3.** A sentence in this paragraph indicates that "school sites were selected based on student generation potential in each area, developability of each site, integration with surrounding neighborhood, and student safety in retaliation [sic] to automobile traffic." This sentence should more accurately read school site areas, rather than school sites. Approval for any of the sites indicated lies with the California Department of Education (CDE). The sites indicated have neither been accepted nor approved by the District nor CDE. Also, this paragraph indicates that Table 3.4-3 shows the number of schools provided being less than schools needed. LVJUSD does not find this acceptable. The number of schools provided should equal the number of schools needed by the District.

Response to Comment 16-19: Comment acknowledged. The planning process attempted to identify locations for schools with the knowledge that the responsible school district and the CDE would ultimately have to approve the final site location, size and configuration. Although specific sites and acreages have been identified for future schools, it is anticipated that there may be instances where changes will be necessary. The second sentence in the third paragraph on page 3.4-11 has been revised as follows:

School sites ~~areas~~ were selected based on student generation potential in each area, developability of each site, integration with the surrounding neighborhood, and student safety in ~~retaliation~~ ~~relation~~ to automobile traffic.

See response to Comment 16-18 regarding the number of school sites identified.

- 16-20 **Comment: IM 3.4/G Demand for Junior High Schools.** Mitigation Measure 3.4/13.0 indicates that the potentially significant impact on junior high school capacity could be mitigated by

reserving school sites designated in the Specific Plan. This does not provide adequate mitigation as the school district and ultimately the CDE must approve all school sites as was indicated earlier.

Response to Comment 16-20: See the *Response to Comment 16-18*.

- 16-21 **Comment: IM 3.4/G Demand for Junior High Schools.** The potential shortage of junior high school capacity cannot be adequately mitigated (*Mitigation Measure 3.4/14.0*) by simply increasing the number of students on a campus. School capacity is established based upon educational program requirements and the safety and well-being of students. To increase this capacity is done at the expense of this program. Interim housing of students can and often does increase the capacity of a school beyond the planned level. However, this should never be considered a permanent solution to facilities requirements.

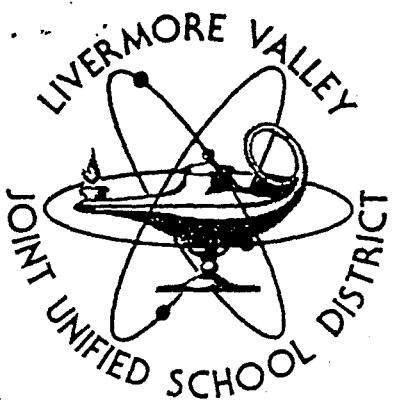
Response to Comment 16-21: See *Response to Comment 16-18* above.

- 16-22 **Comment: IM 3.4/I Impact on School Financing District Jurisdiction.** LVJUSD believes that the Project area can be adequately served under the existing jurisdictional boundaries.

Response to Comment 16-22: Comment acknowledged.

- 16-23 **Comment: IM 3.4/J Financial Burden on School Districts.** This mitigation measure (MM 3.4/17.0) should explain how the procedure for the provision of full mitigation will be handled. Does general plan language or an ordinance currently exist which will support the provision of adequate school facilities? The lack of clear mitigation measures can reduce the effectiveness of this action program.

Response to Comment 16-23: The intent of the mitigation measures for IM 3.4/J (MM 3.4/17.0-3.4/19.0) is to acknowledge that State funding and impact fees cannot be depended on to provide the necessary schools. It is also intended to provide the City of Dublin and school districts with the broadest possible means by which to finance new school construction. The City of Dublin does not currently collect development fees for school construction, but could decide to do so as provided under AB 2926 (1986). Current changes in State law affecting the ability of cities to collect additional assessments (see *Response to Comment 18-2* below) will increase the need to consider a broad range of financing mechanisms available to school districts.



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October 20, 1992

City of Dublin Planning Commission
City of Dublin
100 Civic Plaza
Dublin, California 94568

Dear Commissioners:

Thank you for providing Livermore Valley Joint Unified School District (LVJUSD) with the opportunity to comment on the Eastern Dublin General Plan Amendment and Specific Plan, State Clearinghouse Number (SCH #91103064).

The District's comments are provided below:

Page SM-5 Paragraph titled; Schools, Public Lands and Utilities

The project characteristics with regard to schools would be more accurately described by addressing the current provision of educational services to the students in this area. LVJUSD currently serves the majority of this project area.

16-1

Page SM-13 Paragraph IM 3.4/F Demand for New Classroom Space:

While LVJUSD concurs that the demand for new classroom space and school facilities will increase as a result of this project, based upon the generation rates used in our district we find the number of new junior high schools required equal to 3.6 and the number of new high school needed equal to 2.5.

16-2

Page SM-14 Paragraph IM3.4/I Impact on School Financing District Jurisdiction:

16-3

The District would appreciate clarification on the adverse affect existing jurisdictional boundaries would have on the financing of schools.

Page 2-6 Paragraph 7:

The fourth sentence should be corrected to read, Another 5% (386.6 acres) is designated for Public/Semi-Public uses of which 288 acres are reserved for 15

16-4

school sites. The proposed schools include 9.1 elementary schools, 3.6 middle schools, and 2.5 high schools.

16-4 contd.

Page 2-7 Table 2.0-1:

The schools portion of this chart should be corrected to show 91 acres for 9.1 elementary schools, 72 acres for 3.6 middle schools, and 125 acres for 2.5 high schools. The subtotal of school acres should be 288 and the subtotal under units should read 15.2 schools. The total under Public/Semi-Public should then be revised to 386.6 acres and the grand total should be revised to 7,114.5 acres.

16-5

Page 2-9 Table 2.0-2

The land use summary schools section indicates the need for 160.3 acres of school land. Based upon LVJUSD student generation data the number of new schools needed within the specific plan area is 6.3 elementary schools, 2.5 middle schools, and 1.7 high schools. The total number of schools required in the specific plan area are 10.5. The acreage requirements for the Eastern Dublin Specific Plan are 63 acres for elementary schools, 50 acres for middle schools, and 85 acres for high schools. The total acreage requirement for school sites is 198 acres.

16-6

Page 2-10 Paragraph 6:

This paragraph suggests that the current district boundaries be revised so that all Eastern Dublin school children attend Dublin Unified School District. It is the intent of LVJUSD to serve the educational needs of the students that reside within our district.

16-7

Page 2-13 Paragraph 2:

Once again based upon LVJUSD student generation rates the number of school sites required for the specific plan area are 6.3 elementary school sites, 2.5 middle school sites and 1.7 high school sites. It should be noted that LVJUSD is interested in continuing to serve the students within the boundaries of the district.

16-8

Page 3-1 Paragraph 3:

In the development of the "baseline" description of the existing environmental conditions, in general, the impact to LVJUSD should be more thoroughly analyzed.

16-9

Page 3.1-27 The public schools section:

16-10

The term "prior to sale" is unclear, some definition would be helpful.

Pages 3.4-7 and 3.4-8

The discussion of LVJUSD should more closely follow the analysis done for Dublin Unified School District. Information should be included regarding capacity within the District, projected enrollment increases, school capacities, student generation rates and long-range facility needs. LVJUSD will be happy to provide this information at your request.

16-11

Page 3.4-8 Paragraph 6:

LVJUSD student generation rates have been revised. The revised student generation rates are K-5 .33 students/dwelling unit, 6-8 .16 students/dwelling unit, and 9-12 .21 students/dwelling unit. The district projects the need for 2 new elementary schools, 1 new middle school, and .5 new high school by the year 2001. The sentence regarding one district school being over capacity should be deleted.

16-12

Page 3.4-9 Paragraph 2:

The LVJUSD feels it is equally responsive to community concerns in all portions of the district. The discussion of school district jurisdiction should include not only the views of Dublin Unified but also of LVJUSD with regard to students in this area. It is the intent of LVJUSD to serve the students within the district.

16-13

Page 3.4-10 Paragraph 2:

The two main sources of capital expenditure funding within LVJUSD are a voter approved bond election in March of 1975 and the sale of two unused parcels. There are severe constraints on both of these funding sources. The bond authorization terminates in the year 2000 and can only be used for selected sites within the District, and the sale of property, by nature, is a one-time limited revenue. LVJUSD does not currently participated in the State Building Program due largely to the level of overcrowding which must exist before a school district may qualify.

16-14

Page 3.4-10 Paragraph 4:

All of LVJUSD school sites use portables to supplement permanent classroom space.

16-15

Page 3.4-10 Paragraph 5:

As of September 1992 LVJUSD operated 10 elementary schools, 4 middle schools, 2 high schools, and 1 continuation high school. Current enrollment, projected enrollment from existing housing stock, enrollment from previously approved but unbuilt homes, and enrollment from existing and approved housing will

16-16

require all of the capacity which is currently available within LVJUSD. LVJUSD will require additional mitigation beyond the development fees currently paid under AB 2926 to meet the school facilities needs of the students resulting from future development approvals. It is the policy of the LVJUSD that development, both residential and commercial/industrial, shall fully mitigate the impact of such growth on school facilities.

16-16 contd

Page 3.4-10 Paragraph 6:

The calculations done in Table 3.4-2 do not appear to be based upon the housing units discussed on pages 2-7, 2-8 and 2-9. Using the housing units on pages 2-7, 2-8 and 2-9, and the LVJUSD student generation rates the number of K-5 students in the total project area are 5,930, the number of 6-8 students in the total project area are 2,875 and the number of 9-12 students in the total project area 3,774. The total number of students from both the specific plan and the general plan areas are 12,579. The detail of this information is included on Attachment A.

16-17

Page 3.4-11 Significance of Criteria

Table 3.4-3 does not reflect the student yield data applicable to LVJUSD nor does it include the district's criteria for new school size. Projected students should be equal to the numbers provided in Attachment A of this packet. New school size for LVJUSD at the K-5 level is 650 students, for 6-8 new school size is 800 students, and for 9-12 new school size is 1,500 students. Dividing projected students by the new school size indicates the need for 6.3 new elementary schools, 2.5 new middle schools and 1.7 new high schools within the specific plan area. Dividing projected students by new school size in the project area indicates the need for 9.1 new elementary schools, 3.6 new middle schools, and 2.5 new high schools in total.

16-18

Page 3.4-11 Paragraph 3:

A sentence in this paragraph indicates that "School sites were selected based on student generation potential in each area, developability of each site, integration with surrounding neighborhood, and student safety in relation to automobile traffic."

This sentence would more accurately read school site areas, rather than school sites. Approval for any of the site indicated lies with the affected school district and ultimately with the California Department of Education(CDE). The sites indicated have neither been accepted nor approved by the District nor CDE.

16-19

Also this paragraph indicates that table 3.4-5 shows number of schools provided being less than school needed. LVJUSD does not find this acceptable. The number of schools provided should equal the number of schools needed by the District.

Page 3.4-12 MM3.4/13.0 (Policy 8-1)

This mitigation measure indicates the potentially significant impact on junior high school capacity could be mitigated by reserving school sites designated in the Specific Plan.

16-20

This does not provide adequate mitigation as the school district and ultimately the CDE must approve all school sites as was indicated earlier.

Page 3.4-12 MM 3.4/14.0

Potential shortage of junior high school capacity cannot be adequately mitigated by simply increasing the number of students on a campus. School capacity is established based upon educational program requirements and the safety and well-being of students, to increase this capacity is done at the expense of this program. Interim housing of students can and often does increase the capacity of a school beyond the planned level, however this should never be considered a permanent solution to facilities requirements.

16-21

Page 3.4-12 MM 3.4/16.0

LVJUSD believes that the project area can be adequately served under the existing jurisdictional boundaries.

16-22

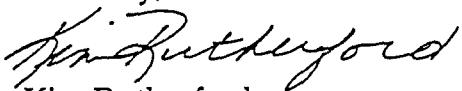
Page 3.4-13 MM 3.4/17.0

This mitigation measure should explain how the procedure for the provision of full mitigation will be handled. Does general plan language or an ordinance currently exist which will support the provision of adequate school facilities? The lack of clear mitigation measures can reduce the effectiveness of this action program.

16-23

If you have any questions or would like additional information, please call me at 447-9500 x273.

Sincerely,



Kim Rutherford
Facilities Planner

EAST DUB EIR SUP WKSHT

Attachment A

STUDENT GENERATION DATA EASTERN DUBLIN GPA AND SPECIFIC PLAN							
SPECIFIC PLAN				GENERAL PLAN			
GRADES	SF	MF	SUBTOTAL	SF	MF	SUBTOTAL	TOTAL
K-5	791	3,317	4,108	1,059	763	1,822	5,930
6-8	384	1,608	1,992	514	370	884	2,875
9-12	504	2,111	2,614	674	486	1,160	3,774
TOTAL	1,679	7,035	8,714	2,247	1,618	3,865	12,579

ASSUMPTIONS

HOUSING UNITS-SPECIFIC PLAN

SF	2,398
MF	10,050

HOUSING UNITS GENERAL PLAN

SF	3,210
MF	2,312

GENERATION RATES

K-5	0.33
6-8	0.16
9-12	0.21
TOTAL	0.7

Response to Letter 17: Eric Brown, Senior Planner, City of Livermore

- 17-1 **Comment: Future Road Improvement Assumptions.** Future traffic projections assume that several road improvements in the Tri-Valley area will be in place. Included in the list is "Completion of State Route 84 as a four lane highway between "I-680 and I-580, with construction of a new interchange at I-580" (page 3.3-17). This project will have to compete with other projects in Alameda County for future funding. To date, major projects costing approximately \$4 billion have been identified in the Alameda County-wide Transportation Planning Program, with less than \$1 billion of potential funding available for identified projects. Therefore, funding for the DEIR's identified improvements of State Route 84 is far from certain. As a result, the traffic study for the EIR should examine, as an alternative, the impact of the proposed Project, on I-580 from the I-580/I-680 interchange easterly without assuming completion of State Route 84 improvements between I-680 and I-580.

Response to Comment 17-1: See response to Comment 15-14.

- 17-2 **Comment: IM 3.3/K Airway Boulevard & I-580 Westbound Ramps.** *Mitigation Measure 3.3/11.0* calls for widening the Airway Boulevard overcrossing of I-580 by 12 feet (page 3.3-27). The existing overcrossing bridge is narrow, and it would be impractical to widen it 12 feet. It should be noted that this mitigation would require construction of a new overcrossing bridge. Additionally, funding and installation of improvements for the Airway Blvd. interchange should be in place prior to level of service "F" impacts.

Response to Comment 17-2: Mitigation measure 3.3/11.0 will be revised to recommend construction of a new overpass structure as opposed to widening of the existing overpass structure. The cities of Livermore and Dublin should coordinate to ensure that road improvements in the vicinity of Airway Boulevard are implemented concurrent with development in the Triad Business Park, Livermore Airport area and the Doolan Canyon Road area.

- 17-3 **Comment: IM 3.11/C Mobile Source Emissions: ROG or NOx.** The precursors (ROG and NOx) analysis doesn't extend to an adequate analysis/estimate of ozone impacts from proposed development. The analysis does not include PM 10 impacts from mobile sources. The analysis omits consideration of potential impacts/mitigation for sensitive receptors, i.e. schools, residential, convalescent and similar facilities/land uses.

Response to Comment 17-3: There is no satisfactory mechanism to translate project-related ozone precursor emissions explicitly into an ozone impact. By identifying that precursors exceed significance thresholds, the implication is that the incrementally small impact is nevertheless significant - even if not directly quantifiable.

PM-10 emissions were not quantified because the URBEMIS3 computer program has a "bug" in the PM-10 routine which has not been corrected to date. PM-10 emissions are generally about 50% of ROG levels in terms of weight of pollution per mile traveled. Based on this approximate ratio, PM-10 should be included among the pollutants exceeding the BAAQMD threshold of significance.

On a plan/regional basis where schools, residences and convalescent facilities have not yet been built, it is not possible to identify future uses down to the exact geographic/topographic location where such uses will occur. The microscale analysis in Table 3.11.3 was conducted at 25 feet from the edge of a large number of roadways in the region. This analysis, showing no adverse impacts beyond 25 feet, lays the groundwork for planning of

future sensitive receiver development that is not constrained by microscale air quality impacts as long as a nominal 25 foot setback is maintained.

- 17-4 **Comment: CO Values.** The report should identify how CO values were established. The appendix shows studies based upon 75 degrees Fahrenheit and 30 Mph values. These do not appear to be realistic values.

Response to Comment 17-4: The air temperature and travel speed referenced in this comment refer to regional conditions on a smoggy summer day used in the URBEMIS3 model. The CO concentrations for the microscale analysis were based on data in the BAAQMD Handbook as noted in the footnote on Table 3.11-3.

- 17-5 **Comment: Clean Air Act.** A program mitigation should be added to assure that the East Dublin Plan is generally consistent with the 1991 Clean Air Act.

Response to Comment 17-5: The 1991 Clean Air Plan ('91 CAP) incorporates regional transportation and growth management plans. MM3.11/6.0 clearly states that specific development plans within the Eastern Dublin Specific Plan (EDSP) are to be consistent with the same transportation and growth management plans. By inference, the mitigation measure requires maintenance of consistency between the EDSP and the '91 CAP.

- 17-6 **Comment: IM 3.10/C Exposure of Existing and Proposed Development to Airport Noise/CNEL 60 Contour.** Impact 3.10/C indicates that no mitigation is required. This is not correct. The assumption of project land use compatibility based on reliance of meeting technical standards (60 CNEL) does not ensure or adequately mitigate the potential for future incompatibilities between existing airport operations and future Dublin proposed development within the Airport Protection Area. While technical studies/standards may provide "technically correct" distances for noise attenuation setbacks, it is improbable that they will address real or perceived annoyances of residents in approximately 1,000 residential dwellings proposed for location within the APA. Consequently, aircraft noise should be considered a potentially significant (as opposed to DEIR proposed "insignificant impact") impact.

Response to Comment 17-6: See response to Comment 2-6.

- 17-7 **Comment: IM 3.10/C Exposure of Existing and Proposed Development to Airport Noise/Land Use Conflicts.** As portions of this planning area are also a primary aircraft overflight area, safety issues regarding the location of intense residential development and a junior high school are not adequately identified and addressed.

Response to Comment 17-7: See Response to Comment 2-1.

- 17-8 **Comment: IM 3.10/C Exposure of Existing and Proposed Development to Airport Noise/Variability of Noise.** The noise from the airport has unique characteristics and variability. CNEL does not effectively measure this. Intense use of the airport occurs early on weekend mornings and during late evening hours. The DEIR does not indicate when noise measurements were made, and whether they took into consideration these hours of intense use.

Response to Comment 17-8: Measurements of airport activity were not specifically made for the preparation of the DEIR. The noise analysis in the *Livermore Municipal Airport Master Plan* was considered adequate to address issues of compatibility between the airport and the Project. It has been assumed that the operational characteristics of the airport are consistent with the ALUC-approved Master Plan, and that the level of operations at night and on

weekends have therefore already been considered in the airport noise analysis.

Noise measurements that were conducted for the DEIR were made during the weekday and primarily focused on quantifying noise levels from Interstate 580 and local roads. See response to Comment 2-6 for more detailed discussion of potential impacts associated with single event noise levels and necessary mitigation.

- 17-9 **Comment: IM 3.5/Q Increase in Demand for Water.** The DEIR indicates the need for Zone 7 to develop new water sources to accommodate the East Dublin Plan and all other general plan amendments proposed in the Tri-Valley. The DEIR should contain program language/mitigation that requires coordination with Zone 7 to insure that Zone 7's goals and objectives will support the development of new water sources to meet these demands.

Response to Comment 17-9: The DEIR does indicate the need for Zone 7 and DSRSD to develop new water sources to meet the water demands of Eastern Dublin but does not make any statements that indicate the need for Zone 7 to develop water sources to accommodate all other General Plan Amendments proposed for the Tri-Valley.

Zone 7's February 1992 Water Supply Update fully describes Zone 7's analysis of what it needs to do to meet the water supply demands of the prospective general plans in the Tri-Valley. This update is referenced on page 3.5-14 and in MM 3.5/28.0.

- 17-10 **Comment: IM 3.5/P Overdraft of Local Groundwater Resources.** The DEIR (IM 3.5/P) acknowledges that overdrafting of groundwater through wells is a potentially significant impact. However, *Mitigation Measure 3.5/31.0* calls for drilling of new wells south of the Specific Plan area to provide a backup source of water supply. Where overdrafting of current wells affects groundwater resources, the addition and utilization of new wells may potentially compound the problem. This is a potentially significant impact. The drilling of new wells does not constitute "new" supplies of water.

Response to Comment 17-10: IM 3.5/P, *Overdraft of Local Groundwater Resources*, refers to overdrafting of the fringe groundwater basins underlying the Project. Such groundwater basins have limited available groundwater which is, in general, of very poor quality. These fringe basins are located north of the larger Central Groundwater Basin, which is a water supply source for DSRSD. Overdrafting of these small fringe groundwater basins is a potentially significant impact. Appropriate mitigation measures to this impact are noted in the DEIR.

MM 3.5/31.0 does identify that new DSRSD water wells are being constructed in the Central Groundwater Basin. The comment is correct that these wells do not constitute new water supplies. According to DSRSD, these new wells are viewed primarily as an improvement to the DSRSD system. Thus, with the development of these wells, there will be an increased reliability in the DSRSD system to serve the increased demands created by the Project.

- 17-11 **Comment: Alternative 2: Reduced Planning Area ("RPA").** Until there is a demonstrated need for the current proposed scale and intensity of development, a reduced planning area may be desirable as proposed in the above alternative. This alternative has the affect [sic] of less urban sprawl while not reducing overall intensities of land use. This may be an environmentally superior alternative to the current proposed Project. Alternative 2 allows buildup as proposed in the Specific Plan, and buildup of the General Plan Amendment within the current SOI for Dublin. Equally important, it explicitly allows for the preservation of Doolan Canyon as an important "green community separator between Dublin, Livermore, and Tassajara Valley..." (page 409). Based on Livermore land use proposals, and our

understanding of the intent of Alameda County's General Plan, Doolan Canyon should also serve a green separator function under any jurisdiction.

Response to Comment 17-11: Comment acknowledged.

- 17-12 **Comment: Scenic Vistas.** Analysis in the DEIR does not indicate how vistas from scenic routes will be affected by construction of new development and soundwalls. It should be established as to how and when mitigation will be implemented.

Response to Comment 17-12: Without development plans, it is impossible to speculate on how development might affect views from scenic routes. It was for this reason that all the mitigation measures were included in the Visual Resource section of the Draft EIR. MM 3.8/5.1, in particular addresses the need to protect views from designated scenic routes. Mitigation Measures MM 3.8/8.0 and 8.1 (page 3.8-9) specifically address the need to "establish review procedures and standards" to protect scenic corridor viewsheds, and require "detailed visual analysis with development project applications".

- 17-13 **Comment: IM 3.4/I Impact on School Financing District Jurisdiction.** The conclusion under Impact 3.4/H [sic] that division of the Project site by two different districts would have adverse effects appears correct. *Mitigation Measure 3.4/16.0* should be expanded to include an action program (s) that indicates that prior to the development of the Plan or shortly thereafter, a program will be developed and implementation plan prepared showing how these issues will be resolved. This should be included as part of a mitigation program.

Response to Comment 17-13: Comment acknowledged. The process to be undertaken to resolve the jurisdictional issues will be determined by the two school districts. A mitigation monitoring program is being prepared, however, to ensure implementation of the mitigation measure within a time frame that avoids significant impacts.

- 17-14 **Comment: IM 3.4/J Financial Burden on School Districts.** *Mitigations 3.4/17.0 through 3.4/19.0* indicate that regardless of which school district has authority, potentially significant impacts must be considered. The mitigations are generally adequate, but should be clarified to indicate that they apply to the entire Project area including the Specific Plan and the General Plan Amendment areas.

Response to Comment 17-15: Comment acknowledged. The DEIR clearly states on page 3.4-13 (1st sentence, last paragraph): "*Mitigation Measures 3.4/17.0 - 3.4/19.0* are applicable to the entire Project site."

- 17-15 **Comment: Planned Wastewater Treatment System Improvements.** Analysis in Section 3.5 regarding Wastewater Improvements should clearly indicate growth potential given existing export capacity and treatment. Some improvements are assumed that may not occur, including the TWA project.

Response to Comment 17-15: According to an October 15, 1992 DSRSD letter commenting on the Draft Specific Plan and General Plan Amendment for Eastern Dublin,

"DSRSD's current projections indicate that the LAVWMA capacity will be exhausted by 1996. Therefore, it is unlikely that any LAVWMA capacity may be committed to the Plan Area. The facilities planned by the members of the Tri-Valley Wastewater Authority (TWA) are therefore essential to the development proposed by the Specific Plan and General Plan Amendment."

Therefore, without the development of a TWA project, it is unlikely the Eastern Dublin Project can be developed. Consult the January 1992 TWA Subsequent EIR for information about the growth potential for existing and proposed wastewater treatment and disposal facilities.

- 17-16 **Comment: State Route 84.** In reference to page 3.3-6 "State Route 84", this paragraph should read: "The Alameda County Measure B sales tax provides partial funding for a two-lane segment of State Route 84 between Vallecitos Road and I-580." The present paragraph in the text gives the impression that Measure B is funding more of future Route 84 than it actually is.

Response to Comment 17-16: Measure B will provide partial funding for the ultimate configuration of State Route 84, but funding for only a small portion of the improvements is currently committed.

- 17-17 **Comment: Level-of-Service Definition.** Livermore and Dublin have different Level of Service (LOS) standards for LOS D. The Livermore standard is .85 volume/capacity, Dublin's standard is .90. The difference needs to be taken into account where road networks and corresponding traffic considerations must be coordinated between the two cities.

Response to Comment 17-17: The levels of service in the DEIR are based on driver delay in accordance with the methodology in the 1985 *Highway Capacity Manual*. This methodology was used to ensure consistent findings for intersections in all jurisdictions. Details of these calculations are available at the City of Dublin. Future focused traffic and design studies of the Airway Boulevard area should ensure that specific improvements will meet the level of service criteria for all affected jurisdictions, including Caltrans.

- 17-18 **Comment: Figure 3.6-C: Geology.** Figure 3.6-C should be replaced/updated with recent (1992) maps and reports from the State Geology and Mining Department which provide more detailed landslide information. Technical Appendix C should contain a map showing the division of the planning area into six zones, and the acreage within each zone.

Response to Comment 17-18: The EIR authors have reviewed California Division of Mines and Geology (CDMG) Open-File Report 91-2, Landslide Hazard in the Livermore Valley and Vicinity, Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, California, Landslide Hazard Identification Map No. 21. This publication, not available at the time the EIR was prepared, does not "...provide more detailed information" than Figure 3.6-C, but in fact provides less. The map scale of this publication is 1 inch = 2000 feet. Landslide scarps and deposits are not separately mapped, and there is no differentiation (classification) of the landslides. Colluvial deposits, a source of potential landslides, and a critical element in the evaluation of slope stability, are not mapped. The mapping of landslides and surficial deposits shown on Figure 3.6-C is original work undertaken for the EIR. This mapping was prepared at a map scale of 1 inch = 800 feet (Figure 3.6-C in the EIR is a reduced version of the original). This figure maps landslides and surficial deposits separately, uses a classification system to differentiate landslides, and maps colluvial deposits. The six geotechnical opportunities and constraints zones discussed in Appendix C, pages APP-C/1 and APP-C/2, are shown on a working map prepared during the EIR at a scale of 1 inch = 800 feet, but not included in the EIR. A copy of this working map is available for review at the Planning Department. The following siting of the CDMG publication has been added to the Bibliography on page 3.6-8.

CDMG, 1991, *Landslide Hazard in the Livermore Valley and Vicinity, Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, California, Landslide Hazard Identification Map No. 21: California Division of Mines and Geology (CDMG) Open-File Report 91-2*.

17-19 Comment: Conclusion. In conclusion, the General Plan, Specific Plan and EIR should recognize the limitations of services/resources (water, sewer, transportation, etc.) and contain policy language and mitigations to indicate that programs will be developed that will address funding and implementation of necessary additional resources and improvements prior to allowing significant new development that would exceed available resources (water), infrastructure (sewer, road improvements) and services (libraries, police, school capacities, etc.). Where appropriate, proposed programs should identify the need to coordinate objectives and implementation of programs with other affected agencies and cities.

Response to Comment 17-19: The Draft EIR currently identifies the limitations of services and resources and addresses, in the relevant sections, how these limitations are to be addressed. Responses in this document have reinforced the position that development will not proceed until adequate funding mechanisms and implementation procedures have been established and adequate resources procured. Mitigation measures have been included in the *Traffic and Circulation; Sewer, Water, and Storm Drainage; and Community Services and Facilities* sections of the DEIR that indicate the City's willingness and intent to coordinate with affected agencies and jurisdictions to ensure adequate infrastructure and services.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
1052 South Livermore Avenue
Livermore, CA 94550
(510) 373-5200

October 26, 1992

Dennis Carrington, Senior Planner
City of Dublin Planning Department
100 Civic Plaza
Dublin, CA 94568

RE: Response to Eastern Dublin General Plan Amendment and
Specific Plan Draft Environmental Impact Report
(SCH. #91103064)

RECEIVED
OCT 27 1992

DUBLIN PLANNING

Dear Dennis:

Comments below are divided into two sections. The first section contains substantiative remarks, the second section includes comments regarding technical matters.

Section One

1. Transportation

In general, the traffic analysis should identify the traffic impacts of proposed development on the existing road system without assumption of unfunded future road improvements. This data would serve as a baseline for evaluation of impacts and required future improvements. The cost of future improvements should then be estimated and a "fair share" mitigation program(s) proposed.

A. Future traffic projections assume that several road improvements in the Tri-Valley area will be in place. Included in the list is "Completion of State Route 84 as a four-lane highway between I-680 and I-580, with construction of a new interchange at I-580" (page 3.3-17). This project will have to compete with other projects in Alameda County for future funding. To date, major projects costing approximately \$4 billion have been identified in the Alameda County-wide Transportation Planning Program, with less than \$1 billion of potential funding available for identified projects. Therefore, funding for the DEIR's identified improvements of State Route 84 is far from certain. As a result, the traffic study for the EIR should examine, as an alternative, the impact of the proposed project on I-580 from the I-580/I-680 interchange easterly without assuming completion of the State Route 84 improvement between I-680 and I-580.

17-1

B. Mitigation measure MM 3.3 /11.0 (Airway Boulevard & Westbound Ramps) calls for widening the Airway Boulevard overcrossing of I-580 by 12 feet (page 3.3-27). The existing overcrossing bridge is narrow, and it would be impractical to widen it 12 feet. It should be noted that this mitigation would require construction of a new overcrossing bridge. Additionally, funding and installation of improvements for the Airway Blvd.

17-2

interchange should be in place prior to level of service "F" 17-2 contd.
impacts.

2. Air Quality

- A. The precursors (ROG and NOX) analysis doesn't extend to an adequate analysis/estimate of ozone impacts from proposed development. The analysis does not include PM 10 impacts from mobile sources. The analysis omits consideration of potential impacts/mitigation for sensitive receptors, i.e. schools, residential, convalescent and similar facilities/land uses. 17-3
- B. The report should identify how CO values were established. The appendix shows studies based upon 75 degrees Fahrenheit and 30 Mph values. These do not appear to be realistic values. 17-4
- C. A program mitigation should be added to assure that the East Dublin Plan is generally consistent with the 1991 Clean Air Act. 17-5

3. Airport

- A. Impact IM 3.10/C indicates that no mitigation is required. This is not correct. The assumption of project land use compatibility based on reliance of meeting technical standards (60 CNEL) does not ensure or adequately mitigate the potential for future incompatibilities between existing airport operations and future Dublin proposed development within the Airport Protection Area. While technical studies/standards may provide "technically correct" distances for noise attenuation setbacks, it is improbable that they will address real or perceived annoyances of residents in approximately 1,000 residential dwellings proposed for location within the APA. Consequently, aircraft noise should be considered a potentially significant (as opposed to DEIR proposed "insignificant impact") impact. As portions of this planning area are also a primary aircraft overflight area, safety issues regarding the location of intense residential development and a junior high school are not adequately identified and addressed. 17-6
- B. The noise from the airport has unique characteristics and variability. CNEL does not effectively measure this. Intense use of the airport occurs early on weekend mornings and during late evening hours. The DEIR does not indicate when noise measurements were made, and whether they took into consideration these hours of intense use. 17-7

4. Water Source

- A. The DEIR indicates the need for Zone 7 to develop new water sources to accommodate the East Dublin Plan and all other 17-9

General Plan Amendments proposed in the Tri-Valley. The DEIR should contain program language/mitigation that requires coordination with Zone 7 to insure that Zone 7's goals and objectives will support the development of new water sources to meet these demands.

17-9 contd.

- B. The DEIR IM 3.5/P acknowledges that overdrafting of groundwater through wells is a potentially significant impact. However, Mitigation Measure 3.5/31.0 calls for drilling of new wells south of the Specific Plan area to provide a backup source of water supply. Where overdrafting of current wells affect groundwater resources, the addition and utilization of new wells may potentially compound the problem. This is a potentially significant impact. The drilling of new wells does not constitute "new" supplies of water.

17-10

5. Alternative 2: Reduced Planning Area ("RPA")

- A. Until there is a demonstrated need for the current proposed scale and intensity of development, a reduced planning area may be desirable as proposed in the above alternative. This alternative has the affect of less urban sprawl while not reducing overall intensities of land use. This may be an environmentally superior alternative to the current proposed project. Alternative 2 allows buildout as proposed in the Specific Plan, and buildout of the General Plan Amendment within the current SOI for Dublin. Equally important, it explicitly allows for the preservation of Doolan Canyon as an important "green community separator between Dublin, Livermore and the Tassajara Valley.."(page 4-9). Based on Livermore land use proposals, and our understanding of the intent of Alameda County's General Plan, Doolan Canyon should also serve a green separator function under any jurisdiction.

17-11

6. Visual Resources

- A. Analysis in the DEIR does not indicate how vistas from scenic routes will be affected by construction of new development and soundwalls. It should be established as to how and when mitigation will be implemented.

17-12

7. Schools

- A. The conclusion under Impact IM 3.4/H that division of the project site by two different school districts would have adverse effects appears correct. Mitigation Measure 3.4/16.0 should be expanded to include an action program(s) that indicates that prior to the development of the Plan or shortly thereafter, a program will be developed and implementation plan prepared showing how these issues will be resolved. This should be included as part of a mitigation program.

17-13

- B. Mitigations 3.4/17.0 - 19.0, indicate that regardless of which school district has authority, potentially significant impacts must be considered. The mitigations are generally adequate, but should be clarified to indicate that they apply to the entire project area including the Specific Plan and the General Plan Amendment Areas. 17-14
8. Wastewater
- A. Analysis in Section 3.5 regarding Wastewater Improvements should clearly indicate growth potential given existing export capacity and treatment. Some improvements are assumed that may not occur, including the TWA project. 17-15

Section Two

1. Transportation
- A. In reference to page 3.3-6 "State Route 84" - this paragraph should read: "The Alameda County Measure B sales tax provides partial funding for a two-lane segment of State Route 84 between Vallecitos Road and I-580." The present paragraph in the text gives the impression that Measure B is funding more of future Route 84 than it actually is. 17-16
- B. Livermore and Dublin have different Level of Service (LOS) standards for LOS D. The Livermore standard is .85 volume/capacity, Dublin's standard is .90. The difference needs to be taken into account where road networks and corresponding traffic considerations must be coordinated between the two cities. 17-17
2. Geology
- A. Figure 3.6 C should be replaced/updated with recent (1992) maps and reports from the State Geology and Mining Department which provide more detailed landslide information. Technical appendix C should contain a map showing the division of the planning area into six zones, and the acreage within each zone. 17-18

In conclusion, the General Plan, Specific Plan and EIR should recognize the limitations of services/resources (water, sewer, transportation, etc.) and contain policy language and mitigations to indicate that programs will be developed that will address funding and implementation of necessary additional resources and improvements prior to allowing significant new development that would exceed available resources (water), infrastructure (sewer, road improvements) and services (libraries, police, school capacities, etc.). Where appropriate, proposed programs should identify the need to coordinate objectives and implementation of programs with other affected agencies and cities. 17-19

We appreciate the opportunity to comment on the above documents.

Very truly yours,



Eric Brown
Senior Planner

Response to Letter 18: Cynthia Cobb-Adams, President, Board of Trustees, Dublin Unified School District

- 18-1 **Comment: School District Boundaries and Jurisdiction.** The majority of the area included in the Eastern Dublin Plan lies within the current boundaries of the Livermore School District. A district consolidation process will have to be undertaken if the entire Eastern Dublin area is to be serviced by the Dublin Unified School District. The District would like to reiterate "that a school district with coterminous city boundaries would be more responsive to community concerns and would play an important role in building a strong civic identity."

Response to Comment 18-1: Comment acknowledged. This position is stated on Page 3.4-9 of the Draft EIR.

- 18-2 **Comment: IM 3.4/J Financial Burden on School Districts.** On September 30, 1992, Governor Wilson signed into law SB 1287, which, when considered with ACA 6 (a constitutional amendment on the June 1994 ballot), prohibits cities and counties from using the Mira and Murrieta decisions to assess developers with additional fees for school facilities' construction. SB 1287 becomes effective January 1, 1993, and repeals the existing state school construction program on January 1, 1996. Based on this recent legislation, the District has grave concerns as to the feasibility of providing adequate housing for an increased student population in light of eliminated funding sources. The District concurs with IM 3.4/J (*Mitigation Measures 3.4/17.0 through 3.4/19.0*).

Response to 18-2: Comment acknowledged.

- 18-3 **Comment: IM 3.4/F Demand for Classroom Space/School Sites.** The District cannot, at this time, confirm the location of school sites as presented in the study document. Only site areas can be confirmed as actual location approval must be received from the California Department of Education. It is apparent that three elementary sites and one middle school site are within the two (2) mile radius limit of the Livermore Airport and therefore, unacceptable for school facility construction.

Response to Comment 18-3: See *Response to Comment 16-19* for response regarding the confirmation of school site areas. Site areas for new schools shown on the land use plans for the Specific Plan and General Plan Amendment are considered preliminary and are subject to review and approval by the California Department of Education.

The commentator is correct in noting that there are schools located within two miles of the airport. Location within 2 miles of an airport is one of sixty site review considerations that have been established by the CDE for review of potential school sites. In considering these factors, the sites shown in the plan were believed to be the most suitable even though they are within 2 miles of the Livermore Municipal Airport. Being within 2 miles of the airport does not immediately disqualify these sites from use as school sites (LVJUSD, for example has four schools located within 2 miles of the airport, in addition to Las Positas College).

Appendix B of the *School Site Selection and Approval Guide* (CDE, 1989) provides procedures and criteria for reviewing sites within 2 miles of an airport. The two most important concerns are noise exposure and aircraft accident exposure. None of the proposed school sites would be adversely affected by current or projected aircraft noise (including the City of Livermore's most recent projections). To reduce potential exposure to aircraft accidents, the three school sites located within 2 miles of the airport are all situated on the back side (i.e., north side) of

a row of low lying hills that separate the sites from the airport. The State will have to determine whether the exposure to aircraft accidents is within acceptable standards.

- 18-4 **Comment: IM 3.4/F Demand for Classroom Space/Future School Need.** Representatives of the State Department of School Facilities have recommended that the District conduct thorough demographic studies to evaluate the appropriateness of school location in relation to planned development. Student generation factors and grade level configuration will also need to be confirmed in order to plan adequate facilities for the future. In reviewing the Plan, however, based on current desirable school size, three (3) middle schools and two (2) high schools would be needed to service the students generated from new development. The planned number of elementary schools (nine) appears adequate to service the Project. Our District staff will work through the demographic study process as expeditiously as possible to offer pertinent data on number of sites needed and alternative site location areas to City staff.

Response to Comment 18-4: Comment acknowledged. In the absence of generation factors from DUSD the DEIR has used LVJUSD factors. See responses to Comments 16-17 and 16-18 regarding projected student generation and school needs.

- 18-5 **Comment: Coterminous School/Park Facilities.** The District would like to encourage the development of neighborhood parks and city recreational areas coterminous to school site locations. Coterminous recreational facilities would provide cost savings in planning, construction and maintenance to both City and District as well as provide upgraded facilities for community use.

Response to Comment 18-5: Comment acknowledged. In at least four instances, the Specific Plan and GPA provide coterminous school and neighborhood park sites.

DUBLIN SCHOOLS

DUBLIN UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

RECEIVED

OCT 28 1992

DUBLIN PLANNING

October 21, 1992

City of Dublin Planning Commission
c/o City of Dublin Planning Department
100 Civic Plaza
Dublin, CA 94568

Re: Eastern Dublin Draft EIR

Honorable Planning Commission Members:

The Board of Trustees of the Dublin Unified School District would like to thank the City's employees Laurence Tong, Planning Director and Dennis Carrington, Senior Planner for their assistance to our staff during the review process of the Eastern Dublin Plan. Based on District staff review of the proposed plan, discussion with representatives from the State of California -- Facilities Planning Department and Department of Transportation, Division of Aeronautics along with input from our District's Citizens' Advisory Committee, we offer the following comments on the proposed Eastern Dublin Plan:

1. The majority of the area included in the Eastern Dublin Plan lies within the current boundaries of the Livermore School District. A district consolidation process will have to be undertaken if the entire Eastern Dublin area is to be serviced by the Dublin Unified School District. The District would like to reiterate "that a school district with coterminous city boundaries would be more responsive to community concerns and would play an important role in building a strong civic identity."

18-1

2. On September 30, 1992 Governor Wilson signed into law SB 1287, when considered with ACA 6 (a constitutional amendment on the June 1994 ballot), prohibits cities and counties from using the Mira and Murrieta decisions to assess developers with additional fees for school facilities construction. SB 1287 becomes effective January 1, 1993 as well as repeals the existing state school construction program on January 1, 1996. Based on this recent legislation, the District has grave concerns as to the feasibility of providing adequate housing for an increased student population in light of eliminated funding sources. The District concurs with IM 3.4/J (mitigation measures).

18-2

3. The District cannot at this time confirm the location of school sites as presented in the study document. Only site areas can be confirmed as actual site location approval must be received from the California Department of Education. It is apparent that three elementary sites and one middle school site are within the two (2) mile radius limit of the Livermore Airport and therefore, unacceptable for school facility construction.

18-3

Representatives of the State Department of School Facilities have recommended that the District conduct thorough demographic studies to evaluate the appropriateness of school location in relation to planned development. Student generation factors and grade level configuration will also need to be confirmed in order to plan adequate facilities for the future. In reviewing the Plan, however, based on current desirable school size three (3) middle schools and two (2) high schools would be needed to service the students generated from new development. The planned number of elementary schools (nine) appears adequate to service the project. Our District staff will work through the demographic study process as expeditiously as possible to offer pertinent data on number of sites needed and alternative site location areas to City staff.

18-4

4. The District would like to encourage the development of neighborhood parks and city recreational areas coterminous to school site locations. Coterminous recreational facilities would provide cost savings in planning, construction and maintenance to both City and District as well as provide upgraded facilities for community use.

18-5

Again, the Board of Trustees would like to thank members of the City's Planning Department for their responsiveness and helpfulness to District staff during the review process. The excellent overview presentation of the Plan that was given by Larry and Dennis on September 30th at a Board study session with our District's Citizens' Advisory Committee was extremely helpful in understanding the scope of the project and future impact on Dublin schools.

Sincerely,

DUBLIN UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

Cynthia A. Cobb-Adams

Cindy Cobb-Adams
President, Board of Trustees

Response to Letter 19: Ousama H. Kawar, County Engineer, County of Alameda Public Works Agency

- 19-1 **Comment: City of Dublin Storm Drainage Management.** The City of Dublin's General Plan Amendment should include a statement which incorporates the "Storm Water Management Plan for the Alameda County Urban Runoff Clean Water Program" (the Plan). The City of Dublin's Municipal NPDES permit (October, 1991) requires that the Plan be included in subsequent updates to an NPDES permit holder's General Plan.

Response to Comment 19-1: The comment is acknowledged. On page 3.5-23, under the heading "City of Dublin," add the following new paragraph after the first paragraph:

The City of Dublin's October 1991 Municipal National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit requires that the *Storm Water Management Plan for the Alameda County Urban Runoff Clean Water Program* be included in the City's General Plan and subsequent updates to the City's General Plan.

- 19-2 **Comment: IM 3.5/AA Non-Point Sources of Pollution.** Chapter [sic] 3.5: Sewer, Water and Storm Drainage, should include a discussion of the water quality aspects of storm drainage including a summary of "Best Management Practices" the City of Dublin wishes to require to mitigate storm water pollution.

Response to Comment 19-2: The comment is acknowledged. The text has been revised to include the following mitigation measure on page 3.5-27, after MM 3.5/52.0:

MM 3.5/53.0 Require all development to meet the requirements of the City of Dublin's 'Best Management Practices' to mitigate storm water pollution.

- 19-3 **Comment: General Storm Water Quality Requirements.** For new developments or significant re-developments, general storm water quality requirements pursuant to the City's NPDES permit should be included.

Response to Comment 19-3: The comment is acknowledged. The text has been revised to include the following mitigation measure on page 3.5-27, after the above described MM 3.5/53.0 (Response to Comment No. 19-2):

MM 3.5/54.0 Require all developments meet the water quality requirements pursuant to the City of Dublin's National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit.

- 19-4 **Comment: Alameda County Urban Runoff Clean Water Program.** The DEIR should address all potential impacts of the Project on the Alameda County Urban Runoff Clean Water Program and on the water quality of water bodies within Alameda County.

Response to Comment 19-4: The comment is acknowledged. The text has been revised to include the following changes on page 3.5-27, after the above described MM 3.5/54.0 (Response to Comment No. 19-3):

MM 3.5/55.0 Require all developments meet the requirements of the Alameda County Urban Runoff Clean Water Program.

MM 3.5/51.0 - 3.5/52.0 MM 3.5/55.0 are applicable to the total Project site. Implementation of this mitigation measure will reduce the impact to a level of insignificance.



COUNTY OF ALAMEDA
PUBLIC WORKS AGENCY
399 Elmhurst Street • Hayward, CA 94544-1395
(510) 670-5480

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OCT 28 1992
DUBLIN PLANNING

October 22, 1992

City of Dublin Planning Commission
City of Dublin
100 Civic Plaza
Dublin, CA 94568

Subject: Eastern Dublin Planning Study - Draft EIR
General Plan Amendment and Specific Plan

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the above-referenced document. The following comments are offered for your consideration.

The City of Dublin's General Plan Amendment should include a statement which incorporates the "Storm Water Management Plan for the Alameda County Urban Runoff Clean Water Program" (the Plan). The City of Dublin's Municipal NPDES permit (October, 1991) requires that the Plan be included in subsequent updates to an NPDES permit holder's General Plan.

19-1

Chapter 3.5, Sewer, Water, and Storm Drainage, should include a discussion of the water quality aspects of storm drainage including a summary of "Best Management Practices" the City of Dublin wishes to require to mitigate storm water pollution.

19-2

For new developments or significant re-developments, general storm water quality requirements pursuant to the City's NPDES permit should be included.

19-3

The DEIR should address all potential impacts of the project on the Alameda County Urban Runoff Clean Water Program and on the water quality of water bodies within Alameda County.

19-4

Please call Scott Swanson at (510) 670-5557 if you have any questions on the above comments.

Very truly yours,

Ousama H. Kawar
Ousama H. Kawar

Ousama H. Kawar
County Engineer

SLJ

c: Scott Swanson
Ruel Brown
Rick Baker
John Fenstermacher
Tat Cheung
Tom Hinderlie
Ralph Johnson
Jack Lindley
Jose Moscovich

Response to Letter 20: Brian Hunter, Regional Manager, Region 3, California Department of Fish and Game

- 20-1 **Comment: IM 3.7/A Direct Habitat Loss.** Development in the Project area would affect non-native grasslands, alkali grassland, northern riparian forest, riparian woodland, freshwater marsh, wetlands (associated with springs, seeps, and impoundments), dry-farmed cropland, and ruderal habitats. The proposed project would result in the loss, degradation, or disturbance of 3,700 acres of existing vegetation. The DEIR provides no breakdown of the amount of each habitat type affected by the Project. The final document should provide an accounting of vegetation impacts by habitat type.

Response to Comment 20-1: Table 3.7-3 has been prepared to illustrate the magnitude of potential impact to project area habitats. The table indicates the approximate number of acres of each habitat in the Eastern Dublin Project area and the amount of each type converted and retained. Vegetation/habitat types were mapped as discussed in Appendix D, (page APP-D/5). Land use changes and area calculations were accomplished by digitizing habitat maps (Figures 3.7-A and 3.7-B), and the land use map (Figure 2-E). Digital information was "unioned" using ARC/INFO Geographic Information System (GIS). Area values are approximate and based on mapping criteria given in Table 3.7-3. This information is presented for planning purposes and is not intended as cadastral survey level data. The actual number of acres comprising the existing environment may be somewhat different, and changes that result from future development can vary substantially dependent upon individual project design.

Table 3.7-3. Area and percent of habitat available, retained and converted, for the Eastern Dublin Project area.¹

Habitat Classification	Acres of habitat existing conditions	Acres of habitat retained ²	Percent of habitat retained	Acres of habitat converted	Percent of habitat converted	Acres of habitat w/ potential land use conflicts
Alkali Grassland	318	149	47%	169	53%	—
Arroyo Willow	12	12	100%	0	0%	6
Developed	381	37	10%	344	90%	—
Dry land Cultivation	2,747	802	29%	1,945	71%	—
Northern Riparian Forest	35	35	100%	0	0%	7
Non-native Grassland	2,943	2,204	75%	740	25%	—
Ruderal Field	361	10	3%	350	97%	—
Springs/Intermittent	54	54	100%	0	0%	21
Freshwater Marsh	9	9	100%	0	0%	0
Total	6,860	3,313	48%	3,548	52%	35

¹ Habitat mapping and conversion criteria.

Developed: areas mapped

Northern Riparian Forest: (these areas were not mapped to scale)

- Main stem of Tassajara Creek buffered using a total width of 100 feet

Non-native Grassland: areas mapped

Dry land Cultivation: areas mapped

Springs, Seeps, Impoundments and Intermittent Streams: (these are mostly azonal areas, i.e., not mapped to scale)

- Springs, seeps and impoundments were buffered using a 20 foot radius)
- Intermittent streams were buffered using a total width of 30 feet

Alkali grassland: areas mapped

Arroyo Willow: areas mapped

Ruderal Field: areas mapped

Freshwater Marsh: areas mapped

² Land use categories used for determining whether a habitat was retained or converted from one type to another.

Habitat retained: if the habitat is located within land areas classified as open space, rural residential/agriculture, riparian corridor, community park, or if the area (under existing conditions) is classified as a sensitive habitat (i.e., northern riparian forest, arroyo willow, spring, seep, water impoundment or intermittent stream and fresh water marsh).

Habitat converted: if the habitat is located within land areas not classified as open space, rural residential/agriculture, riparian corridor, community park.

Habitat with potential conflicts: if the area (under existing conditions) is classified as a sensitive habitat (i.e., northern riparian forest, arroyo willow, spring, seep, water impoundment or intermittent stream, and fresh water marsh), and the site is located within a more intensive land use designation. These areas will require particular attention because they are proximate to areas with apparent land use conflicts (e.g., intermittent stream traversing a low density residential area).

20-2 Comment: Impacts Associated with Designating Agricultural Lands as Rural Residential. Additionally, the effect of designating large areas of agricultural land Rural Residential should be more closely evaluated. The DEIR appears to make the assumption that this land use designation would not appreciably change habitat conditions in designated areas. This may not be the case since such a designation may intensify agricultural or recreational uses on such lands which would reduce their value to wildlife below existing levels.

Response to Comment 20-2: Large areas of land in the Eastern Dublin Project area will simply be maintained in their existing land use designation (i.e., rural residential/agriculture). Although there will be changes in land use in some of the surrounding areas, there are no indications that agricultural and recreational uses will greatly intensify in these areas. In addition, Specific Plan Policy 6-7 (page 62) supports the retention of undeveloped Rural Residential lands as open space, and suggests the possible transfer of development rights as a means of retaining the land for open space uses. The Plan also states that "it is preferable that undeveloped Rural Residential lands be assembled into a contiguous whole that can then be managed and maintained by an agency with experience in open space management such as the East Bay Regional Park District (EBRPD)." (page 62).

20-3 Comment: Conversion and Fragmentation of Wildlife Habitat. The Department's primary concern is the extensive conversion and fragmentation of wildlife habitat which would result from the GPA and SP. Mitigation measures, while providing protection for wetland habitats, do nothing to address the significant loss of grassland habitats which provide habitat for a variety of wildlife. The document identifies no mitigation measures beyond the revegetation of disturbed areas with native vegetation to offset this loss of habitat. Dedicated open space focuses primarily on ridges within the SP area. These areas are linear in nature and surrounded by residential uses. In most cases, they are cut off from water sources. The preserved open space, while addressing the visual requirements specified by General Plan policy, does little to avoid or minimize impacts to wildlife. As designated, these areas would be of limited use to most wildlife species presently occurring in the area, particularly canids, badgers, tiger salamanders and raptors. Proposed open space would not provide habitat suitable for the endangered kit fox. To minimize impacts to wildlife, open space should be concentrated in large contiguous blocks which are connected directly or by corridors with other natural open spaces within and outside the planning area. The effect of the SP land use designations is to render the majority of the site a minimal value to wildlife. At the minimum, we would recommend that rural residential areas be designated permanent open space. This should be accomplished through acquisition or dedication of conservation easements or fee title to an appropriate public agency. The use of density transfers could also be considered as a means of preserving permanent open space.

Response to Comment 20-3: The DEIR is also concerned with extensive conversion and fragmentation of wildlife habitat. Implementing the Eastern Dublin Project will affect habitat values in the region. Anticipated impacts will involve many different species of wildlife by modifying habitat conditions that favor some species more than others. This shift is expected to result in changes to distribution and abundance patterns, and relative species composition.

The DEIR is responsive to these potential impacts by focusing mitigation on protecting, buffering and enhancing sensitive habitats (i.e., northern riparian forest, arroyo willow, spring, seep, water impoundment or intermittent stream and fresh water marsh), and maintaining and enhancing large areas of non-native grassland in existing land use designations (i.e., rural residential/agriculture), large community parks and dedicated open space. The majority of the habitat converted in the Project area is classified as developed, ruderal field, dry land cultivation and non-native grassland (Table 3.7-3). These areas are concentrated along the 580 corridor, west of Tassajara Road, and just east of Tassajara Road,

leaving lower intensity areas to the north and east. About 75% of the non-native grassland, 47% of the alkali grassland, and 100% of the sensitive habitats will be retained in the Eastern Dublin Project area (Table 3.7-3). The spatial arrangement of habitats, their size, and proximity to sensitive habitat form a large contiguous area interconnected by drainages and ridgelines. The resulting area retains much of the integrity and positive attributes of the original landscape pattern and should help to assure that wildlife value for special status species are provided in addition to many of the more common wildlife occurring in the region.

- 20-4 **Comment: IM 3.7/D San Joaquin Kit Fox.** The majority of the GPA area is suitable habitat for the endangered kit fox. Natural Diversity Data Base records document the presence of the species in the area. Recent surveys have not documented current occupation. Since the area is at the edge of the species range, it is not uncommon, based on extended survey work within this portion of its range, for the species to be present on an infrequent basis. Recent observations of the species in areas of Contra Costa County within historic range, where they had not been believed to be extant, indicate that the species will make use of habitat which had not previously been believed to be habitat or occupied habitat. Elimination of the majority of the planning area as suitable habitat for this species is considered a significant impact by the Department. Mitigation measures identified in the DEIR and East Dublin San Joaquin Kit Fox Protection Plan do not address the loss of habitat which would result from implementation of the Plan.

Response to Comment 20-4: [TO BE INSERTED LATER]

- 20-5 **Comment: Conservation Plan.** It is the Department's recommendation that the City of Dublin develop a conservation plan in conjunction with the County, City of Livermore, and Contra Costa County which addresses the impacts of this and other large scale developments proposed for the Amador-Livermore Valley. Appendix E of the East Dublin San Joaquin Kit Fox Protection Plan outlines measures intended to minimize the potential for "take" of the species as a result of development activities within the planning area. The plan provides no specific means of offsetting the loss of kit fox habitat associated with project implementation. It is the Department's position that before development in the SP and GPA areas is permitted to proceed, a Mitigation Agreement with the Department and a Section 10A permit from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service be finalized which address specific, enforceable measures to avoid or minimize "take" and compensate for loss of habitat. Without such a requirement, it is the Department's position that the Project would result in both significant direct and cumulative impacts to the kit fox which are not mitigated to a level of insignificance.

Response to Comment 20-5: [TO BE INSERTED LATER]

- 20-6 **Comment: IM 3.7/C Loss or Degradation of Botanically Sensitive Habitat.** Mitigation measures to protect wetlands and riparian corridors are appropriate and should be incorporated as required mitigations at the time of certification. Required buffers along streams should be 100 feet from the top of bank. Trails, if included in stream corridors, should be located on one side at the outer edge of the buffer away from habitat areas.

Response to Comment 20-6: Mitigation measures 3.7/6.0 through 3.7/17.0, which address protection of wetlands and riparian corridors, will be incorporated as required mitigation upon adoption of the plan and certification of the EIR. MM 3.7/13.0 requires the dedication of stream corridor setbacks as open space. The mitigation measure requires consultation with CDFG to determine the width of these setbacks, and indicates that 100 feet is the typical standard. MM 3.7/10.0 addresses the need to limit pedestrian trails to one side of the stream corridor in order to protect wildlife habitat along the stream.

20-7 **Comment: IM 3.7/G California Tiger Salamander.** The document identifies the Project area as containing suitable habitat for the California tiger salamander. No surveys were done to determine the presence of this sensitive species. Consequently, no specific mitigation measures are identified. Mitigation measures for this species are not adequate. This species, if present in the Project area, is known to occupy extensive upland areas around suitable breeding sites (up to one mile radius). The recommended provision of 100-foot buffers around breeding sites probably would not assure that impacts to this species are reduced to insignificance. To assure that impacts to the salamander and other species such as the red-legged frog and pond turtle are adequately mitigated, a comprehensive mitigation plan should be developed which specifically addresses their habitat requirements.

Response to Comment 20-7: Field surveys were conducted for the California Tiger Salamander (APP-D/11). No salamanders were located during our surveys. All the available evidence including CNDDB records, Brode pers. comm., habitat characteristics, resident interview data, indicates there is suitable habitat for the species in the Eastern Dublin Project area. Mitigation proposed in MM 3.7-6.0, 7.0, 9.0, 13.0, 15.0, 20.0, 21.0, and 22.0 should minimize impacts to most potential breeding sites. Mitigation proposed in MM 3.7-1.0 through 3.7-4 should enhance habitat quality in many upland areas which might be used by the California tiger salamander and many other species. In addition, open space, rural residential/agriculture, community parks, and riparian corridor land use designations are situated adjacent to the majority of the breeding habitat. This design mitigation should help insure that the integrity of many of the upland habitats are also maintained. Project specific surveys to locate special status species (MM 3.7/20, page 3.7-14) may identify site specific mitigation measures that will be necessary to protect the species.

20-8 **Comment: Direct and Cumulative Habitat Loss.** General loss of habitat associated with this Project will be significant both as a function of direct habitat loss associated with development and cumulatively as a result of development in the region. The size and scope of the Project and its effects on raptors (loss of nesting and foraging habitat), sensitive amphibians and reptiles, and the kit fox require that impacts be addressed more specifically through development of a management plan which identifies specific enforceable measures which will be implemented to assure that impacts are reduced and viable habitat is protected as part of the development process. Department personnel are available to work with the City to develop such a Plan.

Response to Comment 20-8: Mitigation measures MM 3.7/2.0, 3.0, 4.0, and 12.0 all require the preparation of management and/or restoration plans for lost or degraded habitat. Also, see responses to comments 20-1 through 20-7.

OCT 29 '92 16:45 YOUNTVILLE R3

P.2

STATE OF CALIFORNIA--THE RESOURCES AGENCY

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

POST OFFICE BOX 47
YOUNTVILLE, CALIFORNIA 94599
(707) 944-5300

October 29, 1992

RECEIVED

Mr. Dennis Carrington OCT 29 1992
City of Dublin DUBLIN PLANNING
100 Civic Plaza
Dublin, California 94568

Dear Mr. Carrington:

**Eastern Dublin General Plan/Specific Plan
Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR), SCH# 91103064**

Department of Fish and Game personnel have reviewed the Draft Programmatic EIR for the General Plan Amendment (GPA) for a 6,920-acre study area and a Specific Plan (SP) for 3,328 acres within the larger study area. The GPA and SP call for the development of a mixed-use community in the eastern Dublin area, in Alameda County. The SP area identifies 1,702 acres of residential development providing 12,458 units, approximately 11 million square feet of commercial space and 412 acres of open space. The GPA area outside the SP (3,592 acres) would be designated for residential uses, primarily rural residential.

Development in the project area would affect non-native grasslands, alkali grassland, northern riparian forest, riparian woodland, freshwater marsh, wetlands (associated with springs, seeps, and impoundments), dry-farmed cropland, and ruderal habitats. The proposed project would result in the loss, degradation, or disturbance of 3,700 acres of existing vegetation. The DEIR provides no breakdown of the amount of each habitat type affected by the project. The final document should provide an accounting of vegetation impacts by habitat type. Additionally, the effect of designating large areas of agricultural land rural residential should be more closely evaluated. The DEIR appears to make the assumption that this land use designation would not appreciably change habitat conditions in designated areas. This may not be the case since such a designation may intensify agricultural or recreational uses on such lands which would reduce their value to wildlife below existing levels.

Special status species occurring within the project area include the State-listed threatened and Federally-listed endangered San Joaquin kit fox. Other candidate or species of special concern occurring in the area include the red-legged frog, California tiger salamander, western pond turtle, tri-colored blackbird, golden eagle, burrowing owl, and badger.

Mr. Dennis Carrington
October 29, 1992
Page Two

The Department's primary concern is the extensive conversion and fragmentation of wildlife habitat which would result from the GPA and SP. Mitigation measures, while providing protection for wetland habitats, do nothing to address the significant loss of grassland habitats which provide habitat for a wide variety of wildlife. The document identifies no mitigation measures beyond the revegetation of disturbed areas with native vegetation to offset this loss of habitat. Dedicated open space focuses primarily on ridges within the SP area. These areas are linear in nature and surrounded by residential uses. In most cases, they are cut off from water sources. The preserved open space, while addressing the visual requirements specified by General Plan policy, does little to avoid or minimize impacts to wildlife. As designated, these areas would be of limited use to most wildlife species presently occurring in the area, particularly canids, badgers, tiger salamanders and raptors. Proposed open space would not provide habitat suitable for the endangered kit fox. To minimize impacts to wildlife, open space should be concentrated in large contiguous blocks which are connected directly or by corridors with other natural open spaces within and outside the planning area. The effect of the SP land use designations is to render the majority of the site a minimal value to wildlife. At the minimum, we would recommend that rural residential areas be designated permanent open space. This should be accomplished through acquisition or dedication of conservation easements or fee title to an appropriate public agency. The use of density transfers could also be considered as a means of preserving permanent open space.

20-3

The majority of the GPA area is suitable habitat for the endangered kit fox. Natural Diversity Data Base records document the presence of the species in the area. Recent surveys have not documented current occupation. Since the area is at the edge of the species range; it is not uncommon, based on extended survey work within this portion of its range, for the species to be present on an infrequent basis. Recent observations of the species in areas of Contra Costa County within historic range, where they had not been believed to be extant, indicate that the species will make use of habitat which had not previously been believed to be habitat or occupied habitat. Elimination of the majority of the planning area as suitable habitat for this species is considered a significant impact by the Department. Mitigation measures identified in the DEIR and East Dublin San Joaquin Kit Fox Protection Plan do not address the loss of habitat which would result from implementation of the plan.

20-4

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October 29, 1992
Page Three

It is the Department's recommendation that the City of Dublin develop a conservation plan in conjunction with the County, City of Livermore, and Contra Costa County which addresses the impacts of this and other large scale developments proposed for the Amador-Livermore Valley. Appendix E of the East Dublin San Joaquin Kit Fox Protection Plan outlines measures intended to minimize the potential for "take" of the species as a result of development activities within the planning area. The plan provides no specific means of offsetting the loss of kit fox habitat associated with project implementation. It is the Department's position that before development in the SP and GPA areas is permitted to proceed, a Mitigation Agreement with the Department and a Section 10A permit from the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service be finalized which address specific, enforceable measures to avoid or minimize "take" and compensate for loss of habitat. Without such a requirement, it is the Department's position that the project would result in both significant direct and cumulative impacts to the kit fox which are not mitigated to a level of insignificance.

20-5

Mitigation measures to protect wetlands and riparian corridors are appropriate and should be incorporated as required mitigations at the time of certification. Required buffers along streams should be 100 feet from the top of bank. Trails, if included in stream corridors, should be located on one side at the outer edge of the buffer away from habitat areas.

20-6

The document identifies the project area as containing suitable habitat for the California tiger salamander. No surveys were done to determine the presence of this sensitive species. Consequently, no specific mitigation measures are identified. Mitigation measures for this species are not adequate. This species, if present in the project area, is known to occupy extensive upland areas around suitable breeding sites (up to one mile radius). The recommended provision of 100-foot buffers around breeding sites probably would not assure that impacts to this species are reduced to insignificance. To assure that impacts to the salamander and other species such as the red-legged frog and pond turtle are adequately mitigated, a comprehensive mitigation plan should be developed which specifically addresses their habitat requirements.

20-7

General loss of habitat associated with this project will be significant both as a function of direct habitat loss associated with development and cumulatively as a result of development in the region. The size and scope of the project and its effects on raptors, (loss of nesting and foraging habitat), sensitive amphibians and reptiles, and the kit fox require that impacts be

20-8

Mr. Dennis Carrington
October 29, 1992
Page Four

addressed more specifically through development of a management plan which identifies specific enforceable measures which will be implemented to assure that impacts are reduced and viable habitat is protected as a part of the development process. Department personnel are available to work with the City to develop such a plan.

Questions concerning our comments should be directed to Mr. Carl Wilcox, Environmental Services Supervisor, at (707) 944-5525.

Sincerely,



Brian Hunter
Regional Manager
Region 3

cc: Ms. Laurie Simmons,
U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Sacramento

Ms. Ruth Pratt,
U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Sacramento

Response to Letter 21: Christopher Owens, Hacienda Business Park

21-1 **Comment:** We are in receipt of the Eastern Dublin EIR and believe that the City of Pleasanton's letter commenting on same defines our concerns with the document adequately enough to simply reiterate those concerns and request that you address them in full in the final EIR. A copy of the City's letter is enclosed, as well as the staff report from the City's Traffic Engineer.

Response to Comment 21-1: See responses to comments in Letter 7.

RECEIVED

OCT 28 1992

DUBLIN PLANNING

HACIENDA
Business Park

October 28, 1992

City of Dublin Planning Department
100 Civic Plaza
Dublin, California 94568

Attention: Brenda A. Gillarde

Dear Ms. Gillarde:

Regarding: Draft EIR for the Eastern Dublin General Plan Amendment
and Specific Plan

We are in receipt of the Eastern Dublin EIR and believe that the City of Pleasanton's letter commenting on same defines our concerns with the document adequately enough to simply reiterate those concerns and request that you address them in full in the final EIR.

A copy of the City's letter is enclosed, as well as the staff report from the City's Traffic Engineer.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this project.

Sincerely,

Christopher Owens

Christopher Owens

enclosures

CO:jdk (7.ltr)

21-1

Response to Letter 22: James W. Cutler, Assistant Director of Comprehensive Planning, Contra Costa County Community Development Department

- 22-1 **Comment: Environmental Review of Prezoning and Subdivision Applications.** The project description on page 2-4 clearly indicates that the DEIR covers the adoption of a general plan amendment and a specific plan. It does not appear to cover rezoning or follow-up subdivision applications. It is presumed that since those items are not referenced as projects under this document, that follow-up environmental impact reports shall be prepared to cover the site-specific details, should the General Plan be amended.

Response to Comment 22-1: The third paragraph under 2.3 *Project Components* (page 2.4) identifies a number of implementation procedures, including pre-zoning, that are covered by the EIR. However, as stated in *Section 1.7: Future Environmental Analysis*, the use of a Program EIR for the Project "reduces, but does not necessarily eliminate, the need for future environmental analysis. Following approval of the Project, development proposed for the Project site will be reviewed by the City to determine whether it might have effects not examined in this EIR." Future rezoning of portions of the Project site as well as specific development proposals will be evaluated to determine whether potential environmental effects were covered in the Program EIR for the General Plan Amendment and Specific Plan. If the City of Dublin finds that these effects were not covered in the EIR, then additional environmental review would be performed.

- 22-2 **Comment: Buildout of Specific Plan and General Plan Amendment Areas.** The land use summary tables found in *Chapter 2* discuss specific numbers of units, yet no subdivision maps are included to show how they could be sighted [sic] in the area. Presumably, this is a worst case analysis and the actual number of units that could be approved fall [sic] within a range which could be substantially less than shown on Table 2.0-1. A table showing the range of each plan category would be helpful.

Response to Comment 22-2: As in most General Plan programs that are not based on specific development proposals, development projections are not based on the maximum densities permitted (i.e., a worst case scenario) because it would overstate the probable level of development, necessary infrastructure improvements, and potential impacts. The numbers in Table 2.0-2 (page 2-9) are projections of what is considered reasonable development potential given the designated densities and actual densities achieved in similar developments in the subregion. In order to not underestimate environmental impacts, development potential projected in Table 2.0-2 is based on gross acreage. When land which is unsuitable for development (e.g., because of steep or unstable slopes) and land which is needed for roads and infrastructure is subtracted from the total acreage, the development potential is expected to be less than the preliminary projections used for planning purposes.

- 22-3 **Comment: Cancellation of Williamson Act Contracts.** On page 2-10, it states that the *City of Dublin General Plan* "generally does not support the cancellation of Williamson Act contracts unless some compelling public interest would be served." This is consistent with the required finding for cancellation of Agricultural Preserve contracts. I strongly disagree that cancellation of over 50% of the area's contract is not a significant environmental impact especially given state law on the purpose of agricultural preserves. The DEIR fails to analyze the state-required findings as they might relate to public need for these contracts. It should.

Response to Comment 22-3: The Project does not cause, nor is it dependent upon, the cancellation of any Williamson Act contracts. See responses to comments in Letter 10 from

the California Department of Conservation for further discussion of Agricultural Preserve contracts.

- 22-4 **Comment: Dougherty Valley Specific Plan.** Over the past few months, the City of Dublin has been participating in the review of Dougherty Valley proposals for both the City of San Ramon and the County. This includes general plan amendment and specific plan proposals and a DEIR. None-the-less, the writers of the EIR have written their report without considering this project as reasonably foreseeable in terms of analysis. *Chapter 3* dealing with population, housing and employment is totally different in this regard and needs to be updated to reflect 11,000 units in the Dougherty Valley. All analytical assumptions, especially regarding transportation, need to be updated based on inclusion of the Dougherty Valley Specific Plan proposal. The Tassajara Valley Property Owners Association (TVPOA) proposal is less far along and is appropriately discussed in the regional planning section as you have done. The reference on page 3.1-21 does not discuss TVPOA and casually references Dougherty Valley; it is not clear these were integrated into the analysis.

Response to Comment 22-4: Both the Dougherty Valley and the Tassajara Valley proposal have been considered in the preparation of the plan and the EIR. Population, housing, and employment issues have been analyzed from a subregional vantage, using ABAG figures for timing and distribution of growth. The traffic analysis also incorporated traffic projections from both developments into its considerations. For additional discussion of the Tassajara Valley project relative to eastern Dublin see responses to Letter 13 from the Tassajara Valley Property Owners Association.

- 22-5 **Comment: LOS Analysis.** Levels of service (LOS) analysis for the road segments examine only Average Daily Trips (ADT), irrespective of am/pm traffic conditions. Am/pm LOS analysis considers peak hour directions during congested periods (7-9 am 4-6 pm). Page 3.3-3 stated that "...higher levels of congestion occur during peak periods." To obtain a relatively clear understanding of traffic impacts that the Project could have on the surrounding transportation network, am/pm LOS analysis is logical for congestion management purposes.

Response to Comment 22-5: The analysis of freeway segments is based on daily capacities which consider the effect of peaking during the A.M. and P.M. peak periods. The daily analysis is consistent with the best available traffic count data for the freeway segments, and is consistent with the level of analysis used in the Caltrans Route Concept Reports. See response to Comment 12-1.

- 22-6 **Comment: Existing Intersection Operations.** In the same vein as above, intersection LOS examines only pm peak period traffic conditions. Since there are am and pm peak periods, the LOS analysis should also include am traffic conditions as well. This analytical approach could also demonstrate that additional mitigations are necessary for the various scenarios.

Response to Comment 22-6: See responses to Comments 12-1 and 12-6.

- 22-7 **Comment: AM/PM Traffic Generation.** Considering the above comments, am/pm traffic generation, distribution, and assignment conditions should also be illustrated in the overall traffic analysis -- not just pm peak conditions. Having both am/pm peak (commute) traffic conditions illustrated, without and with mitigations, would provide an enhanced assessment of Project impacts and mitigation measures.

Response to Comment 22-7: See responses to Comments 12-1 and 12-6.

- 22-8 **Comment: Overall Traffic Analysis Methodology.** The general approach of the traffic analysis

for determining the segment and intersection LOS, without and with mitigation measures, makes reviewing the GPA/Specific Plan EIR difficult; there were a number of mitigation measures forwarded, and they appeared to have remedied the Project impacts -- based on the ADT LOS for road segments and pm traffic conditions for intersection LOS. However, because the authors employed this approach instead of using am/pm directional volume for the road segments and am/pm intersection LOS, am/pm congested conditions were inadequately analyzed. Hence, the Project mitigations are spurious for both 2010 and cumulative buildup with Project.

Response to Comment 22-8: The evaluation of project impacts and mitigation measures uses standard procedures of traffic analysis for long-range development projects and city general plan studies. See responses to Comments 12-1 and 12-6.

- 22-9 **Comment: IM 3.3/B I-580 Freeway, I-680-Hacienda.** Impacts on I-580 and I-680/Hacienda Drive would exceed LOS E. It was proposed that TDM efforts would alleviate some of the impacts as part of the Specific Plan mitigation measures. Since this is a major undertaking, who will assume monitoring responsibility for this endeavor?

Response to Comment 22-9: The City of Dublin would be responsible for overall monitoring of traffic conditions and implementation of mitigation measures, in cooperation with project sponsors within the Eastern Dublin planning area. The mitigation monitoring program for Eastern Dublin will assign specific responsibility for each mitigation measure for individual developments within the General Plan Amendment and Specific Plan areas.

- 22-10 **Comment: Physical Separation Between Communities.** Figure 2-E and 2-F both show suburban densities extending to the edge of the County boundary. Most planning criteria call for a physical separation between communities. Whether or not this land in Contra Costa County develops, a buffer between Alameda and Contra Costa should be provided for. I have attached a copy of the TVPOA proposal for your use so that the issue of buffers can be addressed by both our agencies. Several hundred foot buffers would appear reasonable. The developers of the TVPOA and the County would disagree with the statement on page 3.1-13 that they should provide Dublin's buffer.

Response to Comment 22-10: Residential land uses adjoin the Alameda and Contra Costa county line in the Tassajara Village planning subarea, located in the northeastern portion of the Project site. This area is directly to the south of the proposed development of the Tassajara Valley (TVPOA project) whose plan shows SM (Single Family Medium) land uses extending to the County line. While it is a common planning precept that communities be physically separated from one another, there is nothing incompatible about the adjacency of proposed residential uses in eastern Dublin and Tassajara Valley. It may in fact be appropriate that the two communities be adjacent if they share common infrastructure (i.e., roads, sewer, water, etc.), thus reducing infrastructure costs. Rather than insisting at this point that the proposed new communities of eastern Dublin and the Tassajara Valley be separated by physical buffers, it seems more prudent to coordinate land use planning between the City of Dublin and Contra Costa County along the counties' shared border as specific development proposals are put forth. In this manner, the two agencies can determine an optimal land use plan which responds to needs for community identity, open space preservation and construction of infrastructure.

In response to the commentor's statement that neither the County nor TVPOA would agree with "the statement on page 3.1-13 that they should provide Dublin's buffer", this appears to be a misreading of IM 3.1/F which states: Because most of the Project's Rural Residential and Open Space lands are located on the Project site perimeter, they should provide a buffer

between the Project and adjoining agricultural lands." The "they" in this sentence refers to the function of the lands themselves, not to any particular agency or party. The Draft EIR does not require the Tassajara Valley project to provide Dublin's buffer.

- 22-11 **Comment: Project and Camp Parks Compatibility.** The Draft EIR does not discuss the potential of noise, vibration and generally conflicting goals of the Camp Parks Reserve Training Facility and the residential projects, especially near Tassajara Road. It should.

Response to Comment 22-11: Project compatibility with Camp Parks is discussed in *Section 3.1: Land Use*, and in *Section 3.10: Noise*. IM 3.1/G Potential Conflicts with Land Uses to the West recognizes that existing and future training activities at Camp Parks have the potential to result in substantial land use conflicts related to noise and safety for the Project site. However, because the Master Plan for Camp Parks is not complete, the extent of future activities and potential environmental effects remains unclear. The DEIR states: "These potential conflicts are an important planning concern of this EIR and may constitute a potentially significant impact. As a mitigation measure, the DEIR includes MM 3.1/I.0 which calls for ongoing coordination between the Army and the City of Dublin "so that compatible land uses can be formulated in the Project site vicinity."

Noise impacts are discussed in IM 3.10/D Exposure of Proposed Residential Development to Noise from Future Military Training Activities at Parks Reserve Forces Training Area (Camp Parks RFTA) and the County Jail. The exposure of residential development within 6,000 feet of Camp Parks RFTA is considered a potentially significant impact. As a mitigation measure, MM 3.10/3 requires that an acoustical study be performed prior to development "to determine if future noise impacts from Parks RFTA or the County Jail will be within acceptable limits." The DEIR states that these impacts may remain potentially significant since reduction of noise may not be feasible at all locations. Vibration is typically not a concern for a project near a military base unless there is high intensity use of large ordnance (i.e., weapons).

- 22-12 **Comment: Chang Su-O Lin Property.** Figure 3.1-C shows the Chang Su-O Lin ownership extending north of the county line into Contra Costa County. This is correct. Are there unique implications of cancellation in Alameda County on the remainder contract in Contra Costa County? Will this area be considered as Project buffer and permanent open space.

Response to Comment 22-12. The land use plan for the Project site does not include lands beyond the Alameda County line in Contra Costa County. The future land use of that portion of the Chang Su-O Lin property that lies within Contra Costa County will presumably be determined by Contra Costa County. As stated in Comment 22-10 above, however, it seems advisable for both the City of Dublin and Contra Costa County to coordinate their land use planning efforts along their shared boundary.

- 22-13 **Comment: Tri-Valley Wastewater Authority (TWA) Wastewater Disposal.** This project seems to be based on TWA transport of wastewater to the north along Contra Costa County owned property. The Board of Supervisors has made no decision on availability of that right-of-way for TWA proposed. The DEIR needs to describe how the Project could be downsized should that export option be unfeasible. The presumption of that r-o-w alternative may not be reasonable. Mitigation measures MM 3.5/111.0 is not sufficient to handle this concern.

Response to Comment 22-13. The author references MM 3.5/111.0. There is no such number. We assume the author is referring to MM 3.5/11.0, which recommends support of TWA in its current efforts to implement a new wastewater export pipeline system, which would also serve Eastern Dublin. If the right-of-way is not available for the northerly TWA route, TWA has several other alternate alignments that it could use for an export pipeline, as

noted in the TWA Subsequent EIR. MM 3.5/11.0 does not specify which alternative TWA should use, but supports final implementation of a TWA solution to export disposal. DSRSD, in its October 15, 1992 letter commenting on the Draft Specific Plan and General Plan Amendment for Eastern Dublin, notes that, "The facilities planned by the members of the Tri-Valley Wastewater Authority (TWA) are therefore essential to the development proposed by the Specific Plan and General Plan Amendment.

- 22-14 **Comment: IM 3.7/D San Joaquin Kit Fox.** The discussion of San Joaquin Kit Fox mitigation does not seem to be consistent with U.S. Fish and Wildlife mitigation criteria. Have they changed from their 3-1 mitigation criteria. This issue requires more discussion of existing State and Federal regulatory policies for that species.

Response to Comment 22-14. [TO BE INSERTED LATER]

**Community
Development
Department**

County Administration Building
651 Pine Street
4th Floor, North Wing
Martinez, California 94553-0095

Phone: 6-2035

**Contra
Costa
County**



**Harvey E. Bragdon
Director of Community Development**

RECEIVED

OCT 29 1992

DUBLIN PLANNING

October 28, 1992

**City of Dublin Planning Commission
c/o City of Dublin Planning Department
100 Civic Plaza
Dublin, CA 94568**

Gentlemen,

Thank you for the opportunity to review the Draft EIR on the Eastern Dublin General Plan. While the document covers many issues of concern to this county, there are other areas which will require a more in depth analysis.

The project description on page 2-4 clearly indicates that the DEIR covers the adoption of a general plan amendment and a specific plan. It does not appear to cover rezoning or follow up subdivision applications. It is presumed that since these items are not referenced as projects under this document that follow up environmental impact reports shall be prepared to cover the site specific details, should the general plan be amended.

22-1

The land use summary tables found in chapter two discuss specific numbers of units, yet no subdivision maps are included to show how they could be sighted in the area. Presumably, this is a worst case analysis and the actual number of units that could be approved fall within a range which could be substantially less than shown on Table 2.0-1. A table showing the range of each plan category would be helpful.

22-2

On page 2-10 it states that the city general plan "generally does not support the cancellation of Williamson Act contracts, unless some compelling public interest would be served." This is consistent with the required finding for cancellation of Agricultural Preserve contracts. I strongly disagree that cancellation of over 50% of the areas contracts is not a significant environmental impact especially given state law on the purpose of agricultural preserves. The DEIR fails to analyze the state required findings as they might relate to public need for these contracts-it should.

22-3

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October 28, 1992

Over the past few months the City of Dublin has been participating in the review of Dougherty Valley proposals for both the City of San Ramon and the County. This includes general plan amendment and specific plan proposals and a DEIR. None-the-less, the writers of the EIR have written their report without considering this project as reasonably foreseeable in terms of analysis. Chapter 3 dealing with population, housing and employment is totally different in this regard and needs to be updated to reflect 11,000 units in the Dougherty Valley. All analytical assumptions, especially regarding transportation need to be updated based on inclusion of the Dougherty Valley Specific Plan proposal. The Tassajara Valley Property Owners Association (TVPOA) proposal is less far along and is appropriately discussed in the regional planning section as you have done. The reference on page 3.1-21 does not discuss TVPOA and casually references Dougherty Valley; it is not clear these were integrated into the analysis.

22-4

The following comments focus on the Traffic and Circulation section of the DEIR:

- * Levels of service (LOS) analysis for the road segments examine only Average Daily Trips (ADT), irrespective of am/pm traffic conditions. AM/PM LOS analysis considers peak hour directions during congested periods (7-9 am and 4-6 pm). Page 3.3-3 stated that ". . . higher levels of congestion occur during peak periods." To obtain a relatively clear understanding of traffic impacts that the project could have on the surrounding transportation network am/pm LOS analysis is logical for congestion management purposes.
- * In the same vein as above, intersection LOS examines only pm peak period traffic conditions. Since there are am and pm peak periods, the LOS analysis should also include am traffic conditions as well. This analytical approach could also demonstrate that additional mitigations are necessary for the various scenarios.
- * Considering the above comments, am/pm traffic generation, distribution, and assignment conditions should also be illustrated in the overall traffic analysis -- not just pm peak conditions. Having both am/pm peak (commute)

22-5

22-6

22-7

traffic conditions illustrated, without and with mitigations, would provide an enhanced assessment of project impacts and mitigation measures.

22-7 contd

- * The general approach of the traffic analysis for determining the segment and intersection LOS, without and with mitigation measures, makes reviewing the GPA/Specific Plan EIR difficult; there were a number of mitigation measures forwarded, and they appeared to have remedied the project impacts -- based on the ADT LOS for road segments and pm traffic conditions for intersection LOS. However, because the authors employed this approach, instead of using am/pm directional volume for the road segments and am/pm intersection LOS, am/pm congested conditions were inadequately analyzed. Hence, the project mitigations are spurious for both 2010 and cumulative buildout with project.
- * Impacts on I-580 and I-680/ Hacienda Drive would exceed LOS E. It was proposed that TDM efforts would alleviate some of the impacts as part of the Specific Plan mitigation measures. Since this is a major undertaking, who will assume monitoring responsibility for this endeavor?

22-8

22-9

22-10

Figure 2-E and 2-F both show suburban densities extending to the edge of the county boundary. Most planning criteria call for a physical separation between communities, whether or not this land in Contra Costa County develops, a buffer between Alameda and Contra Costa should be provided for. I have attached a copy of the TVPOA proposal for your use so that the issue of buffers can be addressed by both our agencies. Several hundred foot buffers would appear reasonable. The developers of the TVPOA and the County would disagree with the statement on page 3-1-13 that they would should provide Dublin's buffer.

The Draft EIR does not discuss the potential of noise, vibration and generally conflicting goals of the Camp Parks Reserve Training Facility and the residential projects especially near Tassajara Road: it should.

22-11

Figure 3-1-C shows the Chang-Su-O-Lin ownership extending north of the County line into Contra Costa County, this is correct. Are there unique implications of cancellation in Alameda County on the remainder contract in Contra Costa County. Will this area be considered as project buffer and permanent open space?

22-12

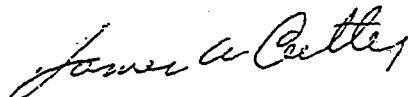
Page 4
October 28, 1992

This project seems to be based on TWA transport of wastewater to the north along Contra Costa County owned property. The Board of Supervisors has made no decision on availability of that right of way for TWA proposed. The DEIR needs to describe how the project could be downsized should that export option be unfeasible. The presumption of that r-o-w alternative may not be reasonable. Mitigation measures MM 3.5 111.0 is not sufficient to handle this concern.

The discussion San Joaquin Kit Fox mitigation does not seem to consistent with U.S. Fish and Wildlife mitigation criteria. Have they changed from their 3 to 1 mitigation criteria. This issue requires more discussion of existing State and Federal regulatory policies for that species.

I look forward to reviewing the FEIR. Additionally I feel that a coordination meeting should be held between our agencies to deal with the interface issues discussed in the DEIR and in this letter. Let's set something up.

Sincerely yours,

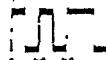


James W. Cutler
Assistant Director of
Comprehensive Planning

JWC:kd
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TASSAJARA VALLEY

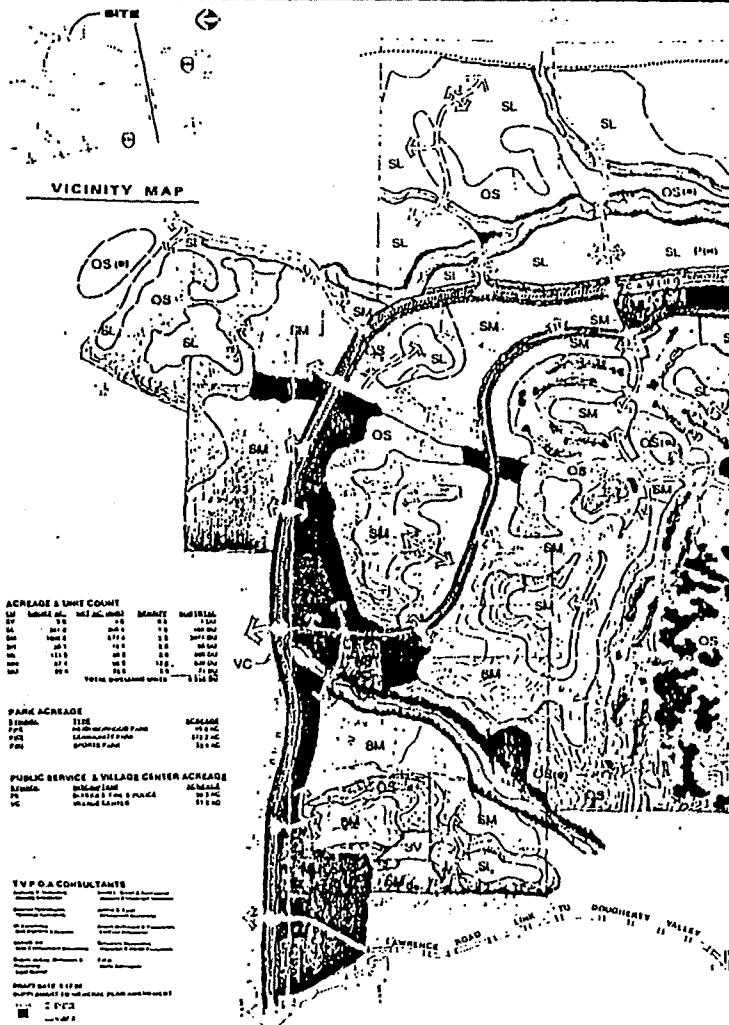
**A PROJECT OF T.V.P.O.A., INC.
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**



1

— HOGAN HOME FURNITURE

VICINITY MAP



LEGEND

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD-
SINGLE FAMILY VERY LOW: 0.2-0.9 DU/AC |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD-
SINGLE FAMILY LOW: 1.0-2.9 DU/AC |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD-
SINGLE FAMILY MEDIUM: 3.0-4.9 DU/AC |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD-
SINGLE FAMILY HIGH: 5.0-7.2 DU/AC |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD-
MULTI-FAMILY LOW: 7.3-11.9 DU/AC |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD-
MULTI-FAMILY MEDIUM: 12.0-20.9 DU/AC |

- MIXED USE: 3.0-6.0 DU/Acre
 - VILLAGE CENTER
 - LINEAR PARK/
OVERFLOW CHANNEL
 - RIPARIAN/WILDLIFE CORRIDOR
 - PUBLIC SERVICES

PARK

- NEIGHBORHOOD PARK
- COMMUNITY PARK
- SPORTS PARK

OPEN SPACE

- GOLF COURSE
- RECREATION AREA

CONCEPTUAL LAND USE PLAN

CONCEPTUAL LAND USE PLAN

848

Response to Letter 23: Marian Breitbart, County of Alameda

- 23-1 **Comment:** Page 3.1-9: The paragraph on Camp Parks incorrectly states that the "portion of Camp Parks adjacent to I-580 is the most highly developed". In fact, the portion of Camp Parks adjacent to I-580 is currently vacant. The developed portion of the Camp Parks facility is located a minimum of 2,500 feet north of I-580. This may explain the curious absence of any real discussion of the likely impacts that development of Eastern Dublin will have on the overall physical structure of the City of Dublin .

Response to Comment 23-1: Comment acknowledged. The area immediately adjacent to the freeway is not developed. The developed portion of Camp Parks occupies the southern half of the base. The major concentration of development is roughly 2,500 feet north of I-580, but a network of roads has been laid out within 1,200 feet of the freeway.

The "curious absence" of a discussion of impacts associated with the absence of development immediately adjacent to the freeway is a result of not identifying any "impacts".

- 23-2 **Comment:** Implicit in the DEIR, draft Specific Plan and General Plan Amendment is the notion that this area will be a part of the existing City of Dublin. Yet all three documents ignore a fundamental physical fact that the "project" will be visually and physically separated from the rest of the developed portion of Dublin by the presence of Camp Parks, linked only by Dublin Boulevard. As currently planned, Dublin Boulevard will, for almost a half-mile, pass through a virtual no-man's land, from the former Southern Pacific right-of-way to Alameda County's Santa Rita property. Even with the completion of the new East Dublin BART station, there will be over a quarter mile of vacant Camp Parks land separating the Eastern Dublin Specific Plan area from the station. This land will also be physically separated from the rest of the Camp Parks facility by Dublin Boulevard and a portion of the Transit Spine, making it of little use to the Army.

Response to Comment 23-2: The DEIR, Specific Plan, and GPA do not speculate on the ultimate jurisdiction over the land between eastern Dublin and the main portion of the City, because it is beyond the scope of the present study. This potential gap in the urban fabric of the City is not a result of the current Project. The potential for a break in the pattern of development has existed for many years, dating from the time the County's Santa Rita property was annexed into the City.

It is true, that the planning for eastern Dublin did assume that the BART station, once built, would not be left surrounded by undeveloped land. This assumption was based in part upon the fact that the County has been negotiating with Camp Parks to acquire this land for future development. In addition, BART and current planning practice both strongly support the concept of higher intensity development around transit stations as a means of encouraging transit ridership.

- 23-3 **Comment:** Ignoring the continued presence of Camp Parks between the project and the rest of Dublin has led to incorrect statements regarding land use planning in the area. For instance, on page 30 of the draft Specific Plan, it is stated that the Plan designates the area adjacent to the proposed BART station as a major, high intensity employment center in order to minimize the number and length of work-related automobile trips. Yet, as noted above, Camp Parks will separate the BART station from any development, high intensity or otherwise, by at least a quarter mile. It should be noted that a quarter mile is the normally accepted distance that people will walk to use transit. Distances further than this encourage people to drive instead.

Response to Comment 23-3: Comment acknowledged. The text of the Specific Plan would be more accurate if it stated that the plan designates the area nearest, rather than "adjacent", to the proposed BART station as a major, high intensity employment center. (The Specific Plan will need to be revised to reflect this change.) Admittedly, the proposed development pattern on the Santa Rita property assumes that the land between eastern Dublin and the BART station will not remain vacant. However, even if it does, it is still the intent of the Specific Plan to encourage transit use by placing higher density employment and residential uses near the BART station.

- 23-4 **Comment:** As noted on page 3.1-13, the southern part of Camp Parks may become surplus land, in which case it may be sold and not developed by the Army. Given the extension of Dublin Boulevard, this is not only possible, but likely. The City should recognize, and encourage, this likely change in land use resulting from the project by including, as a mitigation measure, an amendment to the City General Plan to designate this portion of Camp Parks for urban land uses compatible with the BART station and the Santa Rita property, and to encourage the Army to trade or sell this portion of Camp Parks so that it can be developed. While we are well aware of the difficulties and time required to complete a successful transfer of federal government land, a transfer will be required anyway to complete the proposed circulation improvements, since both Dublin Boulevard and the transit spine are shown entering the Camp Parks facility, although the road right-of-way through Camp Parks is only wide enough for one road alignment (Dublin Boulevard).

Response to Comment 23-4: Comment acknowledged. Developing policies for adjacent properties is beyond the scope of this response document.

- 23-5 **Comment: Page 3.3-18:** New I-580 overcrossings are mentioned in passing as being needed, based on "preliminary analysis of the Cumulative Buildout scenario," between Hacienda Drive and Tassajara Road, and between Tassajara Road and Fallon Road, yet no specifics are given as to the nature of these overcrossings, other than they would have no freeway access. The overcrossings do not appear on any map, including Figure 3.3-B of the DEIR (Future Road Improvements), and Figure 5.1 (Road System) of the draft Specific Plan, even though the latter map should show all major streets in the area.

Since these improvements are assumed as part of the Specific Plan improvements, they need to be described in more detail. How many lanes would be provided by these overcrossings? Could an overcrossing between Hacienda Drive and Tassajara be constructed, given the existing land use patterns to the south, in Pleasanton? Would such an overcrossing need to intersect with Dublin Boulevard to the north? How far away from existing interchanges would Caltrans require the overcrossing to be? Since these overcrossings would be built to mitigate cumulative conditions, would they be paid for by the total Project? How much would these overcrossings cost?

Response to Comment 23-5: The circulation network for the Eastern Dublin Specific Plan and General Plan Amendment does not include additional overcrossings of I-580. Traffic would operate at acceptable levels of service with full buildout of Eastern Dublin along with regionally accepted projections of Year 2010 development in areas outside of Eastern Dublin. Additional overcrossings of I-580 were identified as a potential mitigation measure for traffic impacts caused by additional cumulative development outside of Eastern Dublin. See response to Comment 7-6.

- 23-6 **Comment:** These overcrossing are apparently only necessary for cumulative traffic impacts. Yet the two improvements that would improve cumulative traffic conditions (widening Tassajara Road and Dublin Boulevard intersections) are rejected as infeasible because of

incompatibility with planned land uses. Why were overcrossings accepted as "compatible" when they may be infeasible due to existing land uses to the south and planned land uses to the north?

Response to Comment 23-6: The DEIR makes no statements as to the feasibility or acceptability of additional overcrossings of I-580. See response to Comment 7-6.

- 23-7 **Comment:** MM 3.3/4.0 (page 3.3-22) states that the Project should contribute a proportionate share to planned improvements at the I-580/I-680 interchange. What would the "proportionate share" be for Eastern Dublin? Does the amount specified in the Specific Plan fiscal analysis for freeway improvements (Table 10-1) include these contributions? Table 10-1 of the Fiscal Analysis indicates that only 60% of identified freeway improvements would be paid for by Eastern Dublin development. Where would the rest of the necessary funding come from? When would this additional funding be available?

Response to Comment 23-7: Proportionate shares of funding for regional transportation improvements should be determined based on a regional study, such as the current study by the Tri-Valley Transportation Council. The fiscal analysis for the Eastern Dublin Specific Plan assumes a 60 percent share of the cost of freeway improvements for general fiscal analysis purposes only. This preliminary estimate was based on a preliminary analysis of traffic contributions from Eastern Dublin versus contributions from planned development in Pleasanton, Livermore and Contra Costa County. The actual proportionate shares would need to be negotiated based on traffic contributions from each jurisdiction as well as prior contributions to regional road improvements.

It should be noted that the Year 2010 traffic projections used in the DEIR assume significant development in jurisdictions other than Dublin (see Table 3.3-5, page 3.3-10). All jurisdictions participating in the Tri-Valley Transportation Council would be expected to ensure that development projects in all jurisdictions will participate in the implementation and funding of regional road improvements. If this development does not occur, the need for regional road improvements would be decreased. See responses to Comments 12-5 and 15-8.

- 23-8 **Comment:** MM 3.3/4.0 (page 3.3-22) states that the Project shall contribute to the construction of auxiliary lanes on I-580 between Tassajara Road and Airway Boulevard, and that this mitigation measure "is applicable to the total Project site." It should be noted that the County has already contributed substantially for freeway improvements that front the portion of Eastern Dublin between Dougherty Road and Tassajara Road, including the new Hacienda interchange and auxiliary lanes. No contributions were made by other Eastern Dublin property owners for these improvements, although they are essential for traffic circulation when this area is developed. These improvements should be calculated into the total freeway improvement costs for Eastern Dublin, and the County properly credited. Alternatively, the County should not be required to contribute to the cost of freeway improvements to the east of Tassajara Road.

Response to Comment 23-8: Contributions to regional road improvements should consider the relative traffic contribution of each development area as well as prior contributions to regional road improvements.

- 23-9 **Comment:** Page 3.10-4: Impact 3.10/D states that residential development could be exposed to noise impacts from gunshots and helicopter overflights. Yet MM 3.10/3.0 requires that an acoustical study be completed prior to future adjacent development. Since the impact would apparently affect only residential development, the mitigation should be consistent and require the necessary acoustical studies for residential development in the named sub-areas.

It is unclear from the mitigation measure what the outcome would be if the required studies determined that "future noise levels will exceed the acceptable levels as defined by the City and Army". Would it preclude residential development in these areas? If so, it could have a major impact on the proposed Plan.

Response to Comment 23-9: It is anticipated that noise generated by activities at Camp Parks would be potentially significant only for residential uses. However, without knowing what Camp Parks' master plan is going to call for, it is not possible to say with certainty that other uses would not be affected. For this reason MM 3.10/3.0 should remain unchanged.

It remains uncertain what the exact implications for development would be if noise generated by Camp Parks exceeded acceptable levels for proposed uses. It is for this reason that mitigation measure *MM 3.1/1.0* has been included in the DEIR. This measure (page 3.1-13) calls for ongoing coordination between the Army and the City of Dublin "so that compatible land uses can be formulated in the Project site vicinity", and future conflicts and land use incompatibilities can be resolved (see Comment 22-11). Appropriate mitigation would need to be worked out between the City, Camp Parks, and the development proponents.

- 23-10 **Comment: Section 3.12- Fiscal Considerations:** While this section touches on some of the major financial issues that will have to be addressed for the successful implementation of the project, other major issues are left unstated. Of critical importance is how costs for major infrastructure will be distributed among the properties. This is unspecified in the draft Specific Plan and the DEIR, yet must be decided prior to any development of the project. Because of the long-term nature of this project, which is stated in the draft Specific Plan as occurring over a 30-40 year period, an infrastructure phasing plan will need to be developed to accurately assess how best to distribute costs among the various property owners.

Response to Comment 23-10: Table 11-4 in the Financing Element of the Specific Plan shows how costs could be allocated amongst different land uses. Financial impact on individual property owners is not an environmental impact under CEQA. Ownership may change before development is complete and different owners will have different abilities to finance development costs.

- 23-11 **Comment: Page 3.12-3:** MM 3.12/1.0 states that a development agreement be prepared for "each project" in the Planning Area. While we have no quarrel with use of development agreements, "project" should be more clearly designed, or should be changed to "property" to reflect the relatively large property holdings in the Plan Area. As currently written, this could be interpreted to mean that a development agreement will be required for each separate development project on a particular property, which would be a waste of everyone's time.

Response to Comment 23-11: Comment acknowledged. Mitigation measure MM 3.12/1.0 has been revised as follows:

Development Agreements. For each ~~project~~ **property** in the Planning Area, prepare and adopt a development agreement that spells out the precise financial responsibilities of the developer.

- 23-12 **Comment: Chapter 4, Alternatives:** CEQA Guidelines require that an EIR examine feasible alternatives to the project that would reduce or eliminate significant impacts. The No Development Alternative discussed on page 4-19 is infeasible because a portion of the Project site is within the City of Dublin and, under the terms of the annexation agreement with Alameda County, must be permitted to develop. This "alternative" should therefore not be considered in the analysis.

Response to Comment 23-12: The No Development Alternative is feasible, if not probable. If the City determines that the No Development Alternative is the best solution for the City, it could potentially de-annex the Santa Rita property, or seek to renegotiate the annexation agreement with the County.

- 23-13 **Comment:** A feasible alternative that was not considered, but should be, would be to limit the Project to the area currently within the City of Dublin, with development per the draft Specific Plan land uses for this area. Areas currently outside of the city limits would remain under Alameda County jurisdiction.

This "Dublin Incorporated Alternative" would be environmentally superior to all other feasible alternatives considered in the DEIR (See letter for full discussion of this alternative).

Response to Comment 23-13: Comment acknowledged. CEQA requires an EIR to describe a range of reasonable alternatives to the proposed project that could feasibly attain the project's basic objectives. The alternatives selected for study are the alternatives considered to attain the project's objectives (see DEIR, page 2-5), but are not the only alternatives that are possible. CEQA does not, however, require that every possible alternative between the project and the "no development" alternative be analyzed.



C O U N T Y A D M I N I S T R A T O R

October 29, 1992

STEVEN C. SZALAY
COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR

SUSAN S. MURANISHI
ASSISTANT COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR

Larry Tong, Planning Director
City of Dublin
P.O. Box 2340
Dublin, CA 94568

Dear Mr. Tong:

R E C E I V E D

OCT 29 1992

DUBLIN PLANNING
Subject: East Dublin Draft EIR

The Alameda County Surplus Property Authority, which owns approximately 600 acres within the Specific Plan Area, thanks you for the opportunity to review the draft EIR for the proposed Eastern Dublin General Plan Amendment/Specific Plan. While we generally found the document to be thorough and well written, we offer the following constructive comments regarding issues that need to be clarified or addressed to make this a legally adequate EIR. The comments are presented in the order that the issues appear in the document.

Page 3.1-9: The paragraph on Camp Parks incorrectly states that the "portion of Camp Parks adjacent to I-580 is the most highly developed". In fact, the portion of Camp Parks adjacent to I-580 is currently vacant. The developed portion of the Camp Parks facility is located a minimum of 2,500 feet north of I-580. This may explain the curious absence of any real discussion of the likely impacts that development of Eastern Dublin will have on the overall physical structure of the City of Dublin.

Implicit in the DEIR, draft Specific Plan and General Plan Amendment is the notion that this area will be a part of the existing City of Dublin. Yet all three documents ignore a fundamental physical fact that the "project" will be visually and physically separated from the rest of the developed portion of Dublin by the presence of Camp Parks, linked only by Dublin Boulevard. As currently planned, Dublin Boulevard will, for almost a half-mile, pass through a virtual no-man's land, from the former Southern Pacific right-of-way to Alameda County's Santa Rita property. Even with the completion of the new East Dublin BART station, there will be over a quarter mile of vacant Camp Parks land separating the Eastern Dublin Specific Plan area from the station. This land will also be physically separated from the rest of the Camp Parks facility by Dublin Boulevard and a portion of the Transit Spine, making it of little use to the Army.

Ignoring the continued presence of Camp Parks between the project and the rest of Dublin has led to incorrect statements regarding land use planning in the area. For instance, on page 30 of the draft Specific Plan, it is stated that the Plan designates the area adjacent to the proposed BART station as a major, high intensity employment center in order to minimize the number and length of work-related automobile trips. Yet, as noted above, Camp Parks will separate the BART station from any development, high intensity or otherwise, by at least a quarter mile. It

23-1

23-2

23-3

should be noted that a quarter mile is the normally accepted distance that people will walk to use transit. Distances further than this encourage people to drive instead.

23-3 contd

As noted on page 3.1-13, the southern part of Camp Parks may become surplus land, in which case it may be sold and not developed by the Army. Given the extension of Dublin Boulevard, this is not only possible, but likely. The City should recognize, and encourage, this likely change in land use resulting from the project by including, as a mitigation measure, an amendment to the City General Plan to designate this portion of Camp Parks for urban land uses compatible with the BART station and the Santa Rita property, and to encourage the Army to trade or sell this portion of Camp Parks so that it can be developed. While we are well aware of the difficulties and time required to complete a successful transfer of federal government land, a transfer will be required anyway to complete the proposed circulation improvements, since both Dublin Boulevard and the transit spine are shown entering the Camp Parks facility, although the road right-of-way through Camp Parks is only wide enough for one road alignment (Dublin Boulevard).

23-4

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23-5

Since these improvements are assumed as part of the Specific Plan improvements, they need to be described in more detail. How many lanes would be provided by these overcrossings? Could an overcrossing between Hacienda Drive and Tassajara be constructed, given the existing land use patterns to the south, in Pleasanton? Would such an overcrossing need to intersect with Dublin Boulevard to the north? How far away from existing interchanges would Caltrans require the overcrossing to be? Since these

overcrossings would be built to mitigate cumulative conditions, would they be paid for by the total Project? How much would these overcrossings cost?

These overcrossing are apparently only necessary for cumulative traffic impacts. Yet the two improvements that would improve cumulative traffic conditions (widening Tassajara Road and Dublin Boulevard intersections) are rejected as infeasible because of incompatibility with planned land uses. Why were overcrossings accepted as "compatible" when they may be infeasible due to existing land uses to the south and planned land uses to the north?

23-6

MM 3.3/4.0 (page 3.3-22) states that the Project should contribute a proportionate share to planned improvements at the I-580/I-680 interchange. What would the "proportionate share" be for Eastern Dublin? Does the amount specified in the Specific Plan fiscal analysis for freeway improvements (Table 10-1) include these contributions? Table 10-1 of the Fiscal Analysis indicates that only 60% of identified freeway improvements would be paid for by Eastern Dublin

23-7

development. Where would the rest of the necessary funding come from? When would this additional funding be available?

23-7 contd

MM 3.3/4.0 (page 3.3-22) states that the Project shall contribute to the construction of auxiliary lanes on I-580 between Tassajara Road and Airway Boulevard, and that this mitigation measure "is applicable to the total Project site." It should be noted that the County has already contributed substantially for freeway improvements that front the portion of Eastern Dublin between Dougherty Road and Tassajara Road, including the new Hacienda interchange and auxiliary lanes. No contributions were made by other Eastern Dublin property owners for these improvements, although they are essential for traffic circulation when this area is developed. These improvements should be calculated into the total freeway improvement costs for Eastern Dublin, and the County properly credited. Alternatively, the County should not be required to contribute to the cost of freeway improvements to the east of Tassajara Road.

23-8

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23-9

It is unclear from the mitigation measure what the outcome would be if the required studies determined that "future noise levels will exceed the acceptable levels as defined by the City and Army". Would it preclude residential development in these areas? If so, it could have a major impact on the proposed Plan.

Section 3.12- Fiscal Considerations: While this section touches on some of the major financial issues that will have to be addressed for the successful implementation of the project, other major issues are left unstated. Of critical importance is how costs for major infrastructure will be distributed among the properties. This is unspecified in the draft Specific Plan and the DEIR, yet must be decided prior to any development of the project. Because of the long-term nature of this project, which is stated in the draft Specific Plan as occurring over a 30-40 year period, an infrastructure phasing plan will need to be developed to accurately assess how best to distribute costs among the various property owners.

23-10

Page 3.12-3: MM 3.12/1.0 states that a development agreement be prepared for "each project" in the Planning Area. While we have no quarrel with use of development agreements, "project" should be more clearly designed, or should be changed to "property" to reflect the relatively large property holdings in the Plan Area. As currently written, this could be interpreted to mean that a development agreement will be required for each separate development project on a particular property, which would be a waste of everyone's time.

23-11

Chapter 4, Alternatives: CEQA Guidelines require that an EIR examine feasible alternatives to the project that would reduce or eliminate significant impacts. The No Development Alternative discussed on page 4-19 is infeasible because a portion of the Project site is within the City of Dublin and, under the terms of the annexation agreement with Alameda County, must be permitted to develop. This "alternative" should therefore not be considered in the analysis.

23-12

A feasible alternative that was not considered, but should be, would be to limit the Project to the area currently within the City of Dublin, with development per the draft Specific Plan land uses for this area. Areas currently outside of the city limits would remain under Alameda County jurisdiction.

This "Dublin Incorporated Alternative" would be environmentally superior to all other feasible alternatives considered in the DEIR. Compared to the Project, this alternative would significantly reduce land use impacts. Disruption of the existing rural residential areas on Tassajara and Doolan Canyon Road would not occur, and existing agricultural activities could continue. Since urban infrastructure would be limited to areas that have been previously developed (the Santa Rita property), there would be no growth-inducing impacts resulting from providing services to agricultural and rural areas.

Unlike the No Project Alternative described in the DEIR, the Dublin Incorporated Alternative would result in a more closely balanced jobs/housing ratio for the entire City of Dublin, especially when the almost completely residential Western Dublin area is included in the calculation. Furthermore, this alternative would significantly add to the City's affordable housing mix by providing a large number of higher density units, with a relatively small number of new single-family detached homes.

The Dublin Incorporated Alternative would have similar traffic impacts to the No Project Alternative discussed in the DEIR, with the added advantages of providing transit-oriented development and housing in close proximity to employment centers. On-site road improvements contemplated for this portion of the Specific Plan area would be adequate for the increased traffic generated by this alternative, and further freeway improvements would not be necessary. Community services and facilities would be improved by the Dublin Incorporated Alternative. Police, fire, school and park facilities would be built per the draft Specific Plan for this area, including a new 56 acre City park, although from the perspective of increased demand, this alternative will have significantly reduced impacts on community services and facilities than the Project.

23-13

Sewer, water and storm drainage impacts would be similar to the No Project Alternative, and would be significantly less than the Project. An added advantage of the Dublin Incorporated Alternative is that the provision of parks and schools would permit increased demand for recycled water, allowing use of a recycled water distribution system.

Impacts resulting from soils, geology and seismicity would be similar to the No Project Alternative, and significantly less than the Project. It should be noted that soils on the County property generally have a low to moderate expansion potential, as correctly stated on page 3.6-6. Erosion potential is very low, given the flat topography.

Biological impacts identified for the Project would be eliminated by this alternative, since development would be limited to the Santa Rita property, which has minimal habitat value. Draft Specific Plan policies for the protection of Tassajara Creek in this area would enhance habitat values over the No Project Alternative.

With no potential development east of Tassajara Road and the coordinated re-development of the Santa Rita property per the Specific Plan, the Dublin Incorporated Alternative would have fewer potential visual impacts than the No Project Alternative, and significantly less visual impacts than the Project. In addition, this alternative would provide a benefit, visually, by replacing the crumbling existing structures on the Santa Rita site with a well-landscaped coordinated mix of new development that would be accessible to the public.

Impacts to cultural resources due to development under the Dublin Incorporated Alternative would be the same as the No Project Alternative, and significantly less than the Project. Noise impacts would also be similar. Identified DEIR noise mitigation measures for the Santa Rita property could eliminate potential noise impacts, while potential conflicts to new residents to the north due to Camp Parks would be significantly reduced relative to the Project.

Unlike the No Project Alternative, the Dublin Incorporated Alternative would permit the Santa Rita property to be developed per the Specific Plan design concepts of reducing dependence on the automobile and more closely achieving a jobs/housing balance for the entire City of Dublin. Vehicular air emissions, due to the decreased number of trips, would be significantly less than the Project.

23-13 contd.

This Alternative would also have positive fiscal impacts on the City of Dublin, due to the new commercial and office space allowed under the Specific Plan on the Santa Rita property. Furthermore, the cost of implementing this alternative would be far less than the Project, since necessary street and freeway improvements, community facilities, and infrastructure would be greatly reduced. The net result could be lower average costs per acre of new development compared to the Project, permitting more competitive marketing of commercial and office space and more affordable housing prices. Unlike the No Project Alternative, this alternative would not be growth-inducing, because it would provide on-site affordable housing that would largely off-set potential increases in employment, resulting in a relatively balanced jobs/housing ratio for the entire City of Dublin.

As detailed in the analysis above, a Dublin Incorporated Alternative would result in a project that would reduce or eliminate all identified "unavoidable significant impacts" of the Project, listed on page 5.0-16 of the DEIR. Furthermore, this alternative would have fewer impacts than any of the feasible alternatives discussed in the DEIR, including the No Project Alternative. Under CEQA, this makes the Dublin Incorporated Alternative the "environmentally superior alternative".

This alternative would clearly meet all of the Project Objectives listed on page 2-5 of the DEIR. We therefore strongly urge that the City incorporate the Dublin Incorporated Alternative into the FEIR and consider it when deliberating the future of the eastern Dublin area. We look forward to reviewing the FEIR when it becomes available.

Specific Plan Comments:

We have the following comments on the draft Specific Plan:

Larry Tong

- 6 -

October 29, 1992

Page 33: High Density housing suggests that "with careful design, densities of up to 100 units per acre can be achieved without exceeding four stories". We believe that four story buildings would limit densities to about half this density. Can you provide examples of projects that use four stories with 100 units per acre?

Page 33: (Campus Officer) This .77 acre parcel is not adjacent to the existing Dublin BART station.

Page 73: (Figure 6.1) The "parks" and "rural residential" designations should be reversed.

Page 77: (Figure 6.3) The area designated within the 100 year floodplain on the Santa Rita property does not accurately reflect the FEMA maps for this area.

Page 80: (Parking) Does the last paragraph, which would not allow parking lots to take up more than one half the street frontage along arterial streets, or more than one third of the frontage along the Transit Spine, apply on a per-lot basis or in total? It would appear that the illustrative Town Center Concept Plan (Figure 7.1, page 83) shows more than half the Tassajara Road frontage as parking lot.

Page 88: (Building Height and Type) Does the half level of above-grade parking count toward the maximum four story height permitted for high density residential development?

Page 103: (Hacienda Gateway Building Siting) Given the width of the parcels between Dublin Boulevard and I-580, it may be impossible to have all buildings front Dublin Boulevard, especially if the uses are freeway-oriented.

Page 103: (Parking) Multiple entries for retail establishments may not be possible due to security concerns.

Page 108: (Cross-sections) Why is no cross section for Hacienda Drive shown?

Page A4-4: Alameda County acreage should total 600 acres. This table, and perhaps Appendix 3 as well, needs to be corrected to accurately reflect acreages of land use on the County property.

Very truly yours,

Marian Breitbart
Administrative Analyst

cc: Steven C. Szalay
Real Property Task Force

Post-It™ brand fax transmittal memo 7671		# of pages >
To	Larry Tong	From
Co.		Co.
Dept.		Phone #
Fax #		Fax #

FINAL
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT
EASTERN DUBLIN GENERAL PLAN AMENDMENT
AND
SPECIFIC PLAN

RESPONSES TO COMMENTS ON THE DEIR

Part II
(For Planning Commission Review)

December 21, 1992

CITY OF DUBLIN - LOAN COPY - PLEASE RETURN



Response to Letter 24: Deborah Stein, Acting Assistant Planning Director, Alameda County Planning Department

- 24-1 **Comment: Sphere-of-Influence.** To properly assess the present and probable need for public facilities and services in an area proposed for inclusion in Dublin's SOI, LAFCO staff needs clarification of the anticipated timing of development of the area outside the present SOI. The Draft *Specific Plan* fiscal analysis uses a 17-year development phasing to assess the ability of the plan to support necessary infrastructure costs, yet statement in other parts of the Specific Plan indicate that, based on market factors, the Specific Plan area will not reach buildout for 30 or 40 years. No estimates are given for the likely timing of development within the proposed SOI expansion area. Its location to the east of the Specific Plan area and statements in the Specific Plan that infrastructure phasing will proceed from west to east appear to indicate that this area will be the last to develop. Does the City have any estimates as to when the proposed SOI expansion might develop if it were within the City of Dublin?

Response to Comment 24-1: No estimates have been made as to when development might occur in the SOI expansion area, although it is correct to assume that this area will develop after the development of most of the Specific Plan area has occurred. The City's plan is to annex the Specific Plan area first, and then annex the GPA Increment Area when that area is ready to develop. The City is unlikely to pursue annexation of the GPA Increment Area until it is possible to extend infrastructure into it.

Given the recession the country has experienced over the last few years, it is very difficult to know precisely what will happen over the next 5, 10, or 15 years. The market may continue to slow down or it may begin to pick up and continue an upward curve. Based upon the rate of absorption in the fiscal analysis, about half of the residential component of the Specific Plan is projected to be built out by the year 2004, and about three-fourths of it by 2007. A rough estimate might therefore assume development in the GPA Increment Area 12 to 15 years from now.

- 24-2 **Comment: Annexation.** In reviewing proposals for annexation, LAFCO is required to consider numerous factors, many of which are similar to the factors LAFCO must consider in reviewing sphere-of-influence changes (Govt. Code 56481). As discussed above regarding the contemplated expansion of the City's sphere-of-influence, the DEIR should provide additional information to enable LAFCO to competently assess these factors. Govt. Code 56481 requires LAFCO to consider whether proposed annexations will promote planned, orderly and efficient patterns of urban development. Additional information regarding the probable phasing of development is needed to make this determination.

Response to Comment 24-2: While a phasing plan has not been proposed for the Specific Plan, it is anticipated that infrastructure development, along with market demand and ownership patterns, will contribute to a logical and efficient pattern of development. Because of the substantial cost involved in extending sewer, water, storm drainage, and roads into the planning area, it is anticipated that development will begin where it involves the least amount of up front capital expenditures. The potential for "leap frog" type development patterns is not expected to be high.

All connections into existing and proposed infrastructure systems, including sewer, water and roadways, are located in the southwest corner of the Project Area. Extension of these systems will occur first in a west to east direction along the Dublin Boulevard extension, and secondarily from south to north along Tassajara Boulevard. Given the ownership patterns, the large holdings by a few landowners (see Figure 2-D), and the preparedness of these

landowners to pursue development, it is likely that the initial "phase" of development could encompass most of the area west of the Fallon Road extension (four land owners: Alameda County, Chang Su O Lin, Pao Lin, and Dublin Land Company, control the vast majority of this area). Within this area, availability of access and infrastructure will result in development beginning near the intersections of Dublin Boulevard with Hacienda Drive and Tassajara Road, and then expanding along Dublin Boulevard between the two interchanges and north along Tassajara Road to Gleason Road. Shortly there after, it is anticipated that development would begin to extend eastward along Dublin Boulevard to Fallon Road and northward along Tassajara (particularly the east side) to the Community Park site.

Cost of infrastructure extensions and market demand are expected to result in the areas east of Fallon Road and at the north end of Tassajara Road being developed in a second phase. Phasing of development outside the Specific Plan area would continue in a west-to-east and south-to-north fashion, since infrastructure would again extend first along Dublin Boulevard (from Fallon Road to Doolan Road), and then north along Doolan Road. Development of Doolan Canyon would occur as a single phase because of the need to provide secondary vehicular access to the area. Once sewer and water is available to Doolan Canyon, any significant development in the area would require the completion of the Doolan extension to Tassajara Road.

- 24-3 **Comment: IM 3.1/D Loss of Farmlands of Local Importance.** The Cortese/Knox Act requires that LAFCO consider conversion of open space lands, including lands considered prime, as defined by Govt.Code 56064. The DEIR incorrectly relies on the Agricultural Suitability Map prepared by the SCS in determining whether or not there are prime agricultural lands in the area. According to the USDA Soil Survey (1961), a large area within the site is rated Class I or II, one of the definitions of "prime agricultural land" included in Govt.Code 56064. This acreage should be mapped and the Final EIR should include a discussion of whether conversion of this acreage to urban use is consistent with policies and priorities regarding conversion of open space lands as outlined in the Cortese/Knox Act (Govt.Code 56377).

Response to Comment 24-3: The Draft EIR used the State Important Farmlands Inventory as the basis for assessing impacts to farmlands. While not "incorrect", it is true that the use of this single source is not enough to satisfy the requirements of the Cortese/Knox Act which governs LAFCO's considerations. In order to address LAFCO's needs in consideration of Dublin's request for expansion of the City's Sphere of Influence, the text of the Draft EIR on page 3.1-8, second paragraph, is revised as follows:

As defined by CEQA, the loss or conversion of agricultural lands is "significant" if the affected agricultural lands are classified as "prime". ~~Because the agricultural lands on the Project site are not "prime", their loss is considered to be an insignificant impact of the Project. According to the State Important Farmlands Inventory, the site does not contain any "prime" farmland. However, the Cortese/Knox Act, which governs LAFCO's actions, requires LAFCO to use a much more stringent definition of "prime" farmland when considering the conversion of open space lands to urban uses, than is used by the State in its inventory of important farmlands.~~

Based on the criteria established by the Cortese/Knox Act (Section 56064), the Project area does contain some land that is considered "prime" agricultural land. Under the Cortese/Knox Act, soils which have a Class I or Class II land use capability rating by the Soil Conservation Service are considered prime agricultural land as long as they have not been developed with non-agricultural uses. There are approximately 375 acres of Class I and Class II soil in the Project area. These soils are all located within the City's current sphere of influence, in the low-lying areas along I-580. No prime

agricultural soils are located in the GPA Increment area. The attached Soil Types Map delineates the location of these soils.

The westernmost portion of Class I and II soils (approximately 175 acres), the majority of which lies west of Tassajara Road, does not qualify as "prime" agricultural land under Cortese/Knox because all but a small portion of the area has been previously developed for other uses, specifically the former Naval Hospital and Santa Rita Rehabilitation Center and the Tassajara Road/I-580 interchange. The remaining 200 acres do qualify as "prime" agricultural land under the Cortese/Knox Act.

In reviewing requests for conversion of open space lands, Cortese/Knox requires LAFCO to consider the request's consistency with two policies:

- 1) development should be guided away from prime agricultural lands unless such action would not promote the planned, orderly, efficient development of the area; and
- 2) existing vacant or non-prime agricultural lands within the existing sphere of influence should be developed before any proposal is approved which would allow for the development of open space lands outside the existing sphere of influence.

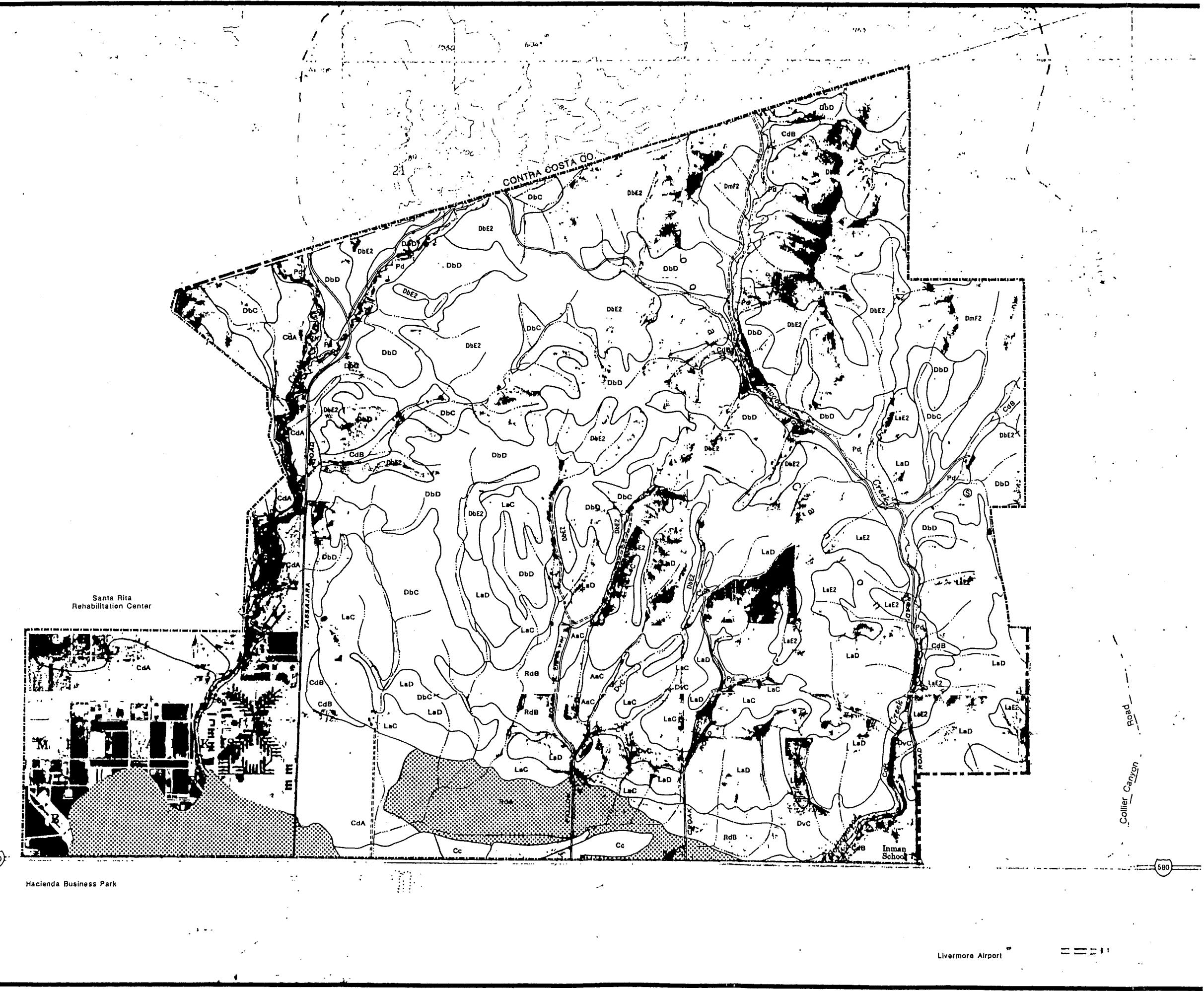
The proposed project is not in conflict with either of these policies. While the project would result in the conversion of prime agricultural lands, to prohibit development in this area would deter the orderly and efficient expansion of the urban area. The planned extension of Dublin Boulevard, which is seen as an important subregional reliever route for I-580, would bisect the area of prime agricultural land in an east-west direction, and Fallon Road and the Fallon/I-580 interchange would bisect it in a north-south direction. Secondly, the area of prime farmland is already within the City's sphere of influence so would not require the expansion of the City's sphere or threaten conversion of other open space lands.

The proposed project would result in the loss of all 200 acres of prime agricultural land within the Project area. However, given 1) that the area of prime farmland comprises a relatively small portion (less than 3%) of a much larger area of non-prime farmland; 2) that maintaining this land in agricultural uses would deter the orderly and efficient development of the area; 3) that the area's conversion would not threaten any other prime farmland with urbanization; 4) that none of the three affected landowners have any intention of farming the land; and 5) that the area of prime agricultural soils already lie within the City's sphere of influence; the loss of prime agricultural land is considered to be an unavoidable, but not a significant impact. No measures would be necessary to mitigate the loss of this "prime" agricultural land.

Mitigation Measures of the EIR

No mitigation is required for an insignificant impact.

Agricultural Soil



ALAMEDA COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT

• Development Planning • Housing & Community Development • Policy Planning & Research • Zoning Administration & Enforcement

399 Elmhurst Street, Hayward, CA 94541 (510) 670-5400 FAX (510) 785-8793

October 29, 1992

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OCT 29 1992

City of Dublin Planning Commission
c/o City of Dublin Planning Department
100 Civic Plaza
Dublin, CA 94568

DUBLIN PLANNING

Dear Planning Commissioners,

In our role as environmental staff to LAFCO, we have reviewed the DEIR for the Eastern Dublin General Plan Amendment and Specific Plan and offer the following comments on LAFCO staff's behalf. While the documents are generally thorough and well-written, there are several clarifications that need to be made so that the final EIR can be used by LAFCO, as a responsible agency, in considering the actions that will be necessary in order to implement the General Plan Amendment and Specific Plan. Specifically, LAFCO will need to consider: (1) annexation of the subject property to the City of Dublin; (2) annexation of the subject property to the Dublin-San Ramon Services District; (3) sphere of influence modifications; and (4) detachment from the Livermore Area Recreation and Park District.

Sphere of Influence

As noted above, implementation of the GPA would require expansion of the City of Dublin's existing sphere of influence. In evaluating sphere of influence changes, LAFCO is required to consider: (1) the present and planned land uses in the area, including agricultural and open space lands; (2) the present and probable need for public facilities and services in the area; (3) the present capacity of public facilities and adequacy of public services which the agency provides or is authorized to provide; and (4) the existence of any social or economic communities of interest in the area if the LAFCO determines that they are relevant to that agency. (Govt. Code §56425.)

To properly assess the present and probable need for public facilities and services in an area proposed for inclusion in Dublin's SOI, LAFCO staff needs clarification of the anticipated timing of development of the area outside the present SOI. The draft Specific Plan fiscal analysis uses a 17-year development phasing to assess the ability of the plan to support necessary infrastructure costs, yet statements in other parts of the Specific Plan indicate that, based on market factors, the Specific Plan area will not reach buildout for 30 or 40 years. No estimates are given for the likely timing of development within the proposed SOI expansion area. Its location to the east of the Specific Plan area and statements in the Specific Plan that infrastructure phasing will proceed from west to east appear to indicate that this area will be the last to develop. Does the City have any estimates as to when the proposed SOI expansion area might develop if it were within the City of Dublin?

East Dublin
Page 2.

Annexation

In reviewing proposals for annexation, LAFCO is required to consider numerous factors, many of which are similar to the factors LAFCO must consider in reviewing sphere of influence changes (Govt. Code §56481). As discussed above regarding the contemplated expansion of the City's sphere of influence, the DEIR should provide additional information to enable LAFCO to competently assess these factors. Govt. Code §56841 requires LAFCO to consider whether proposed annexations will promote planned, orderly and efficient patterns of urban development. Additional information regarding the probable phasing of development is needed to make this determination.

24-2

The Cortese/Knox Act requires that LAFCO consider conversion of open space lands, including lands considered prime, as defined by Govt. Code §56064. The DEIR incorrectly relies on the Agricultural Suitability Map prepared by the SCS in determining whether or not there are prime agricultural lands in the area. According to the USDA Soil Survey (1961), a large area within the site is rated Class I or II, one of the definitions of "prime agricultural land" included in Govt. Code §56064. This acreage should be mapped and the Final EIR should include a discussion of whether conversion of this acreage to urban use is consistent with policies and priorities regarding conversion of open space lands as outlined in the Cortese/Knox Act (Govt. Code §56377).

24-3

We appreciate the opportunity to offer these comments.

Sincerely,

Deborah Stein

Deborah Stein
Acting Assistant Planning Director

cc: Crystal Hishida LAFCO staff

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Response to Letter 25: Eric Parfrey, Senior Planner, San Joaquin County Community Development Department

- 25-1 **Comment:** The project descriptions for the Specific Plan and the General Plan Amendment land use scenarios fail to indicate when the planned job growth is anticipated to build out, although the project description does note that the General Plan Amendment land uses "will take at least 30-40 years" for buildout.

The impacts sections of the DEIR seem to suggest that buildout of all the Specific Plan housing and employment (12,500 housing units and 28,300 jobs) would occur by 2010, although this assumption is never justified by any analysis. The buildout assumptions for the two scenarios seem inconsistent, since the text states the General Plan Amendment land uses "will take at least 30-40 years" for buildout, yet the Specific Plan commercial land uses differ from the GPA uses by only a small amount (1,200 jobs), and the housing varies by about 5,500 units.

This makes no sense unless the difference in buildout applies only to housing unit absorption, not jobs. To add to the confusion, the transportation analysis appears to be based on a 2010 "buildout" that is constrained by the ABAG projections, which is inconsistent with either of the "buildout" assumptions.) Please clarify in the Final EIR.

Response to Comment 25-1: Based on the rate of absorption detailed in ERA's fiscal analyses, all housing units and commercial space in the Project area would be absorbed by 2017, or within 25 years (refer to the Eastern Dublin fiscal analyses for details). This level of absorption is with development trends over the past 20 years. Depending on the future health of the economy, buildout could occur slightly sooner or later. The General Plan Amendment statement that the Project will take 30-40 years to build out is not consistent with the fiscal analysis in the Specific Plan, and should be changed. The GPA would be more consistent with the absorption rate projected in the fiscal analyses if the time frame for buildout were said to be 20 to 30 years. The last sentence of the sixth paragraph on page 2-6 of the DEIR has been revised as follows:

Market projections estimate that buildout of the planning area will take at least 30-40 approximately 20-30 years from the start of construction.

- 25-2 **Comment:** The Final EIR and Specific Plan/General Plan Amendment text should be augmented to include discussion about the anticipated phasing of growth, and to clarify in the project description section the expected or proposed jobs and housing phasing schedule, perhaps by five year interval. The FEIR should also include discussion of how specific impacts and mitigation measures could be tied to phasing of residential or commercial/industrial growth.

Response to Comment 25-2: The Financing Element in the Specific Plan details an annual phasing schedule of improvements on Table 10-2 with corresponding assumptions regarding annual absorption of housing units and commercial space. Also, see responses to Comments 24-1 and 24-2 for further discussion of anticipated phasing of growth.

- 25-3 **Comment:** Related to the phasing and buildout issue is the DEIR's lack of discussion of the market feasibility of the two separate land use scenarios (Specific Plan versus development of the larger General Plan Amendment area). Has, or will, the City require that market studies be prepared to test the viability of the proposed land uses? Specifically, has the City yet tested the financial and market feasibility of absorbing

commercial and industrial park development in the Eastern Dublin area ranging between 9.85 and 10.57 million square feet of space?

Response to Comment 25-3: Market studies were conducted in preparing the fiscal impact analyses. However, as market conditions change continually, additional project-by-project feasibility studies will be needed to secure financing. If market conditions cannot support the proposed development, the development would likely not proceed.

25-4

Comment: Given the slowdown in the national and State economy, and the historically slow absorption rates of prime business park space at the Hacienda Business Park, and given the immense amounts of additional industrial and business park space that is either built and unoccupied, or already planned, in the Tri-Valley area, is it reasonable to assume that another 10 or 11 million square feet of space could be absorbed in the Eastern Dublin area by the year 2010?

Response to Comment 25-4: It is difficult to know precisely what will happen five, ten, or fifteen years from now. The market may continue to slow down or it may also pick up with the new administration in the White House. At worst, if absorption is slower than projected, then development would also be slower, including infrastructure investment. Market conditions will determine the feasibility of proposed projects. If the market does not exist, then development will not proceed. The City could require fiscal impact analysis on a phase-by-phase basis to avoid negative impacts resulting from slower absorption of industrial and business park space.

25-5

Comment: The FEIR should analyze a likely buildout schedule for the planned non-residential uses for both the Specific Plan area and the larger General Plan Amendment area, utilizing recent historic absorption rates for the Tri-Valley area. The analysis should also take into account competition from the other major development projects planned for the area (e.g., Dougherty Valley, Tassajara Valley, North Livermore, Mountain House and City of Tracy).

Response to Comment 25-5: Recent historic absorption rates for the Tri-Valley area is not necessarily relevant in projecting market conditions ten and twenty years from now. The Tri-Valley area could become a hub of growth, outstripping historical rate of absorption of non-residential uses, once infrastructure and other improvements are developed.

25-6

Comment: Because market feasibility is not discussed or analyzed in the DEIR, no "market-demand" job phasing schedule was developed and tested. Because there is no identification of a realistic, "market-demand" job growth land use alternative, "worst case" impacts (especially transportation impacts) which could occur under less than full build-out of planned commercial/ industrial land uses may not have been adequately analyzed in the DEIR. (It is not clear what land use inputs were used for the transportation analysis.)

The FEIR should discuss whether this "market demand" scenario would differ significantly from the "project" assumption that all 28,300 of the planned jobs would be created by 2010.

Response to Comment 25-6: The Fiscal Analysis for Eastern Dublin contains assumptions regarding phasing and job growth on an annual basis based on a market analysis conducted by ERA. A new "market demand" scenario would not necessarily differ from the assumptions contained in the Fiscal Analysis.

The transportation analysis evaluates a worst-case scenario by assuming that the entire project area would be built out by the year 2010. This was done to ensure that impacts were not underestimated. There is little possibility that build out of the Project could occur this quickly. If it were to occur significantly slower, it would postpone the occurrence of projected impacts.

- 25-7 **Comment:** The Final EIR also should clarify in each section, especially in the transportation section, whether the impacts and mitigation measures would be substantially different if the anticipated amount of job growth did not occur by the year 2010.

Response to Comment 25-7: Retail land uses would account for 47 percent of the daily traffic generation within the Eastern Dublin General Plan area at buildout. Other non-residential land uses (office, industrial, etc...) would contribute another 19 percent of daily traffic generation. If the anticipated amount of job growth did not occur by the year 2010, traffic impacts would be substantially reduced compared to those presented in the DEIR.

- 25-8 **Comment:** The text of the transportation analysis (pages 3.3-8 through 12) is quite confusing regarding the land use inputs to the transportation model. According to the project description (pages 2-6 through 2-9), the Specific Plan calls for "buildout" of 12,448 housing units and 28,288 jobs, and the larger General Plan Amendment area projects "buildout" of 17,970 units and 29,540 jobs. Yet, the transportation analysis seems to be based upon separate 2010 and "buildout" land use projections that are entirely different, in part based upon ABAG Projections '90.

Response to Comment 25-8: The transportation analysis assumes Year 2010 development levels in all areas except the Eastern Dublin project area, based on ABAG Projections '90. Within Eastern Dublin, transportation impacts were evaluated without any development in Eastern Dublin, and then with full buildout of Eastern Dublin, in order to fully assess the impacts of all potential development in Eastern Dublin. Table 3.3-5 on page 3.3-10 indicates the approximate level of 2010 development in Eastern Dublin based on ABAG projections, for informational purposes only. These 2010 ABAG levels of partial buildout in Eastern Dublin were not used in the transportation analysis, as they would not serve to identify the full potential impacts of Eastern Dublin development.

- 25-9 **Comment:** Table 3.3-5 (page 3.3-10) seems to indicate that the transportation analysis used a 2010 land use input for the Eastern Dublin area of 13,900 households (or approximately 14,500 units) and 13,300 jobs, based upon ABAG Projections '90. These numbers do not correspond with either the General Plan Amendment or the Specific Plan "project." The footnote to the table is also unclear.

Response to Comment 25-9: See response to Comment 25-8.

- 25-10 **Comment:** The problem is that the DEIR text is indiscriminate throughout the document in its confusing use of the word "buildout". The text in the transportation section conflicts from page to page. Page 3.3-11, first paragraph, states that Year 2010 projections were matched to the ABAG projections by census tract, yet the previous page 3.3-9 states that "year 2010 with project" analysis includes "full buildout development of the Eastern Dublin General Plan Amendment and Specific Plan." Was partial buildout of the Specific Plan and/or the GPA area assumed for 2010? If so, then the full impacts of the "project" have not yet been analyzed.

If the true "full buildout" number for both the Specific Plan and the GPA was used for the year 2010 (17,970 units and 29,540 jobs), then the analysis may be flawed, since the combined land uses are not expected by the year 2010.

This criticism may be applied to other sections of the DEIR. I strongly suggest that you rethink the use of the land use assumptions, and start by separating out the impacts that result from the Specific Plan versus those impacts that result from the General Plan Amendment. By mixing both together, and then confusing "buildout" or "2010" assumptions, you obfuscate the analysis throughout the DEIR.

Response to Comment 25-10: The term "buildout" is used consistently throughout the DEIR transportation analysis to refer to development of all land area consistent with current or planned zoning. Although it is not known for certain whether all land uses in Eastern Dublin will be built by the Year 2010, full buildout of Eastern Dublin was assumed for the transportation analysis in order to fully assess the potential impacts of all Eastern Dublin development. If ABAG Year 2010 projections were used for Eastern Dublin, the transportation impacts would be reduced compared to those presented in the DEIR.

- 25-11 **Comment:** The DEIR should more clearly document what portion of the total projected trips for would be "internal" trips, i.e., residents of the area commuting to jobs within the area. Please clarify whether fewer jobs by 2010 would translate into larger traffic volumes on adjacent freeways and arterials. If the planned jobs do not occur, how do you mitigate for the lopsided "jobs/housing" balance?

Slower than planned job creation may be a critical, and undocumented impact that is not addressed in the DEIR.

For example, we have found in our analysis of the Mountain House "new town" project (Mountain House General Plan Amendment FEIR, SCH # 90020776) that there are greater impacts (more trips) added to the regional transportation network if fewer jobs than projected by the full buildout of the "project" occurs by some point (say, by the year 2010). The greater transportation impacts may occur because, with fewer jobs created in relationship to the housing that is built, the "jobs/housing" balance is worse, there are fewer "internal trips" that stay within the project, and there is more out-commuting to job opportunities elsewhere in the region.

Response to Comment 25-11: Table 3.3-8, page 3.3-16 in the DEIR, indicates that 20 percent of Eastern Dublin residents are projected to work in Eastern Dublin. If fewer jobs occur by the Year 2010, a greater percentage of Eastern Dublin residents would be expected to commute elsewhere. A reduction of jobs would also reduce traffic to and from non-residential land uses. Since non-residential land uses would account for two-thirds of Eastern Dublin traffic generation, it is reasonable to assume that reductions in non-residential land use would decrease overall traffic generation more than they would increase residential out-commute traffic. The Eastern Dublin project is significantly different than Mountain House in terms of traffic distribution. A significant portion of the traffic generation in Eastern Dublin would be made up of retail land uses which would attract trips from other areas. The Mountain House plan is intended to provide a relative balance of housing and employment, and does not have as significant a regional retail component. Residential commuters would represent a much more significant proportion of traffic for Mountain House than for Eastern Dublin.

- 25-12 **Comment:** The DEIR appears to significantly underestimate the potential impacts of local plus cumulative regional growth on the mainline I-580 facility. A major deficiency of the DEIR is that it does not adequately analyze the cumulative impacts of planned growth in the region, including cumulative growth impacts due to development in southwestern San Joaquin County.
- The cumulative impacts discussion of growth assumptions for "outside the Tri-Valley" (page 3.3-12) should be augmented to discuss exactly what land use inputs were used for our County. This discussion should also specifically list the New Jerusalem, Tracy Hills, and Mountain House "new town" projects as "cumulative projects" within proximity of the Eastern Dublin area (within 15-20 miles).
- Response to Comment 25-12:** The growth assumptions used for I-580 over the Altamont Pass were based on the San Joaquin General Plan, which included the proposed "new towns."
- 25-13 **Comment:** The DEIR contains future traffic projections for 2010 for the I-580 facility which are significantly lower than similar 2010 traffic projections that have been documented in the FEIR and SEIR for the Mountain House General Plan Amendment (SCH # 90020776) and for the updated San Joaquin County General Plan (SCH # 01012072).
- Response to Comment 25-13:** Traffic volumes on I-580 cannot be directly compared between the Eastern Dublin EIR and the EIR's for Mountain House and the San Joaquin County General Plan. The Mountain House and San Joaquin studies indicate volumes at Vasco Road and at the Altamont Pass, while the Eastern Dublin EIR identifies traffic volumes several interchanges to the west at Airway Boulevard. The Mountain House and San Joaquin traffic projections are based on the San Joaquin County traffic model. The San Joaquin County traffic model has a very skeletal road network outside of San Joaquin County and does not include important facilities which parallel I-580 such as the Dublin Boulevard extension and new roads associated with North Livermore development.
- 25-14 **Comment:** The Eastern Dublin DEIR estimates that 2010 average daily two-way trips on I-580 east of the Airway Blvd. interchange will be about 155,000 average daily trips, with the project. However, the Mountain House FEIR projects 2010 ADT volumes of 227,000 trips on I-580 west of Vasco and 186,000 daily trips at the Altamont Pass for the "worst case" Market Constraint scenario. The recently issued Mountain House Supplemental EIR contains slightly lower 2010 traffic projections, 204,600 ADT west of Vasco and 191,000 ADT at the Altamont.
- Thus, the City's DEIR seems to underestimate future traffic levels by at least 50,000 to 70,000 trips between Vasco Road and Airway Blvd. The difference between the two sets of 2010 traffic projections is 30% to 50%! Similar large discrepancies in 2010 projected traffic volumes for I-580 in the North Livermore and Dougherty Valley DEIR's, as compared to our San Joaquin County projections, have been noted in the recent memo that I handed out to the Tri-Valley Transportation Council (see attached).
- Response to Comment 25-14:** See response to Comment 25-13.
- 25-15 **Comment:** We question whether the DEIR mitigation measures related to sewer export and water supply issues truly "reduce the identified impacts to a level of insignificance."
- The DEIR correctly notes that the lack of wastewater current disposal capacity is a

significant impact (page 3.5-8). Yet, the only substantive mitigation measure offered to rectify this impact, other than recycling wastewater, is: "Support TWA in its current efforts to implement a new wastewater export pipeline system, which would also serve eastern Dublin" (MM 3.5/11.0).

How can simply voicing support for an agency that may or may not find a regional solution to the export problem serve to "reduce this impact to a level of insignificance?" Why doesn't the mitigation measure at least call for the project developer to participate financially in a solution? What is the timeline for the TWA to implement a solution? The "impact" text should be amended to discuss this.

We suggest that this regional problem has not yet been solved, and until it is, the impact of the "lack of disposal capacity" should be described as "significant and unmitigated at this time."

Response to Comment 25-15: Support of the TWA project is critical to the completion of Eastern Dublin. DSRSD, in its October 15, 1992 letter commenting on the Draft Specific Plan and General Plan Amendment for Eastern Dublin, stated that,

"The facilities planned by the members of Tri-Valley Wastewater Authority (TWA) are therefore essential to the development proposed by the Specific Plan and the General Plan Amendment."

The TWA facilities must be constructed with adequate capacity for Eastern Dublin. Without TWA capacity for Eastern Dublin, the Eastern Dublin Project cannot proceed. TWA has examined three development scenarios and three alternative alignments. One of these development scenarios, "Prospective General Plans," does include the Eastern Dublin Project. TWA has recommended Alternative North 3, which would collect untreated wastewater from the service area and export it north to CCCSD for treatment and disposal. Therefore, MM 3.5/11.0, once implemented, is an appropriate mitigation measure to IM 3.5/G.

Financing for the TWA project is discussed in the TWA Subsequent EIR.

A timeline for TWA to implement a solution has not been completed. However, the TWA Subsequent EIR has noted that the capacity of the existing export pipeline and treatment plants will be exceeded in the late 1990's or in the first decade of the next century.

As for the comment stating that this "regional problem has not yet been solved," this is true. However, the TWA Subsequent EIR, which was certified on October 22, 1992, is a significant step towards the planning, design and construction of a TWA project. In order to strengthen the mitigation relating to disposal capacity, a mitigation measure has been added (see Response to Comment 32-22) that requires a "will-serve" letter from DSRSD prior to any development, and such letters will only be issued if adequate treatment and disposal capacity are available. The implementation of this measure in addition to Mitigation Measures 3.5/7.0 through 3.5/14.0 will reduce the impact to an insignificant level.

25-16

Comment: Likewise, the DEIR correctly notes that the lack of a verifiable water supply from Zone 7 for the project is a significant impact (page 3.5-14 through 19), but the only substantive mitigation measure, other than water conservation and recycling, is a reference to three water plans prepared by the Zone 7 district office (MM 3.5/28.0, page 3.5-18).

The measure as currently phrased is not a mitigation for a lack of water supply for the Specific Plan area. The FEIR should contain further information regarding whether Zone 7 intends to serve the project site, if it finds additional water supplies. A timeline for finding these water supplies should be analyzed, based upon the most recent discussion with staff.

Without additional information and a conditional commitment from the Zone 7 board to serve the site, the DEIR is not justified in stating that the measures will "reduce this impact to a level of insignificance."

Response to Comment 25-16: The EIR authors disagree with these comments. The mitigation measures presented in the Specific Plan and DEIR are appropriate and will reduce the impact to the level of insignificance. In addition, DSRSD has made a strong commitment to secure additional water supplies for new developments.

In its October 15, 1992 letter commenting on the Draft Specific Plan and General Plan Amendment for Eastern Dublin, DSRSD had the following comments on the availability of potable water:

"The Eastern Dublin Planning Area is within the wholesale water supply area of Zone 7. Accordingly, DSRSD's first choice to acquire supplies for Eastern Dublin development will be directly from Zone 7. Accordingly, the Board of Directors passed Resolution 5-92 in February, 1992. This Resolution established the District's policy on securing additional water supplies for existing and future customers. The Resolution states that it is the District's policy to:

- First and foremost secure water to meet the needs of existing customers.
- Pursue acquisition of additional water supplies to meet the needs of new developments being planned by the land use planning agencies.
- Cooperate with Zone 7 to obtain new water but to take the necessary steps to acquire this water from sources other than Zone 7, if that is what is required.
- That ultimate beneficiaries of the new water equitably participate in funding of the planning, engineering, acquisition, and delivery of that water, to our service area.

"DSRSD is now undertaking a Water Resources Acquisition Study, the goal of which is to acquire or develop new water resources to both stabilize the existing water supply and to provide long term firm deliveries to new areas. To date, this work is being funded in its entirety by development interests in Western Dublin and Dougherty Valley. District staff has had preliminary discussions with development interests in Eastern Dublin to ensure equitable funding for the search for water for Eastern Dublin. To date, DSRSD has tentatively examined a number of potential water suppliers and has targeted three potential search supplies for consideration.

"In order to meet future demand, DSRSD is also pursuing other sources of water that will include the use of recycled water from its treatment plant as well as water conservation through the implementation of 'Best Management Practices' for Urban Water conservation."

25-17

Comment: The impact discussion regarding the San Joaquin kit fox may be deficient. The DEIR notes that impacts from new development could adversely impact kit fox dens and habitat. The document states that "one potential kit fox track and 41 potential dens" were found in the GPA area (page 3.7-4 and Figure 3.7-C).

The impact discussion should be augmented by contacting representatives of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service directly to determine whether the agency would recommend that a comprehensive San Joaquin kit fox survey, according to protocol adopted by Region 4, should be conducted. Based upon the evidence presented in the DEIR discussion, there seems little doubt that the Federal government will require more extensive surveys and, quite possibly, the preparation of a Habitat Conservation Plan.

Response to Comment 25-17: The Draft EIR does indicate (see page APP-D/26) that on June 16, 1989, a set of tracks were found at a scent station in the northeastern portion of the general plan area (T. 2S R. 1E, NW 1/4 of Section 25). The size, shape and overall configuration of the toes and heel pad resembled known reference tracks from kit fox collected in the western San Joaquin Valley. However, the Draft EIR also indicates (page APP-E/2) that the only confirmed occurrence of a kit fox and den in the Project vicinity (along Collier Canyon Road) is 20 years old. Potential dens are a habitat feature that relate to potential habitat suitability and quality, and do not indicate the presence of kit fox (see page APP-E/1).

Focused surveys for kit fox (see page APP-D/8 and page APP-E/1) were conducted by BioSystems in 1989, following survey methods suggested by Orloff (1992) and incorporated several additional procedures. The Eastern Dublin survey predated California Department of Fish and Game Region 4 protocol (CDFG 1990). However, CDFG survey guidelines were essentially adopted from the procedures established by Orloff (1992). Harvey and Associates (1991) conducted standardized surveys (CDFG Region 4) for kit fox in portions of the Eastern Dublin Specific Plan Area (see page APP-E/2).

USFWS did not respond to the DEIR. USFWS personnel have been contacted on numerous occasions over the past five years and concur with us that additional surveys are not going to clarify kit fox issues in the Eastern Dublin project area (Kohl pers. comm. 1990, Simons pers. comm. 1992, and Laymon pers. comm. 1992). USFWS personnel have not indicated that they will require Section 10A permit for the Eastern Dublin project area (see response to comment 22-14).

25-18

Comment: The FEIR should include further discussion of the process under Section 10 (a) or Section 7 of the U.S. Endangered Species Act, through which the project proponent may be required to consult with the Service and/or to prepare a Habitat Conservation Plan. The FEIR should discuss whether other species of concern could or should be included in any conservation plan that is prepared. Most importantly, the FEIR should include additional mitigation measures which specify exactly when during the Specific Plan and General Plan Amendment process such a plan or consultation should be required.

Response to Comment 25-18: If it is determined by pre-construction surveys (during buildout of the project) that a proposed development will cause the incidental "take" of a species listed or proposed for listing as threatened or endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), and there is no federal involvement in the development, then a Section 10A permit is required for the incidental "take" as specified in Section 9 of the Act.

25-19

Comment: The FEIR should also discuss other kit fox mitigation programs in the area (eastern Contra Costa County, western San Joaquin County). In addition, mitigation measure MM 3.7/18.0 should be augmented to summarize the specific measures that are recommended in the BioSystems Kit Fox Protection Plan (Appendix E). Without further information and justification included in the FEIR, and without concurrence from the federal government, the two DEIR mitigation measures for the kit fox that are included

(page 3.7-13) fail to justify a finding that the measures will "reduce impacts to an insignificant level."

Response to Comment 25-19: Kit fox mitigation programs in Alameda County, eastern Contra Costa County and western San Joaquin County differ from project to project depending on several factors including, results from kit fox surveys, the type, reliability and age of existing information of kit fox sightings, the type, extent, and quality of kit fox habitat impacted by a proposed project, and the location of the project in relation to occupied fox habitat. For recent projects in eastern Contra Costa County and western San Joaquin County that occur within occupied kit fox habitat, USFWS has required in-kind habitat protection of 3 acres for every 1 acre lost (e.g., Los Vaqueros Reservoir Project, Mountain House New Town, Safeway Distribution Center, etc.). Some habitat types with agricultural land use (e.g., dry land cultivation, etc.) falling within the USFWS distance criteria are being compensated at a lower (i.e., 1:1 or less) ratios based on their suitability to kit fox. Mitigation programs for these projects also include measures to reduce the potential for incidental take. USFWS has not officially responded to the Eastern Dublin DEIR.

Appendix E and the mitigation measures that are recommended are part of the DEIR. One of the primary objectives of the mitigation measures for kit fox is to minimize the potential for "take" of the fox as a result of development activities within the Project area. Mitigation also includes actions to offset habitat loss through enhancement and rehabilitation actions, and still others incorporated through land use planning and project design.

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OCT 29 1992

DUBLIN PLANNING



**SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**

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October 29, 1992

City of Dublin Planning Commission
 c/o City of Dublin Planning Dept.
 100 Civic Plaza
 Dublin, CA 94568

Dear Planning Commissioners:

These comments are in response to the Eastern Dublin Draft EIR (DEIR).

Briefly, we have comments regarding five aspects of the DEIR analysis:

- o The document fails to address the market feasibility of the amount of planned commercial/industrial growth, and number of jobs projected under both the Specific Plan and General Plan Amendment scenarios, and fails to identify a realistic phasing schedule. The "jobs/housing" analysis is deficient, since it simply assumes that all of the planned jobs will occur by the year 2010, with no analytic justification.
- o Related to the above comment, because no "market-demand" job phasing schedule was developed, the DEIR may have failed to identify and analyze some of the "worst case" impacts, especially in terms of impacts to the regional transportation system.
- o The DEIR does not appear to accurately analyze cumulative impacts of growth in the region for the year 2010, including southwestern San Joaquin County, and thus may significantly underestimate the potential impacts of local plus cumulative regional growth on the mainline I-580 facility.
- o We question whether the DEIR mitigation measures related to sewer export and water supply issues truly "reduce the identified impacts to a level of insignificance."
- o The impact discussion and mitigation program for the San Joaquin kit fox may be deficient.

Our specific comments follow.

Letter to Dublin Planning Commission
October 29, 1992

1. The project descriptions for the Specific Plan and the General Plan Amendment land use scenarios fail to indicate when the planned job growth is anticipated to build out, although the project description does note that the General Plan Amendment land uses "will take at least 30-40 years" for buildout.

The impacts sections of the DEIR seem to suggest that buildout of all the Specific Plan housing and employment (12,500 housing units and 28,300 jobs) would occur by 2010, although this assumption is never justified by any analysis. The buildout assumptions for the two scenarios seem inconsistent, since the text states the General Plan Amendment land uses "will take at least 30-40 years" for buildout, yet the Specific Plan commercial land uses differ from the GPA uses by only a small amount (1,200 jobs), and the housing varies by about 5,500 units.

25-1

This makes no sense unless the difference in buildout applies only to housing unit absorption, not jobs. To add to the confusion, the transportation analysis appears to be based on a 2010 "buildout" that is constrained by the ABAG projections, which is inconsistent with either of the "buildout" assumptions.) Please clarify in the Final EIR.

The Final EIR and Specific Plan/General Plan Amendment text should be augmented to include discussion about the anticipated phasing of growth, and to clarify in the project description section the expected or proposed jobs and housing description schedule, perhaps by five year interval. The FEIR should also include discussion of how specific impacts and mitigation measures could be tied to phasing of residential or commercial/industrial growth.

25-2

2. Related to the phasing and buildout issue is the DEIR's lack of discussion of the market feasibility of the two separate land use scenarios (Specific Plan versus development of the larger General Plan Amendment area). Has, or will, the City require that market studies be prepared to test the viability of the proposed land uses? Specifically, has the City yet tested the financial and market feasibility of absorbing commercial and industrial park development in the Eastern Dublin area ranging between 9.85 and 10.57 million square feet of space?

25-3

Given the slowdown in the national and State economy, and the historically slow absorption rates of prime business park space at the Hacienda Business Park, and given the immense amounts of additional industrial and business park space that

25-4

Letter to Dublin Planning Commission
October 29, 1992

is either built and unoccupied, or already planned, in the Tri-Valley area, is it reasonable to assume that another 10 or 25-4 contd. 11 million square feet of space could be absorbed in the Eastern Dublin area by the year 2010?

The FEIR should analyze a likely buildout schedule for the planned non-residential uses for both the Specific Plan area and the larger General Plan Amendment area, utilizing recent historic absorption rates for the Tri-Valley area. The 25-5 analysis should also take into account competition from the other major development projects planned for the area (e.g., Dougherty Valley, Tassajara Valley, North Livermore, Mountain House and City of Tracy).

3. Because market feasibility is not discussed or analyzed in the DEIR, no "market-demand" job phasing schedule was developed and tested. Because there is no identification of a realistic, "market-demand" job growth land use alternative, "worst case" impacts (especially transportation impacts) which could occur under less than full build-out of planned commercial/25-6 industrial land uses may not have been adequately analyzed in the DEIR. (It is not clear what land use inputs were used for the transportation analysis. See comment (4) below.)

The FEIR should discuss whether this "market demand" scenario would differ significantly from the "project" assumption that all 28,300 of the planned jobs would be created by 2010.

The Final EIR also should clarify in each section, especially in the transportation section, whether the impacts and mitigation measures would be substantially different if the anticipated amount of job growth did not occur by the year 2010.

4. The text of the transportation analysis (pages 3.3-8 through 12) is quite confusing regarding the land use inputs to the transportation model. According to the project description (pages 2-6 through 2-9), the Specific Plan calls for "buildout" of 12,448 housing units and 28,288 jobs, and the 25-8 larger General Plan Amendment area projects "buildout" of 17,970 units and 29,540 jobs. Yet, the transportation analysis seems to be based upon separate 2010 and "buildout" land use projections that are entirely different, in part based upon ABAG Projections '90.

Table 3.3-5 (page 3.3-10) seems to indicate that the transportation analysis used a 2010 land use input for the 25-9

Letter to Dublin Planning Commission
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Eastern Dublin area of 13,900 households (or approximately 14,500 units) and 13,300 jobs, based upon ABAG Projections 25-9 contd. '90. These numbers do not correspond with either the General Plan Amendment or the Specific Plan "project." The footnote to the table is also unclear.

The problem is that the DEIR text is indiscriminate throughout the document in its confusing use of the word "buildout". The text in the transportation section conflicts from page to page. Page 3.3-11, first paragraph, states that Year 2010 projections were matched to the ABAG projections by census tract, yet the previous page 3.3-9 states that "year 2010 with project" analysis includes "full buildout development of the Eastern Dublin General Plan Amendment and Specific Plan." Was partial buildout of the Specific Plan and/or the GPA area assumed for 2010? If so, then the full impacts of the "project" have not yet been analyzed.

25-10

If the true "full buildout" number for both the Specific Plan and the GPA was used for the year 2010 (17,970 units and 29,540 jobs), then the analysis may be flawed, since the combined land uses are not expected by the year 2010.

This criticism may be applied to other sections of the DEIR. I strongly suggest that you rethink the use of the land use assumptions, and start by separating out the impacts that result from the Specific Plan versus those impacts that result from the General Plan Amendment. By mixing both together, and then confusing "buildout" or "2010" assumptions, you obfuscate the analysis throughout the DEIR.

5. The DEIR should more clearly document what portion of the total projected trips for would be "internal" trips, i.e., residents of the area commuting to jobs within the area. Please clarify whether fewer jobs by 2010 would translate into larger traffic volumes on adjacent freeways and arterials. If the planned jobs do not occur, how do you mitigate for the lopsided "jobs/housing" balance?

Slower than planned job creation may be a critical, and undocumented impact that is not addressed in the DEIR.

25-11

For example, we have found in our analysis of the Mountain House "new town" project (Mountain House Genreal Plan Amendment FEIR, SCH # 90020776) that there are greater impacts (more trips) added to the regional transportation network if fewer jobs than projected by the full buildout of the "project" occurs by some point (say, by the year 2010). The

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greater transportation impacts may occur because, with fewer jobs created in relationship to the housing that is built, the "jobs/housing" balance is worse, there are fewer "internal trips" that stay within the project, and there is more out-commuting to job opportunities elsewhere in the region. |
contd

6. The DEIR appears to significantly underestimate the potential impacts of local plus cumulative regional growth on the mainline I-580 facility. A major deficiency of the DEIR is that it does not adequately analyze the cumulative impacts of planned growth in the region, including cumulative growth impacts due to development in southwestern San Joaquin County.

25-12

The cumulative impacts discussion of growth assumptions for "outside the Tri-Valley" (page 3.3-12) should be augmented to discuss exactly what land use inputs were used for our County. This discussion should also specifically list the New Jerusalem, Tracy Hills, and Mountain House "new town" projects as "cumulative projects" within proximity of the Eastern Dublin area (within 15-20 miles).

The DEIR contains future traffic projections for 2010 for the I-580 facility which are significantly lower than similar 2010 traffic projections that have been documented in the FEIR and SEIR for the Mountain House General Plan Amendment (SCH # 90020776) and for the updated San Joaquin County General Plan (SCH # 01012072).

25-13

The Eastern Dublin DEIR estimates that 2010 average daily two-way trips on I-580 east of the Airway Blvd. interchange will be about 155,000 average daily trips, with the project. However, the Mountain House FEIR projects 2010 ADT volumes of 227,000 trips on I-580 west of Vasco and 186,000 daily trips at the Altamont Pass for the "worst case" Market Constraint scenario. The recently issued Mountain House Supplemental EIR contains slightly lower 2010 traffic projections, 204,600 ADT west of Vasco and 191,000 ADT at the Altamont.

25-14

Thus, the City's DEIR seems to underestimate future traffic levels by at least 50,000 to 70,000 trips between Vasco Road and Airway Blvd. The difference between the two sets of 2010 traffic projections is 30% to 50%. Similar large discrepancies in 2010 projected traffic volumes for I-580 in the North Livermore and Dougherty Valley DEIR's, as compared to our San Joaquin County projections, have been noted in the recent memo that I handed out to the Tri-Valley Transportation Council (see attached).

Letter to Dublin Planning Commission
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Please discuss and reconcile these differences in the FEIR.

7. We question whether the DEIR mitigation measures related to sewer export and water supply issues truly "reduce the identified impacts to a level of insignificance."

The DEIR correctly notes that the lack of wastewater current disposal capacity is a significant impact (page 3.5-8). Yet, the only substantive mitigation measure offered to rectify this impact, other than recycling wastewater, is: "Support TWA in its current efforts to implement a new wastewater export pipeline system, which would also serve eastern Dublin" (MM 3.5/11.0).

25-15

How can simply voicing support for an agency that may or may not find a regional solution to the export problem serve to "reduce this impact to a level of insignificance?" Why doesn't the mitigation measure at least call for the project developer to participate financially in a solution? What is the timeline for the TWA to implement a solution? The "impact" text should be amended to discuss this.

We suggest that this regional problem has not yet been solved, and until it is, the impact of the "lack of disposal capacity" should be described as "significant and unmitigated at this time."

Likewise, the DEIR correctly notes that the lack of a verifiable water supply from Zone 7 for the project is a significant impact (page 3.5-14 through 19), but the only substantive mitigation measure, other than water conservation and recycling, is a reference to three water plans prepared by the Zone 7 district office (MM 3.5/28.0, page 3.5-18).

The measure as currently phrased is not a mitigation for a lack of water supply for the Specific Plan area. The FEIR should contain further information regarding whether Zone 7 intends to serve the project site, if it finds additional water supplies. A timeline for finding these water supplies should be analyzed, based upon the most recent discussion with staff.

25-16

Without additional information and a conditional commitment from the Zone 7 board to serve the site, the DEIR is not justified in stating that the measures will "reduce this impact to a level of insignificance."

Letter to Dublin Planning Commission
October 29, 1992

8. The impact discussion regarding the San Joaquin kit fox may be deficient. The DEIR notes that impacts from new development could adversely impact kit fox dens and habitat. The document states that "one potential kit fox track and 41 potential dens" were found in the GPA area (page 3.7-4 and Figure 3.7-C).

The impact discussion should be augmented by contacting representatives of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service directly to determine whether the agency would recommend that a comprehensive San Joaquin kit fox survey, according to protocol adopted by Region 4, should be conducted. Based upon the evidence presented in the DEIR discussion, there seems little doubt that the Federal government will require more extensive surveys and, quite possibly, the preparation of a Habitat Conservation Plan.

25-17

The FEIR should include further discussion of the process under Section 10 (a) or Section 7 of the U.S. Endangered Species Act, through which the project proponent may be required to consult with the Service and/or to prepare a Habitat Conservation Plan. The FEIR should discuss whether other species of concern could or should be included in any conservation plan that is prepared. Most importantly, the FEIR shgould include additional mitigation measures which specify exactly when during the Specific Plan and General Plan Amendment process such a plan or consultation should be required.

25-18

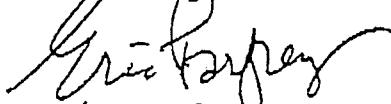
The FEIR should also discuss other kit fox mitigation programs in the area (eastern Contra Costa County, western San Joaquin County). In addition, mitigation measure MM 3.7/18.0 should be augmented to summarize the specific measures that are recommended in the BioSystems Kit Fox Protection Plan (Appendix E). Without further information and justification included in the FEIR, and without concurrence from the federal government, the two DEIR mitigation measures for the kit fox that are included (page 3.7-13) fail to justify a finding that the measures will "reduce impacts to an insignificant level."

25-19

If you should have any questions regarding these comments, or need further clarification, please feel free to contact me at (209) 468-3153.

Letter to Dublin Planning Commission
October 29, 1992

Sincerely,


Eric Parfrey,
SENIOR PLANNER

EP/ep

File: EIR-OA 92-

cc: Henry Hirata, SJ County Public Works
Andy Chesley, SJ County Council of Governments
Caltrans, Districts 10 and 4
Adolph Martinelli, Alameda County Planning
Dennis Fay, Alameda County Congestion Management Agency
Bill van Gelder, City of Pleasanton
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October 19, 1992

MEMORANDUM:

TO: Tri-Valley Transportation Council
FROM: Eric Parfrey, Senior Planner
SUBJECT: Differences in 2010 traffic projections for
I-580 corridor

As we see from the comparison of recently published EIR's, the various Tri-Valley 2010 traffic projections are consistently lower than San Joaquin County's projections, by a factor of 30% to 60%.

The San Joaquin County regional travel demand model includes land use data for a 15+ county area in Northern California. The model incorporates 2010 MTC "auto person trip ends" (based upon ABAG's Projections '90), plus Council of Governments 2010 housing and job projections for the Sacramento metro region; for Stanislaus and San Joaquin Counties; and for the foothill counties (Amador, Calaveras, etc.).

The model results for the Mountain House project FEIR and the updated Supplemental EIR show 2010 projected volumes for the I-580 corridor at the Altamont Pass of 186,000 to 191,000 ADT. This translates into a volume/capacity ratio of about 1.32 (32% over capacity). Adding one more lane in each direction (perhaps a truck-climbing lane), plus a 5% reduction in trips due to TDM measures, would drop the v/c ratio to about 1.14.

Although the zonal structure of the SJ County model becomes much less detailed in the Tri-Valley area, the model does indicate 2010 traffic volumes near Vasco Road that are approximately 31% to 46% higher than the Eastern Dublin DEIR projections for I-580 west of Vasco Road. The projections in the Dougherty Valley DEIR are closer to the SJ County projections, only 14% to 27% lower. However, the 2010 projections in the North Livermore DEIR are absurdly low, up to 60% below the San Joaquin County volumes.

Projected I-580 ADT volumes from Recent EIR's
for year 2010 and Buildout

<u>EIR</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Volume</u>	<u>Land Use Assumptions</u>
No. Livermore	e/o Collier	141,900	2010 ABAG w/ 10,000 pop. project (same)
	e/o Vasco	109,800	
Dougherty Valley	e/o Tassaj.	176,300	2010 ABAG w/o Do. Vly. 2010 ABAG w/ Do. Vly. Buildout w/ Do. Vly.
	e/o Tassaj.	179,900	
	e/o Tassaj.	187,300	
East Dublin	e/o Airway	141,000	2010 ABAG w/o E.Dublin 2010 ABAG w/ E. Dublin Buildout w/ E. Dublin
	e/o Airway	155,000	
	e/o Airway	179,000	
Mountain House	w/o Vasco	227,000	2010 MTC inputs, Sacto COG, SJ Co. w/ "market constraint" project & 4 other "new towns" (SJC pop. of 865,000) (same)
	Altmnt Pass	186,000	
Mountain House ASEIR	w/o Vasco	204,000	same as above w/ full buildout of 19,000 jobs, 2 "new towns"
	Altmnt Pass	191,000	

EIR's cited: North Livermore General Plan Amendment (Jan., 1992),
analysis by TJKM; Dougherty Valley GPA (June, 1992),
analysis by TJKM; Eastern Dublin GPA (August, 1992),
analysis by DKS; Mountain House GPA (March, 1992)
analysis by DKS; Mountain House GPA Supplemental
(October, 1992) analysis by DKS.

Response to Letter 26: Heather Anne Bovat, Assistant Planner, City of San Ramon

- 26-1 Comment: Overall, while thorough, the DEIR is difficult to read. Many of the sections are fragmented, in particular, sections throughout Chapter 3, Environmental Setting, Impacts, and Mitigation Measures. There are also several typographical errors and it is suggested that you run a spell check throughout the document.

Response to Comment 26-1: Comment acknowledged.

- 26-2 Comment: In our opinion, many of the Tables should be examined for accuracy and consistency with the text. Several of the tables are numerous pages in length, yet categorical headings are often found at the end of the page while information is continued to the following page without its appropriate heading. For an example, see Chapter 3, Section 3.1, Table 3.1-4, page 3.1-31. Footers should be used and cited appropriately, for example, see Table 2.0-2 on page 2-9.

Response to Comments 26-2: Comment acknowledged.

- 26-3 Comment: Dwelling Unit Counts, Page SM-5 - The number of dwelling units projected in the project summary, 12,458, is not consistent with Table 2.0-2 on page 2-9 projecting 12,448 dwelling units. This should be clarified.

Response to Comment 26-3: Table 2.0-2 is correct, the total number of dwelling units is 12,448. The first full paragraph on page SM-5 of the Draft EIR has been revised as follows:

At buildout, the Specific Plan is projected to provide ~~12,548~~ ~~12,448~~ new housing units (70% of the Project) and Dublin's population will increase by 27,794 new residents.

- 26-4 Comment: Commercial Space. The project summary states that 10,928 million square feet (MSF) of new commercial space will be developed by the project. However, in Table 2.0-2, page 2-8, the project's yield is 9.854 MSF of commercial space and 1.074 MSF of public/semi-public space, which total 10,928 MSF of combined commercial and public/semi-public space. This is misleading and should be clarified.

Response to Comment 26-4: The 10,928 MSF of commercial uses identified in the summary includes the 1.074 MSF of public/semi-public uses.

- 26-5 Comment: Land Use, Page 3.1-11. Upon referring to land use in the project site vicinity, the DEIR identifies major business parks throughout the Tri-Valley, yet neglects to discuss the proximity of Bishop Ranch in San Ramon relative to the proposed project. Given the obvious subregional jobs/housing relationship between San Ramon and Dublin, this appears to be a significant omission. Please clarify.

Response to Comment 26-5: The purpose of the discussion on page 3.1-11 is to identify land uses adjacent to the Project site in order to discuss the potential for land use compatibility conflicts. The presence of Bishop Ranch and its importance as an employment center is discussed on page 3.2-4 of the DEIR.

- 26-6 Comment: Dougherty Valley, Page 3.1 - 20. Contra Costa County's (CCC's) Specific Plan for the Dougherty Valley encompasses 6,010 acres, not 6,000. The County's planning effort does not "parallel" the City of San Ramon's planning efforts.

Response to Comment 26-6: Comments noted. The fourth paragraph on page 3.1-20 under the heading *Dougherty Valley Specific Plan* is revised as follows:

Contra Costa County proposes 11,000 residential units on 6,000 ~~6,010~~ acres in Dougherty Valley. The County's plan also proposes a range of non-residential development from 380,000 square feet to 680,000 square feet. This planning effort parallels covers the same geographic area previously planned for by the City of San Ramon for the same area (refer to *City of San Ramon* below.)

- 26-7 Comment: Page 3.1 - 21. The City of San Ramon's draft specific plan for the Dougherty Valley proposes a total of 9,000 dwelling units and approximately 300,000 MSF of non-residential development.

Response to Comment 26-7: Comments acknowledged. The fourth full paragraph on page 3.1-21 under the heading *Dougherty Valley Growth Management and Specific Plan* is revised as follows:

This plan proposes ~~11,000~~ 9,000 residential units and ~~313,000~~ 300,000 square feet of non-residential space on the Windemere and Shapell properties.

- 26-8 Comment: The County's Specific Plan proposes a range of non-residential development from 380,000 square feet to 680,000 square feet.

Response to Comment 26-8: Comment acknowledged. See response to Comment 26-6.

- 26-9 Comment: Jurisdictional Boundaries, Figure 3.1 E - The jurisdictional boundary depicted for the City of San Ramon in this figure is not accurate. The City of Dublin should refer to San Ramon's General Plan Map for accurate Sphere of Influence boundaries for San Ramon.

Response to Comment 26-9: Comment acknowledged. Figure 3.1-E has been revised to reflect the current sphere of influence boundaries for the City of San Ramon.

- 26-10 Comment: Employment, Page 3.2-4 - The City of San Ramon estimates Bishop Ranch to presently consist of 5.9 MSF with a buildout figure of approximately 9.4 MSF of office and light industrial space. In addition, the City of San Ramon anticipates that Bishop Ranch will employ 29,000 individuals at buildout. These figures are not accurately depicted in the DEIR and should be revised.

Response to Comment 26-10: Comments acknowledged. The sixth paragraph on page 3.2-4 is revised as follows:

Bishop Ranch in the City of San Ramon contains approximately ~~5.1~~ **5.9** million square feet of industrial and office space and employs approximately 14,000 people. At buildout in 1996, Bishop Ranch is anticipated to have 9.4 million square feet of ~~commercial/office and light industrial~~ space and approximately ~~26,000~~ **29,000** employees.

- 26-11 Comment: Population Factor. As a general rule, the City of San Ramon has used 2.71 persons per dwelling unit in order to generate population projections. The DEIR projects population factors ranging from 2 persons per dwelling unit to 3.2 persons per dwelling unit. Please clarify.

Response to Comment 26-11: The generation factors used in the Plan and Draft EIR reflect actual conditions in Dublin based on data from the 1990 Census.

- 26-12 **Comment: Population and Employment Generation, Table 3.2-5, Page 3.2-7** - There are several errors in this table which need to be adjusted, such as the person per dwelling unit factor of 23.2.

Response to Comment 26-12: Correction previously noted. See response to Comment 3-7.

- 26-13 **Comment: Roadway Segments, Page 3.3-3** - In the assessment of levels-of-service (LOS) for roadway segments, maximum daily traffic volumes have been utilized for analyzing impacts. Utilization of peak hour directional traffic volumes and capacities would more accurately assess peak period project impacts on the existing and future street network. Please clarify.

Response to Comment 26-13: See response to Comment 22-5. The level of traffic analysis in the DEIR is consistent with the level of analysis used in studies of long-range development and city general plans.

- 26-14 **Comment: Intersection Operations, Pages 3, 3-4, 3.3-5** - The LOS analysis for existing intersections included only five signalized and four unsignalized intersections. With such a limited perspective, it is unlikely that all project impacts have been identified. No San Ramon intersections have been identified for analysis. Please clarify.

Response to Comment 26-14: The analysis of project impacts and mitigations includes 18 intersections. These intersections represent locations where Eastern Dublin traffic impacts would be significant. Eastern Dublin traffic which passes through San Ramon intersections would primarily have an origin or destination at a San Ramon land use. The traffic impacts associated with San Ramon land uses have been evaluated concurrent with the environmental analyses of the San Ramon General Plan and other subsequent studies. The City of Dublin will continue to participate, together with the other jurisdictions in the Tri-Valley Transportation Council including the City of San Ramon, in regional transportation studies and subsequent regional improvement and funding programs.

- 26-15 **Comment:** Also, the LOS analysis evaluated the P.M. peak hour, however, the A.M. peak hour analysis has been excluded from the evaluation process.

Response to Comment 26-14: See responses to Comments 12-1 and 12-6.

- 26-16 **Comment:** The existing LOS uses the operations methodology from the 1985 Highway Capacity Manual (HCM) for evaluating signalized intersections. In Table 3.3-4, the unsignalized intersections are shown with LOS A and the statement that "average vehicle delays are not applicable for unsignalized intersections." It is not clear as to the LOS methodology utilized for the unsignalized locations. LOS for unsignalized intersections relies on a different methodology (Chapter 10, 1985 HCM) than signalized intersections. LOS for unsignalized intersections evaluates each individual turning movement and assigns a LOS based upon the ease for accomplishing a conflicting turning movement. Please clarify.

Response to Comment 26-16: The analysis of unsignalized intersections followed the procedure from the 1985 Highway Capacity Manual, Chapter 10, for the intersections at Fallon and El Charro Roads. The intersections at Airway Boulevard have been converted to all-way stop control, so the methodology from Transportation Research Board Circular

described in the 1985 *Highway Capacity Manual*. See response to Comment 26-14.

- 26-24 **Comment: Appendix, Part II.** In consideration of all the appendices included (Appendices A-I), why was the traffic LOS analysis excluded from the EIR Technical Appendix?

Response to Comment 26-24: The detailed intersection calculations were not considered to be of general interest. These calculations are available at the City of Dublin.

- 26-25 **Comment: Police Services, Page 3.4-1** - The DEIR states that the California Highway Patrol would be responsible to ensure road safety and enforce traffic and circulation laws within the proposed Specific Plan and General Plan Amendment areas. However, no narrative is provided to assure the reader that the California Highway Patrol has the fiscal capability to extend service to this area. The DEIR should analyze the impacts of this project on the California Highway Patrol and if found significant should provide adequate mitigation measures and funding mechanisms.

Response to Comment 26-25: The DEIR does not say that the CHP will be responsible for ensuring road safety and enforcing traffic and circulation laws within the Project. The referenced text describes existing conditions. Currently the CHP and the Sheriff's Department share law enforcement responsibilities in the unincorporated area. The CHP's specific responsibility is to ensure road safety and enforce traffic laws. Once the area is incorporated, these duties would generally be handled by the Dublin Police Department.

- 26-26 **Comment: Fire Protection, Page 3.4-6** - Language should be added to mitigation measure 3.4/12.0 to include the appropriate Park District in any preparation of a wildfire management plan for the project area.

Response to Comment 26-26: Comment acknowledged. The following text has been inserted after the third bullet in MM 3.4/12.0 on page 3.4-6:

- Any park districts and/or open space agencies with ownership or management responsibilities within the Project area shall be requested to participate in and/or provide input to the preparation of the wildfire management plan for the project area.

- 26-27 **Comment: Schools, Page 3.4-7** - The setting discussion implies that AB 2926 developer fees may sometimes be adequate to cover costs of acquiring land and constructing school facilities. The text should be modified to more accurately reflect the difficulty of securing funds for new school construction. The text should also highlight the shortfall between AB 2926 fees and projected construction costs, the lack of any local funding measures and the likelihood that the State will not be able to cover any funding shortfalls.

Response to Comment 26-27: The referenced text does not discuss school financing. However, it was certainly not the intent to imply that State funding would be adequate to cover the cost of new schools. In fact, IM 3.4/J (page 3.4-13) specifically identifies school financing as a potentially significant impact because of the shortage of both State and local funding for new schools. It is for this reason that Specific Plan Policy 8-3 was included as a mitigation measure (MM 3.4/17.0) in the DEIR. MM 3.4/17.0 requires new development in eastern Dublin to fully mitigate the impact of growth in eastern Dublin on school facilities.

- 26-28 **Comment: Parks and Recreation, Page 3.4-18** - A mitigation measure should be added to require that the City of Dublin, the City of San Ramon, Alameda County, Contra Costa

County and the East Bay Regional Park District participate in a cooperative planning process to ensure trail linkages between the East Dublin Planning Area and the Dougherty Valley Planning Area.

Response to Comment 26-28: The EIR cannot require other jurisdictions to participate in cooperative planning. However, the intent of the suggested mitigation is already addressed in MM 3.4/32.0 on page 3.4-19 of the DEIR. This mitigation measure establishes as City policy the need to establish a trail system within eastern Dublin that connects with planned regional and subregional trail systems.

- 26-29 **Comment: Solid Waste, Page 3.4-20** - The DEIR states that the Altamont Landfill has less than eight years of capacity remaining and also identifies this sight [sic] as providing future capacity. The text should be expanded to include analysis if this sight [sic] is not expanded and if Alameda County residents do not recycle and compost at current rates.

Response to Comment 26-29: As is stated in the DEIR, the landfill owners are currently pursuing a major expansion of the existing facility. If no expansion occurs, it is likely that development could be slowed or halted until a new site was identified or additional capacity was obtained. The *California Integrated Waste Management Act* requires jurisdictions to reduce waste flows. If jurisdictions do not meet the required reductions in waste flows they will be subject to substantial fines from the State.

- 26-30 **Comment: Visual Resources.** Mitigation measures described in this section suggest that Dublin will conduct visual surveys to identify scenic routes as well as conduct a visual analysis to adequately assess the impacts of the proposed project on the Tri-Valley. These studies and analyses should be completed due to the magnitude of the project with additional mitigation measures to ensure the protection of visual resources.

Response to Comment 26-30: Comment noted. In addition to requiring individual projects to undertake visual analyses to avoid adverse impacts, the Plan and EIR also provide a range of visual resource policies to guide the City in their review of future development.

- 26-31 **Comment: Cultural Resources.** The DEIR fails to identify funding mechanisms for the mitigation measures proposed. The DEIR should also identify how the mitigations will be paid.

Response to Comment 26-31: Responsibility for mitigating impacts to cultural resources belongs to the proponents of the project causing the impact.

- 26-32 **Comment: Noise,** The noise section of the DEIR should be reanalyzed to reflect the adjustment to the traffic section called for within this letter. In addition the DEIR should analyze and mitigate any noise impacts to residents along the I-680 corridor and proposed development in the Dougherty Valley. Any improvements necessary in San Ramon or the Dougherty Valley should conform to all applicable San Ramon regulations and should be coordinated through the San Ramon Community Development Department.

Response to Comment 26-32: Noise impact analysis along I-680 and along roadways within San Ramon are beyond the scope of this EIR. Traffic from eastern Dublin will comprise a relatively small proportion of future traffic in these areas, and is not expected to have a noticeable affect on noise levels. As indicated by the Draft EIR, noise volumes along I-580 are projected to increase by 1 dB or less, a change considered insignificant. I-680, which will receive a much lower volume of Project traffic than I-580, would not

experience significant increases in noise levels. Effects on surface streets within San Ramon are expected to be similarly insignificant, but recent noise analyses in the EIRs for the Dougherty Valley project should be referred to for such local impacts.

- 26-33 **Comment: Air Quality Relative to New Commercial Facilities and Employee Trip Generation, IM 3.11/7.0** This mitigation measure states that transportation demand management techniques will be used to reduce mobile source emissions. This mitigation measure should be expanded to include a transportation management coordinator in order to insure implementation of appropriate mobile source emission controls at appropriate levels. Please expand and clarify.

Response to Comment 26-33: A plan or program level EIR is not the appropriate vehicle to identify the specifics of any given TDM program. Clearly, identification of a transportation coordinator as suggested is a necessary component of any successful trip reduction program for employment-related trip reduction. "Expand and clarify" will be a function of subsequent project level environmental documentation that will optimize a variety of TDM options for any specific or cumulative developments.

- 26-34 **Alternative Analysis,** The California Environmental Quality Act (section 15126) states that an DEIR shall discuss a "range of reasonable alternatives to the project, or to this location of the project, which could feasibly attain the basic objectives of the project". The DEIR should include the Dougherty Valley as a potential off-site alternative. At a minimum, the DEIR should provide narrative why this alternative was not selected for analysis.

Response to Comment 26-34: Given that the Project is a General Plan Amendment that plans for the long-term expansion of the City of Dublin, it would make little sense to explore an alternative site, particularly if the site is not contiguous to the City. Further, because the site is in a different county, the City of Dublin could not annex it. Also, given that both the City of San Ramon and Contra Costa County have proposals for intensive development of the Dougherty Valley, it seems unlikely that there is much additional development potential or political opportunity for Dublin in that area. (See page 4-20 of the DEIR for rationale for rejecting Western Dublin as an alternative site.)

373 was used. This explanatory text was inadvertently omitted from the DEIR. Since no individual movement exceeded level of service "A", Table 3.3-4 uses a single level of service "A" to characterize existing operations at the intersection. Projected traffic volumes will exceed Caltrans peak hour volume warrants for signalization at each of these intersections, and the analysis of future project impacts assumes that all study intersections will be signalized. The following text has been added after the first paragraph on page 3.3-5:

Unsignalized all-way stop controlled intersections were analyzed using a recently developed methodology which considers the average delays at an all-way stop for given traffic flows (Transportation Research Board Circular 373). This method calculates LOS for each approach based on average vehicle stopped delay, and then a weighted average LOS for the entire intersection.

The unsignalized one or two-way stop or yield sign controlled intersections were analyzed using the methodology specified in the 1985 Highway Capacity Manual (Transportation Research Board Special Report 209). At these intersections, each turning movement that yields to an opposing movement is evaluated separately and assigned a level of service. The level of service is based on the relative ability of turning traffic to find adequate gaps in conflicting traffic flows. This method does not provide for calculation of an overall average LOS for the entire intersection, and therefore results for unsignalized intersections cannot be directly compared to LOS results for signalized intersections. All movements at the Fallon Road/I-580 ramps and El Charro Road/I-580 ramps currently operate at LOS A.

- 26-17 **Comment:** The unsignalized intersections utilized 1988 traffic counts for evaluating existing LOS. Are four year old counts representative of existing traffic conditions at the unsignalized locations?

Response to Comment 26-17: There have been few changes in traffic activity adjacent to the unsignalized intersections since 1988. The Fallon/El Charro freeway ramps continue to serve primarily quarry traffic, as they did in 1988. At Airway Boulevard, a gas station and hotel have been constructed, but there has been no major development at the Triad Business Park or adjacent to the Livermore Airport. Visual inspection of traffic conditions in 1992 also indicated no significant change in traffic operations, except that the ramp intersections at Airway Boulevard had been converted to all-way stop control.

- 26-18 **Comment: Existing Transit, Figure 3.3-C** - The BART Express Bus route in San Ramon indicates only the weekday route. The weekend route follows the Central Contra Costa Transit Authority (CCCTA) Route 121 bus route which operates during weekdays. The CCCTA Route 121 connects San Ramon to Walnut Creek BART and to the Stoneridge Shopping Center in Pleasanton.

Response to Comment 26-18: Weekend service through San Ramon is different than weekday service, as noted. The DEIR transportation analysis focuses on weekday conditions, as traffic impacts for residential and employment land uses are more significant on weekdays.

- 26-19 **Comment: Analysis and Methodology, Page 3.3-8** - The transportation conditions were evaluated for four scenarios. The only cumulative scenario for the analysis included buildup with the project. To more accurately identify project impacts, the analysis should include a cumulative buildup without the project for comparison purposes.

Response to Comment 26-19: The Year 2010 ABAG land use projections were used as a regionally accepted basis for evaluating traffic conditions without and with the Eastern Dublin project. Project impacts and mitigations were based on this Year 2010 scenario. Development beyond Year 2010 is considered highly speculative. The cumulative buildout scenario was included in the DEIR to provide information on traffic conditions with full buildout of all potential land uses in the Tri-Valley.

- 26-20 **Comment: Traffic Generation Assumptions, Page 3.3-12** - The discussion of the trip generation rates indicates the rates had been adjusted, "particularly for the P.M. peak hour," based on local conditions, however, Table 3.3-6 only includes P.M. peak hour rates. Why was the A.M. peak hour analysis excluded?

Response to Comment 26-20: See responses to Comments 12-1 and 12-6.

- 26-21 **Comment: Impacts and Mitigation Measures (2010 with Project), Page 3.3-22**. The DEIR indicates year 2010 with the project would cause freeway volumes to exceed LOS E on I-680 north of the I-580 interchange. Mitigation Measure 3.3/4.0 states the project should contribute to planned improvements at the I-580/I-680 interchange and the associated mitigation on adjacent local streets. Please clarify. However, the DEIR does not specify specific mitigations and locations on the local street network.

Since the report has stated I-680 freeway volumes would exceed capacity, it is likely that freeway interchanges would also be impacted. As a result, the San Ramon interchanges along I-680 should also be included in the impact analysis. These are at Alcosta Boulevard, Bollinger Canyon Road, and Crow Canyon Road.

Response to Comment 26-21: The planned ultimate configuration of the I-580/I-680 interchange would eliminate access to I-680 from Dougherty Road/Hopyard Road and from Foothill/San Ramon Roads. To replace this access capacity, Caltrans is currently considering alternatives for mitigation to adjacent local streets which would include ramps to and from I-680 within Dublin. The costs of these local ramp and street improvements would be included as part of the costs of the interchange project.

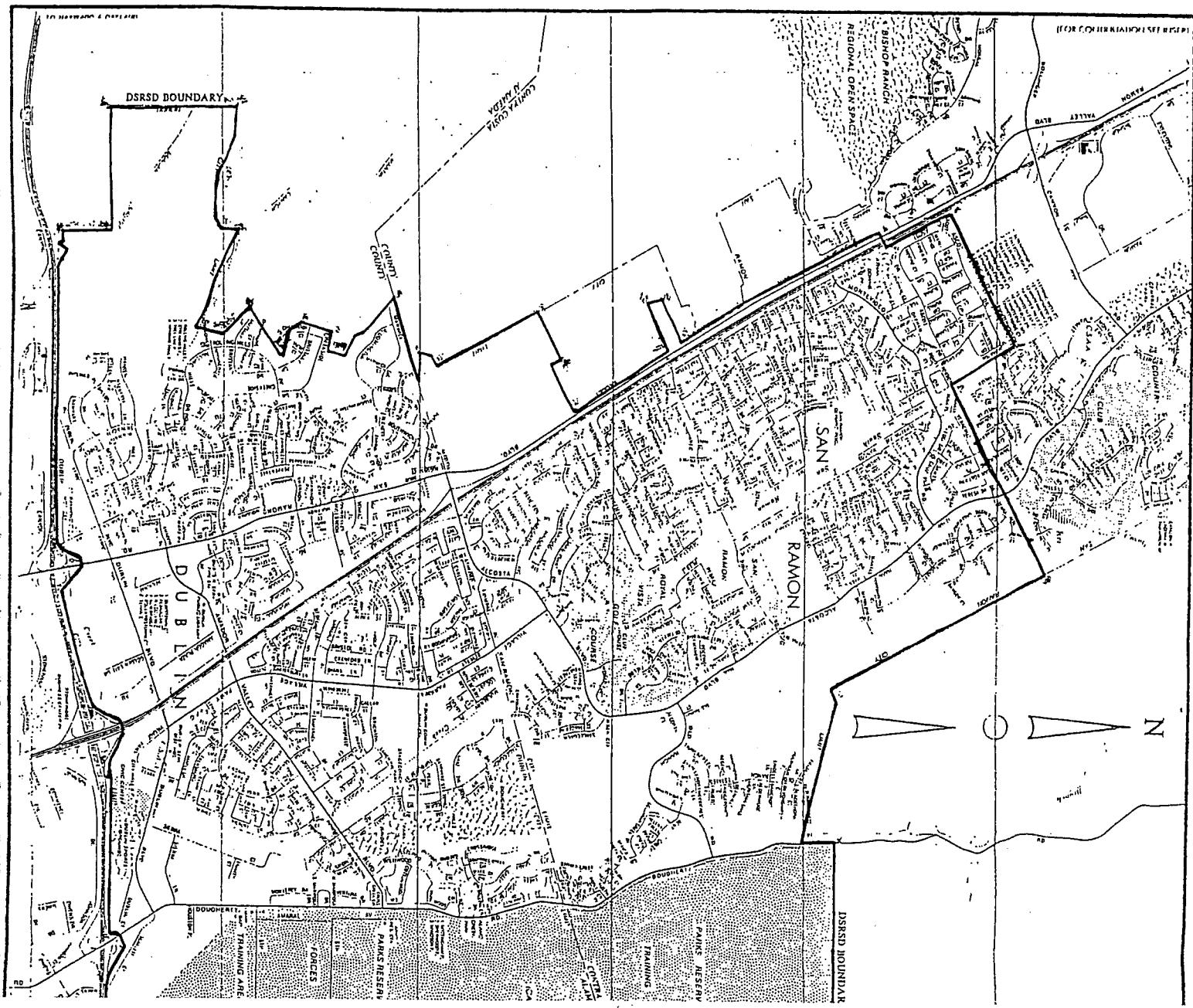
The Eastern Dublin project would not significantly impact I-680 interchanges in San Ramon beyond those impacts identified in recent traffic studies of development within San Ramon. See Response to Comment 26-14.

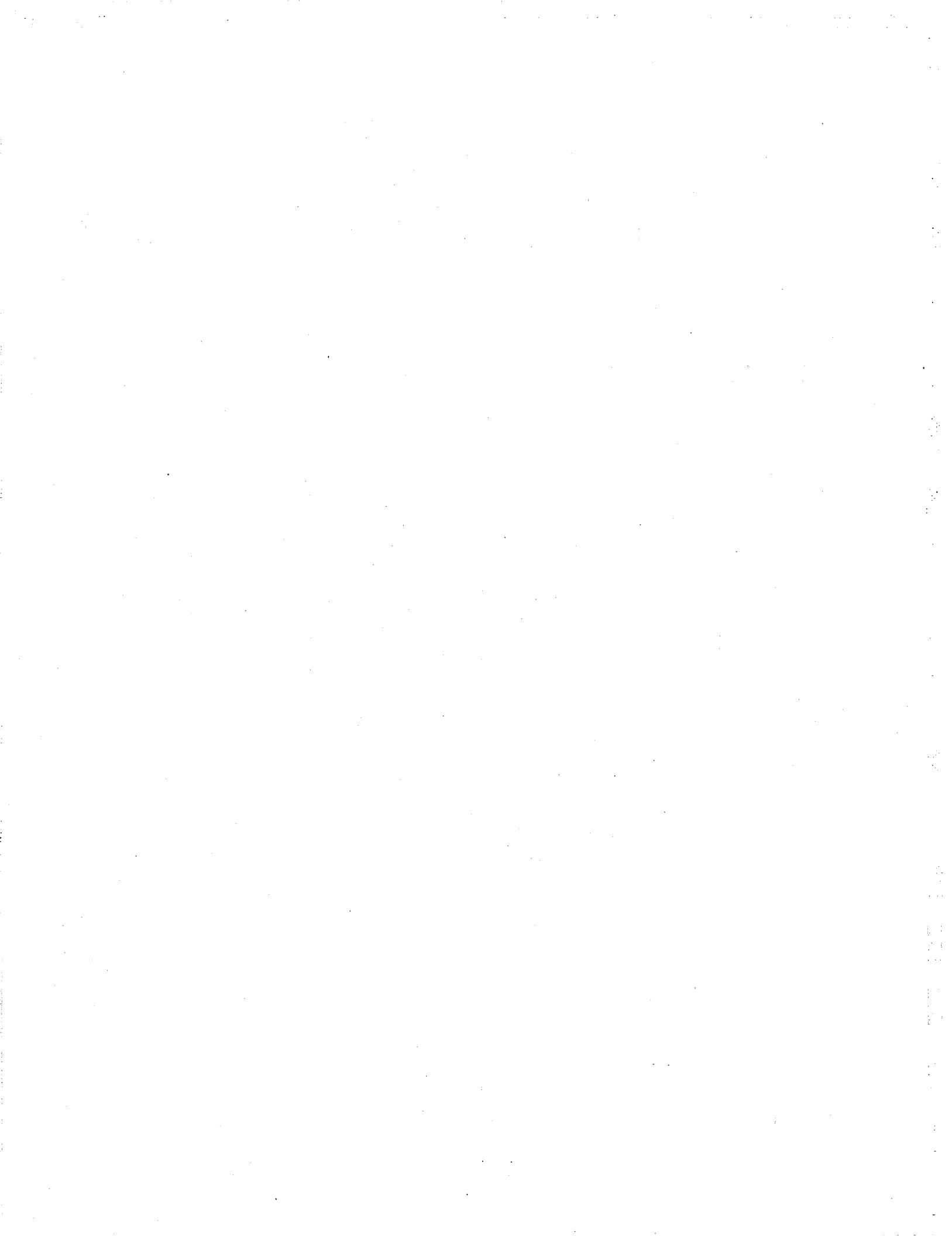
- 26-22 **Comment: Impacts and Mitigation Measures: Peak Hour Intersection Operation, Table 3.3-10** - The identified intersections included in Table 3.3-10 should be shown on an appropriate map with a graphical representation of the LOS results to convey the locational impacts from the project.

Response to Comment 26-22: Level of service results are shown in Table 3.3-10 on page 3.3-24, to allow direct comparison between scenarios. Intersections where significant impacts and mitigations were identified are shown graphically in Figure 3.3-F.

- 26-23 **Comment:** How was the average vehicle delay derived for future forecast years? The report does not indicate the LOS methodology for future forecast years. Although the report identifies employment centers in San Ramon to be utilized by project area residents, there are no San Ramon interchanges (along I-680) or local street intersections included in the assessment of project impacts.

Response to Comment 26-22: Vehicle delay was calculated according to the methodology







RECEIVED

OCT 29 1992

DUBLIN PLANNING

CITY OF SAN RAMON

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October 29, 1992

HAND DELIVERED

Ms. Brenda Gillarde
Project Manager
City of Dublin
100 Civic Drive
Dublin, CA 94568

Subject: Comments Regarding the Eastern Dublin Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR)

Dear Ms. Gillarde:

The City of San Ramon is pleased to submit the following comments regarding the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) for the Eastern Dublin General Plan Amendment and Specific Plan.

The City has identified several concerns regarding the analysis contained in the DEIR including:

- The population projections for the project at build-out;
- The impacts of an additional 17,970 dwelling units proposed by the project on the San Ramon and Amador Valley housing/jobs ratio;
- The effects of an additional 10+ million square feet of commercial and office space in the Tri-Valley area;
- The potential impacts on traffic and circulation in the Tri-Valley area;
- The need to attain appropriate mitigation measures in an effort to acquire and maintain open space contiguous with proposed development adjacent to Eastern Dublin;
- The potential aesthetic and visual impacts of the proposed project; and
- Impacts on air quality as a direct result of projected development in Eastern Dublin, in addition to the cumulative impacts of development on air quality.

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Detailed comments regarding the aforementioned and the document in general are provided on the following pages.

Overall, while thorough, the DEIR is difficult to read. Many of the sections are fragmented, in particular, sections throughout Chapter 3, Environmental Setting, Impacts, and Mitigation Measures. There are also several typographical errors and it is suggested that you run a spell check throughout the document.

In our opinion, many of the Tables should be examined for accuracy and consistency with the text. Several of the tables are numerous pages in length, yet categorical headings are often found at the end of the page while information is continued to the following page without its appropriate heading. For an example, see Chapter 3, Section 3.1, Table 3.1-4, page 3.1-31. Footers should be used and cited appropriately, for example, see Table 2.0-2 on page 2-9.

CHAPTER 1, PROJECT SUMMARY

Dwelling Unit Counts, Page SM-5 - The number of dwelling units projected in the project summary, 12,458, is not consistent with Table 2.0-2 on page 2-9 projecting 12,448 dwelling units. This should be clarified.

Commercial Space, The project summary states that 10,928 million square feet (MSF) of new commercial space will be developed by the project. However, in Table 2.0-2, page 2-8, the project's yield is 9.854 MSF of commercial space and 1.074 MSF of public/semi-public space, which total 10,928 MSF of combined commercial and public/semi-public space. This is misleading and should be clarified.

CHAPTER 3, ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING, IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

SECTION 3.1 LAND USE

Land Use, Page 3.1-11 - Upon referring to land use in the project site vicinity, the DEIR identifies major business parks throughout the Tri-Valley, yet neglects to discuss the proximity of Bishop Ranch in San Ramon relative to the proposed project. Given the obvious subregional jobs/housing relationship between San Ramon and Dublin, this appears to be a significant omission. Please clarify.

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Dougherty Valley, Page 3.1 - 20 - Contra Costa County's (CCC's) Specific Plan for the Dougherty Valley encompasses 6,010 acres, not 6,000. The County's planning effort does not "parallel" the City of San Ramon's planning efforts. [26-6]

Page 3.1 - 21 - The City of San Ramon's draft specific plan for the Dougherty Valley proposes a total of 9,000 dwelling units and approximately 300,000 MSF of non-residential development. [26-7]

The County's Specific Plan proposes a range of non-residential development from 380,000 square feet to 680,000 square feet. [26-8]

Jurisdictional Boundaries, Figure 3.1 E - The jurisdictional boundary depicted for the City of San Ramon in this figure is not accurate. The City of Dublin should refer to San Ramon's General Plan Map for accurate Sphere of Influence boundaries for San Ramon. [26-9]

SECTION 3.2 POPULATION, HOUSING, AND EMPLOYMENT

Employment, Page 3.2-4 - The City of San Ramon estimates Bishop Ranch to presently consist of 5.9 MSF with a buildout figure of approximately 9.4 MSF of office and light industrial space. In addition, the City of San Ramon anticipates that Bishop Ranch will employ 29,000 individuals at buildout. These figures are not accurately depicted in the DEIR and should be revised. [26-10]

Population Factor, As a general rule, the City of San Ramon has used 2.71 persons per dwelling unit in order to generate population projections. The DEIR projects population factors ranging from 2 persons per dwelling unit to 3.2 persons per dwelling unit. Please clarify. [26-11]

Population and Employment Generation, Table 3.2-5, Page 3.2-7 - There are several errors in this table which need to be adjusted, such as the person per dwelling unit factor of 23.2. [26-12]

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October 29, 1992
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SECTION 3.3 TRAFFIC AND CIRCULATION

Roadway Segments, Page 3.3-3 - In the assessment of levels-of-service (LOS) for roadway segments, maximum daily traffic volumes been utilized for analyzing impacts. Utilization of peak hour directional traffic volumes and capacities would more accurately assess peak period project impacts on the existing and future street network. Please clarify.

Intersection Operations, Pages 3, 3-4, 3.3-5 - The LOS analysis for existing intersections included only five signalized and four unsignalized intersections. With such a limited perspective, it is unlikely that all project impacts have been identified. No San Ramon intersections have been identified for analysis. Please clarify.

Also, the LOS analysis evaluated the P.M. peak hour, however, the A.M. peak hour analysis has been excluded from the evaluation process.

The existing LOS uses the operations methodology from the 1985 Highway Capacity Manual (HCM) for evaluating signalized intersections. In Table 3.3-4, the unsignalized intersections are shown with LOS A and the statement that "average vehicle delays are not applicable for unsignalized intersections." It is not clear as to the LOS methodology utilized for the unsignalized locations. LOS for unsignalized intersections relies on a different methodology (Chapter 10, 1985 HCM) than signalized intersections. LOS for unsignalized intersections evaluates each individual turning movement and assigns a LOS based upon the ease for accomplishing a conflicting turning movement. Please clarify.

The unsignalized intersections utilized 1988 traffic counts for evaluating existing LOS. Are four year old counts representative of existing traffic conditions at the unsignalized locations?

Existing Transit, Figure 3.3-C - The BART Express Bus route in San Ramon indicates only the weekday route. The weekend route follows the Central Contra Costa Transit Authority (CCCTA) Route 121 bus route which operates during weekdays. The CCCTA Route 121 connects San Ramon to Walnut Creek BART and to the Stoneridge Shopping Center in Pleasanton.

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Analysis and Methodology, Page 3.3-8 - The transportation conditions were evaluated for four scenarios. The only cumulative scenario for the analysis included buildout with the project. To more accurately identify project impacts, the analysis should include a cumulative buildout without the project for comparison purposes. [26-19]

Traffic Generation Assumptions, Page 3.3-12 - The discussion of the trip generation rates indicates the rates had been adjusted, "particularly for the P.M. peak hour," based on local conditions, however, Table 3.3-6 only includes P.M. peak hour rates. [26-20] Why was the A.M. peak hour analysis excluded?

Impacts and Mitigation Measures (2010 with Project), Page 3.3-22 - The DEIR indicates year 2010 with the project would cause freeway volumes to exceed LOS E on I-680 north of the I-580 interchange. Mitigation Measure 3.3/4.0 states the project should contribute to planned improvements at the I-580/I-680 interchange and the associated mitigation on adjacent local streets. Please clarify. However, the DEIR does not specify specific mitigations and locations on the local street network. [26-21]

Since the report has stated I-680 freeway volumes would exceed capacity, it is likely that freeway interchanges would also be impacted. As a result, the San Ramon interchanges along I-680 should also be included in the impact analysis. These are at Alcosta Boulevard, Bollinger Canyon Road, and Crow Canyon Road.

Impacts and Mitigation Measures: Peak Hour Intersection Operation, Table 3.3-10 - The identified intersections included in Table 3.3-10 should be shown on an appropriate map with a graphical representation of the LOS results to convey the locational impacts from the project. [26-22]

How was the average vehicle delay derived for future forecast years? The report does not indicate the LOS methodology for future forecast years. Although the report identifies employment centers in San Ramon to be utilized by project area residents, there are no San Ramon interchanges (along I-680) or local street intersections included in the assessment of project impacts. [26-23]

Appendix, Part II. In consideration of all the appendices included (Appendices A-I), why was the traffic LOS analysis excluded from the EIR Technical Appendix? [26-24]

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SECTION 3.4 - COMMUNITY SERVICES AND FACILITIES

Police Services, Page 3.4-1 - The DEIR states that the California Highway Patrol would be responsible to ensure road safety and enforce traffic and circulation laws within the proposed Specific Plan and General Plan Amendment areas. However, no narrative is provided to assure the reader that the California Highway Patrol has the fiscal capability to extend service to this area. The DEIR should analyze the impacts of this project on the California Highway Patrol and if found significant should provide adequate mitigation measures and funding mechanisms.

26-25

Fire Protection, Page 3.4-6 - Language should be added to mitigation measure 3.4/12.0 to include the appropriate Park District in any preparation of a wildfire management plan for the project area.

26-26

Schools, Page 3.4-7 - The setting discussion implies that AB 2926 developer fees may sometimes be adequate to cover costs of acquiring land and constructing school facilities. The text should be modified to more accurately reflect the difficulty of securing funds for new school construction. The text should also highlight the shortfall between AB 2926 fees and projected construction costs, the lack of any local funding measures and the likelihood that the State will not be able to cover any funding shortfalls.

26-27

Parks and Recreation, Page 3.4-18 - A mitigation measure should be added to require that the City of Dublin, the City of San Ramon, Alameda County, Contra Costa County and the East Bay Regional Park District participate in a cooperative planning process to ensure trail linkages between the East Dublin Planning Area and the Dougherty Valley Planning Area.

26-28

Solid Waste, Page 3.4-20 - The DEIR states that the Altamont Landfill has less than eight years of capacity remaining and also identifies this sight as providing future capacity. The text should be expanded to include analysis if this sight is not expanded and if Alameda County residents do not recycle and compost at current rates.

26-29

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October 29, 1992
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SECTION 3.8 - VISUAL RESOURCES

Visual Resources, Mitigation measures described in this section suggest that Dublin will conduct visual surveys to identify scenic routes as well as conduct a visual analysis to adequately assess the impacts of the proposed project on the Tri-Valley. These studies and analyses should be completed due to the magnitude of the project with additional mitigation measures to ensure the protection of visual resources.

26-30

SECTION 3.9 - CULTURAL RESOURCES

Cultural Resources, The DEIR fails to identify funding mechanisms for the mitigation measures proposed. The DEIR should also identify how the mitigations will be paid.

26-31

SECTION 3.10 - NOISE

Noise, The noise section of the DEIR should be reanalyzed to reflect the adjustment to the traffic section called for within this letter. In addition the DEIR should analyze and mitigate any noise impacts to residents along the I-680 corridor and proposed development in the Dougherty Valley. Any improvements necessary in San Ramon or the Dougherty Valley should conform to all applicable San Ramon regulations and should be coordinated through the San Ramon Community Development Department.

26-32

SECTION 3.11 - AIR QUALITY

Air Quality Relative to New Commercial Facilities and Employee Trip Generation, IM 3.11/7.0 This mitigation measure states that transportation demand management techniques will be used to reduce mobile source emissions. This mitigation measure should be expanded to include a transportation management coordinator in order to insure implementation of appropriate mobile source emission controls at appropriate levels. Please expand and clarify.

26-33

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October 29, 1992
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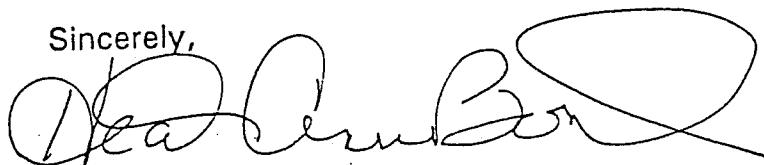
SECTION 4.0 - ALTERNATIVE ANALYSIS

Alternative Analysis, The California Environmental Quality Act (section 15126) states that an DEIR shall discuss a "range of reasonable alternatives to the project, or to this location of the project, which could feasibly attain the basic objectives of the project". At a minimum, the DEIR should provide narrative why this alternative was not selected for analysis.

26-34

Should you have any questions regarding the aforementioned comments please feel free to call me at (510) 275-2251.

Sincerely,



Heather Anne Bovat
Assistant Planner

cc: Larry Tong, Planning Director

Response to Letter 27: Kevin Gaily, Chief of Planning, Town of Danville

- 27-1 **Comment: Page SM-4** The estimates of 2.23 persons per household appears to be too low – even factoring in a high percentage of multiple family residential units. ABAG's Projections 92 anticipates 2.8 to 2.9 persons per household for Dublin through the year 2010. That would put the total project population up to $35,500\pm$, which is over 7,700 residents – or $28\%\pm$ – more than stated in the EIR. Are the student generation rates, the traffic generation rates, the park needs, etc. all "off" as well due to this under counting of project population?
- Response to Comment 27-1:** The population projections for the Project (3.2 persons/sf du and 2.0 persons/mf du) are based 1990 Census data on household size for the City of Dublin. The average household size for the Project based on these figures is 2.38, not 2.23. The EIR authors do not agree that there has been an "under counting", particularly given the variety of densities and housing types being proposed. Besides which, traffic, schools, and other infrastructure needs are all projected based on dwelling units rather than population, so if the population has been underestimated these factors will not be adversely affected.
- 27-2 **Comment:** The revised DEIR needs to rectify the project population figures with ABAG's Projections 92 numbers. Any discrepancies in projections found elsewhere in the DEIR due to understating the project population need to be identified and changed.
- Response to Comment 27-2:** Unfortunately, Projections '92 was not available when the Plan and EIR were prepared. The population projections contained in this document, while containing more recent projections of growth over the next 17 years, would not significantly alter the findings of the DEIR or result in any impacts that have not been identified. The rate of growth in Dublin and surrounding communities may affect the rate of absorption within the Project, but would not reduce or increase the level of projected impact.
- 27-3 **Comment: Page SM-4** The DEIR indicates that the City of Dublin will consider how the Project fulfills a variety of objectives, including an objective to maintain a jobs/housing balance. Looking at figures generated by ABAG for Dublin in Projections 92, Dublin did not have a jobs/housing balance in 1990. According to ABAG, Dublin had $2,250\pm$ more jobs than employed residents. Using Dublin's 1.61 employed residents/household figures of 1990 (per Projections 92), there needed to be $1,350\pm$ more residential units than existed in 1990 to reach the theoretical balance between total jobs and total employed residents.
- The Specific Plan should carry forward an obligation of creating the extra 1,350 "deficit" residential units to allow the stated objective to be met. Instead of providing for these "deficit" units, the Specific Plan aggravates the problem by providing 12,458 units – which would house $20,680\pm$ employed residents (using the year 2010 ratio of employed residents to households) – while calling for enough commercial space for 28,288 jobs.
- Response to Comment 27-3:** Maintaining a balance between jobs and housing is not an issue that can be meaningfully discussed on a project level, even when the project is of the scale of eastern Dublin. However, given the absence of regional planning along these lines, the best that can be done is for each city to strive to maintain a balance within its jurisdiction. As shown in Table 3.2-7 on page 3.2-11, the City would still have more housing than jobs, even with buildout of eastern Dublin. Table 3.2-7 shows there being 4,239 more employed residents than jobs in Dublin at buildout of eastern and western

Dublin. Assuming Dublin did have 2,250 more jobs than employed residents in 1992, then buildout of eastern Dublin would still result in there being 1,989 more employed residents than jobs in the City of Dublin.

- 27-4 **Comment:** The 10.928 million square feet of new commercial space proposed represents a 27% (or 2.939 million square feet) "overbuilding" of new commercial space beyond what would be called for if a jobs/housing balance objective was to be met by the Specific Plan. Carrying the 1,350 residential unit "deficit" forward from 1990 would mean that an additional 0.870± million square feet should be taken out of the Specific Plan - reducing the overall new commercial space to 7.119 million square feet if the jobs/housing balance objective sought is to be met. If the residential units in the GPA (i.e., outside the Specific Plan) are going to be depended upon to achieve the "balance", then the commercial space should be held back from developing on a proportional level.

Response to Comment 27-4: See Response to Comment 27-3.

- 27-5 **Comment:** Page 2-16 Table 2.0-3 ("Potentially Applicable Permits and Plans by Agency") should acknowledge that Dublin has a role/obligation through a joint exercise of powers agreement with the Tri-Valley Transportation Council and also has a role/obligation through State legislation to participate in the preparation of bi-annual congestion management plans.

Response to Comment 27-5: Comment acknowledged. Neither the Tri-Valley Transportation Council or the State have permit powers related to Project transportation, but Table 2.0-3 has been revised to indicate their potential interest in the EIR and the project as it develops.

- 27-6 **Comment: GP 2.1.1.A** The provision of a "full range" of housing types and prices falls short of the general plan mandate to "encourage housing of varied types, sizes, and price to meet (emphasis added) current and future needs of all residents". To meet the intent of this policy, the DEIR should provide a thorough analysis of the job types envisioned to be created and their corresponding income levels. With that information, the GPA and the Specific Plan should include directives to have housing created that better aligns with the "...current and future needs of all residents".

Response to Comment 27-6: First of all, the general plan mandate to encourage a variety of housing applies to the Project area. The policy's inclusion in the General Plan makes it unnecessary to also include it in the Specific Plan or GPA. In addition, housing development in the Project area will be governed by the City of Dublin's housing policies which are included in the City's recently updated Housing Element. The Housing Element includes quantitative goals and objectives for the provision of housing for the entire income range. Secondly, the Specific Plan and GPA are policy documents that provide a framework for future development. They are not specific development plans, and do not determine the specific types of jobs that will be permitted, other than through the General Plan land use designations. It therefore would be entirely speculative to attempt an analysis of projected job types and income levels that will result from implementation of the plan.

- 27-7 **Comment: GP 2.1.4.A** Without provision of a slope density analysis map (indicating slope categories like 0% - 10%, 10% - 20%, 20% - 30% and >30%), without a definition or quantification of what are "moderate slopes" or "flatter slopes", the reader of the DEIR has no way of knowing whether compliance with this general plan policy will be achieved by the GPA and Specific Plan. The Revised DEIR should include a slope density analysis

map, should define / quantify what is meant by "moderate slopes" and "flatter slopes" and should critically analyze whether changes are necessary to the proposed land uses to achieve compliance with the general plan policy.

Response to Comment 27-7: Slope maps were prepared for the Project site early in the planning process, and the data from these maps were key determinants in the allocation of land uses and densities. The slope map identified areas in the following slope categories: 0-15%, 15-25%, 25-30% and 30% and greater. Any areas which consisted primarily of slopes over 30% were eliminated from consideration for future development. Only a few small (usually less than 3 acres), isolated areas with slopes of 30% or greater were permitted within designated development areas. In general, these islands of slopes over 30% are quite scattered, with one or two islands at most within any one development area. The one area where there is a greater concentration is the Fallon Enterprises property in the GPA Increment Area (#32 in Figure 2-D in the DEIR), where developable areas are flanked by steep side slopes. The potential developability of any of these steeper areas will still need to be determined at the development review stage, when more detailed topographic and grading maps are available. The Specific Plan, GPA and EIR provide enough policies and mitigation measures to ensure that these smaller areas will not be developed if the City determines such development to be unsafe or inconsistent with the City's aesthetic goals.

The Slopes map was not included in the DEIR because reduction of the map to report scale would make the graphic impossible to read. This map is available for review at the City of Dublin Planning Department.

27-8

Comment: IP 2.2.4.D This implementing policy calls for the designation of sufficient land for housing in "reasonable relationship" to existing and future jobs being proposed. The Specific Plan strengthens the jobs/housing balance directive by deleting this policy and establishing policies calling for the maintenance of a balance of residential growth and employment generating uses - and directive that the balance be maintained as the area develops (implies coordinated phasing of the delivery of jobs and housing). Since there isn't balance now (see earlier comment regarding a housing "deficit") and the Specific Plan aggravates the problem (i.e., substantial increase in the oversupply of jobs) - there is a general plan conflict that is inadequately addressed. The Revised DEIR should indicate that a mitigation measure for this area of general plan non-conformance would be the reduction in the amount of new employee generating uses. That should be supplemented with measures in the project's mitigation monitoring program to assure ongoing regular review of the phasing of the delivery of jobs and housing and the success of matching housing type and density to the income levels of the jobs actually created (i.e., put teeth into Program 4K).

Response to Comment 27-8: See Response to Comment 27-3. The DEIR does not identify any "non-conformance" with IP 2.2.4.D, so no further mitigation is necessary. As the commentator notes, the Specific Plan, in fact, strengthens the City's position regarding the maintenance of a jobs/housing balance. The balance proposed in the Project includes the entire Project area, not just the Specific Plan area. The commentator is correct however, that if development were not to occur in the GPA Increment area, there would be substantially more jobs than residents in the City of Dublin. If LAFCO determines that the City should not expand its sphere of influence per the Project, the City should review the land use mix to determine consistency with the "reasonable relationship" criteria set forth in existing Implementing Policy 2.2.4.D.

27-9

Comment: GP 3.1.B There should be quantification of the amount of area greater than 30% slope that would be allowed to be developed. Does the acreage in question mean there

will not be compliance with this general plan policy?

Response to Comment 27-9: There are roughly 20 acres of land with slopes over 30% that are located within designated development areas of the Specific Plan (not including Rural Residential areas). This acreage is divided between 16 different areas. There are roughly 50 acres of land with slopes over 30% within the designated development areas of the GPA Increment Area. At least half of this acreage is located within the Fallon Enterprises property (#32 on Figure 2-D).

The intent of GP 3.1.B is, as much as possible, to preserve steep hillside areas as open space. The Plan is consistent with this intent, although it does allow for the potential development of some small areas with slopes over 30%. Policy 6-42 of the Specific Plan was specifically added to place clear limitations on the amount of such land that could be developed. It should be pointed out, that in its review of the Draft Plan, the Planning Commission has recommended some changes to Policy 6-42 that would even more clearly define those instances when slopes over 30% could be developed.

- 27-10 **Comment: IP 4.1.B** A decision to amend the existing implementing policy and the SP Program is appropriate but falls far short of being adequate to assure full mitigation of the impacts to schools. The revisions to the pertinent general plan policies and implementing policies should make it clear that any shortfalls in school district and / or State construction funding for new school facilities made necessary by project development shall be the full responsibility of the developer(s).

Response to Comment 27-10: See Response to Comment 26-27.

- 27-11 **Comment: GP 5.1.A** To assure compliance with the general plan policy of improving freeway access, SP Policy 5-9 should be expanded to not only call for the addition of lanes on I-580 but to specify the "who", the "how" and the "when" that this mitigation would be supplied.

Response to Comment 27-11: Improvements to the I-580 mainline would be under Caltrans jurisdiction. Mitigation measure 3.3/3.0 specifies that the Eastern Dublin Project shall contribute to the construction of additional lanes. The timing of this improvement would be dependent on the rate of development in Dublin and other jurisdictions, and should be based on monitoring of traffic conditions such as the monitoring conducted for the Alameda County Congestion Management Plan.

- 27-12 **Comment: GP 5.2.B** "Supporting" improved local transit, as called for by this general plan policy, requires a more aggressive set of Specific Plan Policies than contained in SP Policies 5-10 through 5-14. The Revised DEIR should recommend as mitigation measures - to assure compliance with the referenced general plan policy - the implementation of additional specific plan policies that call for developer / future resident underwriting of the start-up costs and ongoing operational costs of an adequate bus transit service to serve the project area.

Response to Comment 27-12: Mitigation measures 3.3/15.0-15.3 specify transit service standards and specify that the Eastern Dublin Project shall contribute to the capital and operating costs of service extensions.

- 27-13 **Comment: IP 7.2.F** This implementing policy calls for "restriction" of development on slopes over a 30% gradient. How is the fact that the Specific Plan allows "limited development" in these areas reconciled with the referenced general plan implementing

policy? Where is the quantification of the amount of land over 30% that is proposed to be allowed to be developed?

Response to Comment 27-13: See Response to Comment 27-9.

- 27-14 Comment: The DEIR jumps too quickly to the conclusion that urban pressures and higher property tax rates will make agricultural uses go away in the Study Area. Given a multi-decade build-out for the Plan Area, there needs to be a way established to keep the lands slated for later development in productive agricultural use for an interim basis. Due to the fragmented ownership, there needs to be a consciously laid out development phasing plan that includes a mechanism to keep the undeveloped portions of the Plan Area from laying fallow and unproductive.

Response to Comment 27-14: It does not seem premature to conclude that agricultural uses in the Project area are in decline, when it is known that landowners for at least 82% of the Specific Plan area have intentions to develop their land in the near term. It is also important to remember that there is a relatively minor amount of agricultural activity in the area at this point. The concept of preventing the area from lying "fallow and unproductive" in anticipation of future development ignores the fact that this is a fairly accurate description of existing conditions in much of the area, and it assumes the City has more power than it does, to influence the use of private land.

Although a formal phasing plan has not been proposed, the combination of infrastructure development, ownership patterns, and market demand are expected to result in a de facto phasing that moves from west to east and south to north (see the Response to Comment 24-2). Areas in the eastern half of the Project area, where the potential for on-going agricultural activity is highest, are unlikely to experience development pressures for many years, and will continue in agricultural uses (see Response to Comment 24-1).

- 27-15 Comment: The phasing plan for the Plan Area should establish the necessary funding mechanisms to assure continued, coordinated agricultural production of the outlying portions of the Plan Area. Retaining as much of the farmlands "of local importance" in production as reasonably possible is an appropriate, achievable project mitigation measure.

Response to Comment 27-15: Establishing "funding mechanisms" to subsidize agriculture on lands with marginal agricultural value would be an extreme measure, which is out of proportion to the affect of the Project on existing agricultural activities.

- 27-16 Comment: The DEIR states that the future Army activities at the Camp Parks RFTA cannot be determined at this time and that, while potential conflicts between the Specific Plan and Camp Parks land use activities may constitute a potentially significant impact, they should be mitigated simply by "coordinating planning activities" with the Army. This coordination seems to assume all give from the Army's side. The Specific Plan is now in the "planning" stage. What specific changes and/or refinements to the land use designations in the draft plan have been made to accommodate the existing and future needs of the Army? If the Army has a draft Camp Parks Master Plan available, is it compatible to Dublin's draft Specific Plan? The Army seems to feel it isn't, as evidenced by their response to the Notice of Preparation, but the reader of the DEIR is left to speculate why and to what extent there may be incompatibility between the two draft plans.

The Revised DEIR should provide more detailed analysis of the Army's current plans for Camp Parks RFTA and should detail the steps being taken by both parties to clearly

identify areas of potential conflict and how they will be eliminated or minimized. Dublin is in the planning stage now – the coordination between the two should be happening now. With adoption of the Specific Plan, the Army will be put into a position of unilateral "coordination" (i.e., their options will be gone because Dublin's Specific Plan will already be adopted).

Response to Comment 27-16: The Army has a draft master plan prepared, but has not released it to the public. The Army is not sure the plan still accurately reflects the base's future needs given the closure of military bases around the country. For this reason, it is not possible to provide an analysis of the Army's plans and how they may impact eastern Dublin. As stated in the DEIR, there is no known completion date for Camp Parks' revised Master Plan. The DEIR included MM 3.1/1.0 (page 3.1-8) specifically to address potential for impacts provided by the current uncertainties.

The DEIR does not assume that the Army will be the only party to "give" in the coordination of planning activities that is recommended in MM 3.1/1.0. What is "assumed" is that because of the unknowns regarding future activities at Camp Parks, that the Army and the City must continue to communicate their long term plans in order to avoid potential land use compatibility impacts that could adversely affect either residents of eastern Dublin or the operation of Camp Parks (The City has met regularly with the Army on a long-term basis to coordinate planning, so this measure simply formalizes an activity that has already begun). If it turns out that future Camp Parks activities would adversely impact adjacent uses in eastern Dublin, the City could choose to change, reduce or eliminate land uses in certain areas by amendment of its general plan and the specific plan.

- 27-17 **Comment:** The Revised DEIR should acknowledge the status of the Tassajara Valley Property Owners' Association planning effort.

Response to Comment 27-17: See responses to Letter 13 from the Tassajara Valley Property Owners' Association.

- 27-18 **Comment:** Instead of just regurgitating ABAG's numbers, there should be critical analysis of how the Specific Plan fits into the housing and jobs picture outlined for the entire Tri-Valley area. Projections 92 indicates that the Tri-Valley area (Alamo-Blackhawk, Danville, San Ramon, Dublin, Pleasanton and Livermore) will see over 56,000 new households by the year 2010 which will be accompanied by over 107,000 new jobs. If these two projections are met, and ABAG's 2010 projected average ratio of employed-residents-per-household for the Tri-Valley region is correct (i.e., 1.55 employed residents per household), then there will be an excess of 21,026 jobs created in the same time frame. ABAG's Projections 92 is an important starting point from which to initiate the critical discussion of just how many jobs, and what type of jobs (i.e., income type), can be absorbed in the Tri-Valley area through the year 2010.

Response to Comment 27-18: While the EIR authors agree that achieving a regional jobs/housing balance is an important objective, it is not the responsibility of the eastern Dublin project to ensure that such a regional balance occurs. It is important, however, that eastern Dublin not cause a significant imbalance. However, as addressed in the Response to Comment 27-3, while the Project would generate a substantial number of new jobs, buildup of eastern Dublin would maintain a citywide balance with slightly more housing than employment (0.91:1.00).

- 27-19 **Comment:** The Revised DEIR should utilize population, household, income and employment data from Projections 92 rather than from Projections 90. The Revised DEIR

should outline the mitigation measures that will be utilized to assure every effort to limit the new jobs created in the Plan Area to the number of employed residents that occupy the residential portion of the project and to match the job types and/or housing product type to best align with one another. Simply matching the number of new jobs to the number of new employed residents will not suffice to mitigate impacts on regional circulation. There is an ability – and a need as a traffic mitigation measure – to attempt to assure that the new jobs align correctly with the income levels of the new residents.

Response to Comment 27-19: Again, the EIR authors agree that maintaining a jobs/housing balance is only effective as a mitigation measure if there is a reasonable match between jobs types, income levels, and housing opportunities. For this reason, Programs 4H and 4K (pages 3.2-10 and 11), which require monitoring of residential and employment-generating uses, have been included in the plan to provide decision-makers with the data needed to make informed decisions regarding the types of jobs and housing the encourage and approve. There does not, however, appear to be any practical means, in a free market economy, of implementing the commentor's suggestion, that the exact number and type of jobs and dwelling units be dictated by the City.

- 27-20 **Comment:** When discussing 12,458 new dwelling units and 10.928 million square feet of new commercial space proposed by the Specific Plan, the resultant vehicle trip distribution assumptions are of paramount importance. Table 3.3-8 outlines the assumptions utilized for the traffic model prepared for the project. The trip generation assumptions should be verified against current distribution patterns for Dublin's employed residents. One source for verification would be the job trip location data that will be available in January, 1993 from ABAG through the 1990 Census effort.

Response to Comment 27-20: Verification of assumed trip distribution patterns against surveyed trip distribution patterns would be a useful check. However, the Year 2010 trip distribution patterns in the Tri-Valley area would be significantly different than the existing trip distribution patterns. Trip distribution patterns have already changed significantly in the Tri-Valley area in the past ten years, due to the development of employment centers. The development of the Eastern Dublin project, which would be on the same scale as the existing cities of San Ramon or Livermore, would also significantly modify existing trip distribution patterns by creating an entirely new source of trip origins and destinations.

- 27-21 **Comment:** The Revised DEIR should supply the basis for the trip distribution assumptions utilized in the project's traffic model. If adjustments to the assumptions are necessary, changes to the traffic section impacts and mitigation should be made. Given the 30-40 year build-out period anticipated for the entire General Plan Amendment area, the mitigation monitoring program established should provide regular opportunities to check the trip generation and distribution rates that actually are occurring and provide the opportunity for "mid-course corrections" in the form of slowing or halting development and/or modifying the densities or type of residential or commercial development to assure the best possible alignment of jobs and housing numbers and types.

Response to Comment 27-21: Further information on the trip distribution analysis can be made available at the City of Dublin. A mitigation monitoring program is always advisable when impacts and mitigation measures are based on long-range speculative assumptions regarding future development.

- 27-22 **Comment: Mitigation Monitoring Program.** A generalized comment on the make-up of the DEIR is that the mitigation measures throughout should be restructured to become part

of the project's mitigation monitoring program. Comments as to the recommended format of the Mitigation Monitoring Program are included in the commentor's letter.

Response to Comment 27-22: Comments acknowledged. The City will prepare a mitigation monitoring program for the Eastern Dublin Specific Plan and GPA EIR prior to City Council adoption of the Project.



RECEIVED

OCT 29 1992

DUBLIN PLANNING

October 29, 1992

Brenda A. Gillarde, Project Coordinator
City of Dublin Planning Department
100 Civic Plaza
Dublin, Ca 94568

Re: Draft EIR for Eastern Dublin General Plan Amendment and Specific Plan

Dear Ms. Gillarde:

The Town of Danville appreciates the opportunity to review and comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Eastern Dublin General Plan Amendment and Specific Plan. Our concerns regarding the project are outlined in detail in the attached memorandum.

Should you have any questions regarding these comments, please feel free to contact me at 820-1080 at your convenience.

Sincerely,

Kevin J. Gailey
Chief of Planning

enc: Town of Danville comments

TOWN OF DANVILLE COMMENTS

DEIR EASTERN DUBLIN GENERAL PLAN AMENDMENT AND SPECIFIC PLAN

October 29, 1992

Page SM-4

The estimates of 2.23 persons per household appears to be too low - even factoring in a high percentage of multiple family residential units. ABAG's Projections 92 anticipates 2.8 to 2.9 persons per household for Dublin through the year 2010. That would put the total project population up to $35,500\pm$, which is over 7,700 residents - or $28\%\pm$ - more than stated in the EIR. Are the student generation rates, the traffic generation rates, the park needs, etc. all "off" as well due to this under counting of project population?

27-1

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27-2

Page SM-4

The DEIR indicates that the City of Dublin will consider how the Project fulfills a variety of objectives, including an objective to maintain a jobs/housing balance. Looking at figures generated by ABAG for Dublin in Projections 92, Dublin did not have a jobs/housing balance in 1990. According to ABAG, Dublin had $2,250\pm$ more jobs than employed residents. Using Dublin's 1.61 employed residents/household figures of 1990 (per Projections 92), there needed to be $1,350\pm$ more residential units than existed in 1990 to reach the theoretical balance between total jobs and total employed residents.

27-3

The Specific Plan should carry forward an obligation of creating the extra 1,350 "deficit" residential units to allow the stated objective to be met. Instead of providing for these "deficit" units, the Specific Plan aggravates the problem by providing 12,458 units - which would house $20,680\pm$ employed residents (using the year 2010 ratio of employed residents to households) - while calling for enough commercial space for 28,288 jobs.

The 10.928 million square feet of new commercial space proposed represents a 27% (or 2.939 million square feet) "overbuilding" of new commercial space beyond what would be called for if a jobs/housing balance objective was to be met by the Specific Plan. Carrying the 1,350 residential unit "deficit" forward from 1990 would mean that an additional $0.870\pm$ million square feet should taken out of the Specific Plan - reducing the overall new commercial space to 7.119 million square feet if the jobs/housing balance objective sought is to be met. If the residential units in the GPA (i.e., outside the Specific Plan) are going to be depended upon to achieve the "balance", then the commercial space should be held back from developing on a proportional level.

27-4

Page 2-16

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27-5

TOWN OF DANVILLE COMMENTS

DEIR EASTERN DUBLIN GENERAL PLAN AMENDMENT AND SPECIFIC PLAN

October 29, 1992

Table 3.1-4

There are a number of apparent General Plan conflicts created by the proposed General Plan Amendment and the Specific Plan, including the following:

- GP 2.1.1.A The provision of a "full range" of housing types and prices falls short of the general plan mandate to "encourage housing of varied types, sizes, and price to meet (emphasis added) current and future needs of all residents". *To meet the intent of this policy, the DEIR should provide a 27-6 thorough analysis of the job types envisioned to be created and their corresponding income levels. With that information, the GPA and the Specific Plan should include directives to have housing created that better aligns with the "...current and future needs of all residents".*
- GP 2.1.4.A Without provision of a slope density analysis map (indicating slope categories like 0% - 10%, 10% - 20%, 20% - 30% and >30%), without a definition or quantification of what are "moderate slopes" or "flatter slopes", the reader of the DEIR has no way of knowing whether compliance with this general plan policy will be achieved by the GPA and Specific Plan. *The Revised DEIR should include a slope density analysis map, should define / quantify what is meant by "moderate slopes" and "flatter slopes" and should critically analyze whether changes are necessary to the proposed land uses to achieve compliance with the general plan policy.* 27-7
- IP 2.2.4.D This implementing policy calls for the designation of sufficient land for housing in "reasonable relationship" to existing and future jobs being proposed. The Specific Plan strengthens the jobs/housing balance directive by deleting this policy and establishing policies calling for the maintenance of a balance of residential growth and employment generating uses - and directive that the balance be maintained as the area develops (implies coordinated phasing of the delivery of jobs and housing). Since there isn't balance now (see earlier comment regarding a housing "deficit") and the Specific Plan aggravates the problem (i.e., substantial increase in the oversupply of jobs) - there is a general plan conflict that is inadequately addressed. *The Revised DEIR should indicate that a mitigation measure for this area of general plan non-conformance would be the reduction in the amount of new employee generating uses. That should be supplemented with measures in the project's mitigation monitoring program to assure ongoing regular review of the phasing of the delivery of jobs and housing and the success of matching housing type and density to the income levels of the jobs actually created (i.e., put teeth into Program 4K).* 27-8

TOWN OF DANVILLE COMMENTS
DEIR EASTERN DUBLIN GENERAL PLAN AMENDMENT AND SPECIFIC PLAN
October 29, 1992

- GP 3.2.A *There should be quantification of the amount of area greater than 30% slope that would be allowed to be developed. Does the acreage in question mean there will not be compliance with this general plan policy?* 27-9
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- IP 7.2.F *This implementing policy calls for "restriction" of development on slopes over a 30% gradient. How is the fact that the Specific Plan allows "limited development" in these areas reconciled with the referenced general plan implementing policy? Where is the quantification of the amount of land over 30% that is proposed to be allowed to be developed?* 27-13

Page 3.1-8

The DEIR jumps too quickly to the conclusion that urban pressures and higher property tax rates will make agricultural uses go away in the Study Area. Given a multi-decade build-out for the Plan Area, there needs to be a way established to keep the lands slated for later development in productive agricultural use for an interim basis. Due to the fragmented ownership, there needs to be a consciously laid out development phasing plan that includes a mechanism to keep the undeveloped portions of the Plan Area from laying fallow and unproductive. 27-14

TOWN OF DANVILLE COMMENTS

DEIR EASTERN DUBLIN GENERAL PLAN AMENDMENT AND SPECIFIC PLAN

October 29, 1992

The phasing plan for the Plan Area should establish the necessary funding mechanisms to assure continued, coordinated agricultural production of the outlying portions of the Plan Area. Retaining as much of the farmlands "of local importance" in production as reasonably possible is an appropriate, achievable project mitigation measure.

27-15

Page 3.1-13

The DEIR states that the future Army activities at the Camp Parks RFTA cannot be determined at this time and that, while potential conflicts between the Specific Plan and Camp Parks land use activities may constitute a potentially significant impact, they should be mitigated simply by "coordinating planning activities" with the Army. This coordination seems to assume all give from the Army's side. The Specific Plan is now in the "planning" stage. What specific changes and/or refinements to the land use designations in the draft plan have been made to accommodate the existing and future needs of the Army? If the Army has a draft Camp Parks Master Plan available, is it compatible to Dublin's draft Specific Plan? The Army seems to feel it isn't, as evidenced by their response to the Notice of Preparation, but the reader of the DEIR is left to speculate why and to what extent there may be incompatibility between the two draft plans.

27-16

The Revised DEIR should provide more detailed analysis of the Army's current plans for Camp Parks RFTA and should detail the steps being taken by both parties to clearly identify areas of potential conflict and how they will be eliminated or minimized. Dublin is in the planning stage now - the coordination between the two should be happening now. With adoption of the Specific Plan, the Army will be put into a position of unilateral "coordination" (i.e., their options will be gone because Dublin's Specific Plan will already be adopted).

Page 3.1-20

The Revised DEIR should acknowledge the status of the Tassajara Valley Property Owners' Association planning effort.

27-17

Page 3.2-1

Instead of just regurgitating ABAG's numbers, there should be critical analysis of how the Specific Plan fits into the housing and jobs picture outlined for the entire Tri-Valley area. Projections 92 indicates that the Tri-Valley area (Alamo-Blackhawk, Danville, San Ramon, Dublin, Pleasanton and Livermore) will see over 56,000 new households by the year 2010 which will be accompanied by over 107,000 new jobs. If these two projections are met, and ABAG's 2010 projected average ratio of employed-residents-per-household for the Tri-Valley region is correct (i.e., 1.55 employed residents per household), then there will be an excess of 21,026 jobs created in the same time frame.

27-18

TOWN OF DANVILLE COMMENTS
DEIR EASTERN DUBLIN GENERAL PLAN AMENDMENT AND SPECIFIC PLAN
October 29, 1992

ABAG's Projections 92 is an important starting point from which to initiate the critical discussion of just how many jobs, and what type of jobs (i.e., income type), can be absorbed in the Tri-Valley area through the year 2010. [27-18 contd.]

The Revised DEIR should utilize population, household, income and employment data from Projections 92 rather than from Projections 90. The Revised DEIR should outline the mitigation measures that will be utilized to assure every effort to limit the new jobs created in the Plan Area to the number of employed residents that occupy the residential portion of the project and to match the job types and/or housing product [27-19] type to best align with one another. Simply matching the number of new jobs to the number of new employed residents will not suffice to mitigate impacts on regional circulation. There is an ability - and a need as a traffic mitigation measure - to attempt to assure that the new jobs align correctly with the income levels of the new residents.

Page 3.3-16

When discussing 12,458 new dwelling units and 10.928 million square feet of new commercial space proposed by the Specific Plan, the resultant vehicle trip distribution assumptions are of paramount importance. Table 3.3-8 outlines the assumptions utilized for the traffic model prepared for the project. The trip generation assumptions should be verified against current distribution patterns for Dublin's employed residents. One source for verification would be the job trip location data that will be available in January, 1993 from ABAG through the 1990 Census effort. [27-20]

The Revised DEIR should supply the basis for the trip distribution assumptions utilized in the project's traffic model. If adjustments to the assumptions are necessary, changes to the traffic section impacts and mitigation should be made. Given the 30-40 year build-out period anticipated for the entire General Plan Amendment area, the mitigation monitoring program established should provide regular opportunities to [27-21] check the trip generation and distribution rates that actually are occurring and provide the opportunity for "mid-course corrections" in the form of slowing or halting development and/or modifying the densities or type of residential or commercial development to assure the best possible alignment of jobs and housing numbers and types.

Mitigation Monitoring Program

A generalized comment on the make-up of the DEIR is that the mitigation measures throughout should be restructured to become part of the project's mitigation monitoring program. Comments as to the recommended format of the Mitigation Monitoring Program are as follows: [27-22]

TOWN OF DANVILLE COMMENTS
DEIR EASTERN DUBLIN GENERAL PLAN AMENDMENT AND SPECIFIC PLAN
October 29, 1992

- o To assure that the mitigation measures are effective, they should be structured to address the following:
 - Why: Objective of the mitigation measure and why it is recommended.
 - What: Explain specifics of the measure and how it will be designed and implemented.
 - measurable performance standards by which the mitigation measure can be measured
 - provide contingent mitigation measure if monitoring reveals that the success standards are not satisfied
 - Who: Identify agency, organization or individual responsible for implementing the mitigation measure.
 - Where: Identify the specific location of the mitigation measure.
 - When: Indicate when the mitigation measure should be implemented.
- o Assembly Bill 3180 reinforced the requirement that mitigation measures be specific, tangible actions. CEQA guidelines define mitigation measures as actions that either avoid, minimize, rectify, or compensate for significant impacts. Each mitigation measure should be structured
- o Focus should be on mitigation measure success rather than on implementation monitoring (i.e., how well the mitigation measure worked rather than simply whether it was implemented).
- o Program categories for each mitigation measure:
 - Description of mitigation measure
 - Impacts mitigated
 - Mitigation level
 - Lead agency
 - Funding source
 - Implementing agency
 - Monitoring agency
 - Timing (both initiation and completion of mitigation)
 - Monitoring record

27-22 contd.

Response to Letter 28: Adolph Martinelli, ALUC Administrative Officer, Airport Land Use Commission of Alameda County.

- 28-1 **Comment: Airport Noise Contour Data.** In reviewing the noise section of the Draft EIR, we found that it correctly states that existing 60 CNEL noise contours do not extend onto the project site. The Draft EIR also states that future 60 CNEL noise contours (based upon the projected 1995 contours found in the ALUC Policy Plan, adopted July 16, 1986) do not extend onto the project site and therefore, there are no significant impacts resulting from aircraft noise. More recent airport noise data has been submitted to the Airport Land Use Commission (in the report "Supporting Documentation and Background Information for Airport Protection Area," June 22, 1992) that provides projected 60 CNEL noise contours for the year 2011. This data shows 60 CNEL contours extending onto the project site. Assumptions on which this contour is based include data on recent conditions and projections of aircraft operations in excess of what is stated in the ALUC policy plan. In addition, projected future operations as forecasted in the City of Livermore's report are well in excess of what is stated in the ALUC Policy Plan.

When the year 2011 60 CNEL noise contour is correlated with land uses proposed in the Eastern Dublin General Plan Amendment and Specific Plan, there are approximately 5-10 acres of medium density residential land uses that lie within the 60 CNEL noise contour. This potential noise impact and proposed mitigation measures should be fully discussed in the FEIR.

Response to Comment 28-1: Comment acknowledged. See response to Comment 2-6.

- 28-2 **Comment: Airport Protection Area.** The ALUC is currently considering an application to amend the Alameda County Airport Land Use Policy Plan to designate an Airport Protection Zone (APA), a zone around the Livermore Municipal Airport where new residential development would be prohibited. The purpose of the APA would be to protect the airport from encroachment and to forestall complaints from future residents about aircraft noise. The ALUC received informational material regarding the proposed APA at its meeting of October 14, 1992 and will hold a public hearing on the subject at its next meeting to be held November 17, 1992. As staff to ALUC, we are concerned with the potential inconsistency between the proposed Eastern Dublin General Plan Amendment and Specific Plan and the proposed APA.

Response to Comment 28-2: Comment acknowledged. See Response to Comment 2-1.

- 28-3 **Comment: Airport Protection Area.** The only mention of the proposed APA in the Eastern Dublin Draft EIR is in the last paragraph on page 3.1-10, which concludes that the proposed APA restrictions are not applicable at this time. While it is true that the ALUC has not yet taken action regarding the proposed APA, the ALUC, as a responsible agency under CEQA, believes that the proposed APA should be evaluated in this Draft EIR since it is an application for which information is publicly available and which is currently undergoing environmental review.

Based on discussions with City of Dublin staff, we understand that the proposed APA would affect about 150 acres of proposed residential land including about 1,000 homes and a portion of an elementary school site. The extent of this potential inconsistency between the APA and the Eastern Dublin General Plan Amendment and Specific Plan should be identified and discussed in the Final EIR. Further, the document should present and discuss potential alternatives which could seek to balance and fulfill two significant regional objectives: long-

term protection of the airport and provision of well-located and affordable housing.

Response to Comment 28-3: For additional discussion of the proposed APA and its implications for eastern Dublin, see the responses to Letter 2 from Pilots to Protect the Livermore Airport.

In general, it should be reiterated that analysis of the environmental impacts associated with the expansion of airport activities projected under the proposed APA is beyond the scope of this EIR. The City of Dublin has indicated to ALUC that it believes ALUC should prepare an EIR on the proposed APA. ALUC, on the other hand, has recommended a Negative Declaration on the proposed APA, which would seem to suggest that the expanded operations for which the APA is proposed are not anticipated to have any adverse impacts.

AIRPORT LAND USE COMMISSION OF ALAMEDA COUNTY

399 ELMHURST STREET
HAYWARD, CA 94544
510/670-5400

October 29, 1992

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OCT 29 1992

DUBLIN PLANNING

City Planning Commission
City of Dublin
100 Civic Plaza
Dublin, CA 94568

Dear Planning Commissioners:

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on the proposed Draft Eastern Dublin General Plan Amendment and Specific Plan and Draft EIR. As you know, the Alameda County Airport Land Use Commission (ALUC) is responsible for ensuring the compatibility between local land use plans and the Alameda County Airport Land Use Policy Plan.

NOISE CONTOUR DATA

In reviewing the noise section of the Draft EIR, we found that it correctly states that existing 60 CNEL noise contours do not extend onto the project site. The Draft EIR also states that future 60 CNEL noise contours (based upon the projected 1995 contours found in the ALUC Policy Plan, adopted July 16, 1986) do not extend onto the project site and therefore, there are no significant impacts resulting from aircraft noise. More recent noise data has been submitted to the Airport Land Use Commission (in the report "Supporting Documentation and Background Information for Airport Protection Area," June 22, 1992) that provides projected 60 CNEL noise contours for the year 2011. This data shows 60 CNEL contours extending onto the project site. Assumptions on which this contour is based include data on recent conditions and projections of aircraft operations in excess of what is stated in the ALUC policy plan. In addition, projected future operations as forecasted in the City of Livermore's report are well in excess of what is stated in the ALUC Policy Plan.

When the 2011 60 CNEL noise contour is correlated with land uses proposed in the Eastern Dublin General Plan Amendment and Specific Plan, there are approximately 5-10 acres of medium density residential land uses that lie within the 60 CNEL noise contour. This potential noise impact and proposed mitigation measures should be fully discussed in the FEIR.

AIRPORT PROTECTION AREA

The ALUC is currently considering an application to amend the Alameda County Airport Land Use Policy Plan to designate an Airport Protection Zone (APA), a zone around the

28-2

Eastern Dublin DEIR
October 29, 1992
Page 2

Livermore Municipal Airport where new residential development would be prohibited. The purpose of the APA would be to protect the airport from encroachment and to forestall complaints from future residents about aircraft noise. The ALUC received informational material regarding the proposed APA at its meeting of October 14, 1992 and will hold a public hearing on the subject at its next meeting to be held November 17, 1992. As staff to ALUC, we are concerned with the potential inconsistency between the proposed Eastern Dublin General Plan Amendment and Specific Plan and the proposed APA.

28-2 contd.

The only mention of the proposed APA in the Eastern Dublin Draft EIR is in the last paragraph on page 3.1-10, which concludes that the proposed APA restrictions are not applicable at this time. While it is true that the ALUC has not yet taken action regarding the proposed APA, the ALUC, as a responsible agency under CEQA, believes that the proposed APA should be evaluated in this Draft EIR since it is an application for which information is publicly available and which is currently undergoing environmental review.

28-3

Based on discussions with City of Dublin staff, we understand that the proposed APA would affect about 150 acres of proposed residential land including about 1,000 homes and a portion of an elementary school site. The extent of this potential inconsistency between the APA and the Eastern Dublin General Plan Amendment and Specific Plan should be identified and discussed in the Final EIR. Further, the document should present and discuss potential alternatives which could seek to balance and fulfill two significant regional objectives: long-term protection of the airport and provision of well-located and affordable housing.

Thank you for the opportunity to respond to the Draft Eastern Dublin General Plan Amendment and Specific Plan and Draft EIR.

Sincerely,

Debra Slein

for Adolph Martinelli
ALUC Administrative Officer

cc: ALUC Commissioners
City of Livermore
City of Pleasanton

(cw\ledublin.eir)

Response to Letter 29: Cameron Bauer, Planner, Bay Area Rapid Transit District.

- 29-1 Comment: Page SM-12, IM 3.3/O. While the area is not "currently" served by public transit, construction of the BART Dublin/Pleasanton Extension (DPX) is underway and should be operating by 1995, well before the specific plan area begins impacting the area.

Response to Comment 29-1: Comment acknowledged. The BART Dublin/Pleasanton extension will provide transit service to the general area, but since nearly all of the Project site will be more than one-quarter mile away from the BART station, BART will not provide transit service in conformance with the standards described by LAVTA and the Alameda County Congestion Management Plan. Therefore, additional transit service will be required.

- 29-2 Comment: Page 3.1-22, BART Extension Plans. You may also wish to note that the DPX service is expected to be operational by 1995.

Response to Comment 29-2: On page 3.1-22, the following has been added to the end of the first paragraph under *BART Extension Plans*:

The BART Dublin/Pleasanton Extension (DPX) is expected to be operational by 1995.

- 29-3 Comment: Page 3.3-7, BART Dublin-Pleasanton Extension. The extension should be referred to as the future extension rather than the "proposed" extension. You may also wish to note that the east station would be located above the SP right-of-way, a possible light rail corridor.

Expanding the discussion of the BART service would better represent the role of transit in the project. You may wish to note BART service to the area will operate on 4.5 minute headways during peak hours providing a travel capacity of over 12,000 trips per hour to and from the station. The extension will provide rail access to all areas currently served by BART plus SFO, Warm Springs, and West Pittsburg.

Although no funding currently exists for the project, reference should be made in the DEIR to the BART Livermore extension as a potential corridor.

Response to Comment 29-3: Comments noted. On page 3.3-7, the paragraph entitled "BART Dublin-Pleasanton Extension" has been revised as follows:

The BART board has adopted a policy for the ~~proposed future~~ extension of BART rail service to Dublin and Pleasanton. Current BART policy would build a BART extension to three new stations, one in Castro Valley, a West Dublin/Pleasanton station in the median of I-580 between San Ramon Road/Foothill Boulevard and I-680, and an East Dublin/Pleasanton station in the I-580 median between Dougherty Road and Hacienda Drive. **The East Dublin/Pleasanton station will be located above the existing Southern Pacific railroad right-of-way, which has been considered as a possible light rail corridor.** All three of the stations, including the Castro Valley station and the two Dublin/Pleasanton stations, will be constructed using BART and/or other public and private financing.

Future BART service to the Project area is projected to operate on 4.5 minute headways during peak hours, providing a travel capacity of over 12,000 trips per hour to and from the East Dublin/Pleasanton station. The extension will provide rail access to all areas currently served by BART plus planned new stations at the San Francisco

Airport, Warm Springs, and West Pittsburg. Although not currently funded, BART also has preliminary plans to ultimately extend the service to Livermore.

- 29-4 **Comment:** Page 3.3-18, Traffic Assignment Assumptions. This appears to say that transit services were not included as links in the travel model. This omission will likely overstate the traffic impacts of the project. The discussion states that "... as congestion increases ... drivers may switch to alternative routes." The same is true for alternative modes. The future transit capacity will not likely go unused if roadway and intersection levels of service approach capacity. The model would present a more accurate projection of traffic impacts if it were revised to include transit links.

Response to Comment 29-4: As described on pages 3.3-11 to 3.3-12 in the DEIR, the effects of BART ridership were included in the Eastern Dublin traffic projections, using information from the DEIR for the BART Dublin/Pleasanton Extension Project. Corresponding automobile traffic volumes were reduced on the regional road system to account for the effects of diversion to BART. The BART station parking lot was included in the traffic projections as an origin and destination for vehicle trips. This methodology ensures consistency with previous studies by BART, as opposed to re-estimating BART travel patterns by adding transit links into this Eastern Dublin traffic model.

- 29-5 **Comment:** Page 3.3-28, MM 3.3/15.3. This section implies that the specific plan area will occur prior to the BART service. The reverse is likely more probable.

Response to Comment 29-5: Comment acknowledged. Although BART service will be provided to Dublin and Pleasanton well before the completion of all development in the Eastern Dublin Specific Plan and General Plan Amendment, it is likely that some initial development will occur in the Specific Plan area before the commencement of BART service in 1995.

OCT-29-92 THU 10:16

P. 07



BAY AREA RAPID TRANSIT DISTRICT
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OCT 29 1992

DUBLIN PLANNING

October 5, 1992

WILFRED T. USSERY
PRESIDENT

NELLO BIANCO
VICE-PRESIDENT

FRANK J. WILSON
GENERAL MANAGER

Brenda A Gillarde
City of Dublin
100 Civic Plaza
Dublin, California 94568

Subject: Eastern Dublin General Plan Amendment and Specific Plan
Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR)

DIRECTORS

JOE FITZPATRICK
1ST DISTRICT

NELLO BIANCO
2ND DISTRICT

SUE HONE
3RD DISTRICT

MARGARET K. PRYOR
4TH DISTRICT

ERLENE DEMARCUS
5TH DISTRICT

JOHN GLENN
6TH DISTRICT

WILFRED T. USSERY
7TH DISTRICT

JAMES FANG
8TH DISTRICT

MICHAEL BERNICK
9TH DISTRICT

<u>Page</u>	<u>Comment</u>
SM-12	IM 3.3/0: While the area is not "currently" served by public transit, construction of the BART Dublin/Pleasanton Extension (DPX) is underway and should be operating by 1995, well before the specific plan area begins impacting the area. [29-1]
3.1-22	"BART Extension Plans": You may also wish to note that the DPX service is expected to be operational by 1995. [29-2]
3.3-7	"BART Dublin-Pleasanton Extension": The extension should be referred to as the future extension rather than the "proposed" extension. You may also wish to note that the east station would be located above the SP right of way, a possible light rail corridor. [29-3]
	Expanding the discussion of the BART service would better represent the role of transit in the project. You may wish to note BART service to the area will operate on 4.5 minute headways during peak hours providing a travel capacity of over 12,000 trips per hour to and from the weThe extension will provide rail access to all areas currently served by BART plus SFO, Warm Springs, and West Pittsburg. [29-3]

Page 2

Although no funding currently exists for the project, reference should be made in the DEIR to the BART Livermore extension as a potential corridor.

29-3 contd.

- 3.3-18 Traffic Assignment Assumptions: This appears to say that transit services were not included as links in the travel model. This omission will likely overstate the traffic impacts of the project. The discussion states that ". . . as congestion increases . . . drivers may switch to alternative routes." The same is true for alternative modes. The future transit capacity will not likely go unused if roadway and intersection levels of service approach capacity. The model would present a more accurate projection of traffic impacts if it were revised to include transit links.
- 29-4
- 3.3-28 MM 3.3/15.3: This section implies that the specific plan area will occur prior the to BART service. The reverse is likely more probable.
- 29-5

If you have any questions on these comments or if there are any ways we can provide additional information on the DPX extension, please do not hesitate to contact me at 287-4894.

Sincerely,

Cameron Bauer
Planner

T. Dunn
J. Ordway

Response to Letter 30: John H. Rennels, Jr., Senior Real Estate Officer, Bay Area Rapid Transit District.

- 30-1 **Comment: Page SM-4, 2.4 Project Concept.** The fifth line of the paragraph should also incorporate a reference to locating higher density housing adjacent to any future transit stations (East Dublin BART Station).

Response to Comment 30-1: Comment noted. While the plan is in agreement with the concept of locating higher density housing adjacent to transit stations. The recommended revision will not be made because the plan does not locate higher density housing adjacent to the East Dublin BART Station. The future BART station is not within or immediately adjacent to the Project. It should be noted however, that the Specific Plan does designate higher density residential uses along the length of the "transit spine" that connects to the future BART station.

- 30-2 **Comment: Page 2-4, 2.4 Project Concept.** The sixth line of the first paragraph should be consistent with the preceding item and include a reference to locating high density housing adjacent to the transit corridor and the future East Dublin BART station.

Response to Comment 30-2: Comment acknowledged. The sentence is revised to read as follows:

Higher density housing has been located **near the future BART station and along a key transit corridor.** Higher densities have also been located close to commercial centers where the concentration of population will contribute to that center's social and economic vitality.

- 30-3 **Comment: Page 2-5, 2.4 Project Concept.** The last line of the third paragraph, which references the choices for a preferred mode of transportation, should be modified to place a stronger emphasis on utilizing alternative transportation services including BART.

Response to Comment 30-3: The emphasis on alternative modes of transportation is made elsewhere in the DEIR. No change is needed in this section.

- 30-4 **Comment: Page 2-12, Traffic and Circulation.** Top paragraph - if the Specific Plan area was expanded to incorporate the East Dublin BART station, then the 4 proposed park-and-ride lots adjacent to the freeway interchanges could possibly be reduced to 1 or 2. As an alternative, additional land could be provided adjacent to the parking lot at the East Dublin BART station. This planning action would encourage commuters to use mass transit and thus further reduce the necessity of vehicle activity.

Response to Comment 30-4: Park-and-ride lots will be required in locations other than the BART station in order to provide meeting places for carpools and vanpools, and to provide convenient access to potential transit services other than BART which could serve additional areas not served directly by BART (Santa Clara County, Walnut Creek/Concord, etc....).

- 30-5 **Comment: Page 2-13, Other Community Services and Facilities.** An additional paragraph should be added to include a reference to the East Dublin BART Station with intermodal and kiss-and-ride capabilities. Because, when the station becomes operational in late 1995, the station and the transit system will have a significant impact upon the specific plan area and its residents.

Response to Comment 30-5: The East Dublin BART station is not a public facility that is within the project area or proposed by the project, so inclusion of a discussion of the future facility in the Project Description section is not appropriate.

- 30-6 **Comment: Figure 2-E, General Plan Amendment Area Land Use.** Since the map is referencing public/semi-public facilities, the East Dublin BART station should also be included.

Response to Comment 30-6: The map shows only those uses within the General Plan Amendment Area. The location of the East Dublin BART station would actually be just off the page.

- 30-7 **Comment: Page 3.1-9, Camp Parks (Public/Semi-Public).** The fifth line of the paragraph should reference the fact that Camp Parks adjacent to I-580 at the abandoned Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR) underpass is where the East Dublin BART station parking lot will be located.

Response to Comment 30-7: Comment acknowledged. The referenced paragraph has been revised as follows:

Camp Parks (Public/Semi-Public). The U.S. Army's Parks Reserve Forces Training Center (Camp Parks) is located directly west of the planning area within the City of Dublin. Camp Parks covers 2,884 acres and is the largest single land use in the vicinity of the planning area. The portion of Camp Parks adjacent to I-580 is the most highly developed, with barracks, training areas, classrooms, and administration buildings. **Adjacent to I-580, at the abandoned Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR) underpass, is the future location for the East Dublin BART station parking lot.** The base is also used by a number of Bay Area

- 30-8 **Comment: Page 3.1-13, IM 3.1/G Potential Conflicts with Land Uses to the West.** The same comment as the preceding should be incorporated within this paragraph.

Response to Comment 30-8: The first paragraph has been revised as follows:

Proposed Specific Plan land uses adjacent to Camp Parks are Open Space with two pockets of Single Family residential land use. There is the possibility that the Army will substantially increase the level of activity on the base and in the Tassajara Park area. There is also the possibility that the southern part of Camp Parks may become surplus land in which case it may be sold and not developed by the Army. **The southernmost area adjacent to the SPRR right-of-way will be the site of the parking lot for the future East Dublin BART station.**

- 30-9 **Comment: Page 3.1-22, BART Extension Plans.** On the 6th line of the first paragraph the correct description is "(adjacent to Stoneridge Mall on Pleasanton side and Golden Gate Drive on Dublin side) and East Dublin/Pleasanton (adjacent to Hacienda Business Park at lower SPRR right-of-way on the Pleasanton side and Scarlett Court on the Dublin side)". Second paragraph, 3rd line, "was" should be changed to "is". Also, passenger service is expected to begin by late 1995.

Response to Comment 30-9: The referenced paragraphs have been revised as follows:

New BART stations will be located in Castro Valley, West Dublin/Pleasanton (adjacent to Stoneridge Mall on the Pleasanton side and Golden Gate Drive on the

Dublin side) and East Dublin/Pleasanton (adjacent to Hacienda Business Park at lower SPRR right-of-way on the Pleasanton side and Scarlett Court on the Dublin side).

As of April 1992, the public participation phase of the station design process had been completed and station designs and engineering were being finalized to reflect public input. Construction of the West Dublin/Pleasanton station was expected to begin in May 1993 and East Dublin/Pleasanton construction would commence a few months later in Fall 1993. Passenger service to the new stations is expected to begin by late 1995.

- 30-10 Comment: Page 3.1-28, Land Use Table 3.1-4, GP 5.2.B. Reference should also be made to include regional mass transit.

Response to Comment 30-10. The table analyses consistency with existing General Plan policy. Guiding Policy 5.2.B does not address regional transit. This table is not the proper place to amend existing General Plan policy.

- 30-11 Comment: Page 3.1-29, GP 6.3.C. Consideration should be given to the accessibility of housing to the transit corridor and to the BART station (transit station).

Response to Comment 30-11: See response to Comment 30-10.

- 30-12 Comment: Figure 3.1.F. The East Dublin BART station should be moved slightly to the west to correspond with the crossing of I-580 and the SPRR right-of-way.

Response to Comment 30-12: Figure 3.1-F is from the existing Dublin General Plan, and has not been altered to reflect changes that may have occurred since it was prepared.

- 30-13 Comment: Page 3.2-5. A fifth bullet should be added to reference to East Dublin BART station and its impact on both housing and employment in the area.

Response to Comment 30-13: As stated on page 3.2-4 of the DEIR, the four policies identified are existing General Plan policies that address employment-generating uses in the Project area. This discussion of existing policy is not the place to introduce new policies.

- 30-14 Comment: Page 3.2-8, Policy 4-4. The third line should include a reference to encouraging pedestrian access to the BART station.

Response to Comment 30-14: Not all the Campus Office development will be located near the BART station, so inclusion of this reference would not be appropriate. Design guidelines in the Specific Plan (7.4.4 Hacienda Gateway, page 103) requires pedestrian and bicycle paths that provide direct routes to the BART station.

- 30-15 Comment: Page 3.3-1, Dublin Boulevard. The fifth line should reflect that at the end of Scarlett Court and the SPRR right-of-way is where the East Dublin BART parking lot will be located.

Response to Comment 30-15: Comment noted. The following sentence has been added to the end of the referenced paragraph:

The parking lot and access for the future East Dublin BART station will be located where Dublin Boulevard crosses the SPRR right-of-way.

- 30-16 **Comment: Page 3.3-2, Hacienda Drive.** You may want to reference that this interchange will be the main access off I-580 to the East Dublin BART station.

Response to Comment 30-16: Comment noted. The addition does not appear essential to the description of Hacienda Drive.

- 30-17 **Comment: Page 3.3-7, BART Dublin-Pleasanton Extension.** See October 5, 1992 letter from Cameron Bauer (BART Planner) to Brenda Gillarde (City of Dublin).

Response to Comment 30-17: See Response to Comment 29-3.

- 30-18 **Comment: Page 3.3-15, Trip Distribution Assumptions.** Within the trip distribution assumptions, was consideration given to trips originating from within as well as outside the specific plan to the East Dublin BART station for further commute to work, school (Hayward State, U.C. Berkeley, S.F. State, etc.) or other activity?

Response to Comment 30-18: See response to Comment 29-4. By using travel information directly from the BART extension studies, travel patterns to areas outside the Specific Plan area were implicitly included.

- 30-19 **Comment: Page 3.3-18, Traffic Assignment Assumptions.** See October 5, 1992 letter.

Response to Comment 30-19: See Response to Comment 29-4.

- 30-20 **Comment: Page 3.3-27, IM 3.3/M Cumulative Impacts on Dublin Boulevard.** Has proper consideration been given to the traffic activity on Dublin Boulevard that will occur as a result of commuters going to/from the East Dublin BART station?

Response to Comment 30-20: See response to Comment 29-4. By including the BART station as a traffic generator, the Eastern Dublin traffic projections included traffic movements to and from the BART station on Dublin Boulevard.

- 30-21 **Comment: Page 3.3-28, MM 3.3/15.3.** See October 5, 1992 letter.

Response to Comment 30-21: See Response to 29-5.

- 30-22 **Comment: Page 3.3-29, Impacts and Mitigation Measures for Pedestrians and Bicycles.** Reference should also be made to encourage residents/employees-commuters to walk or ride to/from the East Dublin BART station.

Response to Comment 30-22: The discussion in this section relates to pedestrian and bicycle safety issues resulting from the need to cross major roadways. Insertion of a measure to encourage commuters to walk and bicycle to BART would not be relevant at this place in the document.

- 30-23 **Comment: Figure 3.3-D, Future Transit Improvements.** The East Dublin BART station should be moved to the east to align with the proposed light rail system that would utilize the old SPRR right-of-way.

Response to Comment 30-23: Comment noted. The referenced DEIR for the BART Dublin/Pleasanton Extension provides more detailed information on BART alignments and station locations.

- 30-24 **Comment: Page 5.0-2, Cumulative Projects.** A reference to the East Dublin BART station should be included as an additional cumulative impact.

Response to Comment 30-24: The discussion in Section 5.1 is cumulative impacts. Those projects that are addressed in this section are those projects whose impacts "when considered together, are considerable, or which compound or increase other environmental impacts" (CEQA Guidelines, Section 15355). The BART station, while important to the region, will not contribute to cumulative impacts, and therefore has not been included in the discussion. If anything, the BART station can be viewed as a mitigation measure that will reduce cumulative impacts associated with the proposed projects.

- 30-25 **Comment: Figure 5-A, Subregional Land Use Planning and Development.** The East and West Dublin BART stations should be included by reference on the map. Given the fact that by reference in 3.1-12 "Tri-Valley Land Use Planning and Development Projects," the subject map is referenced as a means to show "numerous land use and development projects in the Project site vicinity."

Response to Comment 30-25: See Response to Comment 30-23 and 30-24.



BAY AREA RAPID TRANSIT DISTRICT
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Oakland, CA 94604-2688
Telephone (510) 454-6000

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DUBLIN PLANNING

FINAL DOCUMENT

October 29, 1992 (REVISED)

WILFRED T. USSERY
PRESIDENT

NELLO BIANCO
VICE-PRESIDENT

FRANK J. WILSON
GENERAL MANAGER

DIRECTORS

JOE FITZPATRICK
1ST DISTRICT

NELLO BIANCO
2ND DISTRICT

SUE HONE
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5TH DISTRICT

JOHN GLENN
6TH DISTRICT

WILFRED T. USSERY
7TH DISTRICT

JAMES FANG
8TH DISTRICT

MICHAEL BERNICK
9TH DISTRICT

Ms. Brenda A. Gillarde
City of Dublin
100 Civic Plaza
Dublin, California 94568

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Report & Eastern Dublin General Plan Amendment and Specific Plan

Dear Ms. Gillarde:

Thank you for allowing us to review and comment on the subject documents. For simplicity of review, the comments will follow the subject order of the document.

Please note that for your convenience, changes from the original document have been highlighted. If the Plan calls for mixed-use development, clearly the Specific Plan area should be expanded to include the land around the East Dublin BART station. What better way to promote density/mixed-use development than to incorporate the fixed rail station into the Plan. This will promote pedestrian oriented activity throughout the Plan area.

Page: Comments:

- SM-4 2.4 Project Concept: The 5th line of the paragraph should also incorporate a reference to locating higher density housing adjacent to any future transit stations (East Dublin BART Station). 30-1
- 2-4 2.4 Project Concept: The 6th line of the first paragraph should be consistent with SM-4 and include a reference to locating high density housing adjacent to the transit corridor and the future East Dublin BART Station. 30-2
- 2-5 2.4 Project Concept: The last line of the third paragraph, which references the choices for a preferred mode of transportation, should be modified to place a stronger emphasis on utilizing alternative transportation services including BART. 30-3

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- 2-12 Traffic and Circulation: Top paragraph - if the Specific Plan area was expanded to incorporate the East Dublin BART station, then the 4 proposed park-and-ride lots adjacent to the freeway interchanges could possibly be reduced to 1 or 2. As an alternative, 30-4 additional land could be provided adjacent to the parking lot at the East Dublin BART station. This planning action would encourage commuters to use mass transit and thus further reduce the necessity of vehicle activity.
- 2-13 Other Community Services and Facilities: An additional paragraph should be added to include a reference to the East Dublin BART Station with intermodal and kiss and ride capabilities. Because, 30-5 when the station becomes operational in late 1995, the station and the transit system will have a significant impact upon the specific plan area and its residents.
- FIG 2-E General Plan Amendment Area Land Use: Since the map is referencing public/semi public facilities, the East Dublin BART 30-6 station should also be included.
- 3.1-9 Camp Parks (Public/Semi-Public): The 5th line of the paragraph should reference the fact that Camp Parks adjacent to I-580 at 30-7 the abandoned Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR) underpass is where the East Dublin BART station parking lot will be located.
- 3.1-13 IM 3.1/G Potential Conflicts with Land Uses to the West: The same comment as the preceding should be incorporated within 30-8 this paragraph.
- 3.1-22 BART Extension Plans: On the 6th line of the first paragraph the correct description is "(adjacent to Stoneridge Mall Road on Pleasanton side and Golden Gate Drive on Dublin side) and East 30-9 Dublin/Pleasanton (adjacent to Hacienda Business Park at lower SPRR right of way on the Pleasanton side and Scarlett Court on the Dublin side)".

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Second paragraph, 3rd line, "was" should be changed to "is". 30-9 contd.
Also, passenger service is expected to begin by late 1995.

3.1-28 Land Use Table 3.1-4 GP 5.2.B: Reference should also be made to 30-10 include regional mass transit.

3.1-29 GP 6.3.C: Consideration should be given to the accessibility of 30-11 housing to the transit corridor and to the BART station (transit station).

FIG3.1F The East Dublin BART station should be moved slightly to the west 30-12 to correspond with the crossing of I-580 and the SPRR right of way.

3.2-5 A 5th bullet should be added to reference to East Dublin BART 30-13 station and its impact on both housing and employment in the area.

3.2-8 Policy 4-4: The 3rd line should include a reference to encouraging 30-14 pedestrian access to the BART station.

3.3-1 Dublin Boulevard: The 5th line should reflect that at the end of 30-15 Scarlett Court and the SPRR right of way is where the East Dublin BART parking lot will be located.

3.3-2 Hacienda Drive: You may want to reference that this inter-change 30-16 will be the main access off I-580 to the East Dublin BART station.

3.3-7 BART Dublin-Pleasanton Extension: See October 5, 1992 letter 30-17 from Cameron Bauer (BART Planner) to Brenda Gillarde (City of Dublin).

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- 3.3-15 Trip Distribution Assumptions: Within the trip distribution assumptions, was consideration given to trips originating from within as well as outside the specific plan to the East Dublin BART station 30-18 for further commute to work, school (Hayward State, U.C. Berkeley, S.F. State, etc.) or other activity?]
- 3.3-18 Traffic Assignment Assumptions: See October 5, 1992 letter. 30-19
- 3.3-27 IM 3.3/M Cumulative Impacts on Dublin Boulevard: Has proper consideration been given to the traffic activity on Dublin Boulevard 30-20 that will occur as a result of commuters going to/from the East Dublin BART station?]
- 3.3-28 MM 3.3/15.3: See October 5, 1992 letter. 30-21
- 3.3-29 Impacts and Mitigation Measures: Pedestrians and Bicycles: Reference should also be made to encourage residents/employces 30-22 commuters to walk or ride to/from the East Dublin BART station.]
- 3.3-D Future Transit Improvements: The East Dublin BART station should be moved to the east to align with the proposed light rail 30-23 system that would utilize the old SPRR right of way.]
- 5.0-2 List of Cumulative Projects: A reference to the East Dublin BART 30-24 station should be included as an additional cumulative impact.]
- FIG5-A Subregional Land Use Planning and Development: The East and West Dublin BART stations should be included by reference on the map. Given the fact that by reference in 3.1-12 "Tri Valley Land Use Planning and Development Projects," the subject map is referenced as a means to show "numerous land use and development projects in the Project site vicinity." 30-25]

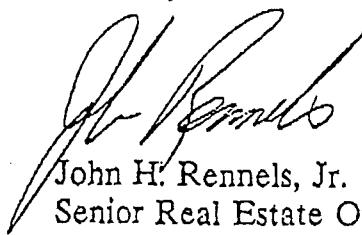
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Brenda A. Gillarde
October 29, 1992

Page 5

Should you have any questions or comments regarding the preceding, please contact me at (510) 464-6893

Sincerely,



John H. Rennels, Jr.
Senior Real Estate Officer

JHR:jhr

Enclosures

G:\JOHN\DubEIR.l2

Response to Letter 31: Mildred Greenberg, Chair, Tri-Valley Transportation Council.

- 31-1 **Comment: Defer Plan Approval.** The Tri-Valley Transportation Council would prefer that Dublin defer approval of the Eastern Dublin General Plan pending completion of the Tri-Valley Transportation Plan. However, if the City chooses to proceed at this time, please consider and thoroughly respond to the following comments as part of the final EIR.

Response to Comment 31-1: Comment noted.

- 31-2 **Comment: Tri-Valley Transportation Model.** The Tri-Valley Transportation Model will be available for projecting future traffic volumes and impacts and should be utilized in any future review and certification process.

Response to Comment 31-2: The City of Dublin will ensure that future review of individual developments within the Eastern Dublin Specific Plan and General Plan Amendment will be based on traffic analysis consistent with review of other development projects in the Tri-Valley area. The Tri-Valley Transportation Model will be used as appropriate, as determined by the City of Dublin in coordination with the Tri-Valley Transportation Council.

- 31-3 **Comment: Financing Plan.** A financing plan for transportation improvements assumed in the future roadway network, including planned improvements within Eastern Dublin and mitigation measures off site should be developed. Each transportation related improvement and mitigation measure should include:

- A. A phasing plan specifying when the improvement or mitigation measure will be constructed.
- B. Preliminary cost estimates for transportation mitigating measures.
- C. A financing plan specifying who will pay for the improvement and how much.

Response to Comment 31-3: The DEIR describes the incremental impacts and mitigation measures attributable to the Eastern Dublin Project. Full evaluation of a mitigation program for all development in the Tri-Valley area is beyond the scope of this Program EIR. The City of Dublin will continue to participate actively in the studies and findings of the current regional transportation study by the Tri-Valley Transportation Council, which is intended to provide information on recommended transportation improvements, costs, phasing and funding sources.

- 31-4 **Comment: Mitigation Monitoring Program.** A mitigation monitoring program for impacts associated with the project should be developed. The plan should specify who will be responsible for monitoring impacted roadway infrastructure, what types of monitoring will be conducted, how often the monitoring will take place, and how the results will be reported. The relationship of this mitigation monitoring program conducted by individual jurisdictions or the Congestion Management Agency should be specified. The DEIR presents "mitigated intersection results that will not result in acceptable traffic operations." Mitigation measures should be based upon generally accepted traffic engineering principles, including limitations on left turn storage, ramp capacity, etc. It is suggested that if acceptable mitigation cannot be achieved then deficiency plans for impacted CMP Network Routes as defined in current CMP legislation should be used.

Response to Comment 31-4: The City of Dublin will create a mitigation monitoring program for development within the Eastern Dublin area. Traffic studies for future development within the Eastern Dublin Specific Plan and General Plan Amendment will conform to the requirements of the Alameda County Congestion Management Plan, including the preparation of deficiency plans as required.

- 31-5 **Comment: Off-site Mitigation Measures.** Many of the suggested mitigating measures located offsite in other cities have been rejected by those cities. Alternative mitigation measures acceptable to those cities should be developed.

Response to Comment 31-5: The text describing several of the mitigation measures has been revised in response to comments by the individual cities. The revised text is included as an attachment to this Final EIR.

- 31-6 **Comment: Effects of Freeway Congestion on Parallel Routes.** Consideration should be given to impacts of peak hour freeway overloads on parallel arterial roadways, and should include analysis of the portion of the freeway overload traffic that will utilize parallel surface arterial streets, documenting the impacts and mitigation measures associated with this diversion. It is recommended that the Eastern Dublin Plan in conjunction with the North Livermore Plan and the Dougherty Valley Plan consider the construction of a major intercity arterial route connecting North Livermore through Eastern Dublin and the Dougherty Valley serving the Bishop Ranch area. This intercity arterial would address the unmitigated impacts on Dublin Boulevard and I-580 documented in the EIR.

Response to Comment 31-6: The traffic projections used in the DEIR considered the effects of diversion from congested routes, by taking a percentage of the daily traffic volumes comparable to the peak hour volumes, comparing these volumes to hourly road capacities, recalculating travel times including the effects of congestion, and reassigning traffic to alternative parallel routes which could provide a travel time savings. The Eastern Dublin Project will provide several improved regional arterial routes, including the extension of Dublin Boulevard, the extension of Fallon Road to the Contra Costa County line, and improvements to Tassajara Road. The City of Dublin will continue to participate actively in the studies and findings of the current regional transportation study by the Tri-Valley Transportation Council, which is intended to evaluate potential transportation improvements, such as a new major intercity arterial route.

- 31-7 **Comment: Compliance with Congestion Management Plans.** The refinement of the specific plan should assess the project's impacts on the ability of adjacent jurisdiction to achieve compliance with Congestion Management Plans for Alameda and Contra Costa Counties. Impacts on CMP routes should be explicitly evaluated. Inability to meet CMP standards will jeopardize local jurisdictions gas tax subventions.

Response to Comment 31-7: See response to Comment 9-1.

- 31-8 **Comment: Fair Share Participation.** The DEIR should clearly commit the Eastern Dublin Project to a fair share participation in any subsequently adopted or approved regional traffic impact fees and/or other mitigation programs.

Response to Comment 31-8: The text describing mitigation measures has been revised in response to comments from several agencies. The revised text is included as an attachment to this Final EIR.

31-9 **Comment: Reduced Land Use Intensities.** The final EIR should continue to consider and evaluate reduced land use intensities as a regional traffic mitigation measure.

Response to Comment 31-9: The Alternatives section of the DEIR, Chapter 4, includes evaluation of four alternatives which would result in reduced land use intensities.

31-10 **Comment: 2010 Peak-Hour Intersection Analysis.** The final EIR should include the year 2010 peak hour intersection analysis of those critical intersections and street segments impacted by the Eastern Dublin Project. This level of output will be available from the Tri-valley traffic Model. Any intersection which is not capable of handling the problem should have the impact of this lack of capacity discussed in relation to impact on the proposed Eastern Dublin development and upon the adjacent transportation system. Would such congestion produced spill over into adjacent intersections?

Response to Comment 31-10: The DEIR includes analysis of all intersections and road segments which were identified as locations where the Eastern Dublin Project may create significant traffic impacts beyond traffic impacts created by other future development projects. The City of Dublin will continue to participate actively in the current regional transportation study by the Tri-Valley Transportation Council. The City of Dublin will participate in regional mitigation programs together with all other jurisdictions in the Tri-Valley Transportation Council (cities of Dublin, Pleasanton, Livermore, San Ramon, Danville, plus Alameda County and Contra Costa County) based on regional studies which may identify additional improvement needs related to development in Eastern Dublin.

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OCT 29 1992

DUBLIN PLANNING

TRI-VALLEY TRANSPORTATION COUNCIL

Traffic Engineering
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October 29, 1992 (510) 484-8041

Millie Greenberg,
Councilmember
Danville, CA
837-3231

City of Dublin
Planning Department
Brenda A. Gillarde
100 Civic Plaza
Dublin, Ca 94568

Ben Tarver,
Vice Mayor
Pleasanton, CA
(W) 671-3169
(H) 846-8456

Dear Ms. Gillarde:

Re: Draft EIR for Eastern Dublin General Plan Amendments
and Specific Plan

Ed Campbell,
Supervisor
Alameda County
(W) 272-6691
(H) 656-7640

The Tri-Valley Transportation Council has reviewed the transportation aspects of the Eastern Dublin EIR. We appreciate your DKS Consultant, Mike Aranson, giving us a brief presentation of the transportation aspects of the EIR.

Paul Moffatt,
Councilmember
Dublin, CA
(W) 829-5111
(H) 828-0936

The Tri-Valley Transportation Council was formed in 1991 to coordinate transportation planning within the Tri-Valley area, including Alameda, Contra Costa Counties, the Town of Danville, and the Cities of Dublin, Livermore, Pleasanton, and San Ramon. The joint powers agreement signed by all these agencies specifies that the Tri-Valley Transportation Council (TVTC) "shall review and provide comments regarding any proposed new freeway, expressway, arterial, transit project or major intersection of regional importance or subregional importance to be located in the Tri-Valley." The TVTC is also responsible for preparing the Tri-Valley Transportation Plan/Action Plans for Routes of Regional Significance.

Tom Reitter,
Councilmember
Livermore, CA
(W) 422-1468
(H) 443-3326

The Tri-Valley Transportation Council would prefer that Dublin defer approval of the Eastern Dublin General Plan pending completion of the Tri-Valley Transportation Plan. However, if the City chooses to proceed at this time, please consider and thoroughly respond to the following comments as part of the final EIR.

1. The Tri-Valley Transportation Model will be available for projecting future traffic volumes and impacts and should be utilized in any future review and certification process.
2. A financing plan for transportation improvements assumed in the future roadway network, including planned improvements within

Ms. Gillarde
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Eastern Dublin and mitigation measures off site should be developed. Each transportation related improvement and mitigation measure should include:

- A. A phasing plan specifying when the improvement or mitigation measure will be constructed.
 - B. Preliminary cost estimates for transportation mitigating measures.
 - C. A financing plan specifying who will pay for the improvement and how much.
3. A mitigation monitoring program for impacts associated with the project should be developed. The plan should specify who will be responsible for monitoring impacted roadway infrastructure, what types of monitoring will be conducted, how often the monitoring will take place, and how the results will be reported. The relationship of this mitigation monitoring program conducted by individual jurisdictions or the Congestion Management Agency should be specified. The DEIR presents "mitigated intersection results that will not result in acceptable traffic operations." Mitigation measures should be based upon generally accepted traffic engineering principles, including limitations on left turn storage, ramp capacity, etc. It is suggested that if acceptable mitigation cannot be achieved then deficiency plans for impacted CMP Network Routes as defined in current CMP legislation should be used.
- 31-4
4. Many of the suggested mitigating measures located offsite in other cities have been rejected by those cities. Alternative mitigation measures acceptable to those cities should be developed.
- 31-5
5. Consideration should be given to impacts of peak hour freeway overloads on parallel arterial roadways, and should include analysis of the portion of the freeway overload traffic that will utilize parallel surface arterial streets, documenting the impacts and mitigation measures associated with this diversion. It is recommended that the Eastern Dublin Plan in
- 31-6

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conjunction with the North Livermore Plan and the Dougherty Valley Plan consider the construction of a major intercity arterial route connecting North Livermore through Eastern Dublin and the Dougherty Valley serving the Bishop Ranch area. This intercity arterials would address the unmitigated impacts on Dublin Boulevard and I-580 documented in the EIR.

31-6 contd.

6. The refinement of the specific plan should asses the project's impacts on the ability of adjacent jurisdiction to achieve compliance with Congestion Management Plans for Alameda and Contra Costa Counties. Impacts on CMP routes should be explicitly evaluated. Inability to meet CMP standards will jeopardize local jurisdictions gas tax subventions.
7. The DEIR should clearly commit the Eastern Dublin Project to a fair share participation in any subsequently adopted or approved regional traffic impact fees and/or other mitigation programs.
8. The final EIR should continue to consider and evaluate reduced land use intensities as a regional traffic mitigation measure.
9. The final EIR should include the year 2010 peak hour intersection analysis of those critical intersections and street segments impacted by the Eastern Dublin Project. This level of output will be available from the Tri-Valley traffic Model. Any intersection which is not capable of handling the problem should have the impact of this lack of capacity discussed in relation to impact on the proposed Eastern Dublin development and upon the adjacent transportation system. Would such congestion produced spill over into adjacent intersections?

31-7

31-8

31-9

31-10

We appreciate the opportunity to review your plan at a formulative time and having presentations by your consultant and Dennis Carrington of your Planning Staff.

Ms. Gillarde
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If there are specific questions regarding these comments,
please feel free to contact Bill van Gelder, who chairs our
Technical Advisory Committee, (510) 484-8257.

Very truly yours,

Tri-Valley Transportation Council

Mildred Greenberg
Mildred Greenberg
Chair

Letters\Gillarde,WVG.ms

Response to Letter 32: Bert Michalczyk, Technical Services Manager, Dublin San Ramon Services District

- 32-1 **Comment: Page 2-6** - The second paragraph from the bottom states, "Market projections estimate that build-out of the planning area will take at least 30-40 years from the start of construction". It should be noted that the General Plan Amendment projects build-out in 30-40 years from today. As the rate of build-out strongly influences the need for services, DSRSD requests clarification of the build-out period.

Response to Comment 32-1: The 30-40 time period referenced needs to be revised since it may overstate the period it will take for buildout. Given the rate of absorption in the fiscal analysis, the Project is projected to buildout around the year 2017, or 25 years from today. The rate of absorption in this analysis is based on trends over the past 20 years. Depending on one's opinion of how the economy is going to respond in the future, buildout could occur somewhat faster or slower. It would probably be more accurate to project buildout within a 20-30 year time period. The last sentence in the sixth paragraph on page 2-6 has been revised as follows:

Market projections estimate that buildout of the planning area will take ~~at least 30-40~~ approximately 20-30 years from the start of construction.

- 32-2 **Comment: Page 2-13** - The paragraph entitled "Water Supply and Facilities" should be changed to state that the sphere of influence of DSRSD will need to be adjusted along with the boundary. It should also note that the use of recycled water will be an important component of the total water supply for Eastern Dublin.

Response to Comment 32-2: Comment acknowledged. The referenced paragraph has been revised as follows:

Water Supply and Facilities: Water service to the Specific Plan area will be provided by the Dublin San Ramon Services District (DSRSD) with water supplies from the Alameda County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (Zone 7). Development of the Specific Plan area will require an adjustment of current DSRSD boundaries, **an expansion of the current DSRSD sphere of influence**, and an expansion of existing facilities to ensure adequate water delivery. Water conservation will be emphasized in planning for new development, **and the use of recycled water will be an important component of the total water supply for eastern Dublin**.

- 32-3 **Comment: Page 2-16** - The entry on Table 2.0-3 for DSRSD should be expanded for completeness sake to include the Water, Sewer, and Recycled Water Master Plan (1990), the Urban Water Management Plan Amendment (1992), the Water Supply Policy (Res. 5-92), the Service Policy (Res. 38-92), the Recycled Water Policy (Res. 42-92), the Standard Procedures and Specifications (1988), and the District Code. Permits may be issued by DSRSD under authority of the Recycled Water Policy or the District Code. The Recycled Water Policy may further evolve because of the work of the Tri-Valley Water Recycling Task Force. The District is required to obtain a permit for all discharges of treated wastewater. The correct citation for all of these should be EIR Chapter 3.5 Sewer, Water and Storm Drainage.

Response to Comment 32-3: Comments acknowledged and incorporated by this reference.

CHAPTER 3 - ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING, IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Section 3.1 - Land Use

- 32-4 **Comment: Page 3.1-16 - Other Special Districts** - The text should note that an adjustment to the DSRSD sphere of influence will also be required in addition to boundary adjustments to serve the entire General Plan area.

Response to Comment 32-4: Comment acknowledged. The last paragraph on page 3.1-16 has been revised as follows:

Expansion of the Dublin San Ramon Services District sphere of influence and Annexation of the Project site into the Dublin San Ramon Services District to provide water and sewer service, and annexation/detachment from other special district boundary adjustments would require approval by Alameda County LAFCO.

- 32-5 **Comment: Page 3.1-27 - General Plan Policy (GP 4.3.A)** - The potential inconsistency is negated by changes to Policies 9-4 and 9-6 suggested by DSRSD's comments on the General Plan Amendment and specific Plan, and by changes requested to Impacts 3.5/D and /E and their mitigation measures elsewhere in these comments.

Response to Comment 32-5: Comment acknowledged.

- 32-6 **Comment: Figure 3.1-E** - While it is recognized that this figure identifies only jurisdictional boundaries associated with City and County governments, DSRSD has a defined boundary line and sphere of influence in Alameda as well as Contra Costa County. The attached map identifies the correct location of DSRSD's sphere of influence and boundaries.

Response to Comment 32-6: Comment acknowledged and map is incorporated by this reference.

Section 3.5 - Sewer, Water and Storm Drainage

- 32-7 **Comment:** DSRSD has recently adopted Resolution 38-92, Extension of Utility Services to New Areas, which establishes the policy of DSRSD for service to new areas within and outside DSRSD's sphere of influence. A copy is enclosed as Attachment B. As applied to Eastern Dublin, the policy states that the District will consider annexing the territory and extending utility services when it is requested to do so by the owners of the property or by public agencies having land use planning jurisdiction (e.g. the City of Dublin). The annexations must be economically sound and must not place the burden on constituents currently served by the District. The policy goes on to state that the District will undertake the planning necessary to provide utility service to the areas considered for service directly by District staff and their consultants and only commit to provide service to development projects at time of annexation and under terms and conditions specified in the Conducting Authority annexation ordinance as approved by DSRSD. The District shall recover costs including staff time and direct costs such as consultants for the advanced planning work from those who directly benefit by entering into standard planning period agreements with the owners of the property or their representatives.

Response to Comment 32-7: Comment acknowledged and incorporated by this reference.

- 32-8 **Comment: Page 3.5-1** - It is stated that DSRSD jointly (emphasis added) owns a wastewater treatment plant with the City of Pleasanton, with the plant operated by DSRSD. This is not true; the entire plant is owned as well as operated solely by DSRSD. DSRSD provides wastewater treatment service to the City of Pleasanton under contract.

Response to Comment 32-8: Comment acknowledged. The beginning of the third paragraph on page 3.5-1 has been revised as follows:

DSRSD owns and operates a collection system that serves all of City of Dublin and the southern portion of the City of San Ramon. DSRSD also jointly owns and operates a wastewater treatment plant ~~with City of Pleasanton, with the plant operated by DSRSD. The District is currently under contract to provide wastewater treatment to the City of Pleasanton from this plant.~~ The majority of the lands....

- 32-9 **Comment: Page 3.5-1** - The third paragraph states in part that the collection system within the Santa Rita Jail facilities is currently served by DSRSD. This is true; however, it is important to note that DSRSD only treats the sewage from that facility. The collection system is not owned or operated by DSRSD. It is owned and operated by Alameda County.

Response to Comment 32-9: Comment acknowledged and is incorporated by this reference.

- 32-10 **Comment: Page 3.5-1** - The fourth paragraph states that LAVWMA and TWA are "wastewater disposal agencies". This is not true. They technically are joint powers agencies consisting of a number of public agencies as members. It is true that currently their prime focus is wastewater disposal.

Response to Comment 32-10: Comment acknowledged. The last sentence of the fourth paragraph on page 3.5-1 has been revised as follows:

DSRSD is a member of two existing joint powers agencies whose prime focus is wastewater disposal agencies in the Valley: the Livermore Amador Valley Water Management Agency (LAVWMA) and the Tri-Valley Wastewater Authority (TWA).

- 32-11 **Comment: Page 3.5-2** - For the record - as of September 30, 1992 DSRSD has 2,805 DUE's available for purchase.

Response to Comment 32-11: Comment acknowledged and is incorporated by this reference.

- 32-12 **Comment: Page 3.5-2** - The fourth paragraph states that "DSRSD staff have indicated that there may actually be slightly more capacity available due to water conservation in homes which appears to be yielding wastewater flows less than 220 gpd/DUE". We have queried our staff and reviewed our files and must now conclude that any statements made along this line previously by District staff should be viewed only as preliminary. We have no firm evidence that this flow reduction has occurred.

Response to Comment 32-12: Comment acknowledged and is incorporated by this reference.

- 32-13 **Comment: Page 3.5-3** - In the section entitled "Planned Wastewater Collection System Improvements", it states that the planning completed by DSRSD in March, 1991 was exclusive of Doolan Canyon; in fact, it included the upper part of Doolan Canyon and not the lower part of Doolan Canyon.

Response to Comment 32-13: Comment acknowledged and is incorporated by this reference.

- 32-14 **Comment: Page 3.5-3** - The bottom paragraph should be modified slightly to read as follows: "DSRSD has been collecting the required funds for future plant expansion or construction of TWA disposal facilities through its connection fees".

Response to Comment 32-14: The first sentence of the last paragraph on page 3.5-3 has been revised as follows:

DSRSD has been collecting the required funds for future plant expansion or construction of TWA disposal facilities through its connection fees.

- 32-15 **Comment: Page 3.5-3** - The planned staged expansion schedule for the DSRSD wastewater treatment plant is correct; however, it may be misleading because implementation of the preferred TWA North 3 disposal project, which involves exporting raw wastewater to CCCSD, would be in lieu of the planned expansion schedule at DSRSD's treatment facilities. If an alternate TWA disposal project is approved which would require treatment within the Valley, the treatment plant expansions will be staged as shown. In any event, funding has been planned for the most expensive wastewater treatment/disposal option identified at this time.

Response to Comment 32-15: Comment acknowledged and is incorporated by this reference.

- 32-16 **Comment: Page 3.5-4** - Recycled water should be viewed as a separate utility from potable water and wastewater. It should therefore be the subject of a separate section with a setting, impacts and mitigation measures to reflect the true importance of providing this utility. Such direction was requested in our response to your Notice of Preparation dated November 18, 1991.

Response to Comment 32-16: The comment is acknowledged. The DEIR and Specific Plan do discuss recycled water in detail. Recycled water is both a partial solution to wastewater disposal and a partial solution to new water supply sources. We agree that recycled water should be viewed as a separate utility. However, in our review of your 18 November 1991 response to the Notice to Preparation, we found no mention of making recycled water a separate section. Since wastewater disposal is such a major concern for Eastern Dublin, recycled water was included within the section on wastewater, since recycled water is a partial solution to wastewater disposal.

- 32-17 **Comment: Page 3.5-5** - In the Setting Section, the following should be added to Onsite Wastewater Storage - if TWA approves the North 3 option for wastewater disposal (export of raw wastewater to CCCSD) within the Valley storage of raw wastewater during storm events will be required. The storage is over and above the emergency TWA storage already identified in the document. It is based on 4.4 mgd of wastewater generated in Eastern Dublin; approximately 5.8 mg of storage would be required. The District is currently analyzing the most optimal configuration for this storage whether it be centrally located at the TWA pump stations or separate storage within the project area. In any event, it is anticipated that the storage would be underground storage with odor control facilities.

Response to Comment 32-17: Comment acknowledged. The following text has been inserted after the second paragraph on page 3.5-4:

Onsite Wastewater Storage

If TWA approves the North 3 option for wastewater disposal (export of raw wastewater to CCCSD) within the Valley, storage of raw wastewater during storm events will be required. The storage is over and above the emergency TWA storage already identified in the document. It is based on 4.4 mgd of wastewater generated in Eastern Dublin; approximately 5.8 mg of storage would be required. The District is currently analyzing the most optimal configuration for this storage whether it be centrally located at the TWA pump stations or separate storage within the project area. In any event, it is anticipated that the storage would be underground storage with odor control facilities.

- 32-18 **Comment:** Page 3.5-5 - IM 3.5/A - This impact is a different approach than all others in the water and wastewater section, which identify an impact and propose a mitigation measure, instead of identifying no impact due to a project feature. For consistency the document should identify the impact as significant, and list annexation to DSRSD as a mitigation measure.

Response to Comment 32-18: Comment acknowledged. Policy 9-4 of the Specific Plan addresses the need for DSRSD to expand its service boundaries to include the Specific Plan, but a mitigation measure should be added to the EIR to clarify the assumption that all of the Project area will be annexed by DSRSD. The Draft EIR (page 3.5-5, IM 3.5/A) has been revised as follows:

IM 3.5/A Indirect Impacts Resulting from the Lack of a Wastewater Service Provider to the Project Site.

Development of the scale proposed by the Project would not be possible without a provider of wastewater service. Specific Plan Policy 9-4 (page 127) calls for expansion of DSRSD's service boundaries to include the Specific Plan area, but the need to further expand DSRSD's service area to include the GPA Increment Area needs to be clarified to avoid indirect impacts resulting from non-coordinated efforts by future developers to secure wastewater services. The absence of a service provider would be a potentially significant impact.

Mitigation Measures of the EIR

MM 3.5/1.0a *Require that the Project area be annexed into DSRSD's service area in order to ensure the coordinated provision of wastewater services to eastern Dublin.*

Implementation of MM 3.5/1.0a would reduce the potential for significant impact related to the absence of a service provider to a level of insignificance.

~~The Project assumes annexation of the Project site to the DSRSD which will provide wastewater service. No indirect impacts resulting the lack of a wastewater service provider are identified.~~

~~No mitigation is required.~~

- 32-19 **Comment:** Page 3.5-6 - MM 3.5/1.0 (Program 9P) should be revised to read in part as follows, "Exceptions to this requirement will only be allowed on case-by-case basis on written approval from the Alameda County Health Department and DSRSD". This language would

be consistent with DSRSD's current code.

Response to Comment 32-19: Comment acknowledged. The referenced mitigation measure has been revised as follows:

MM 3.5/1.0 (*Program 9P*). Connection to Public Sewers. Require that all development in the Specific Plan area be connected to public sewers. Exceptions to this requirement, in particular septic tank systems, will only be allowed on a case-by-case basis upon receipt of written approval from the Alameda County Environmental Health Department and DSRSD.

- 32-20 Comment: Page 3.5-6 - MM 3.5/2.0 (Program 9I) should be revised in part to read, required development to pay for a design level wastewater collection system master plan computer model reflecting a proposed Specific Plan area land use as to verify the conceptual proposed wastewater collection system presented in Figure 3.5-B. Such language would be consistent with the District's current service policy requiring development to fully pay all costs associated with the service in a real time fashion.

Response to Comment 32-20: Comment acknowledged. The referenced mitigation measure has been revised as follows:

MM 3.5/2.0 (*Program 9I*). Wastewater Collection System Master Plan. Request that DSRSD update its wastewater collection system master plan computer model reflecting the proposed Specific Plan area land uses to verify the conceptual proposed wastewater collection system presented in Figure 3.5-B. Consistent with DSRSD's current policy, it is assumed that proposed development within the Project area will be responsible for the costs of preparing a design level wastewater collection system master plan computer model.

- 32-21. Comment: Page 3.5-7 - It is recommended that IM 3.5/D be retitled as follows: "Allocation of DSRSD Treatment and Disposal Capacity". The text of the impact should read as follows: "There is a limited available capacity at the DSRSD treatment plant. This available capacity is reflected in the available sewer permits DSRSD has to sell to developers. DSRSD's current policy is to sell capacity on a first-come, first-serve basis. If sewer permits are not carefully allocated, the project would be adversely affected. It is very unlikely that any of the remaining DUE's will be available for the Eastern Dublin area.

Response to Comment 32-21: Comment acknowledged. The referenced text has been revised as follows:

IM 3.5/D Allocation of DSRSD Treatment and Disposal Capacity Current Limited Treatment Plant Capacity.

There is a limited available treatment capacity at the DSRSD Wastewater Treatment Plant. Available export capacity limits wastewater treatment plant expansion. This available capacity is reflected in the available sewer permits DSRSD has to sell to developers. DSRSD's current policy is to sell capacity on a first-come, first-serve basis. Thorough calculation of estimated wastewater flows is critical to efficient use of remaining sewer permits. If sewer permits are not carefully allocated, the project would be adversely affected. It is very unlikely that any of the remaining DUE's will be available for the Eastern Dublin area. available for purchase, this would adversely

~~affect the Project and could halt development. This is a significant impact.~~

- 32-22 **Comment: Page 3.5-7** - A mitigation measure should be added to the EIR for IM 3.5/D to not allow the issuance of a grading permit without a "will-serve" letter from DSRSD, which under current policy will only be issued if capacity is available either at the treatment plant or through the TWA project. If capacity is not available, no "will-serve" letter will be issued by this agency.

Response to Comment 32-22: Comment acknowledged. The following mitigation measure has been inserted and the text has been revised as follows:

Mitigation Measures of the EIR

None.

MM 3.5/7.1 *Require developers to obtain a wastewater "will-serve" letter from DSRSD prior to the issuance a grading permit. A "will-serve" letter will only be issued if capacity is available, either at the treatment plant or through the TWA project. If capacity is not available, no "will-serve" letter will be issued by DSRSD.*

MM 3.5/7.0 is applicable to the total Project site. Implementation of ~~this~~ these mitigation measures will reduce this impact to a level of insignificance.

- 32-23 **Comment: Page 3.5-8:** The expansions listed in MM 3.5/9.0 are technically accurate, but will be required only if TWA approves a project that does not involve export of raw wastewater to CCCSD. Such a statement should be added to the mitigation measure.

Response to Comment 32-23: MM 3.5/9.0 on page 3.5-8 has been revised to read as follows:

MM3.5/9.0 *In order to meet projected wastewater flow rates, DSRSD has prepared a master plan for wastewater treatment plant expansion as follows:*

<i>DSRSD WWTP</i>	<i>Total Planned Plant Capacity</i>
<i>Staged Expansion</i>	<i>Plant Capacity</i>
<i>Stage 4</i>	<i>14.7 MGD-ADWF</i>
<i>Stage 4B</i>	<i>18.3 MGD-ADWF</i>
<i>Stage 5</i>	<i>22.0 MGD-ADWF</i>
<i>Stage 6</i>	<i>36.0 MGD-ADWF</i>

DSRSD has the funds available to design and construct wastewater treatment plant expansions once export capacity is available. Such expansions would be required only if TWA approves a project that does not involve export of raw wastewater to CCCSD.

- 32-24 **Comment: Page 3.5-8 - MM 3.5/10.0** should be modified as in the comment above.

Response to Comment 32-24: MM 3.5/10.0 on page 3.5-8 has been revised to read as follows:

- MM 3.5/10.0 Expansion of the DSRSD WWTP should include the use of energy efficient treatment systems. The expanded plant should be operated to take advantage of off peak energy. Such expansions would be required only if TWA approves a project that does not involve export of raw wastewater to CCCSD.
- 32-25 Comment: Page 3.5-9 - MM 3.5/12.0 should be revised as follows, "Require recycled water use or landscape irrigation in accordance with DSRSD's Recycled Water Policy".
- Response to Comment 32-25: Comment acknowledged. MM 3.5/12.0 has been revised as follows:
- ~~MM 3.5/12.0 (Policy.9-5). Require recycled water use or landscape irrigation in accordance with DSRSD's Recycled Water Policy. Promote recycled water use for landscape irrigation in eastern Dublin through upgrading of treatment as required at the DSRSD Wastewater Treatment Plant and construction of a recycled water distribution and storage system in eastern Dublin.~~
- 32-26 Comment: Page 3.5-9 - MM 3.5/13.0 should be revised as follows, "Require development to fund a recycled water distribution system computer model...."
- Response to Comment 32-26: Comment acknowledged. MM 3.5/13.0 has been revised as follows:
- MM 3.5/13.0 (Program 9J). ~~Recycled Water Distribution System. Request DSRSD to update its proposed~~ ~~Require development within the Project to~~ ~~fund a~~ recycled water distribution system computer model reflecting the proposed Specific Plan land uses and verify the conceptual backbone recycled water distribution system presented on Figure 3.5-C.
- 32-27 Comment: Page 3.5-9 - MM 3.5/14.0 should be revised as follows, "Support the efforts of the Tri-Valley Water Recycling Task Force, DSRSD, and Zone 7 to encourage wastewater recycling...."
- Response to Comment 32-27: Comment acknowledged. MM 3.5/14.0 has been revised as follows:
- MM 3.5/14.0 (Program 9K). ~~Wastewater Recycling and Reuse. Support the efforts of the Tri-Valley Water Recycling Task Force Study, DSRSD, and through Zone 7, encouraging to encourage~~ wastewater recycling and reuse for landscape irrigation within the Eastern Dublin Specific Plan area.
- 32-28 Comment: Page 3.5-10 - IM 3.5/I, J, K - These impacts are addressed in the Final Subsequent EIR for TWA's Long Range Wastewater Management Plan, and are identified therein as less than significant due to required design features of such facilities such as emergency power, overflow storage, and odor control facilities.
- Mitigation Measures 3.5/17, 18, and 19 do not actually propose any mitigation. We suggest that because the design and construction of TWA facilities is addressed in the TWA SEIR, that these impacts be identified as insignificant and/or beyond the scope of the Eastern

Dublin EIR. (The TWA SEIR was certified on October 22, 1992.)

Response to Comment 32-28: Comment acknowledged. Based on the findings of the TWA SEIR, Impacts 3.5/I, J, and K are all identified as insignificant impacts.

- 32-29 Comment: Equalization storage required to implement TWA Alternative North 3 may be built near the proposed Interceptor Pump Station or may be sited within each development within the Eastern Dublin area. No environmental siting analysis was performed for this storage within the TWA SEIR. If sited within each development which includes equalization storage is approved. As noted in DSRSD's reply to the NOP dated November 18, 1991, the EIR should discuss the need for and impact of equalization storage. Approximately 5 to 8 million gallons of storage for the Eastern Dublin Plan area will be required. It is anticipated this storage will be located underground with seismic design for lateral force resistance and odor control facilities.

Response to Comment 32-29: The comment is acknowledged and has been incorporated as follows:

On page 3.5-4, insert the following text after the paragraph entitled, "Tri-Valley Wastewater Authority (TWA)":

DSRSD

If TWA Alternative North 3 is approved, DSRSD will have to provide for in-valley storage of raw wastewater during storm events. This storage is in addition to the emergency storage to be provided by TWA. As shown on Table 3.5-1 of the DEIR, the estimated wastewater flow for the Specific Plan area is 4.2 MGD (slightly revised from the 4.4 MGD value presented in the Specific Plan -- mainly due to some minor land use changes). DSRSD has noted that approximately 5 to 8 million gallons of storage will be required for the Eastern Dublin Specific Plan area. It is anticipated that this storage will be located underground with seismic design for lateral force resistance and odor control facilities. DSRSD is currently analyzing the most cost effective configuration for this storage, whether it be centrally located at the TWA pump stations or be separate storage within each project area.

- 32-30 Comment: Page 3.5-12 - IM 3.5/N - The description of the impact states that the loss of system pressure could require increased demands on potable water for backup irrigation to prevent loss of vegetation from lack of irrigation water. DSRSD's policy on recycled water will apply. Backup supplies for irrigation are not proposed. The recycled water system will be designed to sustain standards of operation similar to the potable water system and will be operated by DSRSD on a self-sustaining enterprise utility basis. A copy of the Recycled Water Policy, Resolution 42-92, is enclosed as Attachment C.

Response to Comment 32-30: The comment is acknowledged. On page 3.5-12, the first paragraph under IM 3.5/N has been revised as follows:

Loss of pressures in the proposed recycled water distribution systems could result in the system being unable to meet peak irrigation demand. ~~DSRSD does not propose to supply potable water as a backup to the recycled water irrigation system. Loss of recycled water irrigation system pressures could~~ ~~This could require increased demands on potable water for backup irrigation and potentially result in loss of vegetation through lack of irrigation water. This is a potentially significant impact."~~

32-31 **Comment:** Page 3.5-12 - MM 3.5/22.0 states that emergency power generation at each recycled water pump station with an automatic transfer switch would be installed. This is not in accordance with current DSRSD potable water facility standards. The current practice for potable water pump station operations uses a portable emergency generator, generator receptacle on the outside of the station, and a kirk-key interlock to allow power feed from the portable generator or P.G.& E. This type of system will also be imposed for any future recycled water pump stations.

Response to Comment 32-31: Comment acknowledged. MM3.5/22.0 on page 3.5-12 has been revised as follows:

MM 3.5/22.0 Require the proposed recycled water pump stations to meet all the applicable standards of DSRSD and include emergency power generation at each pump station with an automatic transfer switch to run the pumps in the event of a power failure.

32-32 **Comment:** Page 3.5-13 - The second paragraph states that DSRSD does not have a policy requiring all developments to connect to its water distribution system. Thus, developments are free to explore other options for water supply -- such as groundwater wells. This is not exactly true. DSRSD does not require connection to its water distribution system, however, groundwater wells are only allowed to produce water for use on an individual parcel. No water extracted from a well on one parcel may cross a property line to another parcel.

Response to Comment 32-32: Comment acknowledged. See Response to Comment 32-42.

32-33 **Comment:** Page 3.5-13 - Throughout this Section, Zone 7's facilities should be correctly identified as Del Valle (emphasis added).

Response to Comment 32-33: Correction noted and incorporated by this reference.

32-34 **Comment:** Page 3.5-13 - The second paragraph from the bottom should be modified slightly as follows: "Zone 7, as the only current water supplier to DSRSD.

Response to Comment 32-35: Comment acknowledged. The first sentence of the second paragraph from the bottom has been modified as follows:

Zone 7, as the only current water supplier to DSRSD, owns and operates water treatment facilities that provide a safe and potable water to DSRSD.

32-35 **Comment:** Page 3.5-14 - The EIR quotes Zone 7's February, 1992 Water Supply Update as using an overall community consumption rate of 210 gallons per capita per day (gpcd) and using that figure extrapolates to the potential population that the Valley's water supply could support. It should be noted that this is a Valley-wide average and using this number to extrapolate a water consumption in Eastern Dublin requires assuming the same mix of commercial/residential/industrial land uses in Eastern Dublin, now and in the future. It should be noted that the peak DSRSD water consumption rate for all land uses occurred in 1990 and was 170 gpcd. Using any per capita consumption rate that is reasonable, one still concludes that the Valley water supply will be short when compared to its prospective general plans. However, the degree of the shortage is not as great as Zone 7's analysis would indicate and the time to reach such a shortage will be longer. In addition, the Zone 7 report is based on TWA data indicating a potential population of 274,000, but the TWA prospective plan data is based on land use concepts that are approximately two years old. The recent trend has been for a reduction in projected population increases from amended

general plans.

Response to Comment 32-35: Comments acknowledged.

- 32-36 Comment: Page 3.5-15 - A sub-section should be added to the section entitled, Planned Water Supply Improvements.

Response to Comment 32.36: Comment acknowledged. The following text has been added to page 3.5-15 after the second paragraph:

DSRSD Water Resources Acquisition Study

In February, 1992 the District adopted Resolution 5-92, which is the Water Supply Policy. This resolution established the District's policy on securing additional water supplies for existing and future customers. The Resolution states that it is the District's policy to:

- First and foremost secure water to meet the needs of existing customers.
- Pursue acquisition of additional water supplies to meet the needs of new development being planned by the land use planning agencies.
- Cooperate with Zone 7 to obtain new water but to take the necessary steps to acquire this water from sources other than Zone 7 if that is what is required.
- The ultimate beneficiaries of the new water equitably participate in funding of the planning, engineering, acquisition, delivery of that water and to our service area.

The District is currently undertaking the Water Resources Acquisition Study, the goal of which is to acquire or develop new water resources to both stabilize its supply deficiency that our existing customers are now experiencing and provide long term firm deliveries to new areas such as Eastern Dublin. This work is being funded in its entirety by development interests in Western Dublin and the Dougherty Valley. District staff has begun preliminary discussions with development interests in Eastern Dublin to ensure equitable funding of the search for water for Eastern Dublin as well. The District has tentatively examined a number of potential water supplies and has targeted three of these water supplies for further consideration.

- 32-37 Comment: Page 3.5-15 - The next to the last sentence in the section on groundwater wells should be rewritten to simply state that the addition of wells would give DSRSD additional flexibility in meeting peak water demands in summer months. This fact is not merely the opinion of District staff.

Response to Comment 32-37: Comment acknowledged. The referenced text has been revised as follows:

~~DSRSD staff feels that~~ The addition of wells would give DSRSD additional flexibility in meeting peak water demands in summer months. Also, the wells would serve as a backup, should the Zone 7 distribution system fail.

- 32-38 Comment: Page 3.5-15 - The section on Conservation should be expanded by adding a section entitled, "DSRSD Urban Water Conservation Efforts". DSRSD is a signatory to the

Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Urban Water Conservation in California along with one other Valley retailer, California Water Services Company. A copy of the MOU signed by DSRSD was previously submitted with our comments on the Specific Plan, dated October 15, 1992. DSRSD is implementing the Best Management Practices (BMP) identified therein to achieve savings in water conservation. Compliance with the BMP's is strongly encouraged by the California Department of Water Resources and will help to ensure that the existing water resources of the DSRSD service area are not adversely affected by the Bay Delta Water Rights currently ongoing in Sacramento.

Response to Comment 32-38: The comment is acknowledged. On page 3.5-15, the following text has been added at the bottom of the page as follows:

DSRSD Urban Water Conservation Efforts

DSRSD is a signatory to the Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Urban Water Conservation in California along with one other Valley retailer, California Water Service Company. DSRSD is implementing the Best Management Practices (BMP) identified therein to achieve savings in water conservation. Compliance with the BMP's is strongly encouraged by the California Department of Water Resources and will help to ensure that the existing water resources of the DSRSD service area are not adversely affected by the Bay Delta Water Rights currently ongoing in Sacramento.

- 32-39 **Comment: Page 3.5-16** - A paragraph should be added which addresses DSRSD's April, 1992 Urban Water Management Plan Update, Water Shortage Contingency Plan. This plan addresses measures which may be necessary in the event of continued water shortages in the next three years as required by AB 11. It shows that with the planned supply augmentation afforded by the new Pleasanton/DSRSD well, worst case water shortages will be under 10% in all months of the 3-year study.

Response to Comment 32-39: The comment is acknowledged. The following paragraph has been added on page 3.5-16 after the first paragraph:

DSRSD Urban Water Management Plan Update

In April 1992, DSRSD prepared an Urban Water Management Plan Update. This plan addresses measures which may be necessary in the event of continued water shortages in the next three years as required by AB 11. It shows that with the planned supply augmentation afforded by the new Pleasanton/DSRSD well, worst case water shortages will be under 10% in all months of the 3-year study.

- 32-40 **Comment: Page 3.5-16** - The bottom paragraph on this page states in part that DSRSD's water system master plan excluded the Doolan Canyon area. The only area that was excluded was the area that is now known as lower Doolan Canyon.

Response to Comment 32-40: Comment acknowledged.

- 32-41 **Comment: Page 3.5-16** - The last sentence in the bottom paragraph should state that the system was modeled under the assumption that a portion of the demand in Dougherty Valley will be provided through Eastern Dublin. The fact that the system was modeled that way does not constitute a commitment to serve the Dougherty Valley. It was simply prudent planning for the District to do so in the event the District is called upon to be service provider in the Dougherty Valley and water is acquired to provide it. We have

attempted to identify the size of the lines needed. If those two events do not occur, the pipes in Eastern Dublin will be sized so as to only serve development in Eastern Dublin. If the above two items occur after Eastern Dublin development has started, parallel facilities would have to be installed. Any such paralleling of facilities would be subject to a new environmental review process.

Response to Comment 32-41: The comment is acknowledged. On page 3.5-16, the last sentence of the last paragraph has been revised and the following text added:

Also, the system was planned modeled under the assumption that a portion of the demand in Dougherty Valley must will be provided through Eastern Dublin. According to DSRSD, the fact that the system was modeled that way does not constitute a commitment to serve the Dougherty Valley. It was simply prudent planning for DSRSD to do so in the event DSRSD is called upon to be service provider in the Dougherty Valley and water is acquired to provide it. DSRSD attempted to identify the size of the lines needed. If those two events do not occur, the pipes in Eastern Dublin will be sized so as to only serve development in Eastern Dublin. If the above two items occur after Eastern Dublin development has started, parallel facilities would have to be installed. Any such paralleling of facilities would be subject to a new environmental review process.

- 32-42 **Comment: Page 3.5-17 - IM 3.5/P** - As noted elsewhere, DSRSD's policy regarding connection to the water distribution system is that a well serving one parcel may not provide water to another parcel across a property line. DSRSD currently does not have a specific policy regarding connection to its water distribution system. The County Department of Health should be contacted in this regard, however.

Response to Comment 32-42: The comment is acknowledged. On page 3.5-17, under IM 3.5/P in the first paragraph after the third sentence ending, "...to its water distribution system," add the following text:

If the Project site is not annexed to the DSRSD, Project-related development may need to drill wells in the planning area to obtain water supplies. Because existing groundwater resources are limited, wells could cause an overdraft of existing groundwater supplies. Even if the Project is annexed to DSRSD, DSRSD does not have a policy requiring all developments to connect to its water distribution system. Thus, developments are still free to explore other options for water supply -- such as groundwater wells. **Even though DSRSD has a policy that prohibits a well serving one parcel from providing water to another parcel across a property line, this is a potentially significant impact.**

- 32-43 **Comment: Page 3.5-18 - MM 3.5/26.0** should be expanded to include all Best Management Practices which are called for under the Memorandum of Understanding for Urban Water Conservation in California in addition to those listed here. (The title of the document referenced in the second bullet should properly be, "DSRSD Urban Water Management Plan Amendment".)

Response to Comment 32-43: Comment acknowledged. MM3.5/26.0 on page 3.5-18 has been revised as follows:

MM3.5/26.0 (Program 9A). Water Conservation. Require the following as conditions of project approval in eastern Dublin:

- Use of water-conserving devices such as low-flow shower heads, faucets, and toilets.
- Support implementation of the DSRSD ~~Water Use Reduction Plan~~ Urban Water Management Plan Amendment where appropriate.
- Require all developments to meet the Best Management Practices (BMPs) of the Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Urban Water Conservation in California, of which DSRSD is a signatory.
- Water efficient irrigation systems within public rights-of-way, median islands, public parks, recreation areas and golf course areas (see Program 9B on Water Recycling).
- Drought resistant plant palettes within public rights-of-way, median islands, public parks, recreation areas and golf course areas.

32-44 **Comment:** Page 3.5-18 - MM 3.5/27.0 - DSRSD is anticipating providing water service to the Eastern Dublin area. It is a level of water service to Eastern Dublin area that reflects extensive use of recycled water throughout the service area. The use of recycled water will be mandated in accordance with DSRSD's Recycled Water Policy referred in comment 23 above. It is anticipated that the Eastern Dublin area will be defined as a water recycling zone in accordance with the District Policy IIA and B, if DSRSD confirms the economic feasibility of doing so.

Response to Comment 32-44: Comment acknowledged and is incorporated by this reference.

Section 3.8 - Visual Resources

32-45 **Comment:** Page 3.8-6,7 - IM 3.8/D,E - Several water or recycled water tank sites identified on Figures 3.5-C and D are located within visually sensitive ridgeland shown on Figure 3.8-H. DSRSD agrees with the mitigation measures proposed for IM 3.8/D. However, one tank site would be located in the "No Development" zone addressed by IM 3.8/E. This tank site may be relocated to a similar elevation outside the restricted area, or may require special screening or other measures. Reservoir siting design and construction will require supplementary environmental review regardless of location or elevation. At the time of subsequent environmental review, DSRSD will tier from this program EIR and incorporate additional visual screening mitigation for visible sites which may lie within the sensitive areas shown on Figure 3.8-11. However, this should not imply that sites outside the visually sensitive areas noted will not require subsequent environmental review nor that sites outside these areas will not require visual impact mitigation.

Response to Comment 32-45: Comment acknowledged and incorporated by this reference.

Section 3.12 - Fiscal Considerations

32-46 **Comment:** It is strongly recommended that a Phasing Plan be prepared to analyze the fiscal impact on all public agencies for each phase of the Project and to ensure that each phase is self-sufficient. Only in this way can the agencies fully protect their existing ratepayers. As noted in our comments to the Specific Plan, the 17-years financing plan proposed by Table 10-2 of the Specific Plan.

Response to Comment 32-46: A more detailed phasing plan will need to be drawn up as the Project proceeds (refer to Response to Comment 11-4). Each phase should be self-sufficient; this requires that each project within each phase must also be self-sufficient. If an individual development cannot meet all necessary costs as defined in the development agreement, it will not proceed.

- 32-47 **Comment:** Page 3.12-2 - IM 3.12/B states that \$235 million will be required for onsite and offsite water and sewage treatment and storage facilities. The breakdown provided by Table 10-1 of the Specific Plan should be referenced as the source for this information. The source document of calculations for the costs should also be cited. It is furthermore not clear if this amount includes recycled water facilities which DSRSD anticipates will be required.

Response to Comment 32-47: Table A-13 in the Specific Plan is the source of the \$235 million found in Table 10-1 of the Specific Plan. This \$235 million does include recycled water facilities.

- 32-48 **Comment:** Page 3.12-2 - IM 3.12/B - Major portions of the \$235 million estimated for onsite and offsite water, sewer, and recycled water facilities will be funded through assessments or other charges levied by DSRSD or other agencies other than the City. Therefore, a mitigation measure must be included which requires a coordinated approach between agencies to financing of infrastructure, to ensure that the assessment burden of the land is not maximized by any one agency or infrastructure need. The capacity of the land to carry these assessments must be properly apportioned among the agencies expected to provide the services.

Response to Comment 32-48: Comment acknowledged. The following mitigation measure has been added after MM 3.12/8.0 on page 3.12-4:

MM 3.12/9.0 Bonding Capacity. *The City of Dublin and its bond counsel will coordinate with all affected agencies to develop a method of financing infrastructure that will fairly apportion the assessment burden among the agencies expected to provide services, and not allow the bonding capacity to be maximized by any one agency or infrastructure need.*

- 32-49 **Comment:** Page 3.12-3 - A more detailed discussion of capital facilities financing and phasing is supplied by Chapter 10 of the Specific Plan, not Chapter 11 as stated.

Response to Comment 32-49: Comment acknowledged.

CHAPTER 4 - ALTERNATIVES ANALYSIS

- 32-50 **Comment:** The quantities listed in Table 4.0-2 are somewhat higher than flow estimates currently being developed by DSRSD. As such, we believe these numbers to be more than adequate in assessing the potential environmental impacts of the project. DSRSD also believes that ultimately, the estimated water demand will be lowered significantly by the use of recycled water in the Eastern Dublin service area. It appears the estimated volume of potable water in the table has not been reduced by recycled water. Therefore, the first column for potable water use should be reduced by the amount of recycled water shown.

Response to Comment 32-50: See Response to Comment 32-52 below.

32-51 Comment: Page 4-12 - Table 4.0-3 - comment #1 above.

Response to Comment 32-51: See Response to Comment 32-52 below.

32-52 Comment: Page 4-17 - Table 4.0-4 - see comment #1 above.

Response to Comment 32-52: The comments are true -- the estimated recycled water demands were not deducted from the estimated average water demand in Tables 4.0-2, 4.0-3 and 4.0-4. The reason this was done was to present the full impact of the water demand, should water recycling not occur. However, in light of DSRSD's strong position that water recycling must occur in Eastern Dublin, revised estimates have been made of potable water demands including a reduction for use of recycled water for landscape irrigation, and Tables 4.0-2, 4.0-3 and 4.0-4 have been modified as shown below. It should be noted that all estimates are based on DSRSD potable water use factors and recycled water use factors as described in the 4 March 1991 DSRSD letter to Mr. Larry Tong, Planning Director, City of Dublin (This informational letter from DSRSD is contained in the project files at the City Planning Department).

In order to separate the recycled water demand from the potable water demand, certain water use factors from the 4 March 1991 letter need to be discussed. The applicable factors from this letter are a park/golf water use factor of 1,130 gpd/acre and a recycled water average annual irrigation factor of 3.3 feet per acre per year, or 2,950 gpd/acre. Obviously, the rate of irrigation DSRSD uses for parks and golf courses is considerably less than that used for recycled water demands. This reflects an effort at conserving the level of irrigation water when potable water is used, versus maximizing the rate of irrigation water when recycled water is used. Therefore, in order to revise the potable water demand using recycled water for irrigation, irrigation water demands at the lower rate of 1,130 gpd/acre were deducted from the estimated average daily water demand for potable water. This yields a potable water demand without potable water used for irrigation, but rather recycled water used for irrigation. Basically, the irrigation demands using potable water for irrigation are lower than using recycled water for irrigation for two reasons: (1) Recycled water used for irrigation is at a higher rate (2,950 gpd/acre) than for potable water used for irrigation (1,130 gpd/acre); and (2) recycled water is used over a greater land area which includes open space corridors. Such open space corridors would not normally be irrigated with potable water due to water conservation. It is advantageous to irrigate these open space corridors with recycled water to maximize its use and increase it as a means of increasing wastewater disposal capacity.

On page 4-6, delete Table 4.0-2 and insert the following new Table 4.0-2:

TABLE 4.0-2
ALTERNATIVE 1: NO PROJECT
WATER, SEWER AND RECYCLED WATER IMPACTS
COMPARED TO THE PROJECT AND THE SPECIFIC PLAN

Item	Estimated Average Daily Water Demand (w/o Recycled Water for Irrigation) (MGD)	Estimated Average Daily Water Demand (w/ Recycled Water for Irrigation) (MGD)	Estimated Average Daily Wastewater Flow (MGD)	Estimated Average Daily Recycled Water Irrigation Demand (MGD)
The Project (General Plan Amendment Area)	7.7	6.3	5.6	4.5
Specific Plan	5.8	5.0	4.2	2.7
Alternative 1: No Project	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.4

On page 4-12, delete Table 4.0-3 and insert the following new Table 4.0-3:

TABLE 4.0-3
ALTERNATIVE 2: REDUCED PLANNING AREA
WATER, SEWER AND RECYCLED WATER IMPACTS
COMPARED TO THE PROJECT AND THE SPECIFIC PLAN

Item	Estimated Average Daily Water Demand (w/o Recycled Water for Irrigation) (MGD)	Estimated Average Daily Water Demand (w/ Recycled Water for Irrigation) (MGD)	Estimated Average Daily Wastewater Flow (MGD)	Estimated Average Daily Recycled Water Irrigation Demand (MGD)
The Project (General Plan Amendment Area)	7.7	6.3	5.6	4.5
Specific Plan	5.8	5.0	4.2	2.7
Alternative 2: Reduced Planning Area	6.4	5.5	4.6	3.1

On page 4-17, delete Table 4.0-4 and insert the following new Table 4.0-4:

TABLE 4.0-4
ALTERNATIVE 3: REDUCED LAND USE INTENSITIES

WATER, SEWER AND RECYCLED WATER IMPACTS
COMPARED TO THE PROJECT AND THE SPECIFIC PLAN

Item	Estimated Average Daily Water Demand (w/o Recycled Water for Irrigation) (MGD)	Estimated Average Daily Water Demand (w/ Recycled Water for Irrigation) (MGD)	Estimated Average Daily Wastewater Flow (MGD)	Estimated Average Daily Recycled Water Irrigation Demand (MGD)
The Project (General Plan Amendment Area)	7.7	6.3	5.6	4.5
Specific Plan	5.8	5.0	4.2	2.7
Alternative 3: Reduced Land Use Intensities	6.5	5.1	4.5	4.5

CHAPTER 5 - CEQA - MANDATED CONSIDERATIONS

32-53 Comment: Page 5.0-6 - Mitigation measure for IM 3.4/D should be revised to state that wastewater treatment facilities will only be needed to meet future developments in Eastern Dublin should a TWA option be selected that does not involve export of raw wastewater to the Central Contra Costa Sanitary District.

Response to Comment 32-53: The comment is acknowledged. On page 5.0-6, under IM 3.4/D, the following text has been inserted after the fourth sentence ending, "...proposed GPA and Specific Plan":

DSRSD has also prepared a Master Plan for wastewater treatment plant expansion. However, expanded treatment plant facilities will be required to meet future developments in Eastern Dublin only if the TWA option selected does not involve export of raw wastewater to the Central Contra Costa Sanitary District for treatment and disposal.

32-54 Comment: Page 5.0-8 - The top paragraph of the text states, "Pleasanton and DSRSD are planning a new well, and Zone 7 is currently drilling another well. These wells are planned for the purpose of alleviating water constraints during times of peak demand." The text implies that the presence of these new wells will contribute to recent groundwater overdrafts. The Pleasanton/DSRSD well would be operated within the limits of the independent quota established in both agencies' contracts with Zone 7. It is important to note that the sum of the independent quotas of all the Valley retailers is equal to the long term safe yield of the groundwater basin. The well that Zone 7 is drilling will enable water to be drawn out of the groundwater

basin at a faster rate in the peak summer months. No additional water would be drawn out of the basin over a given year's total.

Response to Comment 32-54: Comment acknowledged.

32-55

Comment: Page 5.0-15 - Impact 3.5/T states that the water distribution system infrastructure has been sized in anticipation of growth beyond the Project site and as such will facilitate development within the total Project site as well. As noted in earlier comments, the water distribution system which should properly be the subject of this Environmental Impact Report should be limited to the size as necessary to serve Eastern Dublin. Barring any additional environmental review and project approval by either the City of Dublin or other agencies, the water distribution system actually installed will be limited to that needed to serve Eastern Dublin.

Response to Comment 32-55: The comment is acknowledged. On page 5.0-15, under IM 3.5/T, the following text has been inserted after the first paragraph:

The water system was modeled under the assumption that a portion of the demand in Dougherty Valley will be provided through Eastern Dublin. According to DSRSD, the fact that the system was modeled that way does not constitute a commitment to serve the Dougherty Valley. It was simply prudent planning for DSRSD to do so in the event that DSRSD is called upon to be service provider in the Dougherty Valley and water is acquired to provide it. DSRSD attempted to identify the size of the lines needed. If those two events do not occur, the pipes in Eastern Dublin will be sized so as to only serve development in Eastern Dublin. If the above two items occur after Eastern Dublin development has started, parallel facilities would have to be installed. Any such paralleling of facilities would be subject to a new environmental review process. Thus, the water distribution system pipes for Eastern Dublin will be ultimately sized only for Eastern Dublin. If Dougherty Valley was to be served, parallel lines would be constructed.

DUBLIN
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October 29, 1992

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OCT 29 1992

DUBLIN PLANNING

Chairman George Zika and Members
City of Dublin Planning Commission
c/o Ms. Brenda Gillarde
P. O. Box 2340
Dublin, CA 94568

Subject: Comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Eastern Dublin General Plan Amendment and Specific Plan

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The comments of the Dublin San Ramon Services District (DSRSD) on the Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Eastern Dublin General Plan Amendment and Specific Plan of August 28, 1992 are included in this letter and its attachment. DSRSD has worked with and will continue to work very closely with the City staff and consultants to provide the necessary information related to utility services.

The Environmental Impact Report is an examination of the impacts of the project identified in the Specific Plan and General Plan Amendment. As a responsible agency for this project, DSRSD will use the environmental documentation prepared by the City to support the discretionary actions we will take to provide service. As such, the Environmental Impact Report should address the impact of water and wastewater services at a level that is sufficient for our Board of Directors to make informed decisions on this project.

It is our analysis that the Draft Environmental Impact Report generally presents a thorough analysis of the impacts of the project on water and wastewater services. Specific comments are included in the attachment and reflect our desire to help the City generate a complete and accurate record on the environmental impacts of the project.

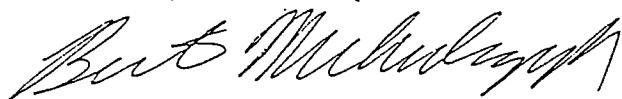
Chairman George Zika & Members

October 29, 1992

Page 2

We appreciate the opportunity to continue to participate in the planning of this and other major development projects being considered by the City of Dublin. If you have any questions about the attached material, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,



BERT MICHALCZYK
Technical Services Manager

BLM:sjc

Attachment

COMMENTS ON THE
DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

FOR THE
EASTERN DUBLIN GENERAL PLAN AMENDMENT AND
SPECIFIC PLAN OF AUGUST 28, 1992

SUMMARY

The Summary should be revised in conformance with any revisions made to the remainder of the document pursuant to the comments below.

CHAPTER 1 - INTRODUCTION

No Comments

CHAPTER 2 - PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. Page 2-6 - The second paragraph from the bottom states, "Market projections estimate that build-out of the planning area will take at least 30-40 years from the start of construction". It should be noted that the General Plan Amendment projects build-out in 30-40 years from today. As the rate of build-out strongly influences the need for services, DSRSD requests clarification of the build-out period. 32-1
2. Page 2-13 - The paragraph entitled "Water Supply and Facilities" should be changed to state that the sphere of influence of DSRSD will need to be adjusted along with the boundary. It should also note that the use of recycled water will be an important component of the total water supply for Eastern Dublin. 32-2
3. Page 2-16 - The entry on Table 2.0-3 for DSRSD should be expanded for completeness sake to include the Water, Sewer, and Recycled Water Master Plan (1990), the Urban Water Management Plan Amendment (1992), the Water Supply Policy (Res. 5-92), the Service Policy (Res. 38-92), the Recycled Water Policy (Res. 42-92), the Standard Procedures and Specifications (1988), and the District Code. Permits may be issued by DSRSD under authority of the Recycled Water Policy or the District Code. The Recycled Water Policy may further evolve because of the work of the Tri-Valley Water Recycling Task Force. The District is required to obtain a permit for all discharges of treated wastewater. The correct citation for all of these should be EIR Chapter 3.5 Sewer, Water and Storm Drainage. 32-3

CHAPTER 3 - ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING, IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Section 3.1 - Land Use

1. Page 3.1-16 - Other Special Districts - The text should note that an adjustment to the DSRSD sphere of influence will also be required in addition to boundary adjustments to serve the entire General Plan area. 32-4
2. Page 3.1-27 - General Plan Policy (GP 4.3.A) - The potential inconsistency is negated by changes to Policies 9-4 and 9-6 suggested by DSRSD's comments on the General Plan Amendment and specific Plan, and by changes requested to Impacts 3.5/D and /E and their mitigation measures elsewhere in these comments. 32-5
3. Figure 3.1-E - While it is recognized that this figure identifies only jurisdictional boundaries associated with City and County governments, DSRSD has a defined boundary line and sphere of influence in Alameda as well as Contra Costa County. Attachment A to these comments identifies the correct location of DSRSD's sphere of influence and boundaries. 32-6

Section 3.2 - Population, Housing & Employment

No Comments

Section 3.3 - Traffic and Circulation

No Comments

Section 3.4 - Community Services and Facilities

No Comments

Section 3.5 - Sewer, Water and Storm Drainage

1. DSRSD has recently adopted Resolution 38-92, Extension of Utility Services to New Areas, which establishes the policy of DSRSD for service to new areas within and outside DSRSD's sphere of influence. A copy is enclosed as Attachment B. As applied to Eastern Dublin, the policy states that the District will consider annexing the territory and extending utility services when it is requested to do so by the owners of the property or by public agencies having land use planning jurisdiction (e.g. the City of Dublin). The annexations must be economically sound and must not place the burden on constituents currently served by the District. The policy goes on to state that the District will undertake the planning necessary to provide utility service to the areas considered for service directly by District staff and their consultants and only 32-7

commit to provide service to development projects at time of annexation and under terms and conditions specified in the Conducting Authority annexation ordinance as approved by DSRSD. The District shall recover costs including staff time and direct costs such as consultants for the advanced planning work from those who directly benefit by entering into standard planning period agreements with the owners of the property or their representatives.

2. Page 3.5-1 - It is stated that DSRSD jointly (emphasis added) owns a wastewater treatment plant with the City of Pleasanton, with the plant operated by DSRSD. This is not true; the entire plant is owned as well as operated solely by DSRSD. DSRSD provides wastewater treatment service to the City of Pleasanton under contract. 32-7 contd.
3. Page 3.5-1 - The third paragraph states in part that the collection system within the Santa Rita Jail facilities is currently served by DSRSD. This is true; however, it is important to note that DSRSD only treats the sewage from that facility. The collection system is not owned or operated by DSRSD. It is owned and operated by Alameda County. 32-8
4. Page 3.5-1 - The fourth paragraph states that LAVWMA and TWA are "wastewater disposal agencies". This is not true. They technically are joint powers agencies consisting of a number of public agencies as members. It is true that currently their prime focus is wastewater disposal. 32-9
4. Page 3.5-2 - For the record - as of September 30, 1992 DSRSD has 2,805 DUE's available for purchase. 32-10
5. Page 3.5-2 - The fourth paragraph states that "DSRSD staff have indicated that there may actually be slightly more capacity available due to water conservation in homes which appears to be yielding wastewater flows less than 220 gpd/DUE". We have queried our staff and reviewed our files and must now conclude that any statements made along this line previously by District staff should be viewed only as preliminary. We have no firm evidence that this flow reduction has occurred. 32-11
6. Page 3.5-3 - In the section entitled "Planned Wastewater Collection System Improvements", it states that the planning completed by DSRSD in March, 1991 was exclusive of Doolan Canyon; in fact, it included the upper part of Doolan Canyon and not the lower part of Doolan Canyon. 32-12
7. Page 3.5-3 - The bottom paragraph should be modified slightly to read as follows: "DSRSD has been collecting the required funds for future plant expansion or construction of TWA disposal facilities through its connection fees". 32-13

8. Page 3.5-3 - The planned staged expansion schedule for the DSRSD wastewater treatment plant is correct; however, it may be misleading because implementation of the preferred TWA North 3 disposal project, which involves exporting raw wastewater to CCCSD, would be in lieu of the planned expansion schedule at DSRSD's treatment facilities. If an alternate TWA disposal project is approved which would require treatment within the Valley, the treatment plant expansions will be staged as shown. In any event, funding has been planned for the most expensive wastewater treatment/disposal option identified at this time.] 32-15
9. Page 3.5-4 - Recycled water should be viewed as a separate utility from potable water and wastewater. It should therefore be the subject of a separate section with a setting, impacts and mitigation measures to reflect the true importance of providing this utility. Such direction was requested in our response to your Notice of Preparation dated November 18, 1991.] 32-16
10. Page 3.5-5 - In the Setting Section, the following should be added to Onsite Wastewater Storage - if TWA approves the North 3 option for wastewater disposal (export of raw wastewater to CCCSD) within the Valley storage of raw wastewater during storm events will be required. The storage is over and above the emergency TWA storage already identified in the document. It is based on 4.4 mgd of wastewater generated in Eastern Dublin; approximately 5.8 mg of storage would be required. The District is currently analyzing the most optimal configuration for this storage whether it be centrally located at the TWA pump stations or separate storage within the project area. In any event, it is anticipated that the storage would be underground storage with odor control facilities.] 32-17
11. Page 3.5-5 - IM 3.5/A - This impact is a different approach than all others in the water and wastewater section, which identify an impact and propose a mitigation measure, instead of identifying no impact due to a project feature. For consistency the document should identify the impact as significant, and list annexation to DSRSD as a mitigation measure.] 32-18
12. Page 3.5-6 - MM 3.5/1.0 (Program 9P) should be revised to read in part as follows, "Exceptions to this requirement will only be allowed on case-by-case basis on written approval from the Alameda County Health Department and DSRSD". This language would be consistent with DSRSD's current code.] 32-19
13. Page 3.5-6 - MM 3.5/2.0 (Program 9I) should be revised in part to read, required development to pay for a design level wastewater collection system master plan computer model reflecting a proposed Specific Plan area land use as to verify the conceptual proposed wastewater collection system presented in Figure 3.5-B. Such language would be consistent with the District's current service policy requiring development to fully pay all costs associated with the service in a real time fashion.] 32-20

14. Page 3.5-7 - It is recommended that IM 3.5/D be retitled as follows: "Allocation of DSRSD Treatment and Disposal Capacity". The text of the impact should read as follows: "There is a limited available capacity at the DSRSD treatment plant. This available capacity is reflected in the available sewer permits DSRSD has to sell to developers. DSRSD's current policy is to sell capacity on a first-come, first-serve basis if sewer permits are not carefully allocated, the project would be adversely affected. It is very unlikely that any of the remaining DUE's will be available for the Eastern Dublin area.
- 32-21
15. Page 3.5-7 - A mitigation measure should be added to the EIR for IM 3.5/D to not allow the issuance of a grading permit without a "will-serve" letter from DSRSD, which under current policy will only be issued if capacity is available either at the treatment plant or through the TWA project. If capacity is not available, no "will-serve" letter will be issued by this agency.
- 32-22
16. Page 3.5-8 - The expansions listed in MM 3.5/9.0 are technically accurate, but will be required only if TWA approves a project that does not involve export of raw wastewater to CCCSD. Such a statement should be added to the mitigation measure.
- 32-23
17. Page 3.5-8 - MM 3.5/10.0 should be modified as in the comment above.
- 32-24
18. Page 3.5-9 - MM 3.5/12.0 should be revised as follows, "Require recycled water use or landscape irrigation in accordance with DSRSD's Recycled Water Policy".
- 32-25
19. Page 3.5-9 - MM 3.5/13.0 should be revised as follows, "Require development to fund a recycled water distribution system computer model...."
- 32-26
20. Page 3.5-9 - MM 3.5/14.0 should be revised as follows, "Support the efforts of the Tri-Valley Water Recycling Task Force, DSRSD, and Zone 7 to encourage wastewater recycling...."
- 32-27
21. Page 3.5-10 - IM 3.5/I, J, K - These impacts are addressed in the Final Subsequent EIR for TWA's Long Range Wastewater Management Plan, and are identified therein as less than significant due to required design features of such facilities such as emergency power, overflow storage, and odor control facilities.
- 32-27 contd.
- Mitigation Measures 3.5/17, 18, and 19 do not actually propose any mitigation. We suggest that because the design and construction of TWA facilities is addressed in the TWA SEIR, that these impacts be identified as insignificant and/or beyond the scope of the Eastern Dublin EIR. (The TWA SEIR was certified on October 22, 1992.)
- 32-28
22. Equalization storage required to implement TWA Alternative North 3 may be built near the proposed Interceptor Pump Station or may be sited within each development
- 32-29

within the Eastern Dublin area. No environmental siting analysis was performed for this storage within the TWA SEIR. If sited within each development, further environmental review will be required as each development which includes equalization storage is approved. As noted in DSRSD's reply to the NOP dated November 18, 1991, the EIR should discuss the need for and impact of equalization storage. Approximately 5 to 8 million gallons of storage for the Eastern Dublin Plan area will be required. It is anticipated this storage will be located underground with seismic design for lateral force resistance and odor control facilities.

32-29 contd

23. Page 3.5-12 - IM 3.5/N - The description of the impact states that the loss of system pressure could require increased demands on potable water for backup irrigation to prevent loss of vegetation from lack of irrigation water. DSRSD's policy on recycled water will apply. Backup supplies for irrigation are not proposed. The recycled water system will be designed to sustain standards of operation similar to the potable water system and will be operated by DSRSD on a self-sustaining enterprise utility basis. A copy of the Recycled Water Policy, Resolution 42-92, is enclosed as Attachment C.
- 32-30
24. Page 3.5-12 - MM 3.5/22.0 states that emergency power generation at each recycled water pump station with an automatic transfer switch would be installed. This is not in accordance with current DSRSD potable water facility standards. The current practice for potable water pump station operations uses a portable emergency generator, generator receptacle on the outside of the station, and a kirk-key interlock to allow power feed from the portable generator or P.G.& E. This type of system will also be imposed for any future recycled water pump stations.
- 32-31
25. Page 3.5-13 - The second paragraph states that DSRSD does not have a policy requiring all developments to connect to its water distribution system. Thus, developments are free to explore other options for water supply -- such as groundwater wells. This is not exactly true. DSRSD does not require connection to its water distribution system, however, groundwater wells are only allowed to produce water for use on an individual parcel. No water extracted from a well on one parcel may cross a property line to another parcel.
- 32-32
26. Page 3.5-13 - Throughout this Section, Zone 7's facilities should be correctly identified as Del Valle (emphasis added).
- 32-33
27. Page 3.5-13 - The second paragraph from the bottom should be modified slightly as follows: "Zone 7, as the only current water supplier to DSRSD.
- 32-34
28. Page 3.5-14 - The EIR quotes Zone 7's February, 1992 Water Supply Update as using an overall community consumption rate of 210 gallons per capita per day (gpcd) and using that figure extrapolates to the potential population that the Valley's water
- 32-35

supply could support. It should be noted that this is a Valley-wide average and using this number to extrapolate a water consumption in Eastern Dublin requires assuming the same mix of commercial/residential/industrial land uses in Eastern Dublin, now and in the future. It should be noted that the peak DSRSD water consumption rate for all land uses occurred in 1990 and was 170 gpcd. Using any per capita consumption rate that is reasonable, one still concludes that the Valley water supply will be short when compared to its prospective general plans. However, the degree of the shortage is not as great as Zone 7's analysis would indicate and the time to reach such a shortage will be longer. In addition, the Zone 7 report is based on TWA data indicating a potential population of 274,000, but the TWA prospective plan data is based on land use concepts that are approximately two years old. The recent trend has been for a reduction in projected population increases from amended general plans.

32-35 contd.

29. Page 3.5-15 - A sub-section should be added to the section entitled, Planned Water Supply Improvements. The new sub-section should be entitled, "DSRSD Water Resources Acquisition Study". In February, 1992 the District adopted Resolution 5-92, which is the Water Supply Policy (a copy is included as Attachment D to these comments). This resolution established the District's policy on securing additional water supplies for existing and future customers. The Resolution states that it is the District's policy to:

- First and foremost secure water to meet the needs of existing customers.
- Pursue acquisition of additional water supplies to meet the needs of new development being planned by the land use planning agencies.
- Cooperate with Zone 7 to obtain new water but to take the necessary steps to acquire this water from sources other than Zone 7 if that is what is required.
- The ultimate beneficiaries of the new water equitably participate in funding of the planning, engineering, acquisition, delivery of that water and to our service area.

32-36

The District is currently undertaking the Water Resources Acquisition Study, the goal of which is to acquire or develop new water resources to both stabilize its supply deficiency that our existing customers are now experiencing and provide long term firm deliveries to new areas such as Eastern Dublin. This work is being funded in its entirety by development interests in Western Dublin and the Dougherty Valley. District staff has begun preliminary discussions with development interests in Eastern Dublin to ensure equitable funding of the search for water for Eastern Dublin as well. The District has tentatively examined a number of potential water supplies and has targeted three of these water supplies for further consideration.

30. Page 3.5-15 - The next to the last sentence in the section on groundwater wells should be rewritten to simply state that the addition of wells would give DSRSD additional flexibility in meeting peak water demands in summer months. This fact is not merely the opinion of District staff. 32-37
31. Page 3.5-15 - The section on Conservation should be expanded by adding a section entitled, "DSRSD Urban Water Conservation Efforts". DSRSD is a signatory to the Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Urban Water Conservation in California along with one other Valley retailer, California Water Services Company. A copy of the MOU signed by DSRSD was previously submitted with our comments on the Specific Plan, dated October 15, 1992. DSRSD is implementing the Best Management Practices (BMP) identified therein to achieve savings in water conservation. Compliance with the BMP's is strongly encouraged by the California Department of Water Resources and will help to ensure that the existing water resources of the DSRSD service area are not adversely affected by the Bay Delta Water Rights currently ongoing in Sacramento. 32-38
32. Page 3.5-16 - A paragraph should be added which addresses DSRSD's April, 1992 Urban Water Management Plan Update, Water Shortage Contingency Plan. This plan addresses measures which may be necessary in the event of continued water shortages in the next three years as required by AB 11. It shows that with the planned supply augmentation afforded by the new Pleasanton/DSRSD well, worst case water shortages will be under 10% in all months of the 3-year study. 32-39
33. Page 3.5-16 - The bottom paragraph on this page states in part that DSRSD's water system master plan excluded the Doolan Canyon area. The only area that was excluded was the area that is now known as lower Doolan Canyon. 32-40
34. Page 3.5-16 - The last sentence in the bottom paragraph should state that the system was modeled under the assumption that a portion of the demand in Dougherty Valley will be provided through Eastern Dublin. The fact that the system was modeled that way does not constitute a commitment to serve the Dougherty Valley. It was simply prudent planning for the District to do so in the event the District is called upon to be a service provider in the Dougherty Valley and water is acquired to provide it. We have attempted to identify the size of the lines needed. If those two events do not occur, the pipes in Eastern Dublin will be sized so as to only serve development in Eastern Dublin. If the above two items occur after Eastern Dublin development has started, parallel facilities would have to be installed. Any such paralleling of facilities would be subject to a new environmental review process. 32-41
35. Page 3.5-17 - IM 3.5/P - As noted elsewhere, DSRSD's policy regarding connection to the water distribution system is that a well serving one parcel may not provide water to another parcel across a property line. DSRSD currently does not have a 32-42

specific policy regarding connection to its water distribution system. The County Department of Health should be contacted in this regard, however.

32-42 contd..

36. Page 3.5-18 - MM 3.5/26.0 should be expanded to include all Best Management Practices which are called for under the Memorandum of Understanding for Urban Water Conservation in California in addition to those listed here. (The title of the document referenced in the second bullet should properly be, "DSRSD Urban Water Management Plan Amendment".)

32-43

37. Page 3.5-18 - MM 3.5/27.0 - DSRSD is anticipating providing water service to the Eastern Dublin area. It is a level of water service to Eastern Dublin area that reflects extensive use of recycled water throughout the service area. The use of recycled water will be mandated in accordance with DSRSD's Recycled Water Policy referred in comment 23 above. It is anticipated that the Eastern Dublin area will be defined as a water recycling zone in accordance with the District Policy IIA and B, if DSRSD confirms the economic feasibility of doing so.

32-44

Section 3.6 - Soils, Geology and Seismicity

No Comments

Section 3.7 - Biological Resources

No Comments

Section 3.8 - Visual Resources

Page 3.8-6.7 - IM 3.8/D,E - Several water or recycled water tank sites identified on Figures 3.5-C and D are located within visually sensitive ridgelines shown on Figure 3.8-H. DSRSD agrees with the mitigation measures proposed for IM 3.8/D. However, one tank site would be located in the "No Development" zone addressed by IM 3.8/E. This tank site may be relocated to a similar elevation outside the restricted area, or may require special screening or other measures. Reservoir siting design and construction will require supplementary environmental review regardless of location or elevation. At the time of subsequent environmental review, DSRSD will tier from this program EIR and incorporate additional visual screening mitigation for visible sites which may lie within the sensitive areas shown on Figure 3.8-11. However, this should not imply that sites outside the visually sensitive areas noted will not require subsequent environmental review nor that sites outside these areas will not require visual impact mitigation.

32-45

Section 3.9 - Cultural Resources

No Comments

Section 3.10 - Noise

No Comments

Section 3.11 - Air Quality

No Comments

Section 3.12 - Fiscal Considerations

1. It is strongly recommended that a Phasing Plan be prepared to analyze the fiscal impact on all public agencies for each phase of the Project and to ensure that each phase is self-sufficient. Only in this way can the agencies fully protect their existing ratepayers. As noted in our comments to the Specific Plan, the 17-years financing plan proposed by Table 10-2 of the Specific Plan. 32-46
2. Page 3.12-2 - IM 3.12/B states that \$235 million will be required for onsite and offsite water and sewage treatment and storage facilities. The breakdown provided by Table 10-1 of the Specific Plan should be referenced as the source for this information. The source document of calculations for the costs should also be cited. It is furthermore not clear if this amount includes recycled water facilities which DSRSD anticipates will be required. 32-47
3. Page 3.12-2 - IM 3.12/B - Major portions of the \$235 million estimated for onsite and offsite water, sewer, and recycled water facilities will be funded through assessments or other charges levied by DSRSD or other agencies other than the City. Therefore, a mitigation measure must be included which requires a coordinated approach between agencies to financing of infrastructure, to ensure that the assessment burden of the land is not maximized by any one agency or infrastructure need. The capacity of the land to carry these assessments must be properly apportioned among the agencies expected to provide the services. 32-48
4. Page 3.12-3 - A more detailed discussion of capital facilities financing and phasing is supplied by Chapter 10 of the Specific Plan, not Chapter 11 as stated. 32-49

CHAPTER 4 - ALTERNATIVES ANALYSIS

1. The quantities listed in Table 4.0-2 are somewhat higher than flow estimates currently 32-50

being developed by DSRSD. As such, we believe these numbers to be more than adequate in assessing the potential environmental impacts of the project. DSRSD also believes that ultimately, the estimated water demand will be lowered significantly by 32-50 contd. the use of recycled water in the Eastern Dublin service area. It appears the estimated volume of potable water in the table has not been reduced by recycled water. Therefore, the first column for potable water use should be reduced by the amount of recycled water shown.

2. Page 4-12 - Table 4.0-3 - comment #1 above. 32-51
3. Page 4-17 - Table 4.0-4 - see comment #1 above. 32-52

CHAPTER 5 - CEQA - MANDATED CONSIDERATIONS

1. Page 5.0-6 - Mitigation measure for IM 3.4/D should be revised to state that wastewater treatment facilities will only be needed to meet future developments in Eastern Dublin should a TWA option be selected that does not involve export of raw wastewater to the Central Contra Costa Sanitary District. 32-53
2. Page 5.0-8 - The top paragraph of the text states, "Pleasanton and DSRSD are planning a new well, and Zone 7 is currently drilling another well. These wells are planned for the purpose of alleviating water constraints during times of peak demand." The text implies that the presence of these new wells will contribute to recent groundwater overdrafts. The Pleasanton/DSRSD well would be operated within the limits of the independent quota established in both agencies' contracts with Zone 7. It is important to note that the sum of the independent quotas of all the Valley retailers is equal to the long term safe yield of the groundwater basin. The well that Zone 7 is drilling will enable water to be drawn out of the groundwater basin at a faster rate in the peak summer months. No additional water would be drawn out of the basin over a given year's total. 32-54
3. Page 5.0-15 - Impact 3.5/T states that the water distribution system infrastructure has been sized in anticipation of growth beyond the Project site and as such will facilitate development within the total Project site as well. As noted in earlier comments, the water distribution system which should properly be the subject of this Environmental Impact Report should be limited to the size as necessary to serve Eastern Dublin. Barring any additional environmental review and project approval by either the City of Dublin or other agencies, the water distribution system actually installed will be limited to that needed to serve Eastern Dublin. 32-55

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CHAPTER 6 - REFERENCES

No Comments

APPENDICES

No Comments

Response to Letter 33: Jeffrey S. Holmwood, AICP, Bissell & Karn (for Johnson/Himsel Partnership).

- 33-1 Comment: Page SM-3, Project Boundaries. Western boundary was noted as "Parks". Should this be Camp Parks?

Response to Comment 33-1: The western boundary is defined by "Parks Reserve Forces Training Center", which is the official name of the military base commonly referred to as "Camp Parks".

- 33-2 Comment: Page SM-5, Regional Circulation System. This section emphasizes the proposed circulation system connecting eastern and western Dublin but ignores the need to discuss the regional impacts of connecting to Contra Costa County, Pleasanton and Livermore.

Response to Comment 33-2: The reference on page SM-5 summarizes the proposed amendments to the Dublin General Plan. It is not a discussion of impacts. The proposed General Plan amendments do provide for improved north-south circulation, but it is true that more emphasis is placed on creating links with the existing city and with proposed transit.

- 33-3 Comment: Page SM-9, Land Use Assumptions. Section 3.3--Are the land uses consistent with ABAG--Projections '92?

Response to Comment 33-3: The Year 2010 land use projections are based on ABAG Projections '90, the most recent available information at the time of the study. The Cumulative Buildout land use projections are based on specific development proposals and development allowable under existing general plans.

- 33-4 Comment: Page SM-10, Consistency with MTC Planning. IM 3.3/E - Our major concern with the traffic impacts that are not mitigable is getting these improvements environmentally cleared through the MTC given the present AIR Quality legislation. How can the document for General Plan Amendment impose a situation that is not mitigable knowing that the required transportation improvements could not be cleared by MTC?

Response to Comment 33-4: The City of Dublin will ensure that future detailed studies for individual transportation improvements will conform to all federal, state, and local requirements, including appropriate analysis of air quality impacts as determined by MTC and other agencies.

- 33-5 Comment: Page SM-38, Proposed Tassajara Road Width. IM 3.3/M - The document states that Tassajara Road should be 6 lanes but the preference is to keep it at its existing width of 4 lanes due to aesthetic concerns; consequently it is an unavoidable adverse impact. I would question how prudent this is given that this will be one of the few major connector roads between Contra Costa and Alameda Counties in the area.

Response to Comment 33-5: See response to Comment 5-2. The Specific Plan designates four lanes on Tassajara Road between Dublin Boulevard and Gleason Road not strictly for aesthetic reasons, but also because a four lane road provides improved pedestrian and vehicle access (turns in and out of driveways, weaving across lanes) to fronting properties compared to a six-lane road.

- 33-6 Comment: Page 2.3, Existing Road System. The discussion of north-south roads should include Hacienda Drive.

- Response to Comment 33-6:** Hacienda Drive is currently primarily a local-serving route as opposed to a major route serving regional traffic. Page 3.3-2 of the DEIR includes a description of Hacienda Drive as part of the existing circulation system.
- 33-7 **Comment: Page 2.10, Circulation and Scenic Highway.** Perhaps there should be a third point to this policy which would require coordination with the adjacent jurisdictions of Pleasanton, Dublin, and Contra Costa County to improve regional transportation.
- Response to Comment 33-7:** This Project Description section provides an overview of the Project and is not proposing policies. Policies recommending coordination with other agencies and jurisdictions to improve regional transportation are included in Section 3.3 Traffic and Circulation.
- 33-8 **Comment: Figure 2D/E, Santa Rita Freeway Ramps.** Show Santa Rita on-ramps in the northwest and southeast quadrants.
- Response to Comment 33-8:** Figure 2D/E will be revised to show on-ramps.
- 33-9 **Comment: Page 3.1-22, BART Improvements Schedule.** Note the completion date of late 1995 or early 1996 for the eastern Dublin BART station. Also the eventual extension of BART to Livermore/eastern Dublin should be noted with the appropriate disclaimers.
- Response to Comment 33-9:** Comment acknowledged. See Responses to Comments 29-1 through 29-3.
- 33-10 **Comment: Page 3.3-2, El Charro Road.** 3,600 ADT and 60% trucks seems low compared to previous discussions we have had with the quarry operators.
- Response to Comment 33-10:** The traffic count referenced on page 3.3-2 of the DEIR was conducted in September, 1988, and factored up based on regional traffic growth to represent 1992 conditions. The traffic count on El Charro Road would be expected to fluctuate significantly from month to month depending on current activity at the quarries.
- 33-11 **Comment: Page 3.3-5, Future Road Improvements.** The Stoneridge Drive Specific Plan shows the eventual extension of Stoneridge Drive to El Charro Road. The residential, commercial and industrial uses in the Specific Plan area will use El Charro Road for freeway access. Additionally, the industrial uses designated on the Livermore General Plan for the Johnson/Himsl parcel will also use El Charro Road for freeway access. Are these projects reflected in the traffic model? Is the connection of Stoneridge Drive to El Charro Road included in the model? Does the EIR incorrectly assume only truck traffic will be using El Charro Road south of I-580? The El Charro interchange improvements must be coordinated both north and south of the freeway.
- Response to Comment 33-11:** The traffic projections include the proposed extension of Stoneridge Drive to El Charro Road, as shown in Figure 3.3-B. All land uses allowable under the current Pleasanton, Livermore and Alameda County general plans were included in the traffic projections.
- 33-12 **Comment: Page 3.3-6, I-580/I-680 Connector.** The Alameda county Transportation Authority Direct Connector Project will reduce eastbound I-580 to 3 lanes east of I-680 before the flyover joins it. Was this considered in the traffic modeling? If not, the traffic projections could look better than they really are. As a minimum, this should be noted in the document. Also the time frame for construction is 1996-8, instead of 1996-7.

Response to Comment 33-12: The plans for the Direct Connector Project at the I-580/-680 interchange have not been finalized. The three lanes on I-580 described in the comment plus the two lanes provided on the flyover would provide a total of five lanes of capacity in that section, consistent with the assumptions used in the DEIR.

- 33-13 **Comment: Page 3.3-7, BART.** Again (refer to Comment 33-9), I recommend there should be some discussion on the eventual BART extension to Livermore.

Response to Comment 33-13: BART service to Livermore has been identified in several studies as a potential future extension. There are no current plans or funding sources for this BART extension. The Eastern Dublin Specific Plan and General Plan Amendment would not preclude future extensions of BART service along I-580 or other corridors.

- 33-14 **Comment: Page 3.3-12, Projected I-580 Traffic.** Are the projected traffic volumes on I-580 to the east of the plan area consistent with the 1992 ABAG projections? As noted previously, I-580 will not be 8 lanes; eastbound I-580 will be only 3 lanes east of I-680.

Response to Comment 33-14: See responses to Comments 33-3 and 33-12.

- 33-15 **Comment: Page 3.3-18, I-580 Overcrossings.** This is the first mention we have heard of new overcrossings on I-580 between Hacienda and Santa Rita, and between Tassajara and Fallon. This is a major impact to Hacienda Business Park and to proposed developments in the vicinity of El Charro Road. Is this consistent with Pleasanton's Stoneridge Drive Specific Plan?

Response to Comment 33-15: See response to Comment 7-6. The Stoneridge Drive Specific Plan prepared by the City of Pleasanton does not include an additional overcrossing of I-580 between Santa Rita Road and El Charro Road.

- 33-16 **Comment: Page 5.0-1, Cumulative Impacts.** Is the Johnson/Himsel parcel included in the list of cumulative projects? Both Alameda County and the City of Livermore General Plan designate the parcel for industrial development. Inclusion of the Johnson/Himsel parcel will affect the traffic volumes at the I-580/El Charro Road interchange. This, in turn, could affect the design and magnitude of improvements required at the I-580/El Charro Road interchange.

Response to Comment 33-16: See response to Comment 33-11.

A Greiner Engineering Company

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OCT 29 1992

October 29, 1992

DUBLIN PLANNING

City of Dublin Planning Commission
City of Dublin
100 Civic Plaza
Dublin, California 94568

Subject: Environmental Impact Report - Eastern Dublin
General Plan Amendment and Specific Plan

Dear Planning Commission Members:

We represent the Johnson/Himsel Partnership, the owners of the 198-acre parcel at the southeast corner of El Charro Road and I-580. We wish to submit the following comments related to the adequacy of the Environmental Impact Report for the East Dublin General Plan Amendment and Specific Plan. Each comment is preceded by the EIR page number and section number for reference purposes.

- | | | |
|-------|---|------|
| SM-3 | Western boundary was noted as "Parks". Should this be Camp Parks? | 33-1 |
| SM-5 | This section emphasizes the proposed circulation system connecting eastern and western Dublin but ignores the need to discuss the regional impacts of connecting to Contra Costa County, Pleasanton and Livermore. | 33-2 |
| SM-9 | Section 3.3 - Are the land uses consistent with ABAG -Projections 1992? | 33-3 |
| SM-10 | IM 3.3/E - Our major concern with the traffic impacts that are not mitigable is getting these improvements environmentally cleared through the MTC given the present Air Quality legislation. How can the document for General Plan Amendment impose a situation that is not mitigable knowing that the required transportation improvements could not be cleared by MTC? | 33-4 |
| SM-38 | IM 3.3/M - The document states that Tassajara Road should be 6 lanes but the preference is to keep at its existing width of 4 lanes due to aesthetic concerns; consequently it is an unavoidable adverse impact. I would question how prudent this is given that this will be one of the few major connector roads between Contra Costa and Alameda Counties in the area. | 33-5 |

Bissell & Karm

City of Dublin Planning Commission
October 29, 1992
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- 2.3 Existing Road System - The discussion of north-south roads should include Hacienda Drive. [33-6]
- 2.10 Circulation and Scenic Highway - Perhaps there should be a third point to this policy which would require coordination with the adjacent jurisdictions of Pleasanton, Dublin, and Contra Costa County to improve regional transportation. [33-7]
- Fig 2D/E Show Santa Rita on ramps in the northwest and southeast quadrants. [33-8]
- 3.1-22 BART - Note the completion date of late 1995 or early 1996. Also the eventual extension of BART to Livermore/eastern Dublin should be noted with the appropriate disclaimers. [33-9]
- 3.3-2 El Charro Road - 3,600 ADT and 60% trucks seems low compared to previous discussions we have had with the quarry operators. [33-10]
- 3.3-5 Future Road Improvements - The Stoneridge Drive Specific Plan shows the eventual extension of Stoneridge Drive to El Charro Road. The residential, commercial and industrial uses in the Specific Plan area will use El Charro Road for freeway access. Additionally, the industrial uses designated on the Livermore General Plan for the Johnson/Himsel parcel will also use El Charro Road for freeway access. Are these projects reflected in the traffic model? Is the connection of Stoneridge Drive to El Charro Road included in the model? Does the EIR incorrectly assumes only truck traffic will be using El Charro Road south of I-580? The El Charro interchange improvements must be coordinated both north and south of the freeway. [33-11]
- 3.3-6 I-580/680 I/C - The Alameda County Transportation Authority Direct Connector Project will reduce eastbound I-580 to 3 lanes east of I-680 before the flyover joins it. Was this considered in the traffic modeling? If not, the traffic projections could look better than they really are. As a minimum, this should be noted in the document. Also the time frame for construction is 1996-8, instead of 1996-7. [33-12]

Bissell & Karn

City of Dublin Planning Commission
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- 3.3-7 Again, I recommend there should be some discussion on the eventual BART extension to Livermore. [33-13]
- 3.3-12 Are the projected traffic volumes on I-580 to the east of the plan area consistent with the 1992 ABAG projections? As noted previously, I-580 will not be 8 lanes; eastbound I-580 will be only 3 lanes east of I-680. [33-14]
- 3.3-18 I-580 Overcrossings - This is the first mention we have heard of new overcrossings on I-580 between Hacienda and Santa Rita, and between Tassajara and Fallon. This is a major impact to Hacienda Business Park and to proposed developments in the vicinity of El Charro Road. Is this consistent with Pleasanton's Stoneridge Drive Specific Plan? [33-15]
- 5.0-1 Cumulative Impacts - Is the Johnson/Himsel parcel included in the list of cumulative projects? Both Alameda County and the City of Livermore General Plan designate the parcel for industrial development. Inclusion of the Johnson/Himsel parcel will affect the traffic volumes at the I-580/El Charro Road interchange. This, in turn, could affect the design and magnitude of improvements required at the I-580/El Charro Road interchange. [33-16]

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the EIR. We look forward to having our concerns addressed in the Response to Comments and Final EIR.

Sincerely,

BISSELL & KARN, INC.



Jeffrey S. Holmwood, AICP
Project Manager

JSH:lmk

cc: Joe Callahan
Charlotte Himsel
Jack Smith

Response to Letter 34: Mark Evanoff, Field Representative, Greenbelt Alliance

- 34-1 Comment: The EIR's conclusion that substantial alteration to existing land use is an insignificant impact (IM 3/A), is not supported by the data.

Response to Comment 34-1: See Response to Comment 1-2.

- 34-2 Comment: Lands within the Project area are prime agricultural land as defined by the Cortese/Knox Reorganization Act. The EIR must discuss the impact of losing prime agricultural lands.

Section 56064 of the Cortese Knox Reorganization Act states, "'Prime agricultural land' means an area of land, whether a single parcel or contiguous parcels, which has not been developed for a use other than an agricultural use and which meets any of the following qualifications:... (e) Land which has returned from the production of unprocessed agricultural plant products an annual gross value of not less than two hundred dollars per acre for three of the previous five calendar years. (f) Land which is used to maintain livestock for commercial purposes."

Section 56016 defines "agricultural land" as, "land currently used for the purpose of producing an agricultural commodity for commercial purposes, land left fallow under a crop rotation program, and land enrolled in an agricultural subsidy or set-aside program."

Response to Comment 34-2: See response to similar question from LAFCO (Comment 24-3), which must assess the proposed Sphere of Influence expansion pursuant to the Cortese Knox Reorganization Act. In addition, the office of the Alameda County Agricultural Commissioner has indicated that the land in the Eastern Dublin vicinity can generate no more than \$100-120/acre/year for non-irrigated (i.e., dry land) grazing and farming (e.g., land can produce about 2 tons/acre of alfalfa at a value of \$50/ton/year). The land also does not support enough livestock to constitute viable commercial operations. It takes approximately 10 acres to support one head of cattle, which translates into a value of approximately \$32/acre/year.

- 34-3 Comment: Several parcels within the Project have active Williamson Act Contracts, indicating a desire by landowners to remain in agriculture. The EIR has not evaluated the impact of the Project on farmers wishing to remain in agriculture. The EIR has not evaluated how the imposition of Mello Roos Districts and development fees will impact agricultural lands and a landowner who is committed to remaining in farming.

Response to Comment 34-3: See responses to Letter 10 from the State Department of Conservation. The City fully supports those land owners who wish to continue to pursue agricultural activities, although as noted above the value of area for agriculture is not particularly high. Mello Roos and other assessment districts do not have to include all properties from the very beginning. In fact, given the length of projected buildout, it is assumed that a number of districts will be established over time, in response to development intentions. In the near term, districts can be established which specifically exclude those properties that are committed to agriculture. As shown in Figure 3.1-C, there is no reason that lands with Williamson contracts still in full force (i.e., no non-renewal requested) would need to be included in an assessment district in the near term. None of the properties with Williamson Act agreements in full force are located such that the continuation of agriculture would disrupt development of the other portions of the Project area.

- 34-4 **Comment:** The EIR identifies active Williamson Act contracts north of and east of the Project. The EIR has presented no documentation to support the conclusion that there are no land use conflicts to the east and to the north of the Project (IM 3.1/I and J).

Response to Comment 34-4: As indicated on the GPA Land Use Map (Figure 2-E), most of the areas to the north and east are buffered from proposed development by rural residential/agricultural land within the GPA area. In the few areas where urban designations extend to the Project boundaries, the adjoining areas are all open lands that have little, if any agricultural activity occurring on them. There is no apparent use that would be in conflict with proposed uses. As projects are proposed in these areas along the perimeter of the Project, the City will individually review each one to ensure that no land use conflicts would result. If, at that time, there appears to be the potential for conflicts, the City can require that open space buffers/setbacks be incorporated into the proposed development.

It is important to note that the lands to the north and east are very hilly grasslands, and have very limited agricultural potential, except for grazing. As grazing land the area has the potential to support roughly one head of cattle per 10 acres, hardly an intensive agricultural use.

- 34-5 **Comment:** The Project will put at least 40,000 people in close proximity to agricultural lands. Impacts could include youth riding motor-cycles on ranchlands, domestic dogs killing livestock, vandalism, and shooting and theft of livestock. Potential conflicts between agriculture and housing could occur with spraying and operation of farm equipment.

Response to Comment 34-5: As noted above in the response to Comment 34-4, the potential for conflicts with agriculture is not considered significant given the levels of agricultural activity. The dry-land farming/grazing being pursued or likely to be pursued does not involve spraying, and only very limited use of farm equipment. The potential increase in illegal activities would increase with the increase in population, and unfortunately is unavoidable. Such activities would have to be dealt with by local law enforcement, as they currently are in fringe areas of the City. In addition, if the rural residential areas are dedicated to public open space as recommended in the EIR and Specific Plan (see Letter 14), these open space areas would have an additional agency (e.g., EBRPD) overseeing protection and maintenance of the activities within its boundaries.

- 34-6 **Comment:** The EIR has identified a variety of animal species, including special status species, and wide diversity of plant life in the area (IM 3.7/A-R). The habitat will be lost if the Project is built.

Response to Comment 34: Comment acknowledged. The DEIR does identify a diversity of plant and wildlife species that are known and could potentially occur in the Eastern Dublin Project area. Conversion of habitat presently occurring in the Project area will result in more favorable conditions for some species and less favorable circumstances for others. Direct loss of habitat is mitigated (see MM 3.7-1 through -28) to a level of insignificance through avoiding habitat conversions that might be detrimental to special status species; through careful planning and protection, enhancing, restoring, protecting, and modifying resource management (i.e., livestock management practices, rodent control, vegetation alteration, etc.) on the remaining open space and agriculture rural residential land use designations.

- 34-7 **Comment:** Proposed mitigation measures to avoid San Joaquin kit fox dens does not provide sufficient mitigation to protect habitat.

Response to Comment 34-7: See response to comment 22-14.

- 34-8 **Comment:** The EIR must document why the Project should not be required to purchase conservation easements on land suitable for kit fox habitat that is three times larger than the habitat lost to the Project, as required in San Joaquin County by the Safeway Distribution Center.

Response to Comment 34-8: See response to comment 22-14. The Project cannot require dedication of conservation easements because such required dedication would violate State law (Civil Code 8815.3.)

- 34-9 **Comment:** The EIR has not evaluated the cumulative impact on conversion of land use presented by this Project, west Dublin, North Livermore, Dougherty Valley, west San Ramon, and Tassajara, Projects in total that could convert more than 31,000 acres of open space -- an area almost the size of San Francisco.

The cumulative impact of loss of agricultural lands, wildlife habitat, and alterations of hillsides, warrant identifying the land use changes created by the Project as a significant impact and measures must be identified to mitigate that impact.

Response to Comment 34-9: The cumulative impacts to wildlife habitat are addressed in IM 3.7/A and IM 3.7/C (page 5.0-11), and cumulative impacts related to hillside alterations are addressed in IM 3.6/D (page 5.0-10) and IM 3.8/B (page 5.0-12). The cumulative loss of agricultural and open space lands was not directly addressed. The following has been added to the end of the first paragraph on page 3.1-9 and the end of the first paragraph on page 5.0-13:

IM3.1/F Cumulative Loss of Agricultural and Open Space Lands

Agricultural grazing land and open space in Alameda and Contra Costa counties will be converted to urban uses by proposed projects such as Dougherty Valley, Tassajara Valley, North Livermore, and Eastern Dublin. The proposed Project would result in the urbanization of a large area of open space, and would contribute to the cumulative loss of agricultural land and open space in the Tri-Valley area. This is considered a significant unavoidable cumulative impact.

Mitigation Measures of the EIR

No mitigation measures are available to reduce this impact to a less-than significant level.

- 34-10 **Comment:** The EIR has identified significant impacts and cumulative impacts on the freeway system (IM 3.3/A-N).

The EIR fails to mention that the Project will exceed the levels of service for I-580, identified in the Alameda County Congestion Management Program. Under provisions of state law, Dublin must consider an alternative in land use to mitigate the impact. Evaluating a Greenbelt Alternative in the EIR could provide a means to meet this section of the law.

Response to Comment 34-10: Chapter 4 of the DEIR, Alternatives, evaluates four alternatives with reduced land use intensities which would reduce traffic impacts on I-580.

- 34-11 **Comment:** The EIR identifies several freeway widening Projects and interchange improvements to mitigate the Project. The EIR has not demonstrated that these Projects can be funded entirely from building fees collected from the East Dublin Project. The EIR has

not identified the public funds that can be allocated to supplement East Dublin's contribution, and the EIR has not demonstrated that the highway projects meet state and federal air quality guidelines. Until these points can be demonstrated, the impacts of the Project are not mitigated.

Response to Comment 34-11: It is not intended that the Eastern Dublin project will fully finance all regional highway improvements. The mitigations in the DEIR specify that Eastern Dublin development will pay a proportionate share of the costs of transportation improvements. As stated on page 3.3-13, development in Eastern Dublin would represent about 23 percent of Tri-Valley traffic growth by the Year 2010. Development projects in other jurisdictions would be expected to contribute additional proportionate shares, as determined by the participation of Dublin and other jurisdictions in regional studies such as the current study by the Tri-Valley Transportation Council. The DEIR does not assume that public funding will be required to construct improvements. The level of improvements discussed in the DEIR is consistent with the level of road improvements financed by previous development in the Tri-Valley area (such as by the North Pleasanton Improvement District).

The City of Dublin will ensure that future detailed studies for individual transportation improvements will conform to all federal, state, and local requirements, including appropriate analysis of air quality impacts as determined by MTC and other agencies.

- 34-12 **Comment:** The EIR must demonstrate that the proposed freeway and interchange improvements are consistent with the Congestion Management Program, the Regional Transportation Plan, the Regional Transportation Improvement Program, the State Transportation Improvement Program, the State Implementation Plan for air quality, and the federal Transportation Improvement Program for air quality.

Response to Comment 34-12: The mitigation measures in the DEIR are not inconsistent with the referenced policy documents. In particular, the Caltrans Route Concept Report for I-580 designates the ultimate width of I-580 east of I-680 as ten lanes.

- 34-13 **Comment:** The EIR determined that the Project will generate nearly 500,000 trips a day. (Table 3.3-7) The EIR should expand its discussion on air quality impacts and document why this Project does not violate state and federal air quality guidelines. The EIR must discuss the penalties the state and federal governments are required to impose for air quality violations.

Response to Comment 34-13: There are no specific state and federal guidelines on the number of trips generated in a region. The air pollution emissions from this volume of growth is identified as having a significant individual and cumulative air quality impact. That same impact will result from the same level of growth in Dublin or in any other community in the air basin. The implication in this comment that penalties or sanctions will be invoked if this plan is approved suggests that the penalties or sanctions would not occur for the no-project alternative, which is incorrect. It is highly likely that the same level of growth would occur in another community if not in Dublin, such that one can not fairly assign responsibility for sanctions or penalties solely to this discretionary approval action.

- 34-14 **Comment:** The EIR must determine the amount of federal and state funds that could be lost in Alameda County and in the Bay Area for violating air quality standards. The EIR must also identify regional and county transportation Projects that could lose funding if air quality guidelines are violated.

Response to Comment 34-14: See Response 34-13. The economic implications of air quality non-attainment are discussed in the '91 CAP and supporting ABAG and/or MTC air quality

documents, and any possible future penalties are not ascribable to any individual project.

- 34-15 **Comment:** Is it correct to assume that the cumulative impact of Dougherty Valley, Tassajara, West Dublin, and North Livermore will generate an additional 900,000 trips a day in addition to the 482,900 daily trips identified in the Project? These other Projects collectively have more than twice the housing units of East Dublin. What is the cumulative air quality impacts of these Projects?

Response to Comment 34-15: The cumulative air quality impact of all such development occurs generally in direct proportion to the number of trips generated. Development farther on the urban fringe creates somewhat longer commuting trips, but the bulk of a trip's emissions occur within the first few miles of travel (i.e., before the car's engine has warmed up). Trip generation is thus a good indicator of air quality impact. With trip generation twice as high as the Eastern Dublin Specific Plan (EDSP), the identified cumulative growth will have an air quality impact twice as high as that resulting from EDSP. While the EDSP will contribute 0.6 - 1.4 percent of the regional pollution burden, the other projects' share will be in the 1.2 to 2.8 percent range. Combined, Tri-Valley growth will generate 2 - 4 percent of the air basin pollution burden. As noted in other responses, this impact is significant, but would occur elsewhere in the region if not in the Dublin vicinity with identical air quality impacts.

- 34-16 **Comment:** Generating the revenue needed to pay for police and fire services is based upon unrealistic assumptions on property tax revenue and sales tax revenue. The EIR must recalculate the ability to mitigate impact on services using a realistic assumption on revenue generation.

Response to Comment 34-16: Property tax and sales tax revenue in the fiscal analysis are based on reasonable assumptions. Sales tax projections are based on surveys of retail centers conducted by the Urban Land Institute (i.e., \$300 total annual sales per square foot for a regional center and \$200 total annual sales per square foot for a neighborhood retail center). Property tax revenue was calculated based on the August 1992 City of Dublin/County of Alameda Annexation Agreement (approved by Alameda County) which gives the City 25.4 percent total property tax revenues. Despite the September 1992 State legislation which shifts 9 percent of the City of Dublin's property tax revenues to school districts, the City of Dublin is still projected to generate sufficient revenues to cover costs.

- 34-17 **Comment:** The City is currently not generating sufficient revenue to meet state recommendations for police level of service.

Response to Comment 34-17: The Fiscal Analysis projected that the Dublin development would require police service cost of \$98 (in 1990 dollars) per resident equivalent (population plus 1/4 employment). This is comparable to expenditures currently made by other Bay Area cities of similar size. In the current economic climate, it is probably easier to identify cities that are not generating sufficient revenues to meet state recommended police level of service, than cities that are.

- 34-18 **Comment:** Under the new state budget, local governments are retaining less than 25 percent of property tax revenues. Actual property tax revenues in Dublin in 1990-1991 were \$3.6 million. The EIR on the Project Projects property tax revenue will be \$7.5. A new revenue generation Projection must be made that reflects the lost property tax revenue to the state.

Response to Comment 34-18: According to the Alameda County Auditors Office, Dublin received \$3.8 million in property tax in 1991-92. To clarify the EIR projections, \$7.5 million

is projected by year 2010 (in 1990 dollars). Senate Bills 846 and 617 were passed in September 1992 and will shift city, county, and special district property tax revenues to school districts. Nine percent of the City of Dublin's property tax revenues (based on prior year's assessed values) will be affected. For instance, rather than receiving \$7.5 million, Dublin's property tax revenue will be \$6.9 million. This reduction will not change the current projections that over time, the City of Dublin will generate sufficient revenues to cover costs and in fact, accrue annual fiscal surplus as the project matures.

- 34-19 **Comment:** Projected sales tax revenues of \$10.3 million a year at buildout are not consistent with revenues received by Pleasanton, Livermore, and neighboring jurisdictions. The EIR must document why sales tax revenues for East Dublin are reasonable when Pleasanton received \$8.6 million in 1990. Is the EIR assuming that people will choose to shop in East Dublin rather than North Livermore, Dougherty Valley, San Ramon or Pleasanton?

Response to Comment: Please see response to Comment 34-16. The North Livermore, Pleasanton, San Ramon and Dublin markets overlap. The DEIR assumes that an eastern Dublin regional retail center will compete for its share of the retail market and sales taxes.

- 34-20 **Comment:** Is the financial success of the East Dublin Plan dependent upon neighboring jurisdictions losing sales tax revenue to East Dublin?

Response to Comment: See response to Comment 34-19.

- 34-21 **Comment:** The EIR must evaluate how levels of service for police and fire will degrade if the Projected sales tax and property tax revenues don't occur for East Dublin.

Response to Comment 34-21: If buildings are not developed and property taxes not generated, then additional services would not be required. Levels of service should not be impacted since over time, the project generates sufficient revenues to cover costs. Early shortfalls could be covered by drawing against future revenues, including drawing down existing city reserves which are then replenished with interest in the future. If this approach to shortfalls is unacceptable to the City, then the City could enter into a development agreements requiring developers to pay for early shortfalls to provide services. This mitigation measure is contained in the EIR: MM3.12/1.0.

- 34-22 **Comment:** The EIR must discuss how levels of service will be impacted in the period of time before the Project generates sufficient revenue to finance services.

Response to Comment 34-22: The plan and EIR require that developers provide necessary facilities (sewer, water, storm drainage, fire, and police) prior to occupation of new development in eastern Dublin. The financing plan for the project will determine how to cover initial service costs, such as salaries for additional police and fire officers, prior to the actual generation of Project area revenues.

- 34-23 **Comment:** The EIR identified significant impacts on library services, yet no documentation is provided that the impact can be mitigated. Mitigation Measure 3.4/40.0 proposes to expand the system, but there is no discussion on the cost of expanding the system, and the ability of Alameda County or the East Dublin Planning Area to assess fees to expand the system.

No local sales tax or property tax revenues are identified for expanding library services, and no documentation is provided that the county has the funds to expand the library system.

The county library system has not been replacing personnel that resign and significant

cutbacks are Projected for 1993.

Response to Comment 34-23: Partial funding for library services is included in the City's "Culture and Leisure" budget, which ERA estimated to require \$42 per resident equivalent (please refer to Eastern Dublin Fiscal Analyses). The County will receive property tax revenues from the new development (as outlined in the August 1992 Annexation Agreement) and can set a portion of this revenue to fund the expansion of services. If these funding sources are not adequate, the City and the County could include the cost of expanding library services in a development agreement or create a library impact fee.

- 34-24 **Comment:** The EIR identifies lack of wastewater disposal capacity as a significant impact. (IM 3.5/G) Supporting TWA in its efforts to implement a new wastewater export pipe system (MM 3.5/11.0) does not mitigate the impact of the Project.

Response to Comment 34-24: Support of the TWA project is critical to the completion of Eastern Dublin. DSRSD, in its 15 October 1992 letter commenting on the Draft Specific Plan and General Plan Amendment for Eastern Dublin, stated that, "The facilities planned by the members of Tri-Valley Wastewater Authority (TWA) are therefore essential to the development proposed by the Specific Plan and the General Plan Amendment." The TWA facilities must be constructed with adequate capacity for Eastern Dublin. Without TWA capacity for Eastern Dublin, the Eastern Dublin Project cannot proceed. TWA has examined three development scenarios and three alternative alignments. One of these development scenarios, "Prospective General Plans," does include the Eastern Dublin Project. TWA has recommended Alternative North 3, which would collect untreated wastewater from the service area and export it north to CCCSD for treatment and disposal. Therefore, MM 3.5/11.0, once implemented, is an appropriate mitigation measure to IM 3.5G.

- 34-25 **Comment:** Major expansion of the wastewater treatment facility in Martinez will be needed to accommodate wastewater flow from the Project. The Central Contra Costa Sanitary must also obtain a permit from the San Francisco Regional Water Quality Control Board, to increase its discharge to accommodate East Dublin and other Projects served by the Tri Valley Wastewater Authority.

The EIR has not evaluated the impact of increased wastewater discharge into the Carquinez Straits generated by the Project. The EIR has provided no discussion on how and if wastewater discharge from Martinez can be mitigated to meet San Francisco Water Quality Control Board guidelines. The EIR must demonstrate that TWA's discharge into Suisun Bay will not disrupt ambient water quality.

Response to Comment 34-25: These impacts are discussed in the TWA Subsequent EIR.

- 34-26 **Comment:** The finance plan for the Project identifies the need for \$122.9 million for wastewater treatment and collection. The fee will be paid for by the developer impact fees (Specific Plan, Table 10-1, page 150). The EIR should evaluate how and if this amount of money can be raised to mitigate the impact of the Project.

Response to Comment 34-26: The money required to improve waste water treatment and collection could be raised in various ways, including through Mello-Roos bond financing. Most of the money, however, is expected to be provided through connection fees (development fees). If proposed development projects cannot pay these costs given market conditions at the time, the projects will not proceed. There is no environmental impact under CEQA.

34-27 **Comment:** Will a Mello Roos District created by the Dublin San Ramon Services District be required to finance the Project? If there is a default on the bond by any of the parcels, how will that impact providing other services? Will there be a sufficient revenue stream to pay for other city services?

Response to Comment 34-27: DSRSD is not required to finance the project through a Mello-Roos District, but is likely to do so. Mello Roos bonds are backed by the value of properties and are not an obligation of the City. Even if a problem arises with debt servicing, there is no environmental impact under CEQA.

34-28 **Comment:** If the Dublin San Ramon Services District does not issue a bond for a sewer expansion, will the individual land owners be required to come up with \$122,910 million to finance the sewer? Is the East Dublin plan depending on Alameda County to finance sewage expansion? Could Alameda County be required to pay \$122.9 million for sewer expansion in advance and be reimbursed by other landowners as they develop?

Response to Comment 34-28: See Response to Comment 34-26. The Eastern Dublin Project does not depend on Alameda County to finance the entire cost of sewage expansion, will look to Alameda County for its proportionate share.

34-29 **Comment:** The EIR should also evaluate the impact of an earthquake breaking the main TWA sewer trunkline.

Response to Comment 34-29: These impacts are discussed in the TWA Subsequent EIR.

34-30 **Comment:** The Dublin San Ramon Services District could be providing wastewater services to Dougherty Valley and Tassajara Valley. The EIR should identify if any wastewater trunklines from these Projects will cross into the East Dublin Planning Area.

Response to Comment 34-30: Comment acknowledged. However, there has not been any detailed planning on sewer trunkline alignments. If DSRSD were to serve these areas, a sewer trunkline would more than likely follow an alignment down Tassajara Road, connecting to the conceptual backbone wastewater collection system for Eastern Dublin (Figure 3.5-B) at some strategic location to allow for gravity flow and to avoid the use of pump stations.

34-31 **Comment:** The EIR has determined the Project will require the construction of new utility lines across open space lands and that the impact is significant (IM 3.4/Q).

The EIR should identify on a map where new utility lines will be located and notify the land owners that East Dublin will require extending utility lines across their property. An alternative should be evaluated to underground all utilities to mitigate the impact of the Project.

Response to Comment 34-31: IM 3.4/Q, Demand for Utility Extensions, states that there will be a required extension of gas and electrical services onto undeveloped lands currently in agricultural and open space uses. This is considered a significant growth-inducing impact and an unavoidable adverse impact. Extension of these utility lines are necessary if the Project is to be approved and built. As noted in the DEIR, there is no mitigation to this impact and it remains an unavoidable adverse impact. The Section 8.5.1 of the Specific Plan identified in a general sense the major electric, natural gas and telephone services that would be required for the Project. Appropriate agencies providing these services were identified. At this stage of planning, it is not possible to locate these major utilities. Most, if not all, would be underground, and would use the street right-of-way for alignments.

- 34-32 **Comment:** The EIR must evaluate the feasibility and cost of providing fresh water to the Project and determine if new water supplies will be available as the Project is built.

Response to Comment 34-32: These items are addressed in the Specific Plan. DSRSD also addresses certain of these issues in its 15 October 1992 letter commenting on the Draft Specific Plan and General Plan Amendment for Eastern Dublin (Letter 5 in the Staff Report to the November 16, 1992 Planning Commission meeting).

- 34-33 **Comment:** Mitigation Measure 3.5/28.0, identifies the need for Zone 7 to complete certain improvements to expand the water supply. Discussion in this section must be expanded to determine if the Zone 7 improvements can be completed to meet the building timeline for East Dublin.

Response to Comment 34-33: Appendix A of the Specific Plan presented the planned phasing of Zone 7 water supply improvements. These improvements are scheduled to be completed by 1995, which will be well before the completion of the Eastern Dublin project.

- 34-34 **Comment:** Additional financial work is needed to determine if water-hook up fees as assumed in the EIR will generate the revenue needed to finance the new water supply, treatment of new water supply, delivery of new water supply, and cost of treating water for recycling. The finance plan assumed existing hook-up fees rather than determining if existing fees would be sufficient to pay for Zone 7's services.

Response to Comment 34-34: Refer to Section 3.12 in the DEIR and Chapter 10 of the Specific Plan for the financing analysis. It is true that the financial analysis did appropriately assume existing hook-up fees. DSRSD historically passes on the current "Zone 7 Water Service Connection Fee" to developers along with its own DSRSD Water Service Connection Fee. Thus, DSRSD charges developers the connection fees that Zone 7 determines are sufficient for its operations.

- 34-35 **Comment:** Zone 7's published reports state that new water supplies will be more expensive than existing supplies. The policy also states that the Zone will not approve deliveries of water above the sustainable supply. The EIR should discuss what will happen if the water is not available.

Response to Comment 34-35: As the water supplier to Dublin, DSRSD has also recently committed to locating additional water supplies (Refer to Response to Comment 32-36). DSRSD, like Zone 7, will not approve deliveries of water above sustainable supply. DSRSD Resolution 38-92 indicates that the District will not annex new service areas if it would "place a burden on constituents currently served by the District." Not having an adequate sustainable supply certainly falls within the category of placing a burden on existing constituents.

- 34-36 **Comment:** Zone 7's Draft Policy Statement on Actions When Demand Exceeds Supply, states, "When the expected demand for water equals the sustainable supply, Zone 7 will not approve deliveries of water above the sustainable supply...It is expected that future supplies will cost substantially more than existing supplies; therefore, Zone 7 may enter separate contracts for future water supplies.

Response to Comment 34-36: Comment acknowledged.

- 34-37 **Comment:** Several of the impacts identified in the EIR require extensive funding to pay for expanding services to mitigate the Projects. However the EIR has not demonstrated that sufficient funds can be raised to implement all the stated mitigations. And the EIR has not

determined what the impact will be if the fees are not raised.

The finance plan for the East Dublin Specific Plan states, "The general guideline is that total annual assessments, which include regular property taxes as well as special taxes or assessments, should not exceed 2.0 percent of the value of the home. Because 1.0 percent of it is already accounted for in regular property taxes, only 1.0 percent remains available for special taxes or special assessments..." (p. 148)

That means that all special annual assessments for libraries, schools, water, and wastewater must not exceed one percent of the value of the home. These assessments are needed to mitigate the impact of the Project.

Response to Comment 34-37: See Response to Comment 34-39.

- 34-38 **Comment:** The financing plan identified \$225 million in special assessments that would be paid for by Mello Roos Districts (Table 10-1). The financing plan concludes, "Once all the bonds have been issued, the annual infrastructure debt service, on average, would equal 0.8 percent of the value of the homes and residential lots." (p. 148)

That means if Dublin adheres to its 2 percent assessment and property tax rule, and other special annual assessments must not exceed .2 percent of the value of the homes. That .2 percent fee must cover libraries and potentially developer funded impact fees.

Response to Comment 34-38: See Response to Comment 34-39.

- 34-39 **Comment:** Major Capital Improvements Costs and Sources of Funding, Table 10-1, Eastern Dublin Specific Plan, identifies \$181 million in water and sewer fees that must be paid for through Developer Impact Fees. If these fees are collected through a Mello Roos District of assessment created by Dublin San Ramon Services District, the annual assessment ceiling will be exceeded.

Response to Comment 34-39: Once the financial capacity of individual homeowners is reached, (defined generally as 2 percent of home value) other mitigations (e.g., impact fees) must be capitalized into the sales price of the units (i.e. part of the developer pro forma). If the development cannot support its costs given market conditions at the time, it will not go forward.

- 34-40 **Comment:** How are Developer Impact Fees funds to be generated? Is this Project dependent upon the County of Alameda issuing a bond on behalf of the entire county to cover the infrastructure costs of East Dublin? Will the Alameda County be required to use Alameda County funds to pay for water and sewer improvements up front? If Alameda County cannot pay the fee, how will the impact on sewers be unmitigated?

Response to Comment 34-40: Developer impact fees are to be funded by developers. No, the project is not dependent upon the County of Alameda issuing a bond. The City of Dublin may issue Mello-Roos or other assessment bonds which would be backed by property values. The County is not required to use County funds to pay for water and sewer improvements. The Tri-Valley Wastewater Authority will be responsible in securing financing for water and sewer improvements, most likely backed by future connection fees and service charges.

- 34-41 **Comment:** Due to limits on bonded indebtedness, how is it possible to fund expanding library services? Will the Project's impact on libraries remain a significant and unmitigated impact?

Response to Comment 34-41: Refer to Response to Comment 34-23.

- 34-42 **Comment:** How will services be financed during the years that the Project is not generating sufficient revenue to pay for services?

Response to Comment 34-42: Over time, the project will generate surplus revenues. Early shortfalls could be covered by drawing against future revenues, including drawing down existing city reserves which are then replenished with interest in the future. If this approach to shortfalls is unacceptable to the City, then the City could draw up a development agreement requiring developers to pay for early shortfalls to provide services. This mitigation measure is contained in the EIR: MM3.12/1.0.

- 34-43 **Comment:** A Greenbelt Alternative should be developed that: does not require creation of the Tri Valley Wastewater Authority pipeline treatment facilities; can be phased to coincide with and finance potential freshwater expansion by Zone 7; keeps development confined to an area less than the size of the Specific Plan area; creates a permanent urban boundary that is recognized by Pleasanton, Alameda County, and Livermore.

The Greenbelt Alternative should configure development to enable residents to walk to local shopping and be served by a bus shuttle to BART. The alternative should assume that additional housing development will occur at Hacienda Business Park, and that transit oriented housing development will occur in North Livermore.

Land between Santa Rita and North Livermore should remain in open space for agriculture and habitat for San Joaquin kit fox and other special species identified in the EIR.

The alternative should include a component for sharing sales tax revenue between jurisdictions.

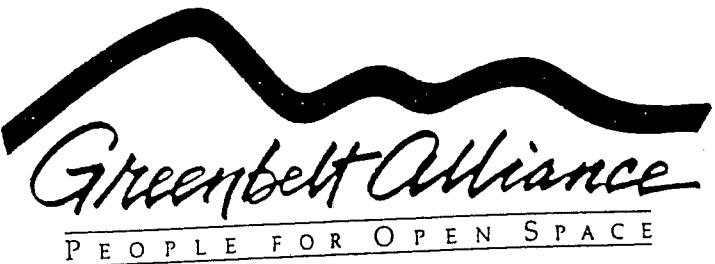
The alternative should also assume that San Joaquin cities and San Joaquin County enact a joint agreement not to create any new towns.

Response to Comment 34-43: Comment acknowledged. CEQA requires an EIR to describe a range of reasonable alternatives to the proposed project that could feasibly attain the project's basic objectives. The alternatives selected for study are the alternatives considered to attain the project's objectives (see DEIR, page 2-5), but are not the only alternatives that are possible. CEQA does not, however, require that every possible alternative between the project and the "no development" alternative be analyzed.

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October 29, 1992

Planning Commission
City of Dublin
100 Civic Plaza
Dublin, CA 94568

Re: East Dublin General Plan Amendment and Specific Plan Draft EIR

Dear Planning Commissioners:

Greenbelt Alliance is committed to establishing a permanent Greenbelt for the Bay Area and increasing the livability of the cities through compact, and transit oriented development.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Draft EIR for East Dublin. Greenbelt Alliance has three basic areas of concern:

- 1) The project substantially alters existing land uses and the impact is significant. The Draft EIR has not provided the documentation to support the conclusion that the impact of the Project is insignificant.
- 2) The Draft EIR identifies a number of significant service and traffic impacts created by the Project. The proposed mitigation measures are dependent upon funding mechanisms that don't exist and are unlikely to be created. Several of the proposed mitigation measures could create significant environmental impacts.
- 3) A Greenbelt Alternative should be identified that creates a plan that doesn't require construction of major new infrastructure; minimizes the amount of urbanized land; seeks a cooperative arrangement with the Alameda County Board of Supervisors, Livermore, and Pleasanton to maintain urban boundaries, share existing infrastructure capacity, and share sales tax revenues.

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SOUTH BAY OFFICE • 1922 The Alameda Suite 213, San Jose CA 95126 • (408) 983-0539

The Project will substantially alter existing land use:

The EIR's conclusion that substantial alteration to existing land use is an insignificant impact (IM 3/A), is not supported by the data.

Lands within the project area are prime agricultural land as defined by the Cortese/Knox Reorganization Act. The EIR must discuss the impact of losing prime agricultural lands.

Section 56064 of the Cortese Knox Reorganization Act states, "'Prime agricultural land' means an area of land, whether a single parcel or contiguous parcels, which has not been developed for a use other than an agricultural use and which meets any of the following qualifications: . . . (e) Land which has returned from the production of unprocessed agricultural plant products an annual gross value of not less than two hundred dollars per acre for three of the previous five calendar years. (f) Land which is used to maintain livestock for commercial purposes."

Section 56016 defines "agricultural land" as, "land currently used for the purpose of producing an agricultural commodity for commercial purposes, land left fallow under a crop rotation program, and land enrolled in an agricultural subsidy or set-aside program."

Several parcels within the project have active Williamson Act Contracts, indicating a desire by landowners to remain in agriculture. The EIR has not evaluated the impact of the project on farmers wishing to remain in agriculture. The EIR has not evaluated how the imposition of Mello Roos Districts and development fees will impact agricultural lands and a landowner who is committed to remaining in farming.

The EIR identifies active Williamson Act contracts north of and east of the project. The EIR has presented no documentation to support the conclusion that there are no land use conflicts to the east and to the north of the project (IM 3.1/I and J).

The project will put at least 40,000 people in close proximity to agricultural lands. Impacts could include youth riding motor-cycles on ranchlands, domestic dogs killing livestock, vandalism, and shooting and theft of livestock. Potential conflicts between agriculture and housing could occur with spraying and operation of farm equipment.

The EIR has identified a variety of animal species, including special status species, and wide diversity of plant life in the area (IM 3.7 A - R). The habitat will be lost if the project is built.

Proposed mitigation measures to avoid San Joaquin kit fox dens does not provide sufficient mitigation to protect habitat.

The EIR must document why the Project should not be required to purchase conservation easements on land suitable for kit fox habitat that is three times larger than the habitat lost to the Project, as required in San Joaquin County by the Safeway Distribution Center.

The EIR has not evaluated the cumulative impact on conversion of land use presented by this project, west Dublin, North Livermore, Dougherty Valley, west San Ramon, and Tassajara, projects in total that could convert more than 31,000 acres of open space -- an area almost the size of San Francisco.

34-9

The cumulative impact of loss of agricultural lands, wildlife habitat, and alterations of hillsides, warrant identifying the land use changes created by the project as a significant impact and measures must be identified to mitigate that impact.

Traffic Impact:

The EIR has identified significant impacts and cumulative impacts on the freeway system (IM 3.3 A - N).

The EIR fails to mention that the project will exceed the levels of service for I-580, identified in the Alameda County Congestion Management Program. Under provisions of state law, Dublin must consider an alternative in land use to mitigate the impact. Evaluating a Greenbelt Alternative in the EIR could provide a means to meet this section of the law.

34-10

The EIR identifies several freeway widening projects and interchange improvements to mitigate the project. The EIR has not demonstrated that these projects can be funded entirely from building fees collected from the East Dublin Project. The EIR has not identified the public funds that can be allocated to supplement East Dublin's contribution, and the EIR has not demonstrated that the highway projects meet state and federal air quality guidelines. Until these points can be demonstrated, the impacts of the Project are not mitigated.

34-11

The EIR must demonstrate that the proposed freeway and interchange improvements are consistent with the Congestion Management Program, the Regional Transportation Plan, the Regional Transportation Improvement Program, the State Transportation Improvement Program, the State Implementation Plan for air quality, and the federal Transportation Improvement Program for air quality.

34-12

The EIR determined that the project will generate nearly 500,000 trips a day. (Table 3.3-7) The EIR should expand its discussion on air quality impacts and document why this project does not violate state and federal air quality guidelines. The EIR must discuss the penalties the state and federal governments are required to impose for air quality violations.

34-13

The EIR must determine the amount of federal and state funds that could be lost in Alameda County and in the Bay Area for violating air quality standards. The EIR must also identify regional and county transportation projects that could lose funding if air quality guidelines are violated.

34-14

Is it correct to assume that the cumulative impact of Dougherty Valley, Tassajara, West Dublin and North Livermore will generate an additional 900,000 trips a day in addition to the 482,900 daily trips identified in the project? These other projects collectively have more than twice the housing units of East Dublin. What is the cumulative air quality impacts of these projects?

34-15

Impact on Police and Fire Services:

Generating the revenue needed to pay for police and fire services is based upon unrealistic assumptions on property tax revenue and sales tax revenue. The EIR must recalculate the ability to mitigate impact on services using a realistic assumption on revenue generation.

34-16

The city is currently not generating sufficient revenue to meet state recommendations for police level of service.

34-17

Under the new state budget, local governments are retaining less than 25 percent of property tax revenues. Actual property tax revenues in Dublin in 1990-1991 were \$3.6 million. The EIR on the Project projects property tax revenue will be \$7.5. A new revenue generation projection must be made that reflects the lost property tax revenue to the state.

34-18

Projected sales tax revenues of \$10.3 million a year at buildout are not consistent with revenues received by Pleasanton, Livermore, and neighboring jurisdictions. The EIR must document why sales tax revenues for East Dublin are reasonable when Pleasanton received \$8.6 million in 1990. Is the EIR assuming that people will choose to shop in East Dublin rather than North Livermore, Dougherty Valley, San Ramon, or Pleasanton?

34-19

Is the financial success of the East Dublin Plan dependent upon neighboring jurisdictions losing sales tax revenue to East Dublin?

34-20

The EIR must evaluate how levels of service for police and fire will degrade if the projected sales tax and property tax revenues don't occur for East Dublin.

34-21

The EIR must discuss how levels of service will be impacted in the period of time before the project generates sufficient revenue to finance services.

34-22

Impact on Library Services:

The EIR identified significant impacts on library services, yet no documentation is provided that the impact can be mitigated. Mitigation Measure 3.4/50.0 proposes to expand the system, but there is no discussion on the cost of expanding the system, and the ability of Alameda County or the East Dublin Planning Area to assess fees to expand the system.

34-23

No local sales tax or property tax revenues are identified for expanding library services, and no documentation is provided that the county has the funds to expand the library system.

34-23 contd.

The county library system has not been replacing personnel that resign and significant cutbacks are projected for 1993.

Wastewater:

The EIR identifies lack of wastewater disposal capacity as a significant impact. (IM 3.5/G) Supporting TWA in its efforts to implement a new wastewater export pipe system (MM 3.5/11.0) does not mitigate the impact of the project.

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Major expansion of the wastewater treatment facility in Martinez will be needed to accommodate wastewater flow from the project. The Central Contra Costa Sanitary must also obtain a permit from the San Francisco Regional Water Quality Control Board, to increase its discharge to accommodate East Dublin and other projects served by the Tri Valley Wastewater Authority.

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24-28

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The EIR should identify on a map where new utility lines will be located and notify the land owners that East Dublin will require extending utility lines across their property. An alternative should be evaluated to underground all utilities to mitigate the impact of the Project.

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That means that all special annual assessments for libraries, schools, water, and wastewater must not exceed one percent of the value of the home. These assessments are needed to mitigate the impact of the Project.

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Due to limits on bonded indebtedness, how is it possible to fund expanding library services? Will the Project's impact on libraries remain a significant and unmitigated impact?

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How will services be financed during the years that the Project is not generating sufficient revenue to pay for services?

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Greenbelt Alternative:

A Greenbelt Alternative should be developed that: does not require creation of the Tri Valley Wastewater Authority pipeline treatment facilities; can be phased to coincide with and finance potential freshwater expansion by Zone 7; keeps development confined to an area less than the size of the Specific Plan area; creates a permanent urban boundary that is recognized by Pleasanton, Alameda County, and Livermore.

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The alternative should include a component for sharing sales tax revenue between jurisdictions.

The alternative should also assume that San Joaquin cities and San Joaquin County enact a joint agreement not to create any new towns.

Sincerely,



Mark Evanoff
Field Representative

Response to Letter 35: Zach Cowan, Attorney for Doolan Residents

- 35-1 **Comment:** The DEIR states that the "project concept" includes balancing residential and employment uses to "enable residents to live near work." The DEIR should acknowledge that mere proximity of employment and residential areas is insufficient to meet the stated project concept. If the price of the housing does not match the salary structure of the employment to which it is proximate, employees will not live in that housing. The DEIR should clarify this relationship.

Response to Comment 35-1: Comment acknowledged. The DEIR and the Specific Plan recognize the nexus between housing costs/availability and residents living near where they work. Refer to 3.2-9 through 3.2-11 for discussion of this issue and policies proposed to address it.

- 35-2 **Comment:** What is a "full complement of regional office and retail land uses"? What implications does the creation of a "full complement of regional office... land uses" have on jobs/housing balance, as described in the "project concept"?

Response to Comment 35-2: The complete sentence (on page 2-5) that is referenced says: "The Project provides a full complement of regional office and retail land uses located near freeway interchanges, local-serving neighborhood shopping areas, and community-serving commercial centers." The intent of the sentence is to emphasize the concept of providing commercial uses that 1) serve the needs of the project and surrounding area and not just go after regional employment, and 2) to provide a range of job opportunities that are not all high-income or low-income in character.

- 35-3 **Comment:** One stated project objective is to "ensure the responsible and environmentally-sensitive development of the planning area from both a local and regional perspective." Given sub regional constraints on infrastructure (road capacity, water, sewer), continuing disinvestment in existing central cities, and (to name a few) the project's impacts on traffic congestion and air quality, the project appears to be contrary to its stated objective. The DEIR should explain what it means by "responsible and environmentally-sensitive development" from "a local and regional perspective." Absent some explanation of the meaning of these terms, the DEIR's uncritical use of them is quite misleading .

Response to Comment 35-3: It does not follow from the stated objective that the Project will have no impacts. The EIR clearly identifies what those impacts will be. The objective is to ensure that what development does occur is sensitive to the environment. From a regional perspective, the intent of the Project is to respond to continued pressures for growth by providing development opportunities adjacent to existing urban areas rather than forcing new growth into the Central Valley or other rural areas, to provide a balance of employment and housing opportunities that encourage living and working in the same community, and to develop higher densities of new jobs and housing near regional transit in order to provide a feasible alternative to our already congested freeways.

From a local perspective, the intent of the plan is to permit expansion of the City of Dublin while protecting valuable scenic, biotic, cultural, and open space resources.

- 35-4 **Comment:** Another stated project objective is to "maintain a balance of employment and housing opportunities in the planning area in terms of both quantity and economic

characteristics". The DEIR should evaluate whether the project meets this objective. As explained on pages 3.2-9 & ff., to the extent that the project meets this objective, it runs counter to the stated need in the Tri-Valley area to provide housing affordable to the very large number of new employees projected to be employed in the Tri-Valley area. How does this relate to development which is "responsible and environmentally-sensitive development" from "a regional perspective"? It would seem just the opposite.

Response to Comment 35-4: Without specific development plans, it is impossible to evaluate the balance of employment and housing opportunities. It is for this reason that Policies 4-26 and 4-27 and Programs 4H and 4K have been included in the Specific Plan (See pages 3.2-10 and 3.2-11). Specific Plan Policies 4-1 through 4-10 and Programs 4F, G, and I all provide support for the development of affordable housing for all new residents.

35-5

Comment: The DEIR stresses that land designated rural residential is intended to be used as open space (although it does not explain how that intention is to be implemented), and later stresses that grazing will be allowed on such lands. DEIR, pp. 2-6 & 3.1-7. This is misleading. First, state law defines "open space land" as "...any parcel or area of land... which is essentially unimproved and devoted to an open-space use as defined in this section..." Gov. Code §65560 (b)(1)-(4). The statute then defines four types of open space, none of which include any residential use. Either the land is residential or it is not. Second, it is exceedingly doubtful that any grazing actually will occur, or will even be feasible once the land is divided into 100-acre parcels. There is no evidence that future residential owners would agree to grazing. Moreover, once the land is divided, a potential rancher would need to assemble grazing rights on numerous contiguous parcels in order for grazing to be feasible. Even assuming willing owners, the expense and difficulty of such an enterprise make its success extremely unlikely. Finally, much of the rural residential land is surrounded by more intense residential and other land uses. Conflicts with these uses would also militate against that land being used for grazing.

For these reasons, proposed mitigation measure IM 3.1/D will be ineffective. At a minimum, it cannot be assumed to be effective absent any evidence in the EIR that it might be, or that similar mitigation measures have been successful under similar circumstances.

Response to Comment 35-5: The Rural Residential designation is essentially an agricultural designation, which is an open space use (see Government Code Section 65560(b)(1)). The designation has all the same characteristics as the County's current agricultural designation, including the ability to develop the land with one dwelling unit per 100 acres. There is no intent or reason to assume that development of this land under the Rural Residential designation would be any different in character than it currently is.

Refer to responses to Comments 34-4 and 34-5 for discussion of compatibility issues.

IM 3.1/D is an impact, not a mitigation measure. The EIR identifies it as an insignificant impact that requires no mitigation.

35-6

Comment: We also note that Figure 2-E defines the single-family residential land use designation as permitting 0.0 to 6.0 units per acre, thereby establishing no minimum density (*i.e.*, no maximum parcel size). However this appears to be incorrect, since

the proposed General Plan Amendment (GPA) defines that category as establishing a minimum permissible density of 0.9 units per acre, or a maximum lot size of 1.1 acres. GPA, p. 7. This is a significant difference which should be clarified.

Response to Comment 35-6: Comment acknowledged. The legend in Figure 2-E is incorrect. Densities permitted in the Single Family designation range from 0.9 to 6.0 dwelling units per acre. Figure 2-E has been revised accordingly.

35-7

Comment: The DEIR makes a number of dubious statements about the project's potential impacts on agricultural lands and resources. *See, pp. 3.1-7 & 8.* It opines that the number of Williamson Act non-renewals in the project indicates that the agricultural resources will be lost regardless of the project. This is a self-fulfilling assumption which is unsupported by any evidence, information or analysis. It is also counter-intuitive: rather it is much more probable is that non-renewals by speculative land owners reflect their expectations of obtaining development approvals under the project. On the evidence presented in the DEIR, it is more reasonable to believe (assuming rational economic behavior by landowners) that if the project is not adopted and the area remains designated for agricultural and open space uses, the Williamson Act contracts will be renewed, or new contracts signed.

In any case, however, if the project is not approved, the agricultural resource will not be lost. It may not be utilized, if the owners decide to leave the land fallow, but the land's potential for agricultural productivity will not be impaired as it would if it were developed according to the project. The DEIR states that agricultural activity "may" be lost even if the project is not approved. To the extent this statement means anything at all, it establishes a false premise for evaluation of project impacts and comparison of the project to alternatives, by implying that the agricultural resource will be lost in any case. There is no basis for this assumption given existing and proposed plans for the area by other jurisdictions.

For these reasons, the conclusion that the indirect impacts of the non-renewal of Williamson Act contracts (IM3.1/E) would be insignificant is unjustified. The current level of non-renewals, as well as of future non-renewals, is directly related to the project. If the project is not carried out, the non-renewals will have no environmental impact. If it is carried out, they will. The DEIR should recognize this significant effect of the project.

Response to Comment 35-7: It is probable that the landowner's non-renewal of Williamson Act contracts has been done for speculative purposes, but not strictly because of this project. Almost 60 percent of the Williamson Contract land in the Specific Plan area was in non-renewal before the Specific Plan process began (refer to Table 3.1-1), so the statement that non-renewal may occur without the project is not without basis.

It is important to reiterate IM 3.1/E (page 3.1-8), which states that: "The non-renewal of Williamson Act contracts is not an environmental impact defined under CEQA. Non-renewal is, however, a planning concern of this EIR particularly if the Project is considered a factor which accelerates the non-renewal process." Because the City feels strongly about not encouraging the conversion of agricultural and open space lands to urban uses, the Planning Commission is recommending that General Plan Policy 3.2.A (see page 19 of the Eastern Dublin GPA) be revised to reflect this resolve (see response to Comment 10-1).

- 35-8 **Comment:** The DEIR is also misleading in dismissing the conversion of the project area from agricultural to developed uses as having an insignificant impact. It relies for this conclusion on two premises: that the loss of non-prime land is insignificant, and that the change would be consistent with the proposed GPA. Both are fallacious.
- First, the designation of land as "prime" refers to its suitability for certain types of crops. It is not an indication of its agricultural or economic value as grazing land (virtually no grazing land is "prime") or other agricultural uses (many productive vineyards are "on non-prime" land). In a nutshell, the fact that land is not considered "prime" does not mean that its loss is necessarily insignificant. Additionally, the agricultural land in the project area may well be significant in the context of the regional or subregional agricultural economy. The DEIR fails to address this issue.
- Second, consistency with a (proposed) general plan does not render an impact insignificant:
- ...there is no indication in CEQA that mere conformity with the general plan will justify a finding that the project has no significant environmental effect. Certainly, general plan conformity alone does not effectively 'mitigate' significant environmental impacts of a project.*
- (*City of Antioch v. City of Pittsburg* (1986) 187 Cal.App.3d 1325, 1331-32.)
- Response to Comment 35-8:** Refer to responses to comments 24-3 and 34-2 for discussion of the loss of prime agricultural land. The EIR does not depend upon general plan consistency as the only factor to determine a lack of significant impact. The finding of insignificance is based on the absence of any significant existing agricultural production on site, and the lack of significant agricultural potential (according to the Agricultural Commissioner's office; see response to Comment 34-2), combined with the fact that the General Plan designates all of the identified "prime" agricultural land for urban uses.
- 35-9 **Comment:** Discussing potential conflicts with adjacent land uses, the DEIR acknowledges the existence of rural residential and open space lands to the east of the project site, but does not acknowledge the possibility of any conflict with them. Pg. 3.1-14.
- Response to Comment 35-9:** See Response to Comment 34-4.
- 35-10 **Comment:** In discussing potential land use conflicts to the north, the DEIR ignores all lands to the north except for the new Santa Rita Rehabilitation Center. There are other lands and land uses to the north of the project site which should be acknowledged in this context.
- Response to Comment 35-10:** Comment acknowledged. Other land uses to the north of the Project area are discussed on page 3.1-12. The Project does not present the potential for significant land use conflicts with the rural lands located north of the Project area in Contra Costa County. For additional discussion refer to responses to comments 22-10 and 34-4.
- 35-11 **Comment:** The DEIR identifies a "significant planning concern" relating to the contrary ambitions of Dublin and Livermore relating to the eastern part of the project site. Pg. 3.1-16. What is the nature of this concern? Why is it a concern from a

"planning" perspective? What are optimal, or even possible, solutions? If this DEIR is to be used by LAFCo (DEIR p. 2-14), some guidance on these questions is essential. In particular, the DEIR should shed some light on whether conditions are different now than they were when LAFCo deleted part of the project area from Dublin's SOI, and if so, why and how.

Response to Comment 35-11: The fact that two different jurisdictions (Dublin and Livermore), with conflicting visions of what should occur in Doolan Canyon, are both planning for the ultimate disposition of the area is a concern, since both cannot happen. LAFCO has agreed to review the plans of the two cities in early 1993 to make a determination to which jurisdiction's sphere of influence the Doolan Canyon area should be allocated. The Eastern Dublin planning process has provided considerable documentation for LAFCO to consider in making its determination. In addition to the Project, the DEIR provides evaluation of the environmental consequences of two alternatives: 1) the Reduced Planning Area Alternative which would leave the area as it is, and 2) the Reduced Land Use Alternative which would reduce residential densities in the area. In addition to these scenarios, Livermore will also be presenting its plan for the Doolan Canyon area with accompanying environmental assessment.

On September 20, 1990, LAFCO removed the northern portion of Doolan Canyon from the City of Dublin's sphere of influence. This action was taken in response to the conflicting planning that was underway for the area, and LAFCO's desire to plan logically for the entire Doolan Canyon area. No significant changes in conditions in Doolan Canyon are known to have occurred since that time.

35-12 **Comment:** With respect to the project's consistency with the existing Dublin General Plan, the DEIR states that it cannot evaluate the consistency of the GPA with the existing Dublin General Plan because the GPA does not include a specific development proposal yet. Pg. 3.1-18. This is incorrect. The DEIR can compare the existing General Plan and GPA: it just may not do so at the same level of detail as it purports to with respect to the Specific Plan. For instance, the DEIR can compare policies contained in the GPA with those in the existing General Plan. Indeed, staff has already done so to some extent outside the EIR process. See, Agenda Statement, Planning Commission Meeting of 21 October 1992. Such analysis should be conducted in the DEIR.

Response to Comment 35-12: The commentor appears to have misread the DEIR. The DEIR does contain a complete consistency evaluation of the GPA and Specific Plan with the existing General Plan (see Table 3.1-4). The DEIR also does not state that it cannot evaluate the GPA's consistency with the current General Plan. It says (page 3.1-18) that in some instances the consistency of the GPA with current General Plan policies cannot be evaluated because of the absence of specificity.

35-13 **Comment:** The DEIR is also quite misleading in its reliance on the terms "potentially consistent" and "potentially inconsistent". The Specific Plan (SP) and GPA contains land uses and policies which can be measured against those in the existing General Plan. Either they are consistent as proposed or not. That the development which may ultimately occur under the SP and/or GPA may be consistent with the existing General Plan does not make the SP or GPA potentially consistent, it makes that future development potentially consistent. The fact remains, that if the SP and/or GPA might permit development which is inconsistent with the existing General Plan, they are inconsistent with it.

Response to Comment 35-13: Under *Project Consistency with the City of Dublin General Plan* on page 3.1-18, the DEIR discusses the meaning and use of the terms "potentially consistent" and "potentially inconsistent". As explained there, these terms were used because the "final finding of consistency would be made by the City decision makers during the Specific Plan and General Plan Amendment public hearings and may be subject to change.

35-14

Comment: 2.1.4.A., Table 3.1-4 (page 3.1-23). It appears that the Specific Plan (SP) might be potentially consistent with this policy, but under the rubric of "policy reconciliation" the DEIR indicates that the SP falls short as a result of the "to the extent feasible" language. In addition, it appears that the GPA is not consistent with this policy. In general, the DEIR's analysis of this policy is entirely lacking in specifics.

Response to Comment 35-14: The Specific Plan and GPA are fully consistent with the intent of the existing GP policy. As can be seen from the land use map (Figures 2E and 2F), higher densities have been concentrated in the flat valley lands in the south end of the planning area and the level areas around the two Village Centers. The "Policy Reconciliation" (page 3.1-23, DEIR) does not indicate an inconsistency, but instead that policies have been added through the GPA and the Specific Plan that add protection for sloping topography and natural systems that is far beyond any that currently exists in the General Plan.

35-15

Comment: 2.1.4.C, Table 3.1-4 (page 3.1-24). Without an explanation of the measures contained in the SP to "protect the ridgeland", there is no basis for a conclusion that the SP is consistent with a policy which prohibits them from being "disfigured". Specifically, the mitigation measures identified (IM 3.8/D) are all subject to qualifiers such as "to the extent feasible". For instance, they encourage "sensitive engineering practices" without defining what those are or why they would prevent any disfigurement of the ridgeland. The term "sensitive engineering practices" means one thing to an engineer and another to a planner. What does it mean in this case?

Response to Comment 35-15: The existing General Plan is unclear about what it intends by the phrase "disfigure the ridgeland". Neither "disfigure" or "ridgeland" are defined, so it has been left up to the Specific Plan to interpret the intent of this policy. The Specific Plan goes to considerable length to clarify the intent of this policy by defining types of ridgeland by degree of sensitivity and developing policies that provide detailed guidance for protecting ridgelines and ridgeland (Specific Plan page 69-70). The DEIR authors believe the proposed policies are fully consistent with existing GP policy 2.1.4.C, however, final determination of consistency will be determined by the City Council.

35-16

Comment: 3.1.A, Table 3.1-4 (page 3.1-25). Despite the DEIR's disclaimer, the SP is clearly inconsistent with this policy because it permits destruction of resources that are protected under the existing General Plan. Its protection of "high value" habitat areas" does not eliminate this inconsistency, as implied by the DEIR. In particular, the SP does not call for comparable protection of woodlands.

Response to Comment 35-16: The current General Plan policy states that oak woodlands, riparian vegetation and natural creeks should be preserved as open space for their natural resource value. This policy stands unchanged by the proposed Project, so protection is still provided under the General Plan. However, while the

current policy is clear in its intent, it remains vague in its implementation. The policy does not indicate what should be permitted if these elements have limited resource value, or if preservation would prevent logical and safe planning.

In staff's opinion, the Specific Plan is consistent with the intent of existing GP policy, in that it attempts to preserve all creeks, woodlands, and riparian vegetation. The qualifier "whenever possible" in Policy 6-9 was added to allow for the possibility that riparian vegetation could be lost due to necessary drainage, flood control, and erosion control improvements. The potential adverse effect of such an occurrence is more than offset by the requirement of 3:1 in-kind replacement of lost habitat (Policy 6-10).

The DEIR has been revised to reflect consistency between existing Policy 3.1.A and the Specific Plan and GPA. The "Project Consistency Evaluation" column in Table 3.1-4 has been revised to read as follows:

Potentially consistent inconsistent for the SP. While SP policies 6-9, 6-10, 6-11 and 6-12 call for protection of natural areas, and the land use plan includes most of the important habitat areas in rural, open space areas. Although the proposed policies modify existing policy by inserting the qualifier "wherever possible", any potential loss is mitigated by policy requiring 3:1 in-kind replacement of lost habitat. "wherever possible", preservation of these natural areas as open space is not always achieved and some development is allowed.

In the third column, "Policy Reconciliation", the table indicates that similar policies as those proposed for the Specific Plan area are needed for the GPA Increment Area. The DEIR addresses this need on page 3.7-12 where it indicates that MM 3.7/6.0 - 17.0 are all applicable to the entire Project area.

35-17

Comment: 3.2.A Based on the facts--rather than the DEIR's characterization-- the SP appears to be inconsistent with the General Plan. The DEIR's contention that the SP requires consistency with the existing General Plan is not supported by the SP program or policies cited. In addition, as noted above, the DEIR should evaluate the GPA for consistency with this policy. It appears to be inconsistent, but the DEIR should "go on record" on this issue.

Response to Comment 35-17: The Draft EIR acknowledges that the Specific Plan policies may be inconsistent with existing Policy 3.1.B in that they permit grading in areas with slopes over 30 percent that are larger than could reasonably be characterized as "humps and hollows". In response to this inconsistency, the Planning Commission is recommending revisions to existing GP Policy 3.1.B that would permit some grading in areas over 30%, but would restrict such practices more than the policy contained in the Draft Specific Plan. The revised Policy reads as follows:

Consider development in areas over 30 percent slope, if the area to be developed: 1) is less than three acres in size; 2) is less than 20% of a larger developable area; and 3) is surrounded by slopes less than 30 percent slope. Maintain slopes predominantly over thirty percent (disregarding minor surface humps or hollows) as permanent open space for public health and safety.

In addition, Specific Plan Policy 6-42 has been revised as follows:

Policy 6-42: Development is generally not permitted in areas with slopes of 30 percent or greater. Limited grading and repair of landslides will be permitted in

areas with slopes of 30 percent or more when:

- the area involved is less than 3 acres, **is less than 20% of a larger developable area**, and is surrounded by topography which is predominantly less than 30 percent; and
- it is necessary to create effective buildable areas or access to areas with slopes predominantly less than 30 percent.

35-18 **Comment:** The DEIR's summary of the applicable Alameda County general plan documents seems to indicate that the project is generally inconsistent with county policies, but the DEIR does not provide any evaluation or conclusion on this issue. Pp. 3.1-19 to 3.1-20. It should.

Response to Comment 35-18: Comment acknowledged. As is typical of General Plan Amendment programs that are expanding not only the urban boundaries of a city, but also expanding their sphere of influence, the proposed urban designations are not consistent with the historic land use designations in the unincorporated areas. It is the purpose of the GPA to remedy this inconsistency. The current County designation (Agriculture/Open Space) would be revised per the land use map (Figure 2-E). As indicated on page 3.1-19, the County Open Space Element identifies the importance of preserving open space resources, particularly the hill areas. The Element emphasizes the "preservation of ridgelines, canyons, significant stands of trees, and watercourses" as being of "paramount importance". Although open space areas would be diminished by the Project, the policies of the Eastern Dublin Specific Plan (see Chapter 6) and GPA (see Chapter 3) are consistent with these existing County policies. The County Open Space Element also suggests that Doolan Canyon become a major park and recreation preserve area. The Project is clearly not consistent with this policy. It should be reiterated (see page 3.1-19) however, that the County is currently in the process of updating and revising the County General Plan in the Project vicinity to reflect the changes that are proposed and have occurred since the 1977 plan was written. It is not known at this point what the *East County Area Plan* will propose for the Doolan Canyon area.

35-19 **Comment:** Given the regional and subregional need for a net increase in housing, why does the project propose to increase employment to a degree that will absorb any housing that is built as part of the project?

Response to Comment 35-19: Given the post-Proposition 13 fiscal environment, it is imperative that cities maintain a balance between residential and revenue-generating non-residential uses. Residential uses typically require more in services than they generate revenue to support. If the city is to maintain its fiscal health, it is essential to accommodate commercial uses that can generate tax revenues that will supplement the residential tax base. Severe fiscal difficulties could result for Dublin if the City had to provide housing for employment generated by its neighbors.

35-20 **Comment:** Given the identified market conditions, is it prudent planning to assume adequate absorption for the proposed employment generating land uses?

Response to Comment 35-20: The absorption for commercial uses is based on development patterns/rates over the past 20 years. It is acknowledged that absorption could occur faster or slower than this depending on what happens in the local and national economies in the future. The plan is not dependent on a specific rate of

growth. It is fully assumed that the rate of absorption will vary over the Project buildout period.

- 35-21 **Comment:** The DEIR has already admitted that conflicts with plans proposed by Livermore are a "significant planning concern". Pg. 3.1-16. One has to wonder why the DEIR proposes no measures by which to address these significant concerns which directly affect land use, air quality, energy use, transportation, etc.

Response to Comment 35-21: See response to Comment 35-11.

- 35-22 **Comment:** In a nutshell, it appears that the project is inconsistent with its own "concept". Another way to put it is that the project has been misdescribed to begin with. The DEIR must clarify this issue; it must point out respects in which the project "in fact" differs from the project "in concept".

Response to Comment 35-22: The EIR authors do not agree with the commentor's opinion that the Project is somehow different "in fact" than it is in "concept". No further response is necessary because the commentor fails to identify how the Project is "in fact" different from its concept.

- 35-23 **Comment:** We also note that "Projections '90" is not ABAG's most recent forecast. Pg. 3.2-1. Since the project is expected to have a 30+ year buildout, the most recent ABAG projections are essential. How do the changes in "Projections '92" affect the DEIR's analysis?

Response to Comment 35-23: See Response to Comment 27-2.

- 35-24 **Comment:** With respect to IM 3.7/A, the DEIR provides no basis for the conclusion that the mitigation measures identified will reduce the impact to insignificance. The areas that will developed-- which are not quantified-- will still be eliminated as habitat. Not developing other areas that are not to be developed in any case does not reduce this impact. MM 3.7/1.0. Measures MM 3.7/2.0 and 3.0 likewise do not reduce the impact of destroying large areas of habitat. The DEIR recognizes (p. 4-13) that absent permanent protection of areas designated "open space" their existence does not mitigate impacts. Yet it does not describe how or whether these areas will be permanently protected. *See, MM 3.7/3.0 & 25.0.*

Response to Comment 35-24: Direct loss of habitat is mitigated to a level of insignificance through avoiding habitat conversions that might be detrimental to special status species; through careful planning and protection (MM 3.7/1.0), enhancing, restoring, protecting, and modifying resource management (i.e., livestock management practices, rodent control, vegetation alteration, etc.) on the remaining open space and rural residential land use designations (MM 3.7/2.0-4.0, MM 3.7/5.0-19.0, MM 3.7/21.0-25.0, and MM 3.7/27.0).

- 35-25 **Comment:** The DEIR provides no factual basis for concluding that protection of riparian areas (MM 3.7/6.0) "wherever possible" will mitigate impacts on those that are not protected. In plain English, it will always be possible to protect riparian areas; but clearly this is not what the project contemplates. So what do the SP and DEIR mean by "wherever possible"? The word "should" in MM 3.7/8.0 renders it ineffective. *See also, IM 3.7/P.*

Response to Comment 35-25: The Specific Plan attempts to preserve all creeks, woodlands, and riparian vegetation. The qualifier "whenever possible" in Policy 6-9 (MM 3.7/6.0) was added to allow for the very likely possibility that riparian vegetation could be lost due to necessary/required drainage improvements and erosion control. The potential adverse affect of such an occurrence is more than offset by the requirement of 3:1 in-kind replacement of lost habitat (Policy 6-10).

Comment regarding MM 3.7/8.0 is acknowledged. The mitigation measure has been revised to read as follows:

MM3.7/8.0 (Policy 6-11). All stream corridors should shall be revegetated with native plant species to enhance their natural appearance and improve habitat values....

- 35-26 **Comment:** MM 3.7/20.0 is not a mitigation but a study. It is ineffective. *See also, IM 3.7/M & N.* The same applies to MM 3.7/ 28.0.

Response to Comment 35-26: Mitigation measures 3.7/20.0, 3.7/28, and other proposed surveys are components of an effective mitigation program. This action is designed to identify specific spatial constraints relative to a particular project plan, and is entirely appropriate site-specific environmental assessment to be required by a program EIR of subsequent development proposals.

- 35-27 **Comment:** MM 3.7/21.0 is ineffective because it relies on ineffective mitigation measures, as described above.

Response to Comment 35-27: See responses to comments 35-24 through 35-26.

- 35-28 **Comment:** With respect to impacts on the Golden Eagle nesting site, the DEIR and Appendix contain no information regarding proposed mitigation upon which to base the conclusion of insignificance. Appendix D omits part 5 of the biological survey, which discusses mitigation.

Response to Comment 35-28: There are no standard mitigation techniques for protection of golden eagle nests. The mitigation (MM 3.7/23.0 and 24.0) provided in the DEIR and supporting documentation in Appendix D are based on available information and our best professional judgement.

Part 5 of the biological survey included possible approaches to mitigating biological impacts that were prepared in advance of the plan. These approaches were used as guidance in the development of the plan. They are not included in the EIR in order to avoid confusion, since they have been superseded by the more specific mitigation measures incorporated in the EIR.

- 35-29 **Comment:** MM 3.7/25.0 is deficient because it assumes, in essence, that not developing the entire foraging area will mitigate developing part of it. There is no basis for this assumption. Since the DEIR relies on a specific number of acres as an adequate foraging area, it must provide some quantitative analysis and proof that this number of acres is adequate. It must also provide evidence that this acreage will in fact be protected as foraging area over the long term. *See also, IM 3.7/O.*

Response to Comment 35-29: The DEIR does not rely on a specific number of acres as adequate foraging area. The DEIR does state that the primary spatial protection

zone (i.e., for the nest) should contain at least 200 acres (MM 3.7/23.0). Foraging habitat for these wide ranging birds is not expected to be the primary factor defining or restricting the distribution of nesting golden eagles in the Eastern Dublin Project area. Foraging habitat and prey availability are not expected to be the predominant factor limiting the distribution and abundance of prairie falcons, northern harriers or black-shouldered kites in the Eastern Dublin Project area.

- 35-30 Comment: In sum, the DEIR does not provide an adequate basis for its numerous conclusions that impacts on biological resources will be insignificant.

Response to Comment 35-30: See responses to commentor's individual comments in Comments 35-24 through 35-29.

- 35-31 Comment: The DEIR is deficient for failing to include photomontages of the project site as developed. Even given the various contingencies involved in predicting the details of development, there is no excuse for this appalling omission of the single most useful and meaningful means of communicating the project's visual impacts to the public. In this respect the DEIR is far below the standard in the Bay Area.

Response to Comment 35-31: Given the very general nature of the land use program, it would be speculative at best to attempt to simulate what the visual character of future development might look like. It is for this reason that MM3.8/8.1 requires future projects that could impact views from scenic corridors, to submit detailed visual analysis including graphic simulations and/or sections of typical views. Photomontages are an appropriate tool in project EIRs, but is rarely used in a program EIR that addresses general plan-level planning.

- 35-32 Comment: MM 3.8/1.0 is not a mitigation measure but an aspiration which is utterly unenforceable. It is the intended--hoped for--result, but not an enforceable guide to govern development as it occurs. The same applies to MM 3.8/3.0. These may be nice statements of policy, but they are subject to interpretation, and do not provide the public a measure against which development proposals can be reviewed. They are not, therefore, mitigation measures which can be relied upon under CEQA to assert that certain visual impacts will be rendered insignificant. MM 3.8/4.0 through 4.5 are all so heavily qualified and so open to interpretation that the same applies to them.

Response to Comment 35-32: It is correct that MM3.8/1.0 and MM 3.8/3.0 are not specific measurable actions, but as goals and policies of the Specific Plan they are standards by which the City of Dublin will evaluate all future development in eastern Dublin. These goals and policies are reasonable mitigation measures for a Program EIR such as this, but they are not relied on as the only mitigation. They are complemented by a whole range of more concrete actions (Policies and programs in Section 6.3.4 of the Specific Plan) that support and amplify the concepts in MM 3.8/1.0 and 3.0. MM 3.8/4.0 through 4.5 are necessarily general in nature because they need to cover a whole range of conditions that occur within the almost 7,000 acre Project area. Together though, these measures provide clear support for protecting the character of Project area hillsides. The "qualifiers" identified by the commentor are included to provide decision-makers with a reasonable amount of flexibility when reviewing future projects.

- 35-33 Comment: Merely designating the more distant and undevelopable ridges as the only ones with "scenic" qualities does not render destruction of others insignificant. What is the basis for this definitional sleight of hand? If the DEIR has determined that some

highly visible foreground ridges are not "scenic", it should state why. The SP's mere say so is not sufficient for purposes of environmental analysis. Again, the DEIR confuses what is being destroyed with what is being left alone, and asserts that the former "mitigates" the other to a level of insignificance. *See, MM 3.8/5.0-5.2.*

Response to Comment 35-33: The alteration of the lower foreground ridgelines and hill areas has been identified as a potentially significant impact, that will be reduced to a level of insignificance with proposed mitigation (see MM 3.8/4.0-5.2). The DEIR does not indicate that the alteration of these ridgeland areas is not an impact. The impact of development on these ridgeland areas is less because the taller ridgeland areas behind them provide a visual backdrop that tends to "absorb" the change. Protection of the taller background ridges is emphasized because they are the area's most sensitive scenic resource in that they are the most prominent and least able to absorb change. These taller ridges form the horizon line from the various scenic corridors in the planning area vicinity, and any change to their contours would be highly visible. The DEIR does not assume that what is being preserved mitigates what is "destroyed". Rather it recognizes and preserves the most critical scenic elements and attempts to minimize the change in character of those ridgeland areas that are modified.

- 35-34 **Comment:** With respect to IM 3.8/I, preserving views (from where?) of "designated" open space areas is less than insufficient. Who designates the "open space areas"? On what basis? That the City may decide as a matter of policy or politics that certain views may be preserved, to some extent, does not address the visual impacts that will in fact be caused. Even less so does a subsequent survey of view sheds and scenic vistas. Without some objective, enforceable standards based on mitigating identified impacts, these are not mitigation measures. The DEIR needs to deal with environmental impacts, not to rely on future policy decisions.

Response to Comment 35-34: The entire EIR and its adopted mitigation measures is a statement of City policy. It is nonsensical to say that the EIR should not rely on the City's policy decisions. The Plan and EIR do establish objective enforceable standards that need to be met. Mitigation measures MM 3.8/4.0-5.2 all establish criteria by which future projects are to be evaluated (e.g., no development on scenically sensitive ridgeland areas, no buildings extending above scenic ridgeline, cut and fill slopes 3:1 or less, graded slopes re-contoured to resemble existing landforms, etc.)

- 35-35 **Comment:** The DEIR should disclose the market assumptions upon which its fiscal analysis is based. These would include, in particular, expected absorption rate for housing and employment uses.

Response to Comment 35-35: Please refer to eastern Dublin Fiscal Impact Analysis for pricing and absorption. Essentially, given long run market absorption projections by ABAG for the Tri-Valley Market, ERA projected a maximum absorption of approximately 1,000 housing units per year throughout the 7,000-acre area, after seven years of slower absorption.

- 35-36 **Comment:** "No Project" Alternative. The DEIR states that the "no project" alternative could have significant growth-inducing impacts because it would require the extension of infrastructure to the area shown on Figure 4-A, and this extension might induce further growth nearby. That is, the "no project" alternative might have a significant impact because it could facilitate what is already proposed by the SP under consideration. In order to avoid being misleading, the DEIR must explain three things:

1. This potential "significant impact" of the "no project" alternative is still less than the actual impact of the project under consideration;
2. This potentially "significant impact" can be fully avoided by the City of Dublin and other affected jurisdictions by adopting new (in the case of Dublin) or maintaining existing (in the case of Alameda County and Livermore) policies which would not permit further growth in the area in question; and
3. To the extent that project impacts are mitigated, so would be the impacts of any growth which might be induced by the "no project" alternative.

Response to Comment 35-36: Comments on points #1 and #3 are acknowledged. As discussed in the DEIR's evaluation of the individual environmental factors, the No Project alternative would generally result in impacts of less magnitude than those generated by the Project. To the extent that a plan of similar detail to the proposed Eastern Dublin Specific Plan was developed around the No Project alternative, many of the impacts could be mitigated.

With respect to point #2, if the City and County were to adopt new policies that prohibited additional growth in the Project area, it would be a completely different scenario than is being evaluated in the No Project alternative (see description of No Project alternative on page 4-1. Point #2 describes the No Development alternative described on page 4-19.

The No Project scenario is specifically addressed in the DEIR because it represents the current physical and policy conditions in the planning area. While it is true that the City can change its policies and re-plan for the area, it is also true that land owners can now (in the absence of the current planning program) develop their land under the current designations without any more regulation than is imposed by the current General Plan and zoning.

35-37 **Comment:** The DEIR must also point out that the adverse jobs/housing balance impact of the "no project" alternative could be mitigated (according to the DEIR) either by the growth that it might induce (see above) or by the City, simply by changing the mix of land uses in the Eastern Extended Planning Area.

Response to Comment 35-37: Again this is true, but if the City changed the land use designations then it would be a different plan and different alternative than is being analyzed in the No Project alternative. See the response to Comment 35-36.

35-38 **Comment:** Likewise, visual impacts of the "no project" alternative can be mitigated at least to the same degree as the visual impacts of the proposed project, and very probably to a much greater degree. All that is required is that the City decide to adopt equally stringent visual protection policies.

Response to Comment 35-38: See responses to Comments 35-36 and 35-37.

35-39 **Comment:** "Reduced Planning Area". After the no development and "no project" alternatives, the DEIR states that this is the environmentally superior alternative. We would point out that the potentially adverse impact on jobs/housing balance could be eliminated by adjustment of housing densities and/or employment intensities.

Response to Comment 35-39: Comment acknowledged.

- 35-40 **Comment:** As noted in the discussion of MM 3.7/3.0 & 25.0, (p. 7, above) there is no stated basis on which to conclude that the proposed project's designation of areas as open space will be any more permanent than the same designation in the reduced planning area alternative. Thus, because the reduced planning area alternative includes (or could include) equally effective "mitigation" measures while affecting much less area, it will clearly have far fewer and less severe impacts than the proposed project. In particular, since this alternative would not connect Doolan and Tassajara Roads, there would be no direct impact on the golden eagles that nest near the proposed connection.

Response to Comment 35-40: Comment acknowledged.

- 35-41 **Comment:** "Reduced Land Use Intensities." This alternative is better than the proposed project from a regional and sub regional jobs/housing balance point of view. However, its primary significance is to point out the DEIR's failure to consider (or even to reject without consideration in the DEIR) its more reasonable opposite: an alternative that meets the identified project objectives by calling for development within the existing city limits or as close as possible to them. An informed observer could perhaps infer that such an alternative would meet the project objectives, but would be confused by its omission from the DEIR; and in any case would not benefit from a clear elaboration of what that alternative might entail, what it would look like (in terms of the SP), or whether it would be feasible. These are all critical issues if the public is to be adequately informed. Finally, and perhaps most importantly, exclusion of this alternative allows the decision maker to ignore it when making findings under CEQA.

Response to Comment 35-41: CEQA does not require evaluation of all possible alternatives to a project, just a "range of reasonable" alternatives. See Response to Comment 23-13.

- 35-42 **Comment:** Certain aspects of this section of the DEIR have been discussed above (See footnote 7 in full text of letter). We note that the DEIR fails to mention the potential growth-inducing impacts of transportation impacts/mitigation measures, and the project's incremental destruction of the agricultural economy. Indeed, this latter is not even mentioned as a cumulative impact. It should have been, especially in light of IM 3.5/T.

Response to Comment 35-42: Circulation improvements have not been identified as a growth inducing impact, because, in general, the recommended off-site circulation improvements are only those needed to meet the minimum acceptable service standards (i.e., Project related improvements have not been designed to accommodate substantial additional growth).

See responses to Comments 34-2 and 34-9 for discussion of Project's affect on agriculture.

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29 October 1992

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RECEIVED

OCT 29 1992

DUBLIN PLANNING

Re: Eastern Dublin General Plan Amendment and Specific Plan Draft EIR
SCH #91103064

Dear Mr. Tong:

This office represents a number of residents within the East Dublin General Plan Amendment area, including the Morgans, Ogelvies and Foscalinas of Doolan Canyon Road. We submit the following comments on the above Draft EIR (DEIR) on their behalf. Also attached are comments on the DEIR from Dan Marks, AICP.

Project Concept/Objectives

A core purpose of the DEIR is to permit an informed and meaningful evaluation of the project *vis a vis* alternatives to it. Absent a consistent and meaningful description of the project's objectives (and "concept") the public can not compare the benefits and costs of alternatives, and the City Council will have no basis for principled decision making. The following comments are directed at obtaining clarification of the DEIR's description of the project "concept" and objectives.

The DEIR states that the "project concept" includes balancing residential and employment uses to "enable residents to live near work." The DEIR should acknowledge that mere proximity of employment and residential areas is insufficient to meet the stated project concept. If the price of the housing does not match the salary structure of the employment to which it is proximate, employees will not live in that housing. The DEIR should clarify this relationship.

35-1

What is a "full complement of regional office and retail land uses"? What implications does the creation of a "full complement of regional office... land uses" have on jobs/housing balance, as described in the "project concept"? 35-2

One stated project objective is to "ensure the responsible and environmentally-sensitive development of the planning area from both a local and regional perspective." Given sub regional constraints on infrastructure (road capacity, water, sewer), continuing disinvestment in existing central cities, and (to name a few) the project's impacts on traffic congestion and air quality, the project appears to be contrary to its stated 35-3

objective. The DEIR should explain what it means by "responsible and environmentally-sensitive development" from "a local and regional perspective." Absent some explanation of the meaning of these terms, the DEIR's uncritical use of them is quite misleading.

35-3 contd.

Another stated project objective is to "maintain a balance of employment and housing opportunities in the planning area in terms of both quantity and economic characteristics". The DEIR should evaluate whether the project meets this objective. As explained on pages 3.2-9 & ff., to the extent that the project meets this objective, it runs counter to the stated need in the Tri-Valley area to provide housing affordable to the very large number of new employees projected to be employed in the Tri-Valley area. How does this relate to development which is "responsible and environmentally-sensitive development" from "a regional perspective"? It would seem just the opposite.

35-4

Project Description

The DEIR stresses that land designated rural residential is intended to be used as open space (although it does not explain how that intention is to be implemented), and later stresses that grazing will be allowed on such lands. DEIR, pp. 2-6 & 3.1-7. This is misleading. First, state law defines "open space land" as "...any parcel or area of land... which is essentially unimproved and devoted to an open-space use as defined in this section..." Gov. Code §65560 (b)(1)-(4). The statute then defines four types of open space, none of which include any residential use. Either the land is residential or it is not. Second, it is exceedingly doubtful that any grazing actually will occur, or will even be feasible once the land is divided into 100-acre parcels. There is no evidence that future residential owners would agree to grazing. Moreover, once the land is divided, a potential rancher would need to assemble grazing rights on numerous contiguous parcels in order for grazing to be feasible. Even assuming willing owners, the expense and difficulty of such an enterprise make its success extremely unlikely. Finally, much of the rural residential land is surrounded by more intense residential and other land uses. Conflicts with these uses would also militate against that land being used for grazing.¹

35-5

We also note that Figure 2-E defines the single-family residential land use designation as permitting 0.0 to 6.0 units per acre, thereby establishing no minimum density (*i.e.*, no maximum parcel size). However this appears to be incorrect, since the proposed General Plan Amendment (GPA) defines that category as establishing a minimum permissible density of 0.9 units per acre, or a maximum lot size of 1.1 acres. GPA, p. 7. This is a significant difference which should be clarified.

35-6

¹ For these reasons, proposed mitigation measure IM 3.1/D will be ineffective. At a minimum, it cannot be assumed to be effective absent any evidence in the EIR that it might be, or that similar mitigation measures have been successful under similar circumstances.

Land Use Impacts

The DEIR makes a number of dubious statements about the project's potential impacts on agricultural lands and resources. See, pp. 3.1-7 & 8. It opines that the number of Williamson Act non-renewals in the project indicates that the agricultural resources will be lost regardless of the project. This is a self-fulfilling assumption which is unsupported by any evidence, information or analysis. It is also counter-intuitive: rather it is much more probable is that non-renewals by speculative land owners reflect their expectations of obtaining development approvals under the project.² On the evidence presented in the DEIR, it is more reasonable to believe (assuming rational economic behavior by landowners) that if the project is not adopted and the area remains designated for agricultural and open space uses, the Williamson Act contracts will be renewed, or new contracts signed.

In any case, however, if the project is not approved, the agricultural resource will not be lost. It may not be utilized, if the owners decide to leave the land fallow, but the land's potential for agricultural productivity will not be impaired as it would if it were developed according to the project. The DEIR states that agricultural activity "may" be lost even if the project is not approved. To the extent this statement means anything at all,³ it establishes a false premise for evaluation of project impacts and comparison of the project to alternatives, by implying that the agricultural resource will be lost in any case. There is no basis for this assumption given existing and proposed plans for the area by other jurisdictions.

For these reasons, the conclusion that the indirect impacts of the non-renewal of Williamson Act contracts (IM3.1/E) would be insignificant is unjustified.⁴ The current level of non-renewals, as well as of future non-renewals, is directly related to the project. If the project is not carried out, the non-renewals will have no environmental

² In fact, the DEIR eventually acknowledges this, when it admits that by designating certain areas under Williamson Act contract as open space/agriculture, the Reduced Planning Area alternative could reduce growth inducing impacts on those properties. Pg. 4-10. Why does the DEIR not make the same acknowledgment here?

³ To say that the agricultural uses "may" disappear in any case implies much but says little. Any number of things "may" happen. For instance, to cite one example of a little, the DEIR assiduously avoids, the project may find no market, thereby "may" that the DEIR assiduously avoids, causing the residents of Dublin to pick up the tab for the bonds which will be floated for the project's infrastructure. But it is the job of the DEIR to state, based on evidence and analysis presented in it, what is likely to happen, so that readers may make up their own minds.

⁴ This comment applies equally to impacts designated "IM3.1/C" through "IM3.1/E".

ge 4 impact. If it is carried out, they will. The DEIR should recognize this significant effect 35-7 contd.
of the project.

The DEIR is also misleading in dismissing the conversion of the project area from agricultural to developed uses as having an insignificant impact. It relies for this conclusion on two premises: that the loss of non-prime land is insignificant, and that the change would be consistent with the proposed GPA. Both are fallacious.

First, the designation of land as "prime" refers to its suitability for certain types of crops. It is not an indication of its agricultural or economic value as grazing land (virtually no grazing land is "prime") or other agricultural uses (many productive vineyards are "on non-prime" land). In a nutshell, the fact that land is not considered "prime" does not mean that its loss is necessarily insignificant.⁵ Additionally, the agricultural land in the project area may well be significant in the context of the regional or sub regional agricultural economy. The DEIR fails to address this issue.

Second, consistency with a (proposed) general plan does not render an impact insignificant:

...there is no indication in CEQA that mere conformity with the general plan will justify a finding that the project has no significant environmental effect. Certainly, general plan conformity alone does not effectively 'mitigate' significant environmental impacts of a project.

City of Antioch v. City of Pittsburg (1986) 187 Cal.App.3d 1325, 1331-32.

Discussing potential conflicts with adjacent land uses, the DEIR acknowledges the existence of rural residential and open space lands to the east of the project site, but does not acknowledge the possibility of any conflict with them. Pg. 3.1-14.

In discussing potential land use conflicts to the north, the DEIR ignores all lands to the north except for the new Santa Rita Rehabilitation Center. There are other lands and land uses to the north of the project site which should be acknowledged in this context.

The DEIR identifies a "significant planning concern" relating to the contrary ambitions of Dublin and Livermore relating to the eastern part of the project site. Pg. 3.1-16. What is the nature of this concern? Why is it a concern from a "planning" perspective? 35-11 What are optimal, or even possible, solutions? If this DEIR is to be used by LAFCO (DEIR p. 2-14), some guidance on these questions is essential. In particular, the DEIR

⁵ As noted in the DEIR, the CEQA Guidelines define the loss of prime land as *per se* significant; but this does not mean that the loss of non-prime land is necessarily insignificant. This determination must be made based on the facts of the situation. This is what the DEIR fails to do.

should shed some light on whether conditions are different now than they were when 35-11 contd.
LAFCO deleted part of the project area from Dublin's SOI, and if so, why and how.

With respect to the project's consistency with the existing Dublin General Plan, the DEIR states that it cannot evaluate the consistency of the GPA with the existing Dublin General Plan because the GPA does not include a specific development proposal yet. Pg. 3.1-18. This is incorrect. The DEIR can compare the existing General Plan and GPA: it just may not do so at the same level of detail as it purports to with respect to the Specific Plan. For instance, the DEIR can compare policies contained in the GPA with those in the existing General Plan. Indeed, staff has already done so to some extent outside the EIR process. See, Agenda Statement, Planning Commission Meeting of 21 October 1992. Such analysis should be conducted in the DEIR. 35-12

The DEIR is also quite misleading in its reliance on the terms "potentially consistent" and "potentially inconsistent". The Specific Plan (SP) and GPA contains land uses and policies which can be measured against those in the existing General Plan. Either they are consistent as proposed or not. That the development which may ultimately occur under the SP and/or GPA may be consistent with the existing General Plan does not make the SP or GPA potentially consistent, it makes that future development potentially consistent. The fact remains, that if the SP and/or GPA might permit development which is inconsistent with the existing General Plan, they are inconsistent with it. 35-13

The DEIR's analysis of consistency in Table 3.1-4 is also deficient in a number of respects described below:

Policy	Comment
2.1.4.A.	It appears that the Specific Plan (SP) might be potentially consistent with this policy, but under the rubric of "policy reconciliation" the DEIR indicates that the SP falls short as a result of the "to the extent feasible" language. In addition, it appears that the GPA is not consistent with this policy. In general, the DEIR's analysis of this policy is entirely lacking in specifics. 35-14
2.1.4.C	Without an explanation of the measures contained in the SP to "protect the ridgeland", there is no basis for a conclusion that the SP is consistent with a policy which prohibits them from being "disfigured". Specifically, the mitigation measures identified (IM 3.8/D) are all subject to qualifiers such as "to the extent feasible". For instance, they encourage "sensitive engineering practices" without defining what those are or why they would prevent any disfigurement of the ridgeland. The term "sensitive engineering practices" means one thing to an engineer and another to a planner. What does it mean in this case? 35-15

3.1.A. Despite the DEIR's disclaimer, the SP is clearly inconsistent with this policy because it permits destruction of resources that are protected under the existing General Plan. Its protection of "high value" habitat areas" does not eliminate this inconsistency, as implied by the DEIR. In particular, the SP does not call for comparable protection of woodlands. 35-16

3.2.A. Based on the facts--rather than the DEIR's characterization-- the SP appears to be inconsistent with the General Plan. The DEIR's contention that the SP requires consistency with the existing General Plan is not supported by the SP program or policies cited. 35-17
In addition, as noted above, the DEIR should evaluate the GPA for consistency with this policy. It appears to be inconsistent, but the DEIR should "go on record" on this issue. 35-18

The DEIR's summary of the applicable Alameda County general plan documents seems to indicate that the project is generally inconsistent with county policies, but the DEIR does not provide any evaluation or conclusion on this issue. Pp. 3.1-19 to 3.1-20. It should. 35-18

Population, Housing and Employment

"The DEIR chapter on "Population, Housing, & and Employment" makes a number of relevant points:

- The Bay Area Region and the Tri-Valley sub region both have a surplus of jobs over housing, which is projected to worsen.
- This imbalance results in hardship for those with lower paying jobs, as well as increased air pollution and traffic congestion caused by longer commutes to affordable housing.
- Local governments compete for fiscally beneficial land uses, and do not coordinate their planning with each other.

Against this background, the project concept is to "ensure the responsible and environmentally-sensitive development of the planning area from both a local and regional perspective." Some questions spring to mind.

- Given the regional and sub regional need for a net increase in housing, why does the project propose to increase employment to a degree that will absorb any housing that is built as part of the project? 35-19
- Given the identified market conditions, is it prudent planning to assume adequate absorption for the proposed employment generating land uses? 35-20

- The DEIR has already admitted that conflicts with plans proposed by Livermore are a "significant planning concern". Pg. 3.1-16. One has to wonder why the DEIR proposes no measures by which to address these significant concerns which directly affect land use, air quality, energy use, transportation, etc. 35-21
- In a nutshell, it appears that the project is inconsistent with its own "concept". Another way to put it is that the project has been misdescribed to begin with. The DEIR must clarify this issue; it must point out respects in which the project "in fact" differs from the project "in concept". 35-22

We also note that "Projections '90" is not ABAG's most recent forecast. Pg. 3.2-1. Since the project is expected to have a 30+ year buildout, the most recent ABAG projections are essential. How do the changes in "Projections '92" affect the DEIR's analysis? 35-23

Biological Resources

With respect to IM 3.7/A, the DEIR provides no basis for the conclusion that the mitigation measures identified will reduce the impact to insignificance. The areas that will developed-- which are not quantified-- will still be eliminated as habitat. Not developing other areas that are not to be developed in any case⁶ does not reduce this impact. MM 3.7/1.0. Measures MM 3.7/2.0 and 3.0 likewise do not reduce the impact of destroying large areas of habitat. The DEIR recognizes (p. 4-13) that absent permanent protection of areas designated "open space" their existence does not mitigate impacts. Yet it does not describe how or whether these areas will be permanently protected. See, MM 3.7/3.0 & 25.0. 35-24

The DEIR provides no factual basis for concluding that protection of riparian areas (MM 3.7/6.0) "wherever possible" will mitigate impacts on those that are not protected. In plain English, it will always be possible to protect riparian areas; but clearly this is not what the project contemplates. So what do the SP and DEIR mean by "wherever possible"? The word "should" in MM 3.7/8.0 renders it ineffective. See also, IM 3.7/P. 35-25

MM 3.7/20.0 is not a mitigation but a study. It is ineffective. See also, IM 3.7/M & N. The same applies to MM 3.7/ 28.0. 35-26

⁶. Why any significant amount of such areas would be graded in the first place is obscure.

MM 3.7/21.0 is ineffective because it relies on ineffective mitigation measures, as 35-27 described above.

With respect to impacts on the Golden Eagle nesting site, the DEIR and Appendix 35-28 contain no information regarding proposed mitigation upon which to base the conclusion of insignificance. Appendix D omits part 5 of the biological survey, which discusses mitigation.

MM 3.7/25.0 is deficient because it assumes, in essence, that not developing the entire foraging area will mitigate developing part of it. There is no basis for this assumption. Since the DEIR relies on a specific number of acres as an adequate foraging area, it 35-29 must provide some quantitative analysis and proof that this number of acres is adequate. It must also provide evidence that this acreage will in fact be protected as foraging area over the long term. *See also, IM 3.7/O.*

In sum, the DEIR does not provide an adequate basis for its numerous conclusions 35-30 that impacts on biological resources will be insignificant.

Visual Resources

The DEIR is deficient for failing to include photomontages of the project site as developed. Even given the various contingencies involved in predicting the details of development, there is no excuse for this appalling omission of the single most useful 35-31 and meaningful means of communicating the project's visual impacts to the public. In this respect the DEIR is far below the standard in the Bay Area.

MM 3.8/1.0 is not a mitigation measure but an aspiration which is utterly unenforceable. It is the intended-- hoped for-- result, but not an enforceable guide to govern development as it occurs. The same applies to MM 3.8/3.0. These may be nice statements of policy, but they are subject to interpretation, and do not provide the 35-32 public a measure against which development proposals can be reviewed. They are not, therefore, mitigation measures which can be relied upon under CEQA to assert that certain visual impacts will be rendered insignificant. MM 3.8/4.0 through 4.5 are all so heavily qualified and so open to interpretation that the same applies to them.

Merely designating the more distant and undevelopable ridges as the only ones with "scenic" qualities does not render destruction of others insignificant. What is the basis for this definitional sleight of hand? If the DEIR has determined that some highly visible foreground ridges are not "scenic", it should state why. The SP's mere say so is not sufficient for purposes of environmental analysis. Again, the DEIR confuses what is being destroyed with what is being left alone, and asserts that the former "mitigates" the other to a level of insignificance. *See, MM 3.8/5.0-5.2.*

With respect to IM 3.8/I, preserving views (from where?) of "designated" open space 35-34 areas is less than insufficient. Who designates the "open space areas"? On what basis?

That the City may decide as a matter of policy or politics that certain views may be preserved, to some extent, does not address the visual impacts that will in fact be caused. Even less so does a subsequent survey of view sheds and scenic vistas. Without 35-34 contd.

Fiscal Considerations

The DEIR should disclose the market assumptions upon which its fiscal analysis is based. These would include, in particular, expected absorption rate for housing and 35-35 employment uses.

Alternatives

"No Project"

The DEIR states that the "no project" alternative could have significant growth-inducing impacts because it would require the extension of infrastructure to the area shown on Figure 4-A, and this extension might induce further growth nearby. That is, the "no project" alternative might have a significant impact because it could facilitate what is already proposed by the SP under consideration. In order to avoid being misleading, the DEIR must explain three things:

1. This potential "significant impact" of the "no project" alternative is still less than the actual impact of the project under consideration;
2. This potentially "significant impact" can be fully avoided by the City of Dublin and other affected jurisdictions by adopting new (in the case of Dublin) or maintaining existing (in the case of Alameda County and Livermore) policies which would not permit further growth in the area in question⁷; and
3. To the extent that project impacts are mitigated, so would be the impacts of any growth which might be induced by the "no project" alternative.

35-36

The DEIR must also point out that the adverse jobs/housing balance impact of the "no project" alternative could be mitigated (according to the DEIR) either by the growth

35-37

⁷ While the DEIR states that the "no project" alternative would have a significant growth-inducing impact, it then turns around and asserts that the proposed project would not, because such impacts could be eliminated. Pg. 5.0-15, IM 3.5/C. Necessarily, the same applies to the "no project" alternative. Whatever its position and reasoning on this question, the DEIR should be consistent.

that it might induce (see above) or by the City, simply by changing the mix of land uses 35-37 contd.
in the Eastern Extended Planning Area.

Likewise, visual impacts of the "no project" alternative can be mitigated at least to the same degree as the visual impacts of the proposed project, and very probably to a much greater degree. All that is required is that the City decide to adopt equally stringent visual protection policies.⁸ 35-38

Reduced Planning Area

After the no development and "no project" alternatives, the DEIR states that this is the environmentally superior alternative. We would point out that the potentially adverse impact on jobs/housing balance could be eliminated by adjustment of housing densities and/or employment intensities. 35-39

As noted in the discussion of MM 3.7/3.0 & 25.0, (p. 7, above) there is no stated basis on which to conclude that the proposed project's designation of areas as open space will be any more permanent than the same designation in the reduced planning area alternative. Thus, because the reduced planning area alternative includes (or could include) equally effective "mitigation" measures while affecting much less area, it will clearly have far fewer and less severe impacts than the proposed project. In particular, since this alternative would not connect Doolan and Tassajara Roads, there would be no direct impact on the golden eagles that nest near the proposed connection. 35-40

Reduced Land Use Intensities

This alternative is better than the proposed project from a regional and sub regional jobs/housing balance point of view. However, its primary significance is to point out the DEIR's failure to consider (or even to reject without consideration in the DEIR) its more reasonable opposite: an alternative that meets the identified project objectives by calling for development within the existing city limits or as close as possible to them. An informed observer could perhaps infer that such an alternative would meet the project objectives, but would be confused by its omission from the DEIR; and in any case would not benefit from a clear elaboration of what that alternative might entail, what it would look like (in terms of the SP), or whether it would be feasible. These are all critical issues if the public is to be adequately informed. Finally, and perhaps most importantly, exclusion of this alternative allows the decision maker to ignore it when making findings under CEQA. 35-41

⁸ We do not believe that the policies proposed will be sufficient to avoid significant impacts; however their effectiveness will not be reduced by the "no project" alternative. Indeed, to any objective observer, it would seem obvious that the "no project" alternative would inevitably have less significant visual impacts than the proposed project if only as a result of many fewer units. The DEIR's failure to acknowledge or confirm this fact confuses the issue, and thus misleads the public.

Growth-Inducing Impacts

Certain aspects of this section of the DEIR have been discussed above. See, footnote 7. We note that the DEIR fails to mention the potential growth-inducing impacts of transportation impacts/mitigation measures, and the project's incremental destruction of the agricultural economy. Indeed, this latter is not even mentioned as a cumulative impact. It should have been, especially in light of LM 3.5/T.

35-42

Conclusion

The DEIR is inadequate as it stands. It should be withdrawn and significantly revised.

Very truly yours,



Zach Cowan
Attorney for Doolan Road Residents

Response to Letter 36: Ann Stevens Associates, Oakland, CA

- 36-1 **Comment:** A program EIR provides an opportunity to anticipate and prepare guidelines and contingencies for developments to be implemented over a long period of time. This DEIR does not take advantage of that opportunity. The DEIR fails to consider uncertainty, phasing of development and attending impacts, and phasing and financing of mitigation measures.

Response to Comment 36-1: The level of transportation analysis in the DEIR is consistent with standard practice for a Program EIR on a long-range development project. Conservative assumptions were used to ensure a worst-case analysis of future conditions, given that there is a great deal of uncertainty about which developments will occur when over the next 20 years. Section 1.7 on page 1-6 describes the future environmental analysis which will resolve phasing and financing issues.

- 36-2 **Comment:** The analysis of transportation impacts in the Eastern Dublin DEIR does not fulfill the expectations of a program EIR. The Transportation and Circulation analysis (Section 3.3) does not discuss what might be an appropriate scope or level of detail for the analysis, or discuss the role of the program EIR in setting guidelines for future development. There is also no discussion of what kinds of mitigation are appropriate for this document; inconsistencies in the scope of analysis and in the character of mitigation proposed result. Guidance for future environmental analyses is conspicuously absent. There is no consideration of the fact that this development, its mitigation measures, "future roadway projects", and other projects in the vicinity will occur over time, and that impacts to the transportation system must be analyzed and addressed as time passes, before the project and cumulative buildout. There is no discussion of prediction uncertainty, or of uncertainty associated with the project configuration, mitigation measures, "future conditions" roadway modifications, or other development. Without revision, the analysis and set of mitigation measures in the DEIR provide no basis to guide future development. Project EIRs for subsequent development will be required to "start from scratch" and will likely find significant impacts for which no mitigation will then be practical.

Response to Comment 36-2: See response to Comment 36-1.

- 36-3 **Comment:** The DEIR fails to identify and analyze important transportation impacts even at a crude level or qualitative level and to propose mitigation or mitigation strategies. The Transportation and Circulation analysis fails to consider at all whether that the project as configured in the DEIR will be likely to operate in a manner consistent with Specific Plan policies cited in the project description as guiding design principles. In some cases the results of the transportation analysis suggest that the predicted transportation operations are directly in conflict with design goals.

Response to Comment 36-3: The DEIR adequately identifies transportation impacts which would be in conflict with level of service standards or Specific Plan policies as significant impacts, or in some cases, as significant unavoidable impacts.

- 36-4 **Comment:** A program EIR should be comprehensive and specific in its identification of impacts of proposed development. Levels of impacts need not be estimated with precision, but all important impacts should be identified, their magnitude estimated, and possibilities for mitigation explored.

Response to Comment 36-4: Comment noted. Section 1.3 on page 1-2 describes the role of the Program EIR.

- 36-5 **Comment:** The Eastern Dublin DEIR analyzes impacts over a geographic area not much more extensive than the GPA area. The scope of this analysis is far too narrow: the extent of project impacts on traffic and transportation can be expected to be over a far wider geographic area than analyzed in the DEIR. No rationale for the definition of the impacted area is presented.

Response to Comment 36-5: See response to Comment 31-11.¹

- 36-6 **Comment:** All impacts identified in the Traffic and Circulation Section concern the impact of development on traffic level of service, that is, how delay to traffic on (a few selected) roads and at (a few selected) intersections will change. Analysis of the project's other transportation related impacts is omitted. For instance, traffic associated with the project can be expected to intrude on neighborhoods in the vicinity. No documentation is presented to assess where this might occur and how serious it might be, or what can be done about it, in spite of the fact that minimizing intrusion of traffic into neighborhoods is part of the (1985) Dublin General Plan (IP 5.1.I) and of the Specific Plan that is the subject of review here (SP policy 5-8, page 3.1-28)

Response to Comment 36-6: The Eastern Dublin Specific Plan includes policies and a circulation system designed to minimize traffic intrusion into residential neighborhoods. No existing residential neighborhood are located in such a way that traffic to and from Eastern Dublin would intrude into those neighborhoods, unless the traffic had a destination within those neighborhoods.

- 36-7 **Comment:** Analysis of the public transportation operations as they relate to the project is also completely omitted. It too is part of the General Plan ("support improved local transit as essential to a quality urban environment", page 3.1-28), and of the Specific Plan (policies 5-10 through 5-14). Indeed, the project description states that "the Specific Plan encourages the use of alternate modes of transportation as a means of improving community character and reducing environmental impacts. Specific Plan policies encourage a balance orientation toward pedestrian, bicycle, transit, and automobile circulation." (page 2-11). These alternate modes are not mentioned in the analysis of transportation impacts. Other than this statement there is no evidence that they were considered. Improving transit service is, however, presented as a measure mitigating project impacts.

Response to Comment 36-7: The Specific Plan includes policies related to transit service, pedestrians and bicycles. Pages 3.3-28 to 3.3-29 of the DEIR describe impacts and mitigation measures associated with transit, pedestrians and bicycles.

- 36-8 **Comment:** Program level EIR analysis offers the opportunity to test the project's general design against these policies and to suggest alternative general designs and design policies more consistent with the goal of a mode-balanced development, if that is what is deemed desirable. Methods of analyzing shares of trips that are likely to be captured by each transportation mode (described generically, in terms of time and cost rather than exact route structure, if necessary) are available. Choice modeling is one of the more reliable and tested transportation modeling techniques, more reliable than other methods used in Section 3.3 of the DEIR.

Response to Comment 36-8: The DEIR assumes existing areawide levels of transit and automobile use, as this provides the most conservative analysis of potential traffic impacts. Any increases in transit use induced by the policies of the Specific Plan will help to improve transportation conditions compared to those presented in the DEIR.

- 36-9 **Comment:** No analysis of internal circulation is presented, at any level of detail. The project description states that "the Specific Plan provides for a circulation system that is convenient and efficient", and "the road system is designed to maximize the free flow of traffic by creating a highly interconnected system that disperses traffic over numerous roadways rather than concentrating it on a few." (page 2-11). No analysis is presented documenting that the configuration of development proposed under the Specific Plan will achieve these (vague) specifications. The poor levels of service predicted for intersections and road segments proximate to the site suggest that circulation, at least at the periphery, will be anything but convenient and efficient.

Response to Comment 36-9: A full analysis of internal Eastern Dublin roads was conducted during the preparation of the Specific Plan. the DEIR describes only those locations where significant traffic impacts were identified, particularly those on routes which affect regional traffic. The circulation system has been designed to provide traffic operations at all other locations which meet stated level of service standards. Additional details of the traffic analysis of internal roadways can be made available at the City of Dublin.

- 36-10 **Comment:** Of the few impacts identified and analyzed, some are analyzed at a level of detail inappropriate for a program EIR of a 20-year project.

For example, Figure 3.3-F presents lane configurations for interchanges in the project vicinity. Design at this level of detail is inconsistent with the quality of the traffic volume predictions, and with the high level of uncertainty associated with every step of the transportation analysis, and with the uncertain configuration of land uses comprising the project. It is also wildly inconsistent with the level of detail at which other impacts are analyzed and with which mitigation measures are discussed.

Response to Comment 36-10: Intersection analyses at the freeway interchanges were provided in respond to requests by Caltrans, and also to be consistent with other recent traffic studies of major developments in the area. The analysis is intended to provide an estimate of the ultimate level of improvements needed to mitigate the full buildout of the Project, and to ensure right-of-way preservation for future widening.

- 36-11 **Comment:** Both AM and PM peak traffic conditions should be analyzed, as freeway/ramp operations and some intersection operations differ significantly depending on time of day.

Response to Comment 36-11: See response to Comment 12-6.

- 36-12 **Comment:** The DEIR Transportation and Circulation Section should be revised to include a discussion of the appropriate nature and level of detail at which project impacts should be predicted and mitigation measures presented, taking into consideration uncertainty of timing and precision of estimates. All impact predictions should be made consistent with these guidelines.

All important transportation impacts, internal and external to the project, should be identified and analyzed at the appropriate level of detail. Important transportation impacts include all of those mentioned in the Specific Plan or as design guidelines or goals for the

project. Specific Plan policies and design goals should not be addressed through mitigation measures.

Response to Comment 36-12: See response to Comment 36-1.

- 36-13 **Comment:** Measures proposed to mitigate the few impacts analyzed do not appear to be effective, feasible, and enforceable; some mitigation measures would themselves require environmental analysis.

Mitigation measures wholly or partly beyond the control of the Eastern Dublin General and Specific plans and of developers of individual Eastern Dublin projects are offered. There is no discussion of the likelihood that these measures will be implemented or of their possible timing, or of designing processes to bring them about.

Response to Comment 36-13: The City of Dublin will be responsible for future review of individual developments and ensuring implementation of mitigation measures, including measures implemented by other agencies such as Caltrans. Revised transportation text is included as an attachment to the Errata section of this Response document which clarifies these roles.

- 36-14 **Comment:** A number of mitigation measures are of significant enough scope and influence that they will almost certainly require environmental analysis. All mitigation measures will affect traffic and transportation operations, and should be analyzed at an appropriate level of detail.

Response to Comment 36-14: Environmental analysis of interchange improvements and other mitigation measures will be conducted at the time that those construction projects are proposed for implementation.

- 36-15 **Comment:** Mitigation measures are merely proposed. No mitigation measure is analyzed, at any level of detail. No discussion is presented as to whether any mitigation measure can or will be effective in reducing the impact it addresses.

Response to Comment 36-15: The DEIR text describes the effectiveness of each mitigation measure where the effectiveness can be quantified using standard procedures. Where the effectiveness cannot be quantified, the text indicates that the impact will remain significant.

- 36-16 **Comment:** The fact that impacts, mitigation, other planned modifications to transportation facilities will develop over time is not discussed. Measures to mitigate significant impacts which will occur before the completion of the proposed development are not offered.

Response to Comment 36-16: This Program EIR presents a conservative assessment of transportation conditions upon Project buildout. Section 1.7 on page 1-6 describes how future environmental analysis of individual development projects can be used to assess interim mitigation measures which may be required.

- 36-17 **Comment:** "Caltrans,..., could construct auxiliary lanes in I-580 between Tassajara Road and Fallon Road." (MM3.3/10, page 3.3-21). That this measure would be implemented is speculative, that it would reduce the impact to insignificance if implemented as stated on page 3.3-21 is not demonstrated. There is no discussion of who would finance the action, nor of its timing relative to development or other projects.

Response to Comment 36-17: Impact IM 3.3/A refers to an impact which would occur without any development in Eastern Dublin. The City of Dublin would not be responsible for mitigation of this impact caused by development in other jurisdictions if no development occurred in Eastern Dublin. Impact IM 3.3/C describes how this section of freeway would also be impacted by Project traffic. Mitigation measure 3.3/3.0 (see revised transportation text in the Errata section) specifies that, if development occurs in Eastern Dublin, the City of Dublin shall take responsibility for implementing freeway widening with financing to be provided by development in Eastern Dublin and other development areas.

- 36-18 **Comment:** Measure 3.3/2.0, which would require businesses located within the General Plan Amendment area to participate in a TSM program, is proposed to mitigate a LOS E condition on I-580 near the project site. It is stated that the program would reduce the impact, but this is purely speculative as presented. No evidence as to the feasibility of likely effectiveness of TSM programs is presented, no analysis as to the magnitude of participation and reduction in traffic levels offered. No discussion of funding, timing, monitoring or enforcement is included.

Response to Comment 36-18: The DEIR states that Impact IM 3.3/B would remain significant. The Alameda County Congestion Management Plan and the proposed Bay Area Air Quality Management District trip reduction rules both specify employer-based travel demand management strategies as key components of a program to reduce congestion and air quality impacts created by vehicle traffic.

- 36-19 **Comment:** The proposed light rail line (Figure 3.3-D) will require a separate and extensive environmental review, and will likely change traffic and transportation operations sufficiently to require that re-analysis of the traffic impacts of the Eastern Dublin project. The line is proposed to traverse a grade steeper than light rail technology is normally capable of climbing (Bollinger Canyon west of Alcosta).

Response to Comment 36-19: The Eastern Dublin Specific Plan and General Plan Amendment do not propose or assume a light rail transit service. Light rail lines serving the Tri-Valley area have been proposed at various times, but such lines have not been included in any state or regional transportation plans.

- 36-20 **Comment:** The discussion of mitigation measures 3.3/1 through 3.3/16.1 (pages 3.3-19 through 3.3-29) should be revised so that effectiveness, feasibility, enforceability, financing, and timing of mitigation measures is discussed. Effectiveness should be estimated at a level of detail appropriate for a program EIR. For mitigation measures wholly or partly under the control of other agencies, the discussion should include an assessment of the likelihood of the measure being implemented, and the implications should the action fail to come about.

Response to Comment 36-20: See response to Comment 36-1. Also see revised transportation text included in the Errata section of this response document.

- 36-21 **Comment:** MM 3.3/15.0 through 15.3 propose to mitigate impacts of the project by providing transit service, as specified in Specific Plan policies 5-10 and 5-11. (page 3.3-28) These policies are part of the project description and should not be offered as mitigation (a project cannot mitigate itself). Adequacy, and effectiveness of transit service as specified should be analyzed.

Response to Comment 36-21: The City of Dublin will ensure that individual

developments within the Specific Plan area conform to the guidelines in the Specific Plan. Transit service performs two functions. First, it provides transportation service and mobility to those who do not have access to a private vehicle or choose not to drive. Second, transit provides an alternative to driving, and can help to reduce vehicle traffic and traffic impacts. The DEIR mitigation measures for providing and funding transit service will mitigate the impacts of inadequate transit service in developing areas which are not currently served by transit. The DEIR does not claim that transit service will mitigate any of the stated traffic impacts to a level of insignificance.

- 36-22 Comment: The Traffic Analysis Methodology is incompletely and poorly documented. Confidence in traffic impact predictions is limited by the nature of data and analysis tools available. The DEIR does not acknowledge these limitations.

A number of assumptions, approximations and shortcuts make estimation of traffic impacts associated with development projects tractable. These are part of the analysis and should be documented.

Results must be expressed with precision consistent with the least precise datum used in a calculation. Results must be interpreted with a level of confidence consistent with assumptions and approximations.

Analysis of uncertainty and expression of predictions as ranges rather than single numbers is essential for a project of this size to be implemented over a long time period. CEQA requires uncertainty affecting mitigation measures to be discussed.

Response to Comment 36-22: The levels of analysis and precision presented in the transportation analysis in the DEIR are consistent with standard practice for transportation analyses of long-range development projects in California.

- 36-23 Comment: If there are systematic differences between the average ITE trip rates used in Section 3.3 (page 3.3-13) and the trip rates of residents, employees, and other users of the proposed development, the predictions of traffic volumes associated with the project and the effects of these trips on traffic operations could differ significantly from the values reported in the EIR.

Predictions of trips to be generated by the proposed development will differ from the single-number estimate reported in the DEIR (page 3.3-13) if any of the following hold.

Systematic differences between the number of daily trips ITE predicts for a particular land use and the number of trips made by travelers associated with corresponding land uses in the Eastern Dublin development. As reported in the ITE manual and in other sources, there is little variation in trip rates among developments in some land use categories: residential developments with similar densities and similar income levels tend to have similar average daily trip rates per household, and relatively narrow trip rate ranges. However, rates for other uses included in the Eastern Dublin development, hotels and some commercial uses, for example, have trip rates which vary widely, making prediction difficult.

Systematic differences between the timing of trips reported in ITE and the timing of trips by residents, employees, and visitors to the Eastern Dublin development. The DEIR reports the portion of daily trips occurring in the (PM) peak hour based on ITE data. The distribution of traffic in time varies, sometimes widely, among developments in the same ITE land use category. This variation depends on characteristics of travelers, timing of

variation in traffic on the roadway network, and operating policies of the land use.

Instability in trip rates over the nearly twenty years to completion of the Eastern Dublin development. The number of trips associated with a unit of development (a household or a square foot of office space, for example) could change over time, as a result of changes in the behavior of individual travelers, or of changes in the character of land uses (changes in household sizes, number of vehicles per household, number of employees per square foot).

Response to Comment 36-23: The trip generation rates used in the DEIR are based on the best available information. The trip rates and the peaking percentages have been verified based on existing land uses and traffic counts. It is reasonable to assume that the types of land uses which will be built in Eastern Dublin will have similar traffic-generating characteristics as existing land uses in the area. The future environmental analyses of individual developments, as described on page 1-6 of the DEIR, will provide opportunities to adjust the travel forecasts and mitigation program in response to any future changes in trip generation rates or travel patterns.

- 36-24 **Comment:** It is not possible to predict with high confidence trip rates for a vaguely described project nearly twenty years in advance of completion. The possibility that numbers and timing of trips may differ significantly from calculated averages should be addressed in a program EIR for a project expected to produce nearly 500,000 daily trips with a time horizon of nearly twenty years. Rather than report a single number of daily trips expected at each impacted location, a range should be reported. The implications of the lower and upper bounds on roadway and intersection impacts and required mitigation should be discussed. Where analytical methods do not permit precision, approximate or qualitative discussion is preferable to omission of the possibility of variation from the reported value.

Response to Comment 36-24: See responses to Comments 36-22 and 36-23.

- 36-25 **Comment:** Design of traffic facilities, such as the intersection geometrics depicted in Figure 3.3-F, should not be based on gross estimates such as those produced by the DEIR traffic analysis. Design decisions must consider that traffic volumes vary over time and that above-average trip rates for many uses may coincide to produce much higher than average volumes on certain days; designs are usually chosen to produce a reasonable (peak hour, usually) level-of-service on most days. Facilities designed for average conditions will be inadequate half of the time, an unacceptable standard in most engineering applications.

Response to Comment 36-25: It is standard practice to use average traffic generation rates for environmental analyses of traffic impacts. Because facilities are designed to accommodate peak hour traffic, it is likely that the facilities will be adequate for the other 18 to 22 non-peak hours of each day. There is still a probability that traffic demand will exceed capacities during some of the hours of each year. However, this possibility is considered when standard methodologies and level of service standards are adopted.

- 36-26 **Comment:** The directional distribution of trips to and from a project will change if travel times on the transportation network change significantly, or if activities that are "sources" and "sinks" of travelers change; trip distribution methodologies should show that travel changes in response to travel time and land use changes, that is they should be sensitive to transportation and land use changes. The friction factors and propensities to travel given travel time described in the DEIR (page 3.3-15) are not sufficient for a trip

generation analysis.

Response to Comment 36-26: The trip distribution analysis on the DEIR is intended to represent conditions at the time that all land uses in Eastern Dublin are built out. Environmental analyses of individual development projects within Eastern Dublin can be used to assess changes in travel patterns and the resultant changes in phasing of mitigation measures.

- 36-27 **Comment:** The discussion of the trip distribution analysis (page 3.3-15) is vague, incomplete, and contains imprecise language which may mask imprecise grasp of concepts. The trip distribution procedures, input data, and results should be documented in detail. The analysis should discuss the fact that gravity models have not been highly reliable in replicating known travel patterns, and should discuss the implications of this fact for the project.

Response to Comment 36-27: The DEIR includes information on the trip distribution process and those results which are considered most relevant to the analysis of the transportation impacts of the Project. Additional technical information, consisting of computer model input and output files (TRANPLAN format), can be made available at the City of Dublin. Gravity models have been used to evaluate trip distribution in most transportation studies in the Bay Area. All predictive models such as the gravity model have a certain amount of error associated with their forecasts. The authors are unaware of any documented studies which indicate that other trip distribution methodologies are available which provide superior estimates of existing or future trip distribution in the Bay Area compared to the gravity model.

- 36-28 **Comment:** Mitigation measures proposed in Section 3.3 will significantly change travel times for some trips. All steps in the modeling chain including and subsequent to trip distribution will be affected. The model chain should be rerun to analyze mitigation plans (collections of mitigation measures phased in time), and any mitigation plans generated to mitigate the mitigations.

Response to Comment 36-28: Recommended mitigation measures such as freeway widening could change travel times for some trips. The likely effect would be some diversion of traffic away from congested arterial roads and onto the widened freeway sections. This diversion was not assumed in the analysis to ensure that local roads would be designed to adequate widths to accommodate traffic in the event that freeway widening is delayed.

- 36-29 **Comment:** The traffic assignment procedure use in the DEIR is virtually undocumented. The DEIR should be revised to more fully document the traffic assignment method, and should modify the method if necessary. Conclusions should reflect the level of approximation present in the traffic assignment process.

Response to Comment 36-29: The traffic assignment procedure uses an "incremental assignment" with the "BASE NETWORK" and "ADJUST 100" features available in the TRANPLAN software. The peak hour trips are split into ten increments of ten percent each. Each increment is assigned to the shortest paths available following the previous increment. After each increment, volumes on each link are temporarily factored upward as if all 100 percent of the traffic had been assigned. Congested speeds are calculated on each link based on average capacities for each facility type and number of lanes, and speed versus volume/capacity ratio curves derived from information presented in the 1985 Highway Capacity Manual. These congested speeds are used to calculate zone-to-zone

travel times for the next increment. Trips are accumulated on each link and turning movement until all trips have been assigned.

- 36-30 **Comment:** The Traffic Assignment discussion refers to validation for existing conditions, factoring of future intersection volumes to relate forecasts to existing conditions, and other adjustments. The discussion should revised to fully document these procedures.
- Response to Comment 36-30:** Additional technical details of the travel modeling process can be made available at the City of Dublin.
- 36-31 **Comment:** Traffic volumes on roadways surrounding the project may change significantly as land use plans become more detailed, and proposed mitigation measures may become inappropriate. The DEIR does not admit or prepare for this possibility, and should be revised to do so.
- Response to Comment 36-31:** See response to Comment 36-26.
- 36-32 **Comment:** It is stated that the 1985 Highway Capacity Manual method is used. (page 3.3-4). The manual presents two intersection capacity analysis methods, each appropriate for different situations, and each requiring input data and producing estimates at a different level of detail. The DEIR should state which method is used and document assumptions regarding input data.
- Response to Comment 36-32:** The intersection analysis in the DEIR uses the Operations Method from the 1985 Highway Capacity Manual. As Alameda County has not yet adopted a methodology for intersection analysis under the Congestion Management Plan, specific default assumptions have been adapted from the technical procedures used for the Santa Clara County Congestion Management Plan. These assumptions include saturation flows of 1900 per lane for through lanes and 1750 per lane for turn lanes, and lost time of three seconds for each major stage. Signal timing is set to balance saturation between critical movements, with available excess green time allocated to non-critical movements (assumes actuated operation with dual-ring controllers, consistent with existing signal operations). Details of these calculations are available at the City of Dublin.
- 36-33 **Comment:** It is known that there are wide discrepancies between measured v/c ratios measured at intersections and the values calculated using the DEIR method. They are at best highly approximate, this should be considered in the analysis.
- Response to Comment 36-33:** Volume-to-capacity ratios were not used in the determination of intersection level of service in the DEIR. The DEIR analysis uses average delay per vehicles as the measure of level of service, as recommended by the 1985 Highway Capacity Manual. It is not possible to measure future intersection volume/capacity ratios or delays. It is possible to compare observed existing conditions to calculations for existing conditions. The calculations of existing level of service in the DEIR were verified through field observations of peak hour intersection operations. It is standard practice for traffic analysis in environmental impact reports to use a standard methodology for estimating future intersection operations, and then comparing this estimated level of service to the appropriate level of service standards.
- 36-34 **Comment:** Intersection and freeway analysis methodologies should take into consideration the fact that general purpose analysis techniques are not practical for highly congested (oversaturated) conditions. More appropriate procedures should be used. Analysis of intersections as isolated may also be inappropriate depending on signal control and

interconnection.

Response to Comment 36-34: It is beyond the scope of this Program EIR to provide a full operational analysis of freeway operations (such as a FREQ analysis) or analyses of signal interconnections. Future studies of individual developments and/or road improvements can be used to provide this more detailed information.

36-35

Comment: The traffic impact analysis methodology contains no procedures for studying modes of travel to and from and within the project area, despite the fact that such procedures are available. The project description describes the project as promoting "balanced" transportation, but the potential for use of alternate modes is not analyzed.

Response to Comment 36-35: See response to Comment 36-8.

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DUBLIN PLANNING

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MEMORANDUM

October 29, 1992

To: Zach Cowan

From: Ann Stevens

Re: Comments on Transportation-related sections of the Eastern Dublin General Plan Amendment and Specific Plan Draft Environmental Impact Report

The Eastern Dublin General Plan Amendment and Specific Plan Draft Environmental Impact Report "evaluates the expected individual and cumulative impacts of the ultimate environmental changes resulting from development taking place in conformance with the Specific Plan and General Plan Amendment. It also identifies means of minimizing potential adverse impacts and evaluates reasonable alternatives to the proposed project, including the required 'no project' alternative." (DEIR page 1-1)

The General Plan Amendment (GPA) would set development policy for a 6,920 acre parcel in eastern Alameda County, on a site bounded by the City of Dublin on the east, the Contra Costa County line on the north, Camp Parks on the west, and Interstate 580 on the south. The Specific Plan is a more detailed plan for development of a 3,328 acre portion of the GPA site, sharing boundaries with the GPA area on the north, south and west, but terminating at Tassajara Road on the east. The GPA site is now used primarily for agriculture, with a few scattered single family dwellings. Two abandoned facilities on the site, the old Santa Rita jail and the U.S. Naval Hospital, are to be demolished.

On completion, the development proposed in the Eastern Dublin area will add nearly 18,000 residential units, nearly 43,000 more residents, over 10 million square feet of commercial and industrial space, 27,700 jobs, 12 schools, parks, and nearly 500,000 more daily trips to the Tri-Valley area. (DEIR, Section 2 and Section 3, page 3.3-11)

The proposed development would require amendment to the General Plan, adoption of the proposed Specific Plan, adjustment of the Sphere of Influence of and annexation to the City of Dublin, and new zoning. The Draft EIR is a program EIR for the General Plan and the Specific Plan.

As requested, I have reviewed the Traffic and Circulation section of the Draft EIR (Section 3.3), and other sections which include information related to transportation. This memorandum is my assessment of the DEIR study design and methodology for analyzing impacts of the project on transportation, results and conclusions, and generation and analysis of measures to mitigate predicted impacts.

My overall assessment of this DEIR is that it falls far short of what I would consider an adequate basis for informed decisions about the proposed project's impacts on transportation. A program EIR provides an opportunity to anticipate and prepare guidelines and contingencies for developments to be implemented over a long period of time. This DEIR does not take advantage of that opportunity, a serious and overriding defect. The DEIR fails to consider uncertainty, phasing of development and attending impacts. The DEIR fails to identify and analyze important transportation impacts even at a crude or qualitative level, and to propose mitigation actions or mitigation strategies. Of the few impacts identified and analyzed, some are analyzed at a level of detail inappropriate for a program EIR of a 20-year project. The Transportation and Circulation analysis fails to consider whether the project as configured in the DEIR will be likely to operate in a manner consistent with Specific Plan policies cited in the project description to be guiding design principles. In some cases the results of the transportation analysis suggest that the predicted transportation operations are directly in conflict with design goals. Measures proposed to mitigate the few impacts analyzed do not appear to be effective, feasible, and enforceable; some mitigation measures would themselves require environmental analysis.

Detailed comments on each topic follow.

A program EIR provides an opportunity to anticipate and prepare guidelines and contingencies for developments to be implemented over a long period of time. This DEIR does not take advantage of that opportunity.

The DEIR fails to consider uncertainty, phasing of development and attending impacts, and phasing and financing of mitigation measures.

36-1

A program EIR provides the opportunity to anticipate and to prepare for conditions which will be the result of a series of independently considered projects. Subsequent, more detailed project EIRs will present a piecemeal approach to planning -- although they will consider cumulative impacts of foreseeable projects many conditions created by cumulative development are beyond the scope of conditions that can or will be imposed on individual developers. Environmental analyses for individual developments will take other developments as given, and will identify significant impacts of cumulative development, but will generally be powerless to mitigate the most serious impacts. It is only at the program level that the consequences of long-term cumulative development can be realistically considered, and controlled.

The nature of the opportunity a program EIR provides is recognized in CEQA guidelines:

"A program EIR will be most helpful in dealing with subsequent activities if it deals with the effects of the program as specifically and comprehensively as possible". (CEQA Guidelines, section 15168 subd. (c)(5).)

"The program EIR provides the following advantages: it provides an occasion for a more exhaustive consideration of effects and alternatives than would be practical in an EIR on an individual action; it ensures consideration of cumulative impacts that might be slighted in a case-by-case analysis; it avoids duplicative reconsideration of basic policy considerations; it allows the lead agency to consider broad policy alternatives and programwide mitigation measures at an early time when the agency has greater flexibility to deal with basic problems of cumulative impacts; and it allows reduction of paperwork. (CEQA Guidelines, section 15168, subd. (b).)

The program EIR also offers the opportunity to streamline the preparation and approval of subsequent project EIRs by serving as an information base, and by anticipating contingencies and offering policy guidelines to meet them.

It is therefore critical that a program EIR consider phasing, uncertainty, financing, and monitoring as development progresses, and suggest policy controls to guide development as it unfolds.

Mitigation measures in a program EIR for policy documents and processes should be adjustments to policy, establishment of monitoring plans, financing mechanisms, contingency plans.

The analysis of transportation impacts in the Eastern Dublin DEIR does not fulfill the expectations of a program EIR. The Transportation and Circulation analysis (Section 3.3) does not discuss what might be an appropriate scope or level of detail for the analysis, or discuss the role of the program EIR in setting guidelines for future development. There is also no discussion of what kinds of mitigation are appropriate for this document; inconsistencies in the scope of analysis and in the character of mitigation proposed result. Guidance for future environmental analyses is conspicuously absent. There is no consideration of the fact that this development, its mitigation measures, "future roadway projects", 36-2 and other projects in the vicinity will occur over time, and that impacts to the transportation system must be analyzed and addressed as time passes, before the project and cumulative buildup. There is no discussion of prediction uncertainty, or of uncertainty associated with the project configuration, mitigation measures, "future conditions" roadway modifications, or other development. Without revision, the analysis and set of mitigation measures in the DEIR provide no basis to guide future development. Project EIRs for subsequent development will be required to "start from scratch" and will likely find significant impacts for which no mitigation will then be practical.

The DEIR fails to identify and analyze important transportation impacts even at a crude level or qualitative level and to propose mitigation or mitigation strategies.

The Transportation and Circulation analysis fails to consider at all whether that the project as configured in the DEIR will be likely to operate in a manner consistent with Specific Plan policies cited in the project description as guiding design principles. In some cases the results of the transportation analysis suggest that the predicted transportation operations are directly in conflict with design goals. 36-3

A program EIR should be comprehensive and specific in its identification of impacts of proposed development. Levels of impacts need not be estimated with precision, but all important impacts should be identified, their magnitude estimated, and possibilities for mitigation explored. 36-4

The Eastern Dublin DEIR analyzes impacts over a geographic area not much more extensive than the GPA area. The scope of this analysis is far too narrow: the extent of project impacts on traffic and transportation can be expected to be over a far wider geographic area than analyzed in the DEIR. No rationale for the definition of the impacted area is presented. 36-5

All impacts identified in the Traffic and Circulation Section concern the impact of development on traffic level of service, that is, how delay to traffic on (a few selected) roads and at (a few selected) intersections will change. Analysis of the project's other transportation related impacts is omitted. For instance, traffic associated with the project can be expected to intrude on neighborhoods in the 36-6 vicinity. No documentation is presented to assess where this might occur and how serious it might be, or what can be done about it, in spite of the fact that minimizing intrusion of traffic into neighborhoods is part of the (1985) Dublin General Plan (IP 5.1.I) and of the Specific Plan that is the subject of review here (SP policy 5-8, page 3.1-28)

Analysis of the public transportation operations as they relate to the project is also completely omitted. It too is part of the General Plan ("support improved local transit as essential to a quality urban environment", page 3.1-28), and of the Specific Plan (policies 5-10 through 5-14). Indeed, the project description states that "the Specific Plan encourages the use of alternate modes of transportation as a means of improving community character and reducing 36-7 environmental impacts. Specific Plan policies encourage a balance orientation toward pedestrian, bicycle, transit, and automobile circulation." (page 2-11). These alternate modes are not mentioned in the analysis of transportation impacts, other than this statement there is no evidence that they were considered. Improving transit service is, however, presented as a measure mitigating project impacts.

Program level EIR analysis offers the opportunity to test the project's general design against these policies and to suggest alternative general designs and design policies more consistent with the goal of a mode-balanced development, if that is what is deemed desirable. Methods of analyzing shares of trips that are likely to be captured by each transportation mode (described generically, in 36-8 terms of time and cost rather than exact route structure, if necessary) are available. Choice modeling is one of the more reliable and tested transportation modeling techniques, more reliable than other methods used in Section 3.3 of the DEIR.

No analysis of internal circulation is presented, at any level of detail. The project description states that "the Specific Plan provides for a circulation system that is convenient and efficient", and "the road system is designed to maximize the free flow of traffic by creating a highly interconnected system that disperses traffic over numerous roadways rather than concentrating it on a few." (page 2-11). No 36-9 analysis is presented documenting that the configuration of development proposed under the Specific Plan will achieve these (vague) specifications. The poor levels of service predicted for intersections and road segments proximate to the site suggest that circulation, at least at the periphery, will be anything but convenient and efficient.

Of the few impacts identified and analyzed, some are analyzed at a level of detail inappropriate for a program EIR of a 20-year project.

For example, Figure 3.3-F presents lane configurations for interchanges in the project vicinity. Design at this level of detail is inconsistent with the quality of the traffic volume predictions, and with the high level of uncertainty associated with every step of the transportation analysis, and with the uncertain configuration of land uses comprising the project. It is also wildly inconsistent with the level of detail at which other impacts are analyzed and with which mitigation measures are discussed. 36-10

Both AM and PM peak traffic conditions should be analyzed, as freeway/ramp operations and some intersection operations differ significantly depending on time of day. 36-11

The DEIR Transportation and Circulation Section should be revised to include a discussion of the appropriate nature and level of detail at which project impacts should be predicted and mitigation measures presented, taking into consideration uncertainty of timing and precision of estimates. All impact predictions should be made consistent with these guidelines. 36-12

All important transportation impacts, internal and external to the project, should be identified and analyzed at the appropriate level of detail. Important transportation impacts include all of those mentioned in the Specific Plan or as design guidelines or goals for the project. Specific Plan policies and design goals should not be addressed through mitigation measures.

Measures proposed to mitigate the few impacts analyzed do not appear to be effective, feasible, and enforceable; some mitigation measures would themselves require environmental analysis.

Mitigation measures wholly or partly beyond the control of the Eastern Dublin General and Specific plans and of developers of individual Eastern Dublin projects are offered. There is no discussion of the likelihood that these measures will be implemented or of their possible timing, or of designing processes to bring them about. 36-13

A number of mitigation measures are of significant enough scope and influence that they will almost certainly require environmental analysis. All mitigation measures will affect traffic and transportation operations, and should be analyzed at an appropriate level of detail. 36-14

Mitigation measures are merely proposed. No mitigation measure is analyzed, at any level of detail. No discussion is presented as to whether any mitigation measure can or will be effective in reducing the impact it addresses.

The fact that impacts, mitigation, other planned modifications to transportation facilities will develop over time is not discussed. Measures to mitigate significant impacts which will occur before the completion of the proposed development are not offered.

For examples, three mitigation measures are discussed below in light of these considerations

"Caltrans,..., could construct auxiliary lanes in I-580 between Tassajara Road and Fallon Road." (MM3.3/10, page 3.3-21). That this measure would be implemented is speculative, that it would reduce the impact to insignificance if implemented as stated on page 3.3-21 is not demonstrated. There is no discussion of who would finance the action, nor of its timing relative to development or other projects.

Measure 3.3/2.0, which would require businesses located within the General Plan Amendment area to participate in a TSM program, is proposed to mitigate a LOS E condition on I-580 near the project site. It is stated that the program would reduce the impact, but this is purely speculative as presented. No evidence as to the feasibility of likely effectiveness of TSM programs is presented, no analysis as to the magnitude of participation and reduction in traffic levels offered. No discussion of funding, timing, monitoring or enforcement is included.

The proposed light rail line (Figure 3.3-D) will require a separate environmental review, and will likely change traffic and transportation operations sufficiently to require that re-analysis of the traffic impacts of the Eastern Dublin project. The line is proposed to traverse a grade steeper than light rail technology is normally capable of climbing (Bollinger Canyon west of Alcosta).

The discussion of mitigation measures 3.3/1 through 3.3/16.1 (pages 3.3-19 through 3.3-29) should be revised so that effectiveness, feasibility, enforceability, financing, and timing of mitigation measures is discussed. Effectiveness should be estimated at a level of detail appropriate for a program EIR. For mitigation measures wholly or partly under the control of other agencies, the discussion should include an assessment of the likelihood of the measure being implemented, and the implications should the action fail to come about.

Specific Plan Policies are Offered as Mitigation Measures

MM 3.3/15.0 through 15.3 propose to mitigate impacts of the project by providing transit service, as specified in Specific Plan policies 5-10 and 5-11. (page 3.3-28) These policies are part of the project description and should not be offered as mitigation (a project cannot mitigate itself). Adequacy, and effectiveness of transit service as specified should be analyzed.

The Traffic Analysis Methodology is incompletely and poorly documented. Confidence in traffic impact predictions is limited by the nature of data and analysis tools available. The DEIR does not acknowledge these limitations.

A number of assumptions, approximations and shortcuts make estimation of traffic impacts associated with development projects tractable. These are part of the analysis and should be documented.

Results must be expressed with precision consistent with the least precise datum used in a calculation. Results must be interpreted with a level of confidence consistent with assumptions and approximations.

Analysis of uncertainty and expression of predictions as ranges rather than single numbers is essential for a project of this size to be implemented over a long time period. CEQA requires uncertainty affecting mitigation measures to be discussed.

Trip Generation

Trip generation is the process of estimating the number of trips entering and leaving the proposed project, and estimating what times of day these trips would occur. Most traffic impact analyses, including this one, rely on a compilation of trip rates published as the Institute of Transportation Engineers Trip Generation Manual. The manual presents average daily trip rates for a number of land uses, and statistics summarizing variation in trip rates for the developments included in the ITE land use category. However, the manual cautions that its published trip rates and peaking factors be interpreted and applied with care: limited data are available for many land uses, land uses for which summary statistics are available may differ significantly from uses for which predictions are sought, and many data included in the manual are derived from dated studies. Use of locally collected data is recommended where possible.

If there are systematic differences between the average ITE trip rates used in Section 3.3 (page 3.3-13) and the trip rates of residents, employees, and other users of the proposed development, the predictions of traffic volumes

associated with the project and the effects of these trips on traffic operations could differ significantly from the values reported in the EIR.

Predictions of trips to be generated by the proposed development will differ from the single-number estimate reported in the DEIR (page 3.3-13) if any of the following hold.

Systematic differences between the number of daily trips ITE predicts for a particular land use and the number of trips made by travelers associated with corresponding land uses in the Eastern Dublin development. As reported in the ITE manual and in other sources, there is little variation in trip rates among developments in some land use categories: residential developments with similar densities and similar income levels tend to have similar average daily trip rates per household, and relatively narrow trip rate ranges. However, rates for other uses included in the Eastern Dublin development, hotels and some commercial uses, for example, have trip rates which vary widely, making prediction difficult.

36-23 contd.

Systematic differences between the timing of trips reported in ITE and the timing of trips by residents, employees, and visitors to the Eastern Dublin development. The DEIR reports the portion of daily trips occurring in the (PM) peak hour based on ITE data. The distribution of traffic in time varies, sometimes widely, among developments in the same ITE land use category. This variation depends on characteristics of travelers, timing of variation in traffic on the roadway network, and operating policies of the land use.

Instability in trip rates over the nearly twenty years to completion of the Eastern Dublin development. The number of trips associated with a unit of development (a household or a square foot of office space, for example) could change over time, as a result of changes in the behavior of individual travelers, or of changes in the character of land uses (changes in household sizes, number of vehicles per household, number of employees per square foot).

It is not possible to predict with high confidence trip rates for a vaguely described project nearly twenty years in advance of completion. The possibility that numbers and timing of trips may differ significantly from calculated averages should be addressed in a program EIR for a project expected to produce nearly 500,000 daily trips with a time horizon of nearly twenty years. Rather than report a single number of daily trips expected at each impacted location, a range should be reported. The implications of the lower and upper bounds on roadway and intersection impacts and required mitigation should be discussed. Where analytical methods do not permit precision, approximate or qualitative

36-24

discussion is preferable to omission of the possibility of variation from the 36-24 contd.
reported value.

Design of traffic facilities, such as the intersection geometrics depicted in Figure 3.3-F, should not be based on gross estimates such as those produced by the DEIR traffic analysis. Design decisions must consider that traffic volumes vary over time and that above-average trip rates for many uses may coincide to 36-25 produce much higher than average volumes on certain days; designs are usually chosen to produce a reasonable (peak hour, usually) level-of-service on most days. Facilities designed for average conditions will be inadequate half of the time, an unacceptable standard in most engineering applications.

Trip Distribution

The purpose of the trip distribution portion of the traffic impact analysis process is to determine where each trip entering the proposed project would be likely to have come from, and where each trip leaving would be likely to terminate. This determination is made based on the types of activities accommodated by the proposed project, the locations of activities from which travelers to the proposed project would come, and the time involved in traveling from place to place. For instance, estimating trip distribution for potential employees of proposed commercial establishments would involve considering where people likely to fill particular jobs live and how long it will take them to travel. A trip distribution analysis of hotel guests might focus more on airport locations, likelihood of arriving at a particular airport, and travel times between airports and the hotel. The directional distribution of trips to and from a project will change if travel times on the transportation network change significantly, or if activities that are "sources" and "sinks" of travelers change; trip distribution methodologies should show that travel changes in response to travel time and land use changes, that they should be sensitive to transportation and land use changes. The friction factors and propensities to travel given travel time described in the DEIR (page 3.3-15) are not sufficient for a trip generation analysis.

Trip distribution is the portion of travel demand modeling process acknowledged by modelers to be the most problematic and therefore requires particularly sensitive treatment. It is data-intensive, and when tested often produces results bearing less resemblance to measured values that other demand modeling procedures. Errors in the trip distribution analysis are passed directly to the traffic assignment and intersection level-of-service calculations.

The discussion of the trip distribution analysis (page 3.3-15) is vague, incomplete, and contains imprecise language which may mask imprecise grasp of concepts. The trip distribution procedures, input data, and results should be documented in detail. The analysis should discuss the fact that gravity models

have not been highly reliable in replicating known travel patterns, and should 36-27 contd.
discuss the implications of this fact for the project.

Mitigation measures proposed in Section 3.3 will significantly change travel times for some trips. All steps in the modeling chain including and subsequent to trip distribution will be affected. The model chain should be rerun to analyze mitigation plans (collections of mitigation measures phased in time), and any mitigation plans generated to mitigate the mitigations.

36-28

Traffic Assignment

Traffic assignment involves estimating on which routes trips will take between the origins and destinations determined in the trip distribution phase. The fundamental assumption on which traffic assignment must be predicated is that travelers change routes to take the fastest perceived route among those available. Traffic assignment procedures usually take as input descriptions of roadway networks, and volumes of traffic from place to place (background and project related), they output the number of vehicles on each street and turning at each intersection. Traffic assignment procedures should be sensitive to changes in street networks and in traffic volumes.

The traffic assignment procedure use in the DEIR is virtually undocumented. The DEIR should be revised to more fully document the traffic assignment method, and should modify the method if necessary. Conclusions should reflect the level of approximation present in the traffic assignment process.

36-29

The Traffic Assignment discussion refers to validation for existing conditions, factoring of future intersection volumes to relate forecasts to existing conditions, and other adjustments. The discussion should revised to fully document these procedures.

36-30

Traffic volumes on roadways surrounding the project may change significantly as land use plans become more detailed, and proposed mitigation measures may become inappropriate. The DEIR does not admit or prepare for this possibility, and should be revised to do so.

36-31

Intersection Level-of-Service Calculations

The final step in calculating impacts of the proposed project on intersections is to determine how additional traffic through an intersection will affect its performance. The DEIR uses one of many available "canned" methods to calculate delay and level-of-service for each intersection.

It is stated that the 1985 Highway Capacity Manual method is used. (page 3.3-4). The manual presents two intersection capacity analysis methods, each appropriate for different situations, and each requiring input data and producing estimates at a different level of detail. The DEIR should state which method is used and document assumptions regarding input data.

36-32

It is known that there are wide discrepancies between measured v/c ratios measured at intersections and the values calculated using the DEIR method. They are at best highly approximate, this should be considered in the analysis.

36-33

Intersection and freeway analysis methodologies should take into consideration the fact that general purpose analysis techniques are not practical for highly congested (oversaturated) conditions. More appropriate procedures should be used. Analysis of intersections as isolated may also be inappropriate depending on signal control and interconnection.

36-34

Modal Split Analysis

The traffic impact analysis methodology contains no procedures for studying modes of travel to and from and within the project area, despite the fact that such procedures are available. The project description describes the project as promoting "balanced" transportation, but the potential for use of alternate modes is not analyzed.

36-35

Response to Letter 37: Dan Marks, AICP, Planning Consultant Services, Piedmont, CA

37-1 Comment: On page 3.1-6, the DEIR states that the CEQA guidelines include four criteria for determining significant impacts in relation to land use. The DEIR claims that Appendix G, found in the CEQA Guidelines, provides a list of those issues which are considered significant impacts under CEQA. The DEIR, in several locations, uses Appendix G to limit its assessment of impacts, and to define what constitutes a significant impact. This premise is completely incorrect. The Guidelines state that "some examples of consequences which may be deemed to be a significant effect on the environment are contained in Appendix G." (Guidelines, Section 15064, emphasis added). The list in "Supplementary Document G" is not intended to limit the scope of analysis to only those listed issues, or to limit the definition of what constitutes a significant impact to exactly those words (such as "prime agricultural land," discussed below) found in this list. The DEIR can certainly use this list as a point of departure, but cannot and should not use this list to limit its analysis to only those issues or those land use concerns included on it.

However, even beginning with the limited and incorrect premise of the DEIR that limits the discussion to those items listed in Appendix G, the DEIR provides insufficient evidence to support its conclusions, as discussed below.

Response to Comment 37-1: Comment acknowledged. Refer responses to following comments for response to specific issues.

37-2 Comment: In regards to agricultural impacts, the DEIR claims that the loss of agricultural lands "is 'significant' if the affected agricultural lands are classified as prime." (DEIR, page 3.1-8) It supports this claim with the item found in the CEQA Guidelines, Appendix G where an example of a significant impact is provided:

Convert prime agricultural land to non-agricultural land or impair the productivity of prime agricultural land.

As noted above, this is an incorrect reading of CEQA and Appendix G which is not intended to limit the range of what might be considered a significant impact.

Response to Comment 37-2: Comment acknowledged. For further discussion of agricultural impacts, refer to responses to Comments 24-3 and 34-2.

37-3 Comment: Based on this incorrect premise, it states that because the "agricultural lands on the Project site are not "prime", their loss is considered to be an insignificant impact of the project. However, this area is identified in the DEIR as "Locally Important Farmland," as defined by the State. This is strong evidence in support of an assumption that this agricultural area has important value, regardless of whether it meets some undefined criteria as to what constitutes "prime land" (much premium grape growing land is not "prime" agricultural land). Its loss -- and especially its premature loss -- may be significant

Response to Comment 37-3: For further discussion of agricultural impacts, refer to responses to Comments 24-3 and 34-2. Also, there is nothing to indicate that the loss of agricultural land resulting from the Project would be "premature".

37-4 Comment: However, even if one accepts the incorrect premise, even the finding of "non-prime" land is not supported in the DEIR. The report includes no definition of "prime agricultural land," and no map showing SCS soils classifications in this area. SCS Class I and

II soils are generally considered prime agricultural land. At minimum, the DEIR should provide appropriate definitions and include sufficient evidence to support its conclusion.

Response to Comment 37-4: Refer to Comments 24-3 and 34-2.

37-5

Comment: The DEIR also concludes that discontinuation of agricultural use is "not a significant impact". This conclusion is based on the fact (page 3-1-8) that "non-renewal of [the property owners] Williamson Act contracts seem to indicate that the loss of agricultural activity in these areas may be a foregone conclusion with or without the Project." This is an unsupported opinion by the EIR authors and should be deleted. The non-renewal of Williamson Act contracts is exactly the kind of property-owner response that would be expected from the highly premature actions by the City of Dublin to annex distant areas such as Doolan Canyon. It is exactly to prevent this kind of premature loss of agricultural productivity that LAFCo's were created and that cities were discouraged from sprawling. The premature loss of agricultural land (in regards to Doolan Canyon the potential loss of productivity would occur some 30 years prior to any projected need for that land) is clearly a significant impact of the General Plan amendment and should be identified as such in the EIR.

Response to Comment 37-5: See Response to Comment 35-7 regarding non-renewal of Williamson Act contracts. Regarding the "premature" loss of agricultural land in Doolan Canyon, the adoption of revised general plan land use designations does not mean agricultural activities must immediately cease. In fact, landowners can continue agricultural activities for as long as they wish, no matter how their land is designated. Further, no new development would occur in Doolan Canyon until infrastructure is extended to the area. Given the substantial costs of such extensions, it is unlikely that such extensions will occur before there is a clear market demand for the designated residential development.

37-6

Comment: Finally, the DEIR ignores the final measure it identifies (from the incorrectly cited Appendix G) of what constitutes a significant land use impact: "conflict with adopted environmental plans and goals of the community . . ." The adopted environmental plan for the Doolan Canyon area is the County's General Plan which calls for continued agricultural, recreational and open space use. Some members of the Doolan Canyon "community" have previously voiced a strong desire to remain a rural community and not be included in the City of Dublin (see Doolan Road/Croak Road Sphere of Influence Study and EIR, February 28, 1990). The fact that the City of Dublin would like to change the character of the community does not change the terms of the impact discussion which is on the existing community. This change in character is a significant environmental impact of the project and the EIR discussion should be modified accordingly, based on its own criteria.

Response to Comment 37-6: The EIR does not ignore the change in land use character that will occur or Project conflicts with adopted plans and community goals. Refer to IM 3.1/A on page 3.1-6 for discussion of the impact associated with conversion from rural to urban uses. See Response to Comment 35-18 for additional discussion of the Project's conflict with existing County policy for Doolan Canyon. It is also worthy of note, that no change of character would result from the Project until the Doolan Canyon area is annexed, which could be many years from now.

It is acknowledged that "some" landowners in Doolan Canyon are in opposition to the proposed Project, just as some are in support of it. The "community" goals, however, consist of more than just the desires of landowners in Doolan Canyon. If the area is to be part of the City of Dublin, as proposed by the Project, the community goals are those of the entire Dublin community, which in the case of land use are set forth in the City General Plan. The DEIR

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also acknowledges that there is conflict in the broader community over the disposition of Doolan Canyon. It is for this reason that LAFCO will be required to review the proposals of Dublin, Livermore, and the County to determine the direction for this area and in whose jurisdiction it will ultimately be.

- 37-7 **Comment:** On page 3.1-13, the DEIR concludes that the impacts on surrounding lands is insignificant because, "most of the Project's Rural Residential and Open Space lands are located on the Project site perimeter . . . provid[ing] a buffer between the Project and adjoining agricultural lands." This statement is both inaccurate and short-sighted. First, the development map (and much previous discussion) has found significant proposed development on land in every valley leading to or out of the project area. Unfortunately, the report does not document the location of proposed nearby projects or other development adjacent to the proposed project which could be influenced by the project. As noted in later sections, there is no policy in the Specific Plan for the permanent maintenance of rural residential designations, implying continuing development pressure on any "rural residential" lands in the project area. Finally, any city which proposes to plan for the development of land which may not be absorbed for 32 years encourages and promotes speculation and sprawl on all surrounding land in the vicinity of the city. Such planning, by its nature, is a significant growth inducing impact of the project and should be identified as such in the EIR.

Response to Comment 37-7: Other than agricultural land the only known project in the vicinity of the Project is the proposed Tassajara Valley project to the north in Contra Costa County (see Letter 13 from the Tassajara Valley Property Owners Association). See Response to Comment 22-10 regarding buffers between the Project and Tassajara Valley. See Response to Comment 34-4 regarding potential conflicts with adjoining agricultural lands.

- 37-8 **Comment:** A proposed mitigation that all land designated for rural residential include permanent deed restrictions and conservation easements on undeveloped portions of the property should be included in the land use section to reduce somewhat (but not completely) the very significant impacts on surrounding agricultural areas and the growth inducing impacts of this project.

Response to Comment 37-8: See Response to Comment 14-3 regarding the transition of rural residential areas to public open space.

- 37-9 **Comment: Consistency With Relevant Land Use Plans and Policies.** This section, beginning on page 3.1-17 should discuss the consistency of the project with Alameda County LAFCo policies and State law. Those policies include LAFCo's adopted policies on the preservation of agricultural land, and State law which states that the purpose of a LAFCo is to discourage sprawl. The DEIR should conclude that the proposed project is inconsistent and contrary to LAFCo policies and State law which governs LAFCo.

Response to Comment 37-9: See responses to LAFCO's letter on the DEIR (Comments 24-1 through 24-3).

- 37-10 **Comment: 3.1-20 Consistency with Alameda County General Plan.** The section (page 3.1-20) on consistency with the Alameda County General Plan notes that the current County Plan calls for Doolan Canyon to remain in open space. However, the DEIR fails to indicate that the proposed designation of Doolan Canyon for development, as shown in the draft General Plan amendment, is inconsistent with the Alameda County General Plan. This should be clearly indicated.

Response to Comment 37-10: See Response to Comment 35-18.

37-11 **Comment: Consistency with General Plan Law.** Because the proposed project is a General Plan amendment, it is relevant for the DEIR to assess the proposed amendment for its conformance with General Plan law. General Plan law states that the provision of infrastructure, including sewers, water and other facilities, must all be correlated with the land use element (see General Plan law in regards to the requirements of a Circulation Element). In other words, a city must be able to demonstrate that it can provide adequate infrastructure to serve its planned development. The DEIR clearly shows that Dublin and its relevant service agencies cannot demonstrate an ability to provide adequate sewage treatment capacity, water supply or roads to serve the Doolan Canyon area (as described in later comments). The DEIR should therefore find lack of consistency with applicable State law in regards to this proposed General Plan amendment.

Response to Comment 37-11: The Plan and EIR clearly identify the infrastructure requirements necessary to serve the Project (see Chapters 8 and 9 in the Specific Plan). This infrastructure is not all in place or fully planned at this point, but the correlation between proposed growth and the necessary infrastructure that general plan law requires has been established. The Plan and EIR have also tied future development to the availability of adequate service to ensure that growth will not result in future service impacts.

37-12 **Comment: Consistency with Service Agency Plans.** Although various service agency plans are cited and discussed in other sections, they are not addressed in this section. The DEIR should discuss the existing plans of the various service agencies, including DSRSD, TWA, Zone 7 and others, and the consistency of the proposed project with those plans. Do current plans foresee providing services to the whole project area? Do current plans of these service agencies include plans to provide services for the level of growth identified in the plan area? Do these agencies have policies or service standards which apply to the Plan area? These issues should be addressed or cited in this section.

Response to Comment 37-12: The referenced section (*Consistency with Relevant Land Use Plans and Policies*) specifically addresses land use plans. Refer to Chapter 9 of the Specific Plan, Section 3.5 of the DEIR, and Letter 32 from DSRSD for the requested information. It should be noted that TWA and Zone 7 are not direct service agencies, but provide services to DSRSD which is the service provider for Eastern Dublin.

37-13 **Comment:** For reasons not explained in the DEIR, it uses a 2 person per household assumption for its estimate of population growth in regards to high, medium high and medium density housing. This is used despite the average household size in Dublin in 1990 of 2.86 (ABAG, Projections '92). While a lower than average household size would be expected in smaller, higher density units, two persons per household is very low. Information is available for average household size by type of unit from the State Department of Finance. Moreover, information from the Census can be extracted to arrive at reasonable estimates of average household size. This issue is critical because estimates of many impacts are based on population: estimates of sewage generation, school impacts, water use, and a variety of others are based on the number of people.

A DEIR should err on the conservative side (in this instance, higher average sizes) -- unless there is strong evidence to support an alternative -- in order not to underestimate the impacts of the project. The much lower average household size used in the report for the medium and higher density housing must be substantiated.

Response to Comment 37-13: See Response to 27-1.

37-14 Comment: For reasons unexplained in the DEIR, the evaluation of impacts on freeways extends only to the year 2010. This may be because all of the freeways are already at level of service E (congested) or have exceeded their design capacity long in advance of the project reaching build-out. Build-out assessments -- both for the full General Plan amendment area, and the build-out cumulative impact which includes Tri-Valley development -- must be provided to assess the impacts of the full project (including annexation of Doolan Canyon) on existing freeways.

Response to Comment 37-14: The evaluation of freeway impacts, as described on pages 3.3-19 to 3.3-22 and in Table 3.3-9, includes impacts from Cumulative Buildout of all proposed projects outside of Eastern Dublin as well as the projected Year 2010 levels of development. Both Year 2010 and Cumulative Buildout conditions were evaluated with full buildout of all development within the Eastern Dublin Specific Plan and General Plan Amendment.

37-15 Comment: The DEIR correctly notes that both existing freeways serving the project area will exceed their design capacity (Level of Service F) by the year 2010, and that at least one freeway cannot be widened to meet expected need. It also correctly notes that proposed transportation demand management programs (TDM) cannot mitigate these impacts.

In its mitigation discussion, the DEIR proposes that CALTRANS "could construct auxiliary lanes on I-580 . . ." This is not a satisfactory mitigation because there is no indication that the mitigation can be implemented. This proposed mitigation is equivalent to a statement that a plan will be developed for mitigating an impact. This is not permitted under CEQA. Until appropriate mitigation can be identified showing how the project can mitigate its impacts, the impact should be considered significant. The point of a General Plan is to ensure that cities can address their infrastructure needs (as discussed under the previous comments). Creating later "plans" for addressing significant impacts is not permitted under either General Plan law or CEQA.

Response to Comment 37-15: The referenced mitigation refers to Year 2010 conditions without the Eastern Dublin project. The City of Dublin cannot take responsibility for mitigating impacts caused exclusively by development in other jurisdictions. Implementation of all mitigations required by Project impacts are attributed directly to the Project and/or the City of Dublin. Additional clarification of this wording is included in the revised EIR text for transportation impacts and mitigations, included as an attachment to this Final EIR.

37-16 Comment: The analysis of impacts on non-freeway roads uses a 2010 analysis for some roads and a "cumulative build-out analysis" for others. The reasoning for the different analysis, and for the use of a less-than-build-out analysis for any road, is not explained. The analysis should be revised so that all project-level analysis is consistent and done for the build-out scenario, and all cumulative analysis is done for the build-out plus cumulative scenario.

Response to Comment 37-16: All impacts on freeways and local road intersections are consistently evaluated for both Year 2010 and Cumulative Buildout conditions, as shown in Tables 3.3-9 and 3.3-10. Impacts and mitigation measures are described in detail only if the impact is identified as significant.

37-17 Comment: The mitigation proposed for the project impacts on police and fire services (pages 3.4-2, and 3.4-4) is, essentially, that a plan will be prepared to meet expected need. Preparing a plan to mitigate an impact is unacceptable under CEQA. How the City intends to meet police and fire service needs must be specifically described in the Specific Plan or in the DEIR for the Specific Plan area, and in the DEIR for the expanded eastern plan area (including Doolan Canyon).

Response to Comment 37-17: The Plan and EIR identify service standards and the approximate number of police and fire officers that will be needed to serve the Project at buildout (DEIR, page 3.4-2); the number, timing, and general location of fire stations (Specific Plan, page 121); and the police patrol system to be used (Specific Plan, page 120). More specific information, such as the type of equipment that will be needed, will be dependent on the type of development that actually occurs in the Project area and its timing.

- 37-18 **Comment:** In regards to wildfire management, the EIR states that the City "shall prepare a wildfire management plan for the project area." This is not sufficient. The DEIR must describe how wildfire impacts shall be mitigated. The proposal for very low density uses and low density development adjacent to grassland areas and hills is an obvious wildfire problem. Many alternative means for protecting against wildfire would require either considerable modification of the landscape, or significant increases in the use of water, both of which would have their own significant environmental impacts.

Response to Comment 37-18: The Plan and EIR provide numerous measures (MM3.4/6.0-12.0) to mitigate potential impacts related to wildfires. Again, the specifics of how the area will be serviced will depend upon the timing and design of individual projects, and cannot be established at the program EIR level.

- 37-19 **Comment:** CEQA requires that the probable impacts of a land use plan be considered before adoption. If there is some potential that the proposed project cannot be implemented due to serious wildfire impacts or unacceptable environmental affects of mitigation, then that issue should be addressed now. It is unsupported speculation that the proposed "plan" can reduce the impact to a level of insignificance as claimed on page 3.4-7. This finding should be deleted until the plan is fully identified and its impacts assessed.

Response to Comment 37-19: At the level of detail proposed in the Specific Plan and GPA, there has been no indication from DFRA, the responsible service agency, or any other source that the threat of wildfires cannot be mitigated to a level of insignificance. The fact that development is routinely approved in similar settings throughout the Tri-Valley further supports this finding.

- 37-20 **Comment:** In this section, the DEIR continues to seek to limit the determination of what constitutes significant impacts on sewer, water and other infrastructure elements to those items found in Appendix G. For example, the DEIR claims that "CEQA Guidelines: Appendix G defines significant effects of a project on the environment." (page 3.5-17 emphasis added; similar language on page 3.5-25). As discussed above, Appendix G includes only examples of significant impacts and does not define significant impacts. To the degree that this DEIR has limited its analysis of impacts and determination of significance under the mistaken assumption that only those found in Appendix G are significant, it has failed to accomplish the most basic requirement of CEQA which is to undertake an independent analysis of significant affects based on a particular environmental situation. Although it is difficult to determine how this assumption has pervaded this document, it is possible that this is a fatal flaw in the DEIR.

Response to Comment 37-20: The EIR has not limited itself to the examples in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines as the only definition of significant impacts. Significance criteria for each environmental factor are identified at the beginning of each "Impacts and Mitigation Measures" section. In the only instance where this criteria was determined to be too narrow (regarding impacts to "prime" farmland), the analysis was revised (see Response to Comment 24-3).

- 37-21 **Comment:** The DEIR discusses three scenarios for the ultimate capacity of the TWA system (page 3.5-3) which is to provide wastewater disposal for the plan area and for much of the growth planned for the Tri-Valley area. Each scenario assumes some level of development in the Tri-Valley area. The DEIR should state if the Specific Plan and expanded planning area are included in all of the scenarios for the TWA wastewater system.

Response to Comment 37-21: According to the TWA Subsequent EIR, the Prospective General Plan Scenario does include the Eastern Dublin Specific Plan and General Plan Amendment.

- 37-22 **Comment:** The DEIR asserts on page 3.50-9 that the TWA wastewater export line has capacity for the whole eastern Dublin area, including Doolan Canyon. It is my understanding that this is not the case. In fact, the DEIR states on page 3.5-32 that "the most recent DSRSD planning was completed in March 1991 . . . exclusive of Doolan Canyon." The DEIR should therefore provide support for its finding of potential sufficient capacity for Doolan Canyon and the expanded Eastern Planning area. No determination can be made regarding the impacts of this project until this information is included. If TWA planning has not included the whole plan area, then this project further exacerbates an already significant wastewater disposal problem.

Response to Comment 37-22: The TWA Subsequent EIR has examined three development scenarios and three alternative alignments. One of these development scenarios, "Prospective General Plans," does include the Eastern Dublin General Plan Amendment area, which does include the Doolan Canyon area. Thus, TWA has included the Doolan Canyon area in its planning.

The statement on page 3.5-3, regarding Doolan Canyon, states that DSRSD did not include Doolan Canyon when designing its collection system, because DSRSD wanted to avoid oversizing facilities should development not proceed there. In fact, as noted in Comment 32-13, DSRSD did include the upper part of Doolan Canyon in its calculations, but not the lower part of Doolan Canyon (This was based on the fact that upper Doolan Canyon was previously within Dublin's sphere of influence, and lower Doolan Canyon was not). At this time, only the Specific Plan area has had a preliminary collection system designed for it. Similar planning would be completed for the GPA Increment area along with future land use planning for the area. Depending on the ultimate level of development proposed for Doolan Canyon, the only change in the proposed collection system might be the need to upgrade the section of 12" collection main on Dublin Boulevard to 18".

- 37-23 **Comment:** The TWA project is still in the planning stages. Several of the scenarios would not allow for full development of the plan area. The DEIR fails to note the possibility that the final approved TWA project may not have sufficient capacity. Lack of sufficient wastewater disposal capacity would clearly be a significant potential impact. Any other finding is highly speculative. Given the lack of an approved TWA project, and the draft nature of the analysis at this time, virtually all of the sections regarding TWA (page 3.5-9 - 3.5-12) are speculative at best. The analysis should find that the impacts of this project are potentially significant. Moreover, as noted in many instances in these comments, a "plan" for mitigation is not mitigation. At this time, there is not even an approved plan, and there is certainly no mitigation in the project for its impacts.

Response to Comment 37-23: DSRSD, in its 15 October 1992 letter commenting on the Draft Specific Plan and General Plan Amendment for Eastern Dublin, stated that, "The facilities planned by the members of Tri-Valley Wastewater Authority (TWA) are therefore essential to the development proposed by the Specific Plan and the General Plan Amendment." The

TWA facilities must be constructed with adequate capacity for Eastern Dublin. Without TWA capacity for Eastern Dublin, the Eastern Dublin Project cannot proceed. TWA has examined three development scenarios and three alternative alignments. One of these development scenarios, "Prospective General Plans," does include the Eastern Dublin Project. TWA has recommended Alternative North 3, which would collect untreated wastewater from the service area and export it north to CCCSD for treatment and disposal. Therefore, MM 3.5/11.0, once implemented, is an appropriate mitigation measure to IM 3.5G.

- 37-24 **Comment:** The EIR should include an assessment of the cumulative demands on the TWA system from all development likely to use the system (as identified in the Cumulative Plus Build-out scenario identified for traffic analysis).

Response to Comment 37-24: Cumulative demands on the TWA system are discussed in the TWA Subsequent EIR.

- 37-25 **Comment:** The DEIR finds on page 3.5-14 that there is insufficient committed water sources to support the build-out population of existing Tri-Valley city General Plans, not including the proposed Eastern Dublin area. Once again, the DEIR fails to note whether the Doolan Canyon area is included in any of the Zone 7 water plan scenarios ("prospective General Plans," as noted on page 3.5-14). It is my understanding that development in Doolan Canyon as proposed in the Dublin General Plan amendment is not part of any current plan for the Zone 7 system. Evidence is required to indicate what portions of the Doolan Canyon area are being included in Zone 7 planning, and what amount of development in the plan area is under consideration in those plans.

Response to Comment 37-25: Zone 7 in its February 1992 Water Supply Update cited population data on "prospective" General Plans from TWA studies. TWA's definition of "prospective" General Plans does include the Eastern Dublin General Plan Amendment area, which does include the Doolan Canyon area. Therefore, Zone 7 is including the Doolan Canyon area in its current plan. The degree of development of Doolan Canyon under consideration in the Zone 7 plan would be that identified in the Eastern Dublin General Plan Amendment.

- 37-26 **Comment:** Despite the lack of any committed source for water, the DEIR concludes that because there is an undefined and unexplained "plan" and some "potential sources" to possibly meet water demand, the impacts of this additional demand is an insignificant impact. This finding is speculative and unsupported, given the lack of any committed water source or definitive commitment from Zone 7 to supply water to this area. That Zone 7 has made some unspecified analysis of its needs and requirements to meet future supply needs (mitigation 3.5/28.0) is different from identifying how Zone 7 will actually ensure an adequate supply of water for the project area. Zone 7's "plan" to supply water is not mitigation of the impacts of the project; a "plan" is not a mitigation measure under CEQA. An analysis of need is also inadequate provision for infrastructure as required by General Plan law.

Response to Comment 37-26: DSRSD has recognized that unlimited supplies of water may not be available from Zone 7 in the future. Accordingly, DSRSD passed Resolution 5-92 in February 1992 that established the District's policy on securing additional water supplies for existing and future customers. The Resolution states that it is the District's policy to:

- First and foremost secure water to meet the needs of existing customers.
- Pursue acquisition of additional water supplies to meet the needs of new developments being planned by the land use planning agencies.
- Cooperate with Zone 7 to obtain new water but to take the necessary steps to acquire

- this water from sources other than Zone 7, if that is what is required.
- That ultimate beneficiaries of the new water equitably participate in funding of the planning, engineering, acquisition, and delivery of that water, to our service area.

37-27 **Comment:** Each increment of new demand increases the potential impacts on an insufficient supply, and the potential impacts on existing customers if the "plan" for water supply cannot be implemented. The demand created by the project, and especially by the Expanded planning area, should be identified as a significant unmitigated impact.

Response to Comment 37-27: The mitigation measures identified in the EIR combined with DSRSD Resolution 5-92, as noted in Comment #37-26, will provide sufficient mitigation for the Project.

37-28 **Comment:** The DEIR should conduct a cumulative impact assessment that examines all water demand expected from the project, plus cumulative impact in the areas likely to demand water (the Build-out plus cumulative growth scenario identified in the traffic section) and compare that demand to committed Zone 7 supplies. The shortfall should be identified and water sources identified and information submitted indicating an ability to commit that water.

Response to Comment 37-28: Such an analysis has been completed by Zone 7 in its February 1992 Water Supply Update and is summarized on page 3.5-14 in the DEIR.

37-29 **Comment:** Throughout this DEIR, the DEIR continues to state that plans and some later analysis will mitigate impacts to levels of insignificance. This occurs once again in regards to the lack of a water distribution system. Mitigation measure 3.5/34.0, 3.5/35.0 and 3.5/36.0 (DEIR page 3.5-20) are all related to future analysis and planning. It is unclear why the DEIR or the background analysis for the Specific plan and General Plan amendment have not conducted the required analysis to determine the impacts and feasibility of proposed mitigations. For example, in regards to MM 3.5/35.0, the mitigation states that analysis is needed to verify "the conceptual backbone water distribution system." Given that the proposed system has obviously not been analyzed, it is unclear how the DEIR can come to any conclusion regarding the level of impact. Given a lack of analysis, it is unclear how the DEIR could arrive at the conclusion that the impacts would be reduced by the project to an insignificant level.

Response to Comment 37-29: The only way to mitigate the lack of a water distribution system for the Eastern Dublin area will be to plan, design and construct a water distribution system, adequately sized to meet the water demands of the Project. Mitigation Measures MM 3.5/34.0 through MM 3.5/38.0 will accomplish this.

In regard to the need to verify the conceptual backbone water distribution system in MM 3.5/35.0, refer to Page A6-5 of the Specific Plan. There it is stated that this conceptual water distribution plan is based on an earlier water distribution system proposed by DSRSD. This earlier DSRSD system was computer modeled, and was based on earlier proposed road alignments and land uses. In consultation with DSRSD, Kennedy/Jenks made appropriate modifications to pipe sizes and alignments using "engineering judgement" to reflect current proposed land uses and street alignments. This type of analysis is common at this level of planning. DSRSD will have to verify these changes in their computer model. At the worst, computer model verification may determine a few pipe diameters have to be changed.

37-30 **Comment:** On page 3.11-2, the DEIR asserts that ABAG included the project area (including Doolan Canyon) in its Bay Area Clean Air Plan. I do not believe the CAP includes the level of development foreseen in the project area, and nowhere near the level of development in

Doolan Canyon as identified in this DEIR. The DEIR should specify the degree to which the CAP has taken into account the development levels now proposed for the project area. Second, the plan should indicate the consistency of the proposed project with the CAP.

Response to Comment 37-30: The '91 CAP does not contain a specific development scenario for any incorporated and unincorporated parcel of land within the air basin. If the phasing and intensity of a specific major project are known, they are explicitly incorporated into the regional trip origin and destination tables used to calculate air emissions. Less specifically known future development is forecast to occur at locations based on historical patterns and on general plan designations. Proportionate fractions are allocated to available land based on the overall forecast regional growth of a given activity category. Whether or not the '91 CAP anticipates "nowhere near the level of development in Doolan Canyon as identified in this DEIR" is speculative. The important air quality planning aspect of this proposed plan is stated in MM3.11/6.0 which requires maintenance of consistency between specific development plans and the regional transportation improvement and growth forecast plans.

- 37-31 **Comment:** In its discussion of mobile source emissions, the air quality analysis should consider the cumulative impacts of all projects in the basin, as identified for the traffic analysis. It is not clear why the traffic analysis includes a build-out cumulative impact assessment, and the air quality impacts do not reflect that assessment, especially since the DEIR notes that the project "will impact air quality primarily through transportation-related vehicular exhaust emissions."

Response to Comment 37-31: Cumulative air pollution emissions of all Bay Area Air Basin activities are shown in Table 3.11-2 for the three primary vehicular emissions. The East Dublin Specific Plan contribution is seen to range from 0.64 to 1.40 percent. Project emissions are identified as contributing to potentially significant cumulative air quality impacts (IM 3.11/A, B, C, and E).

- 37-32 **Comment:** Although not necessarily required by CEQA, the DEIR has chosen to include a "Fiscal Considerations" section. Included in the analysis are only those impacts on the City of Dublin budget. However, the DEIR claims to also consider issues which may require "the City's existing residents to pay for infrastructure which benefits only the new development. . ." (DEIR, page 3.12-2). While the City does not provide sewage treatment or disposal, water, parks, fire services or schools, the City's residents pay for these services and infrastructure. To have a full picture of the impacts on City residents, the analysis should examine the costs of providing the infrastructure and on-going maintenance of these other facilities relative to the income expected from fees and taxes.

Response to Comment 37-32: ERA treated these issues in detail in the Financing Plan Element contained in the Specific Plan (the EIR contains a reference to it). Ongoing cost of water and sewage treatment will be paid for by user fees. Fire service and school service provision are treated in the Eastern Dublin Fiscal Analysis.

- 37-33 **Comment:** For example, the maximum school impact fee permitted under State law does not pay for the costs of new schools. Under recent court decisions, additional fees may only be charged if specifically assessed as mitigation to the impacts of this General Plan amendment. No such mitigations or fees are identified in the Specific Plan. The impacts on schools of this proposed project will be significant, and the proposed mitigations related to "working with the district" or later establishment of a funding mechanism does not address the impact.

Response to Comment 37-33: Estimates of infrastructure costs with area wide benefits were part of the Financing Plan Element contained in the Specific Plan and referred to in the EIR.

The Financing Plan also provided an example of how a combination of existing, user fees, developer impact fees, and Mello-Roos bonds financing could fund the project without placing undue burden on new property owners.

- 37-34 **Comment:** Significant improvements are also needed for such infrastructure elements as water treatment (page 3.5-19) and sewage treatment. As with too many of the impacts of this project, the DEIR notes mitigations which amount to no more than some unspecified "plan" to possibly address these costs. Most of the mitigations relate to some unspecified "coordination" between the City and the agencies which must build the projects. Unless the costs of improvements with area-wide benefits are fully assessed as part of this specific plan, and appropriate fees, programs and mitigations included in the plan itself, the fiscal impacts on current residents could be significant. Any other conclusion is speculation.

Because the costs of all project infrastructure components have not been estimated, and because no financing plan is included with the Specific Plan, and because the impacts related to the expanded planning area are not included in any analysis, there is no basis upon which to conclude that the fiscal impacts are insignificant.

Response to Comment 37-34: The Fiscal analysis in the plan was provided to ensure that costs of the Project could be absorbed by the Project and not result in fiscal impacts on existing residents. That analysis shows that Project costs are within an acceptable range to be handled through available funding mechanisms. CEQA does not require the preparation of a financing plan prior to adoption of the plan or certification of the EIR. In fact, CEQA does not require EIR analysis of economic factors at all.

Estimated costs for sewer, water, and storm drainage are included in Appendix 6 of the Specific Plan.

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RECEIVED

OCT 29 1992

DUBLIN PLANNING

Zach Cowan, Attorney at Law
655 Sutter Street, Suite 200
San Francisco, CA 94102

RE: EASTERN DUBLIN GENERAL PLAN AMENDMENT AND EIR

Dear Zach:

I have reviewed the Eastern Dublin General Plan Amendment and Draft Environmental Impact Report in relation to the proposed inclusion of Doolan Canyon within the future development area of the City of Dublin. The City of Dublin, currently with a population of 23,200, wishes to add land area to its boundaries to increase its population by an additional 51,000 people. The Eastern Dublin area alone would more than triple the number of housing units of the existing city from 7,000 to 25,000.

Not only is the City expanding to both the east and west, but it has chosen to try and include land far from its existing boundaries. At the average projected growth for the City of Dublin (ABAG, Projections '92) of 858 units per year, the City of Dublin will not absorb the 28,228 units of its east and west expansion for 32 years. In other words, the City is engaged in a highly premature effort to grab land far in excess of any identifiable need. Moreover, the DEIR conclusively shows that Dublin and its various service agencies have no ability to provide sufficient services or adequate infrastructure for the proposed Specific Plan area, much less the expanded planning area which includes Doolan Canyon.

Dublin's premature actions have already led to speculation on viable agricultural land and the temporary or potentially permanent loss of productive land, as documented in the DEIR. This kind of land grab is clearly in opposition to General Plan law, the guidelines set forth by the legislature governing how and when cities should seek to expand, and Alameda County's General Plan.

Although Dublin's actions will have many negative consequences on Doolan Canyon, it is not within the power of the City of Dublin to incorporate this area without first making a persuasive case for the appropriateness of that action to the independent Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCo). The DEIR clearly shows that the proposed land grab is both premature and ill considered. My comments below relate specifically to deficiencies and inadequacies in the Draft EIR.

LAND USE

On page 3.1-6, the DEIR states that the CEQA guidelines include four criteria for determining significant impacts in relation to land use. The DEIR claims that Appendix G, found in the CEQA Guidelines, provides a list of those issues which are considered significant impacts under CEQA. The DEIR, in several locations, uses Appendix G to limit its assessment of impacts, and to define what constitutes a significant impact. This premise is completely incorrect. The Guidelines state that "some examples of consequences which may be deemed to be a significant effect on the environment are contained in Appendix G." (Guidelines, Section 15064, emphasis added). The list in "Supplementary Document G" is not intended to limit the scope of analysis to only those listed issues, or to limit the definition of what constitutes a significant impact to exactly those words (such as "prime agricultural land," discussed below) found in this list. The DEIR can certainly use this list as a point of departure, but cannot and should not use this list to limit its analysis to only those issues or those land use concerns included on it.

37-1

However, even beginning with the limited and incorrect premise of the DEIR that limits the discussion to those

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items listed in Appendix G, the DEIR provides insufficient evidence to support its conclusions, as discussed below. 37-1 contd.

In regards to agricultural impacts, the DEIR claims that the loss of agricultural lands "is 'significant' if the affected agricultural lands are classified as prime." (DEIR, page 3.1-8) It supports this claim with the item found in the CEQA Guidelines, Appendix G where an example of a significant impact is provided:

37-2

Convert prime agricultural land to non-agricultural land or impair the productivity of prime agricultural land.

As noted above, this is an incorrect reading of CEQA and Appendix G, which is not intended to limit the range of what might be considered a significant impact.

Based on this incorrect premise, it states that because the 'agricultural lands on the Project site are not "prime", their loss is considered to be an insignificant impact of the project. However, this area is identified in the DEIR as "Locally Important Farmland," as defined by the State. This is strong evidence in support of an assumption that 37-3 this agricultural area has important value, regardless of whether it meets some undefined criteria as to what constitutes "prime land" (much premium grape growing land is not "prime" agricultural land). Its loss -- and especially its premature loss -- may be significant

However, even if one accepts the incorrect premise, . . . the finding of "non-prime" land is not supported in the DEIR. The report includes no definition of "prime agricultural land," and no map showing SCS soils classifications 37-4 in this area. SCS Class I and II soils are generally considered prime agricultural land. At minimum, the DEIR should provide appropriate definitions and include sufficient evidence to support its conclusion.

The DEIR also concludes that discontinuation of agricultural use is "not a significant impact". This conclusion is based on the fact (page 3-1-8) that "non-renewal of [the property owners] Williamson Act contracts seem to indicate that the loss of agricultural activity in these areas may be a foregone conclusion with or without the Project." This is an unsupported opinion by the EIR authors and should be deleted. The non-renewal of Williamson Act contracts is exactly the kind of property-owner response that would be expected from the highly premature actions by the City 37-5 of Dublin to annex distant areas such as Doolan Canyon. It is . . . to prevent this kind of premature loss of agricultural productivity that LAFCo's were created and that cities were discouraged from sprawling. The premature loss of agricultural land (in regards to Doolan Canyon the potential loss of productivity would occur some 30 years prior to any projected need for that land) is clearly a significant impact of the General Plan amendment and should be identified as such in the EIR.

Finally, the DEIR ignores the final measure it identifies (from the incorrectly cited Appendix G) of what constitutes a significant land use impact: "conflict with adopted environmental plans and goals of the community . . ." The adopted environmental plan for the Doolan Canyon area is the County's General Plan which calls for continued agricultural, recreational and open space use. Some members of the Doolan Canyon "community" have previously voiced a strong desire to remain a rural community and not be included in the City of Dublin (see Doolan Road/Croak Road Sphere of Influence Study and EIR, February 28, 1990). The fact that the City of Dublin would like to change the character of the community does not change the terms of the impact discussion which is on the existing community. This change in character is a significant environmental impact of the project and the EIR discussion should be modified accordingly, based on its own criteria. 37-6

On page 3.1-13, the DEIR concludes that the impacts on surrounding lands is insignificant because, "most of the Project's Rural Residential and Open Space lands are located on the Project site perimeter . . . provid[ing] a buffer between the Project and adjoining agricultural lands." This statement is both inaccurate and short-sighted. First, 37-7 the development map (and much previous discussion) has found significant proposed development on land in every valley leading to or out of the project area. Unfortunately, the report does not document the location of proposed

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nearby projects or other development adjacent to the proposed project which could be influenced by the project. As noted in later sections, there is no policy in the Specific Plan for the permanent maintenance of rural residential designations, implying continuing development pressure on any "rural residential" lands in the project area. Finally, any city which proposes to plan for the development of land which will not be absorbed for 32 years encourages and promotes speculation and sprawl on all surrounding land in the vicinity of the city. Such planning, by its nature, is a significant growth inducing impact of the project and should be identified as such in the EIR.

37-7 contd.

A proposed mitigation that all land designated for rural residential include permanent deed restrictions and conservation easements on undeveloped portions of the property should be included in the land use section to reduce somewhat (but not completely) the very significant impacts on surrounding agricultural areas and the growth inducing impacts of this project.

37-8

Consistency With Relevant Land Use Plans and Policies

This section, beginning on page 3.1-17 should discuss the consistency of the project with Alameda County LAFCo policies and State law. Those policies include LAFCo's adopted policies on the preservation of agricultural land, and State law which states that the purpose of a LAFCo is to discourage sprawl. The DEIR should conclude that the proposed project is inconsistent and contrary to LAFCo policies and State law which governs LAFCo.

37-9

3.1-20 Consistency with Alameda County General Plan

The section (page 3.1-20) on consistency with the Alameda County General Plan notes that the current County Plan calls for Doolan Canyon to remain in open space. However, the DEIR fails to indicate that the proposed designation of Doolan Canyon for development, as shown in the draft General Plan amendment, is inconsistent with the Alameda County General Plan. This should be clearly indicated.

37-10

Consistency with General Plan law

Because the proposed project is a General Plan amendment, it is relevant for the DEIR to assess the proposed amendment for its conformance with General Plan law. General Plan law states that the provision of infrastructure, including sewers, water and other facilities, must all be correlated with the land use element (see General Plan law in regards to the requirements of a Circulation Element). In other words, a city must be able to demonstrate that it can provide adequate infrastructure to serve its planned development. The DEIR clearly shows that Dublin and its relevant service agencies cannot demonstrate an ability to provide adequate sewage treatment capacity, water supply or roads to serve the Doolan Canyon area (as described in later comments). The DEIR should therefore find lack of consistency with applicable State law in regards to this proposed General Plan amendment.

37-11

Consistency with Service Agency Plans

Although various service agency plans are cited and discussed in other sections, they are not addressed in this section. The DEIR should discuss the existing plans of the various service agencies, including DSRSD, TWA, Zone 7 and others, and the consistency of the proposed project with those plans. Do current plans foresee providing services to the whole project area? Do current plans of these service agencies include plans to provide services for the level of growth identified in the plan area? Do these agencies have policies or service standards which apply to the Plan area? These issues should be addressed or cited in this section.

37-12

POPULATION, HOUSING AND EMPLOYMENT

For reasons not explained in the DEIR, it uses a 2 person per household assumption for its estimate of population growth in regards to high, medium high and medium density housing. This is used despite the average household size in Dublin in 1990 of 2.86 (ABAG, Projections '92). While a lower than average household size would be expected in smaller, higher density units, two persons per household is very low. Information is available for average household size by type of unit from the State Department of Finance. Moreover, information from the Census can be extracted to arrive at reasonable estimates of average household size. This issue is critical because 37-13 estimates of many impacts are based on population: estimates of sewage generation, school impacts, water use, and a variety of others are based on the number of people.

A DEIR should err on the conservative side (in this instance, higher average sizes) -- unless there is strong evidence to support an alternative -- in order not to underestimate the impacts of the project. The much lower average household size used in the report for the medium and higher density housing must be substantiated.

TRAFFIC IMPACTS

For reasons unexplained in the DEIR, the evaluation of impacts on freeways extends only to the year 2010. This may be because all of the freeways are already at level of service E (congested) or have exceeded their design capacity long in advance of the project reaching build-out. Build-out assessments -- both for the full General Plan 37-14 amendment area, and the build-out cumulative impact which includes Tri-Valley development -- must be provided to assess the impacts of the full project (including annexation of Doolan Canyon) on existing freeways.

The DEIR correctly notes that both existing freeways serving the project area will exceed their design capacity (Level of Service F) by the year 2010, and that at least one freeway cannot be widened to meet expected need. It also correctly notes that proposed transportation demand management programs (TDM) cannot mitigate these impacts.

In its mitigation discussion, the DEIR proposes that CALTRANS "could construct auxiliary lanes on I-580 . . ." 37-15

This is not a satisfactory mitigation because there is no indication that the mitigation can be implemented. This proposed mitigation is equivalent to a statement that a plan will be developed for mitigating an impact. This is not permitted under CEQA. Until an appropriate mitigations can be identified showing how the project can mitigate its impacts, the impact should be considered significant. The point of a General Plan is to ensure that cities can address their infrastructure needs (as discussed under the previous comments). Creating later "plans" for addressing significant impacts is not permitted under either General Plan law or CEQA.

The analysis of impacts on non-freeway roads uses a 2010 analysis for some roads and a "cumulative build-out analysis" for others. The reasoning for the different analysis, and for the use of a less-than-build-out analysis for any road, is not explained. The analysis should be revised so that all project-level analysis is consistent and done for the build-out scenario, and all cumulative analysis is done for the build-out plus cumulative scenario. 37-16

COMMUNITY SERVICES

Police and Fire

The mitigation proposed for the project impacts on police and fire services (pages 3.4-2, and 3.4-4) is, essentially, that a plan will be prepared to meet expected need. Preparing a plan to mitigate an impact is unacceptable under CEQA. How the City intends to meet police and fire service needs must be specifically described in the Specific 37-17 Plan or in the DEIR for the Specific Plan area, and in the DEIR for the expanded eastern plan area (including Doolan Canyon).

In regards to wildfire management, the EIR states that the City "shall prepare a wildfire management plan for the project area." This is not sufficient. The DEIR must describe how wildfire impacts shall be mitigated. The proposal for very low density uses and low density development adjacent to grassland areas and hills is an obvious 37-18 wildfire problem. Many alternative means for protecting against wildfire would require either considerable modification of the landscape, or significant increases in the use of water, both of which would have their own significant environmental impacts.

CEQA requires that the probable impacts of a land use plan be considered before adoption. If there is some potential that the proposed project cannot be implemented due to serious wildfire impacts or unacceptable environmental affects of mitigation, then that issue should be addressed now. It is unsupported speculation that the proposed "plan" can reduce the impact to a level of insignificance as claimed on page 3.4-7. This finding should be deleted until the plan is fully identified and its impacts assessed. 37-19

SEWER, WATER AND STORM DRAINAGE

In this section, the DEIR continues to seek to limit the determination of what constitutes significant impacts on sewer, water and other infrastructure elements to those items found in Appendix G. For example, the DEIR claims that "CEQA Guidelines: Appendix G defines significant effects of a project on the environment." (page 3.5-17 emphasis added; similar language on page 3.5-25). As discussed above, Appendix G includes only examples of 37-20 significant impacts and does not define significant impacts. To the degree that this DEIR has limited its analysis of impacts and determination of significance under the mistaken assumption that only those found in Appendix G are significant, it has failed to accomplish the most basic requirement of CEQA which is to undertake an independent analysis of significant affects based on a particular environmental situation. Although it is difficult to determine how this assumption has pervaded this document, it is possible that this is a fatal flaw in the DEIR.

Wastewater Collection and Treatment

The DEIR discusses three scenarios for the ultimate capacity of the TWA system (page 3.5-3) which is to provide wastewater disposal for the plan area and for much of the growth planned for the Tri-Valley area. Each scenario 37-21 assumes some level of development in the Tri-Valley area. The DEIR should state if the Specific Plan and expanded planning area are included in all of the scenarios for the TWA wastewater system.

The DEIR asserts on page 3.50-9 that the TWA wastewater export line has capacity for the whole eastern Dublin area, including Doolan Canyon. It is my understanding that this is not the case. In fact, the DEIR states on page 3.5-32 that "the most recent DSRSD planning was completed in March 1991 . . . exclusive of Doolan Canyon." The DEIR should therefore provide support for its finding of potential sufficient capacity for Doolan Canyon and the expanded Eastern Planning area. No determination can be made regarding the impacts of this project until this information is included. If TWA planning has not included the whole plan area, then this project further exacerbates an already significant wastewater disposal problem. 37-22

The TWA project is still in the planning stages. Several of the scenarios would not allow for full development of the plan area. The DEIR fails to note the possibility that the final approved TWA project may not have sufficient capacity. Lack of sufficient wastewater disposal capacity would clearly be a significant potential impact. Any other finding is highly speculative. Given the lack of an approved TWA project, and the draft nature of the analysis at this time, virtually all of the sections regarding TWA (page 3.5-9 - 3.5-12) are speculative at best. The analysis should find that the impacts of this project are potentially significant. Moreover, as noted in many instances in these comments, a "plan" for mitigation is not mitigation. At this time, there is not even an approved plan, and there is certainly no mitigation in the project for its impacts. 37-23

The EIR should include an assessment of the cumulative demands on the TWA system from all development likely 37-24

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37-24 contd.

to use the system (as identified in the Cumulative Plus Build-out scenario identified for traffic analysis).

Increase in Demand for Water

The DEIR finds on page 3.5-14 that there is insufficient committed water sources to support the build-out population of existing Tri-Valley city General Plans, not including the proposed Eastern Dublin area. Once again, the DEIR fails to note whether the Doolan Canyon area is included in any of the Zone 7 water plan scenarios ("prospective General Plans," as noted on page 3.5-14). It is my understanding that development in Doolan Canyon as proposed in the Dublin General Plan amendment is not part of any current plan for the Zone 7 system. Evidence is required to indicate what portions of the Doolan Canyon area are being included in Zone 7 planning, and what amount of development in the plan area is under consideration in those plans.

37-25

Despite the lack of any committed source for water, the DEIR concludes that because there is an undefined and unexplained "plan" and some "potential sources" to possibly meet water demand, the impacts of this additional demand is an insignificant impact. This finding is speculative and unsupported, given the lack of any committed water source or definitive commitment from Zone 7 to supply water to this area. That Zone 7 has made some unspecified analysis of its needs and requirements to meet future supply needs (mitigation 3.5/28.0) is different from identifying how Zone 7 will actually ensure an adequate supply of water for the project area. Zone 7's "plan" to supply water is not mitigation of the impacts of the project; a "plan" is not a mitigation measure under CEQA. An analysis of need is also inadequate provision for infrastructure as required by General Plan law.

37-26

Each increment of new demand increases the potential impacts on an insufficient supply, and the potential impacts on existing customers if the "plan" for water supply cannot be implemented. The demand created by the project, and especially by the Expanded planning area, should be identified as a significant unmitigated impact.

37-27

The DEIR should conduct a cumulative impact assessment that examines all water demand expected from the project, plus cumulative impact in the areas likely to demand water (the Build-out plus cumulative growth scenario identified in the traffic section) and compare that demand to committed Zone 7 supplies. The shortfall should be identified and water sources identified and information submitted indicating an ability to commit that water.

37-28

Water Distribution System

Throughout this DEIR, the DEIR continues to state that plans and some later analysis will mitigate impacts to levels of insignificance. This occurs once again in regards to the lack of a water distribution system. Mitigation measure 3.5/34.0, 3.5/35.0 and 3.5/36.0 (DEIR page 3.5-20) are all related to future analysis and planning. It is unclear why the DEIR or the background analysis for the Specific plan and General Plan amendment have not conducted the required analysis to determine the impacts and feasibility of proposed mitigations. For example, in regards to MM 3.5/35.0, the mitigation states that analysis is needed to verify "the conceptual backbone water distribution system." Given that the proposed system has obviously not been analyzed, it is unclear how the DEIR can come to any conclusion regarding the level of impact. Given a lack of analysis, it is unclear how the DEIR could arrive at the conclusion that the impacts would be reduced by the project to an insignificant level.

37-29

AIR QUALITY IMPACTS

On page 3.11-2, the DEIR asserts that ABAG included the project area (including Doolan Canyon) in its Bay Area Clean Air Plan. I do not believe the CAP includes the level of development foreseen in the project area, and nowhere near the level of development in Doolan Canyon as identified in this DEIR. The DEIR should specify the degree to which the CAP has taken into account the development levels now proposed for the project area. Second, the plan should indicate the consistency of the proposed project with the CAP.

37-30

In its discussion of mobile source emissions, the air quality analysis should consider the cumulative impacts of all

37-31

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projects in the basin, as identified for the traffic analysis. It is not clear why the traffic analysis includes a build-out cumulative impact assessment, and the air quality impacts do not reflect that assessment, especially since the DEIR notes that the project "will impact air quality primarily through transportation-related vehicular exhaust emissions." 37-31 contd.

FISCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Although not necessarily required by CEQA, the DEIR has chosen to include a "Fiscal Considerations" section. Included in the analysis are only those impacts on the City of Dublin budget. However, the DEIR claims to also consider issues which may require "the City's existing residents to pay for infrastructure which benefits only the new development . . ." (DEIR, page 3.12-2). While the City does not provide sewage treatment or disposal, water, parks, fire services or schools, the City's residents pay for these services and infrastructure. To have a full picture of the impacts on City residents, the analysis should examine the costs of providing the infrastructure and on-going maintenance of these other facilities relative to the income expected from fees and taxes. 37-32

For example, the maximum school impact fee permitted under State law does not pay for the costs of new schools. Under recent court decisions, additional fees may only be charged if specifically assessed as mitigation to the impacts of this General Plan amendment. No such mitigations or fees are identified in the Specific Plan. The impacts on schools of this proposed project will be significant, and the proposed mitigations related to "working with the district" or later establishment of a funding mechanism does not address the impact. 37-33

Significant improvements are also needed for such infrastructure elements as water treatment (page 3.5-19) and sewage treatment. As with too many of the impacts of this project, the DEIR notes mitigations which amount to some unspecified "plan" to possibly address these costs. Most of the mitigations relate to some unspecified "coordination" between the City and the agencies which must build the projects. Unless the costs of improvements with area-wide benefits are fully assessed as part of this specific plan, and appropriate fees, programs and mitigations included in the plan itself, the fiscal impacts on current residents could be significant. Any other conclusion is speculation. 37-34

Because the costs of all project infrastructure components have not been estimated, and because no financing plan is included with the Specific Plan, and because the impacts related to the expanded planning area are not included in any analysis, there is no basis upon which to conclude that the fiscal impacts are insignificant.

In conclusion, the DEIR begins with and uses an incorrect premise in regards to its measure of significant impacts. Its conclusions in regards to most infrastructure impacts are speculation unsupported by the analysis in the document or in cited documents. Several of its analytical sections do not assess cumulative impacts of the project plus reasonably foreseeable projects in the area. In some instances the DEIR neglects to assess the impacts of full build out of the proposed project. Many of its proposed mitigations call for unspecified "plans" at which time a true mitigation will actually be identified and its impacts assessed.

Overall, this DEIR is clearly inadequate and should be revised and recirculated.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment. I hope these remarks are useful.

Sincerely yours,

Dan Marks, AICP

Response to Letter 38: Marjorie LaBar, Preserve Area Ridgelands Committee

- 38-1 **Comment:** The EIR recommends adding additional lanes to I-580 between Tassajara Road and Airway Blvd. to mitigate traffic impacts in M/M 3.3/3.0. However, no funding mechanism is included. Without an estimate of costs and means to provide that funding it is impossible to determine the feasibility of this mitigation.

This particular measure is not on the funding priority lists for state or federal funds and is not part of the Alameda County Congestion Management Plan. If this suggestion is to be considered a feasible mitigation some estimate of the cost and a funding mechanism must be considered as part of the EIR process.

Response to Comment 38-1: Funding for widening of I-580 will come from future development, including development in Eastern Dublin. The proposed widening is consistent with the ultimate configuration for I-580 described in the Caltrans Route Concept Report for I-580.

- 38-2 **Comment:** The assumption that the City of Pleasanton would be willing to give up traffic capacity designated to mitigate impacts within Pleasanton paid for by Pleasanton development in order to mitigate Dublin traffic impacts is at best highly questionable as witnessed by the response from the Pleasanton Traffic Engineer. Mitigation measure 3.3/9.0 should be dropped and the cost of adding new lanes and the means for funding should be included as part of the EIR.

Response to Comment 38-2: Mitigation measure MM 3.3/9.0 has been revised to specify widening of the off-ramp rather than restriping. See response to Comment 7-11 and the revised transportation text included as an attachment to this Final EIR.

- 38-3 **Comment:** The EIR economic studies for this project fail to consider the loss of sales tax revenues as experienced in the last three years. What is the actual amount of sales tax revenue needed to fund city services? What assumptions were used to anticipate revenues? It is impossible to determine the adequacy of funding measures without estimates of how revenue will be raised. It has been suggested that over 280 million dollars for community facilities and improvements be funded by the use of the Mello-Roos bonds. What type of density will be required to raise sufficient amounts of money without burdening the properties with more than 2% of its value as recommended by prudent bonding practice? What is the minimum amount of development which must be absorbed for each year in order to raise sufficient funds? As the loss of financial stability by the City of Dublin would be a significant impact on all citizens of the community, these questions should be explored in greater depth in the EIR.

Response to Comment 38-3: The Eastern Dublin Fiscal Analysis describes assumptions and sources of revenues, including other revenue sources besides sales taxes (Table III-9 in the Fiscal Analysis). Density is not as critical as value in calculating cost burden. Densities assumed in the fiscal analyses are outlined in the General Plan/Specific Plan Land Use descriptions. The amount of development which must be absorbed varies yearly, as shown in the Financing Plan, Table 10-2. The important point is that if absorption slows down, capital investment will slow down also.

- 38-4 **Comment:** The impacts of probable increases in fees by other agencies which must expand facilities and capacity are not included in the financial analysis. That is the financing mechanism contemplated by the Tri-Valley Wastewater Authority to fund the new sewer lines

and capacity through Contra Costa County? If this agency is contemplating Mello Roos bonds and/or expanded developer fees these factors must be addressed to accurately assess the financial and economic impacts of the proposed expansion.

Response to Comment 38-4: TWA will set up its own financing system, probably resulting in connection fees and service charges to new property owners.

- 38-5 **Comment:** No mention is made of a probable increase in water hook-up fees to fund new sources of supply. It is unrealistic to assume that the current fee structure will remain if new development will actually be required to pay for expansion. These ancillary issues have a direct impact on the feasibility of the Specific Plan and must be addressed. Simply listing known methods of funding without determining how those methods would function for this proposal does not adequately address fiscal impacts.

Response to Comment 38-5: As with TWA, DSRSD will set up its own financing system, probably resulting in connection fees and service charges to new property owners.

- 38-6 **Comment:** The alternative analysis does not contain any development alternative which can be fully mitigated. The current alternatives do not address the massive impacts of this project which cannot be mitigated. The alternatives analysis should include an environmentally superior alternative which also addresses the fiscal impacts of the favored alternative. Members of the community have suggested a project alternative which covers a smaller area and changes land uses to address the Airport Protection Area. The EIR should include an alternative which does not include development in the environmentally sensitive northern and northeastern portions of the Specific Plan area. This alternative should also include an analysis of the use of reclaimed water for all public and semi-public landscaping including lawns, playing fields, water features, and habitat enhancement. A comparison of the costs of treating water for unrestricted use and the costs if the TWA sewer expansion and new water sources should be conducted. It should be determined whether reverse osmosis will be required to maintain water quality in the ground water basin. The remaining area should be zoned to encourage commercial and industrial uses in the Airport Protection Area and pedestrian scaled residential areas around the town center. A comparison of the anticipated tax revenue and costs of expanded services for this alternative and the favored alternative should be included. The new alternative should strive to maintain a jobs/housing balance. The inclusion of such an alternative will allow for a more accurate assessment of the costs of urban sprawl.

Response to Comment 38-6: See Response to Comment 23-13 regarding the analysis of alternatives. CEQA does not require the development of an alternative that fully mitigates all impacts. Also, see responses to Letter 2 from the Pilots to Protect the Livermore Airport and Letter 28 regarding airport issues.

- 38-7 **Comment:** The EIR fails to address the Airport Protection Area proposed by the Alameda County Airport Land Use Commission. General aviation airports are being lost at an alarming rate throughout California due to urban sprawl. The fact the City of Dublin does not approve of the proposed zone does not entitle the City to ignore this impact. An airport protection zone of some kind will be enacted soon. Therefore, it is incumbent on the City of Dublin to address this issue. The airport is an economic asset to the region which will increase with time. The protection zone does not preclude development in the area specified as a protection zone. The object is to limit residential uses which are sensitive to noise. The EIR should examine how relocating residential uses might be accomplished.

Response to Comment 38-7: See responses to Letter 2 from the Pilots to Protect the Livermore Airport and Letter 28.

38-8 Comment: The EIR fails to address the geologic hazards found by the California Department of Mines and Geology survey published in 1991. The City of Dublin was informed of this new information in a response to the Notice of Preparation submitted by Carolyn Morgan and was repeatedly requested during public hearings. The planning area contains many geologic hazards. Failure to fully address those hazards could leave the City liable for damages should problems occur after development. The 1991 surveys should be included as part of the recirculated EIR. Any mitigation measures for geologic hazards which recommend mass grading should include an analysis of the impacts of the proposed repair and new land use on the surrounding area.

Response to Comment 38-8: The EIR addresses slope stability issues (landslide hazard) in a more detailed manner than the referenced CDMG publication. See response to Comment 17-18.

38-9 Comment: Studies conducted for the presence of the endangered San Joaquin Kit Fox are inadequate and outdated. Reported sightings of the fox near Dougherty Road and other sightings in southern Contra Costa County and San Joaquin County indicate a northern expansion of Kit Fox range. The current data is insufficient to substantiate claims that the Kit Fox is not present in the area. If this creature is detected after development begins delays to ongoing projects could be substantial. New studies should include expanded use of photo stations as required by the U.S. Department of Fish and Wildlife. Recent surveys have required six nights with four stations per square mile which is far beyond the minimal search techniques used in East Dublin. A plan for mitigation of lost habitat should be a part of the EIR. The City of Dublin has unique opportunity to work jointly with Livermore, San Ramon, Contra Costa County, and the Contra Costa County Water District to provide habitat mitigation for the Kit Fox and other rare or endangered species and provide open space for its residents. This possibility should be explored as part of the EIR.

Response to Comment 38-9: The general distribution and known locations for the San Joaquin kit fox are discussed in the document (see DEIR, APP/D and APP/E) (also see response to comments, #20-3, #20-4, #20-5, and #22-14).

Focused surveys for kit fox were conducted by BioSystems in 1989, following survey methods suggested by Orloff (1992) and incorporated several additional procedures (see page APP-D/8 and page APP-E/1). The Eastern Dublin survey predicated California Department of Fish and Game Region 4 protocol (CDFG 1990). However, CDFG survey guidelines were essentially adopted from the procedures established by Orloff (1992). Harvey and Associates (1991) conducted standardized surveys (CDFG Region 4) for kit fox in portions of the Eastern Dublin Specific Plan Area (see page APP-E/2).

USFWS has not responded to the DEIR. USFWS personnel have been contacted on several occasions over the past five years and have indicated that a Section 10A permit will probably not be requested for the Eastern Dublin project area, assuming that no new evidence of kit fox presence is revealed (Kohl pers. comm. 1990, Simons pers. comm. 1992, and Laymon pers. comm. 1992) (also see response to comment 22-14).

Field survey protocol to detect the presence and distribution of wildlife species are and should always be, evaluated and revised in response to how well they meet goals and objectives. Generally, USFWS and CDFG personnel concur with our conclusions that additional surveys are not going to clarify kit fox issues in the Eastern Dublin Project area

(Kohl and Simons, pers. comm. 1992, and Wilcox, pers. comm. 1992).

- 38-10 **Comment:** The Tiger Salamander is present in the study area and has been documented by homeowners in the area. The amphibian is currently listed as a Species of Special Concern and may soon be listed as rare or endangered due to loss of habitat. No plan has been presented to preserve the estivation sites and migration routes to wetland areas needed for breeding. Full studies to locate salamander breeding sites, estivation sites, and migration routes should be included in the re-circulated document. Mitigation plans for the preservation of these important habitat areas need to be addressed in the EIR.

Response to Comment 38-10: California Tiger Salamander are known from the vicinity of the Project area and are addressed in the DEIR (see page 3.7-5, MM 3.7/6.0-15.0, MM 3.7/20.0-22.0, APP/D-19-20 and 29), (also see response to comments, #20-3, and #20-7). One resident of Doolan Canyon that was interviewed reported what may have been a tiger salamander in a water meter box next to her house (Morgan pers. comm. 1988). This report cannot be independently substantiated. If there are other confirmed observations please contact the California Department of Fish and Game, Natural Diversity Data Base and the City of Dublin.

- 38-11 **Comment:** The expanded studies should not be done until substantial rainfall has occurred. Six years of drought and recent more intensive cattle ranching and rodent poisoning have severely degraded the area. Biotic studies should consider what the habitat value of the area would be if human intrusions were limited. Of special concern should be the wetland areas which have survived drought. It should be noted that in the past, several landowners have threatened to destroy impoundments to prevent classification as wetland. This behavior can not be tolerated as many of those sources were developed from naturally occurring water sources which pre-date human occupation of the area. Please note the destruction of a tree favored by the resident Golden Eagle has already occurred which gives us cause for concern of other important habitat resources. The open space preservation element of the Specific Plan relies on agricultural zoning to provide open space protection. This practice will not meet the needs of habitat protection. No permanent protection of critical habitat areas is provided by public ownership, easement, or deed restriction.

Response to Comment 38-11: The amount of rainfall and livestock grazing are certainly important factors influencing the pattern and condition of the natural resources in the Eastern Dublin Project area. We address and discuss this issue several times in section 3.7 and Appendix D. To ensure that the presence of special status species has not been missed because of adverse conditions, the EIR (MM 3.7/20.0) requires pre-construction surveys 60 days prior to habitat modification.

The DEIR and plan identify four types of "open space" areas that provide wildlife habitat in the Eastern Dublin Project area. The extent of each of these habitats are shown in Table 3.7-3 (see response to Comment 20-1). In addition, see responses to comments 20-2 through 20-5.

Chapter 6.2.4 of the Specific Plan discusses the concept of securing more of the privately held Rural Residential land as public open space in order to provide more protection for these areas (see Response to Comment 14-3). The exact mechanisms for accomplishing this will have to be worked out by the City once the Plan has been adopted. The Planning Commission in its review of the Plan has recommended that the City support the concept of Transfer of Development Rights (TDR's) as a means of removing the limited development potential from the Rural Residential areas. This would provide greater protection for these areas, but would also be a logical first step toward securing them as permanent open space.

38-12 Comment: The EIR fails to address the impact of tens of thousands of new people using the current regional park resources such as Del Valle Reservoir, Shadow Cliffs, Pleasanton Ridgelands, and Morgan Territory Parks. The EIR should include mitigation measures such as the dedication of land for a new regional resource or the expansion of existing resources. The provision of neighborhood parks and playing fields does not address the impact on regional resources. As mentioned earlier, agricultural zoning for private open space does not mitigate for the impact of thousands of new residents on current resources.

Response to Comment 38-12: See Response to Comment 14-2.

38-13 Comment: Discussions of the Extended Planning Area fail to address provisions of the Cortese/Knox Reorganization Act which do not allow for conversion of agricultural land while other land is still available. As construction in the Specific Plan Area has not begun much less approached build-out, discussion of the urbanization of the Extended Area is premature. Please note while the area does not contain prime agricultural soils, it is still considered an important agricultural resource in terms of the law because of commercial cattle grazing.

Response to Comment 38-13: See responses to Letter 24 from Alameda County LAFCO.

38-15 Comment: It is hoped that the re-circulation of the EIR will not occur with the undue haste of this draft. It was stated that this action was forced by a time line imposed by the Alameda County LAFCO. Further investigation of this allegation have found that such is not the case. The only deadline imposed by LAFCO is that all material must be presented two months before a hearing date for staff purposes. The only enforced time limit appears to be in the minds of the Dublin City Council. We hope that Dublin will enter into an agreement with the city of Livermore to delay bringing any sphere of influence change before LAFCO for six months after the re-circulation of the EIR as requested during the public hearings. Due to reluctance of city officials to discuss an extension of the planning process, Dublin residents have contacted the Livermore Planning Department and requested that no plan for the contested area be transmitted to LAFCO until adequate time had been allowed to assess the impacts of the Dublin plan. The Planning Director seemed more than willing to discuss a delay. It is also hoped that new hearings be scheduled with expanded noticing to the public. A specific Plan of this size and scope and with such massive regional impact requires a much greater depth of preparation than has been demonstrated by the EIR.

Response to Comment 38-15: Comment acknowledged.

Marjorie LaBar
11707 Juarez Lane
Dublin, CA 94568
510-829-6096

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OCT 29 1992
DUBLIN PLANNING

October 29, 1992

Dear Planning Commissioners:

The following comments are being submitted on behalf of Preserve Area Ridgelands Committee. The Environmental Impact Report for the East Dublin Specific Plan and General Plan Amendment is inadequate and should have further studies done in the following areas:

- * The recommended freeway congestion mitigation contains no mention of costs or any method of financing such improvements as the mitigation measures are not currently amongst those considered for state or federal funding.
- * The feasibility of requiring the City of Pleasanton to relinquish a portion of its capacity on the Santa Rita Road interchange to mitigate for Dublin traffic impacts is highly questionable.
- * Economic studies which discuss the amount of sales tax revenue required to fund the expansion of city services are lacking.
- * No economic analysis is included to demonstrate the required density to maintain a 2% maximum for bonded indebtedness for community facilities and other improvements required by most reputable bonding agents.
- * No project alternative is discussed which allows development which can be fully mitigated.
- * The EIR fails to adequately address the proposed Airport Protection Area.
- * The EIR fails to address the geologic hazards found by the latest California Department of Mines and Geology survey even though the City of Dublin was made aware of the availability of the most recent maps at the Notice of Preparation for the EIR.
- * The biotic studies for the presence of the San Joaquin Kit Fox are inadequate given nearby sightings and the evidence of a northern expansion of its range.

- * No mitigation is recommended for the tiger salamander which is currently listed as a Species of Special Concern and has very specialized habitat requirements.
- * No mitigation of the impacts of a massive influx of population on current regional park facilities is included.
- * The EIR fails to address section 56377 of the Cortese\Knox Reorganization Act which requires the conversion of all lands within a city sphere before planning expansion in into new areas currently in use for commercial agricultural purposes.

We hereby request that the above mentioned studies be completed as explained below and the new document be recirculated for at least ninety days to allow the impacted agencies, jurisdictions, and citizens adequate time for response.

TRAFFIC

The EIR recommends adding additional lanes to I-580 between Tassajara Road and Airway Blvd. to mitigate traffic impacts in M/M 3.3/3.0. However, no funding mechanism is included. Without an estimate of costs and means to provide that funding it is impossible to determine the feasibility of this mitigation.

This particular measure is not on the funding priority lists for state or federal funds and is not part of the Alameda County Congestion Management Plan. If this suggestion is to be considered a feasible mitigation some estimate of the cost and a funding mechanism must be considered as part of the EIR process.

The assumption that City of Pleasanton would be willing to give up traffic capacity designed to mitigate impacts within Pleasanton paid for by Pleasanton development in order to mitigate Dublin traffic impacts is at best highly questionable as witnessed by the response from the Pleasanton Traffic Engineer. Mitigation measure 3.3/9.0 should be dropped and the cost of adding new lanes and the means for funding should be included as part of the EIR.

ECONOMICS AND INFRASTRUCTURE FUNDING

The EIR economic studies for this project fail to consider the loss of sales tax revenues as experienced in the last three years. What is the actual amount of sales tax revenue needed to fund city services? What assumptions were used to anticipate revenues? It is impossible to determine the adequacy of funding measures without estimates of how revenue will be raised. It has been suggested that over 280 million dollars for community facilities and improvements be funded by the use of Mello-Roos bonds. What type of density will be required to raise sufficient amounts of money without burdening the properties with more than 2 % of its value as recommended by

prudent bonding practice? What is the minimum amount of development which must be absorbed for each year in order raise sufficient funds? As the loss of financial stability by the City of Dublin would be a significant impact on all citizens of the community, these questions should be explored in greater depth in the EIR.

The impacts of probable increases in fees by other agencies which must expand facilities and capacity are not included in the financial analysis. What is the financing mechanism contemplated by the Tri-Valley Wastewater Authority to fund the new sewer lines and capacity through Contra Costa County? If this agency is contemplating Mello Roos bonds and/or expanded developer fees these factors must be addressed to accurately assess the financial and economic impacts of the proposed expansion.

No mention is made of a probable increase in water hook-up fees to fund new sources of supply. It is unrealistic to assume that the current fee structure will remain if new development will actually be required to pay for expansion. These ancillary issues have a direct impact on the feasibility of the Specific Plan and must be addressed. Simply listing known methods of funding without determining how those methods would function for this proposal does not adequately address fiscal impacts.

PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

The alternatives analysis does not contain any development alternative which can be fully mitigated. The current alternatives do not address the massive impacts of this projects which cannot be mitigated. The alternatives analysis should include an environmentally superior alternative which also addresses the fiscal impacts of the favored alternative. Members of the community have suggested a project alternative which covers a smaller area and changes land uses to address the Airport Protection Area. The EIR should include an alternative which does not include development in the environmentally sensitive northern and northeastern portions of the Specific Plan area. This alternative should also include an analysis of the use of reclaimed water for all public and semi-public landscaping including lawns, playing fields, water features, and habitat enhancement. A comparison of the costs of treating water for unrestricted use and the costs of the TWA sewer expansion and new water sources should be conducted. It should be determined whether reverse osmosis will be required to maintain water quality in the ground water basin. The remaining area should be zoned to encourage commercial and industrial uses in the Airport Protection Area and pedestrian scaled residential areas around the town center. A comparison of the anticipated tax revenue and costs of expanded services for this alternative and the favored alternative should be included. The new alternative should strive to maintain a jobs/housing balance. The inclusion of such an alternative will allow for a more accurate assessment of the costs of urban sprawl.

AIRPORT PROTECTION ZONE

The EIR fails to address the Airport Protection Area proposed by the Alameda County Airport Land Use Commission. General aviation airports are being lost at an alarming rate throughout California due to urban sprawl. The fact the City of Dublin does not approve of the proposed zone does not entitle the city to ignore this impact. An airport protection zone of some kind will be enacted soon. Therefore, 38-8 it is incumbent on the City of Dublin to address this issue. The airport is an economic asset to the region which will increase with time. The protection zone does not preclude development in the area specified as a protection zone. The object is to limit residential uses which are sensitive to noise. The EIR should examine how relocating residential uses might be accomplished.

GEOLOGIC HAZARDS

The EIR fails to address the geologic hazards found by the California Department of Mines and Geology survey published in 1991. The City of Dublin was informed of this new information in a response to the Notice of Preparation submitted by Carolyn Morgan and was repeatedly requested during public hearings. The planning area contains many geologic hazards. Failure to fully address those hazards could leave 38-9 the City liable for damages should problems occur after development. The 1991 surveys should be included as part of the re-circulated EIR. Any mitigation measures for geologic hazards which recommend mass grading should include an analysis of the impacts of the proposed repair and new land use on the surrounding area.

BIOTIC CONSIDERATIONS

Studies conducted for the presence of the endangered San Joaquin Kit Fox are inadequate and outdated. Reported sightings of the fox near Doughtery Road and other sightings in southern Contra Costa County and San Joaquin County indicate a northern expansion of Kit Fox range. The current data is insufficient to substantiate claims that the Kit Fox is not present in the area. If this creature is detected after development begins delays to ongoing projects could be substantial. New studies should include expanded use of photo stations as required by the U.S. 38-10 Department of Fish and Wildlife. Recent surveys have required six nights with four stations per square mile which is far beyond the minimal search techniques used in East Dublin. A plan for mitigation of lost habitat should be a part of the EIR. The City of Dublin has unique opportunity to work jointly with Livermore, San Ramon, Contra Costa County, and the Contra Costa County Water District to provide habitat mitigation for the Kit Fox and other rare or endangered species and provide open space for its residents. This possibility should be explored as part of the EIR.

The Tiger Salamander is present in the study area and has been documented by homeowners in the area. This amphibian is currently listed as a Species of Special Concern and may soon be listed as rare or endangered due to loss of habitat. No plan has been presented to preserve the estivation sites and migration routes to wetland areas needed for breeding. Full studies to locate salamander breeding sites, estivation sites, and migration routes should be included in the re-circulated document. Mitigation plans for the preservation of these important habitat areas need to be addressed in the EIR.

The expanded studies should not be done until substantial rainfall has occurred. Six years of drought and recent more intensive cattle ranching and rodent poisoning have severely degraded the area. Biotic studies should consider what the habitat value of the area would be if human intrusions were limited. Of special concern should be the wetland areas which have survived drought. It should be noted that in the past several landowners have threatened to destroy impoundments to prevent classification as wetland. This behavior can not be tolerated as many of those sources were developed from naturally occurring water sources which pre-date human occupation of the area. Please note the destruction of a tree favored by the resident Golden Eagle has already occurred which gives us cause for concern for other important habitat resources. The open space preservation element of the Specific plan relies on agricultural zoning to provide open space protection. This practice will not meet the needs of habitat protection. No permanent protection of critical habitat areas is provided by public ownership, easement, or deed restriction.

IMPACTS ON REGIONAL OPEN SPACE RESOURCES

The EIR fails to address the impact of tens of thousands of new people using the current regional park resources such as Del Valle Reservoir, Shadow Cliffs, Pleasanton Ridgelands, and Morgan Territory Parks. The EIR should include mitigation measures such as the dedication of land for a new regional resource or the expansion of existing resources. The provision of neighborhood parks and playing fields does not address the impact on regional resources. As mentioned earlier, agricultural zoning for private open space does not mitigate for the impact of thousands of new residents on current resources.

ANNEXATION CONSIDERATIONS

Discussions of the Extended Planning Area fail to address provisions of the Cortese/Knox Reorganization Act which do not allow for conversion of agricultural land while other land is still available. As construction in the Specific Plan Area has not begun much less approached build out, discussion of the urbanization of the Extended Area is premature. Please note while the area does not contain prime agricultural soils, it is still considered an important agricultural resource in terms of the law because of commercial cattle grazing.

CONCLUSION

It is hoped that the re-circulation of the EIR will not occur with the undue haste of this draft. It was stated that this action was forced by a time line imposed by the Alameda County LAFCO. Further investigation of this allegation have found that such is not the case. The only deadline imposed by LAFCO is that all material must be presented two months before a hearing date for staff purposes. The only enforced time limit appears to be in the minds of the Dublin City Council. We hope that Dublin will enter into an agreement with the City of Livermore to delay bringing any sphere of influence change before LAFCO for six months after the re-circulation of the EIR as requested during the public hearings. Due to reluctance of city officials to discuss an extension of the planning process, Dublin residents have contacted the Livermore Planning Department and requested that no plan for the contested area be transmitted to LAFCO until adequate time had been allowed to assess the impacts of the Dublin plan. The Planning Director seemed more than willing to discuss a delay. It is also hoped that new hearings be scheduled with expanded noticing to the public. A Specific Plan of this size and scope and with such massive regional impact requires a much greater depth of preparation than has been demonstrated by the EIR.

38-15

Sincerely,



Marjorie LaBar

In consultation for Preserve Area Ridgeland Committee

CC: U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service
California Department of Fish and Game
East Bay Regional Park District
Alameda County Planning Department
Alameda County Airport Land Use Commission
East Bay Chapter, Sierra Club
Greenbelt Alliance

Response to Letter 39, James P. Royce, Conservation Committee, Sierra Club, San Francisco Bay Chapter

- 39-1 Comment: There are so many areas where the DEIR Fails to present adequate mitigation of well documented impacts that the report as whole is Fatally Flawed.

We hereby call for a rewrite. The issues presented below must be addressed, but even these represent only a partial list. We were not given enough time to present a full analysis. If the Council will permit us, we will submit a more complete list of concerns within another month. Less than 30 days time was given to respond to this huge proposal, and we feel that at least another 30 days is necessary.

Response to Comment 39-1: The public review period for the DEIR was 60 days, 15 days longer than required by CEQA.

- 39-2 Comment: There were once two nesting pairs of Golden Eagles. Now there is one. Soon there will be none. The best way to evict Golden Eagles is to cut their trees. This is exactly what was done. There will not be Golden Eagles in this area if this project is built. Already one tree containing a nesting pair has been destroyed without permission. The other could be mysteriously removed and there will then be no "Golden Eagle Problem" to deal with in a DEIR.

With no Golden Eagles to protect what is the purpose of an Eagle Protection Zone? Golden Eagles do not return to areas after they have been evicted. When they are gone they are gone, and the words in this DEIR will be long forgotten! It is precisely this sort of wildlife management that the DEIR promotes. What findings can the council make to justify this SIGNIFICANT IRREVERSIBLE CHANGE to use the language of the DEIR?

Response to Comment 39-2: There is not documented evidence that in the past five or six years there was more than one pair of golden eagles nesting in the project area. The number of nesting pairs in the area has probably fluctuated over time. The EIR authors have not tracked the progress or do we have any first hand knowledge regarding the status of the nest site, that we documented in 1989 (see page APP/D-21). There have been rumors that some landowners have threatened to destroy or degrade some of the sensitive habitats in the Project area, but there is no documentation that the golden eagle nest was cut down or otherwise destroyed. The Sierra Club is advised to contact the USFWS if there is any evidence to substantiate these claims. There are also unsubstantiated reports that the eucalyptus tree in which the nest was located froze in 1990-1991 and has subsequently died.

- 39-3 Comment: Protection for the Red-Legged Frogs, the Western Pond Turtles, the California Tiger Salamanders, the Golden Eagles, the San Joaquin Kit Fox, etc., does not exist in this DEIR. If this project is built their habitat is gone. These fragile creatures do not just wait for construction to finish and then come back to an area after habitat has been disturbed. When they are gone they are gone: in the words of the DEIR there is no mitigation. What findings can the council make to justify this SIGNIFICANT IRREVERSIBLE CHANGE?

There is no mitigation of habitat loss. Again, to use the words of the DEIR, there will only be SIGNIFICANT IRREVERSIBLE CHANGE.

Response to Comment 39-3: There are a number of mitigation actions proposed that will help to avoid and minimize direct loss of special status wildlife species and the habitats that they require (MM 3.7/6.0-28.0). Specific measures are proposed to monitor species occurrence and

patterns in the project area (also see response to comment #20-1).

- 39-4 **Comment:** The San Joaquin Kit Fox has been sighted near Dougherty Road. Other sightings in Southern Contra Costa and San Joaquin County indicate a northern expansion of Fox range. The DEIR must address the presence of this species.

A plan for mitigation of lost habitat should be a part of the DEIR. The City of Dublin has a unique opportunity to work jointly with Livermore, San Ramon, Contra Costa County, and the Contra Costa County Water District to provide habitat for the Fox and other rare or endangered species and to provide open space for its residents. This possibility needs exploring as part of the DEIR.

Response to Comment 39-4: The general distribution and known locations for the San Joaquin kit fox are discussed in the document (see DEIR, APP/D and APP/E) (also see response to comments, #20-3, #20-4, #20-5, and #22-14).

- 39-5 **Comment:** We have seen the Tiger Salamander in the area and will be happy to point it out to the City of Dublin. This Species of Special Concern could be an endangered species after this project is built. The DEIR does not provide a plan for preserving the estivation and migration routes to wetland areas needed for breeding. The DEIR must provide a mitigation plan for this impact. The DEIR drafters have not done their job with regard to the Tiger Salamander.

Response to Comment 39-5: California Tiger Salamander are known from the vicinity of the Project area and are addressed in the DEIR (see page 3.7-5, MM 3.7/6.0-15.0, MM 3.7/20.0-22.0, APP/D-19-20 and 29), (also see response to comments, #20-3, #20-7 and #38-11).

- 39-6 **Comment:** Nowhere does the DEIR address the geologic hazards published in 1991 by the California Department of Mines and Geology. The DEIR must analyze for the City of Dublin the geologic hazards addressed in this report. The DEIR does not even mention the report. If the City of Dublin ignores this report it leaves itself open for liability damages should any occur after development. Is the City of Dublin ready to undertake this liability? It would be better to address these hazards and to mitigate their impact. Where is this done?

Response to Comment 39-6: See responses to Comments 17-18 and 38-9.

- 39-7 **Comment:** The DEIR states: "As stated in Section 5.1: Cumulative Impacts, grading and excavation of the Project site will permanently change the existing physical condition of the Project site. Once the landscape is graded to create safe and stable building sites, it is highly unlikely that it will revert at some future time to its natural condition. This impact, IM 3.6/D, is a significant irreversible change. (5.0-18)

Another development in Alameda County, the area above Fairview Avenue in the Hayward Hills, was contoured for development, only to currently stand scarred and idle with no building plans for the immediate future.

We strongly urge the City of Dublin to refrain from any approval of any part of this EIR until full funding for the entire project is secure. Full funding is not secure at present, and if the developers jump the gun there will be rolling hills in Dublin filled with empty lots waiting for homes with no homes in sight.

Response to Comment 39-7: Comment acknowledged. There is no basis in CEQA to hold up certification of the EIR based on economic factors. The Specific Plan (Section 11.2.13)

requires preparation of detailed financial plans as part of the Development Agreement, which would precede project approval (and grading).

- 39-8 **Comment:** There currently exists no infrastructure for handling water distribution to 30,000 new residents. Nor is there any guarantee that an adequate sewage system will materialize. We hear about theories of future action, but proposals to develop new water supply and sewage infrastructure are mired in controversy and court action. If this project is approved without prior approval of sewer, water and storm drainage infrastructure the City of Dublin leaves itself open to an unmitigated financial disaster. Does the City of Dublin have the capacity to absorb a problem of this magnitude?

The first EIR regarding the proposed Tri-Valley Sewer Line was declared inadequate by a Monterey County Superior Court judge. This time supporters say that the EIR is "impervious to the suits threatened by its numerous detractors." (Robert Butler, Tri-Valley Authority Director).

There is no project approved or funded by the TWA. If this sewer line is not built, this project will have no sewage capacity. What does the City of Dublin propose to do with sewage from its new 30,000 residents? Again we have a situation where the EIR assumes too much.

City Councils that approve projects for which there is inadequate existing water and sewage capacity are acting irresponsibly. Currently there is nowhere to put the sewage for this additional 30,000 people.

Time and time again we see a pattern where city councils approve projects for which inadequate infrastructure exists. Then after the project is built a scramble must be made which inevitably ends up costing the taxpayers many extra dollars which they do not have. Schools suffer, parks suffer, libraries suffer, the whole community suffers.

The Dublin City Council can show forward thinking by delaying this project until they are sure adequate infrastructure will exist to take care of the huge population increase.

Response to Comment 39-8: Comment acknowledged. DSRSD, the service agency responsible for sewer and water, has indicated that no service will be approved without adequate service capacity being available. No grading permits will be approved for any project without a water and sewer "will serve" letter from DSRSD (MM3.5/38.0 and MM3.5/7.1 as revised in Response to Comment 32-22). If the proposed TWA project or other feasible alternatives are not developed to provide adequate capacity, and if adequate sources of water supply are not secured, the Project will not be developed as proposed. Based on Project mitigation, there is no legal way any physical alterations in preparation for development could take place without adequate sewer and water being available.

- 39-9 **Comment:** A recent study indicated that of all the areas of the San Francisco Bay Area the one with the worst air pollution problem is the Livermore Valley area.

The DEIR states: Motor vehicles associated with the Project would contribute to regional ozone emissions. Given the region's existing non-compliance with air-quality standard, and regulatory requirements to reduce ozone emissions, this would be a significant unavoidable adverse impact. Mitigation measure in the EIR would not reduce this impact to an insignificant level.

There now exists in the Livermore Valley area where this project is to be built an unacceptable air pollution problem. This problem is well documented by anyone who has the misfortune to have to breath the air in that area. The under-signed can frequently get a good visual fix on the air he breathes. This EIR states glumly that this is a SIGNIFICANT UNAVOIDABLE ADVERSE IMPACT and dismisses it with a double negative.

This project should be put on hold until we can be assured that air pollution will be at an acceptable level. The emissions from automobiles associated with an extra 30,000 population, probably around 10,000 cars, will cause terrible brown air to be added to the already unacceptable levels. This issue is inadequately addressed in the DEIR.

We feel that the quality of life and the quality of air are too closely linked for this issue to be overlooked. It is unfair to the citizens of Dublin to ignore this issue and to even consider adding so much air pollution to an already saturated inversion layer.

The Dublin City Council needs to take a long hard look at the air this winter and ask themselves whether or not another 10,000 cars is a good idea. It is the position of the Sierra Club that it is not.

Response to Comment 39-9: Given the fact that air pollution respects no political boundaries, the unavoidable, adverse, significant air quality impact from the vehicular sources associated with this project results from growth within the air basin and not uniquely within Dublin and its sphere of influence. That same regional impact will result if one tenth of the Specific Plan growth occurs in ten communities or it all occurs in Dublin. Localized impacts were shown to be within acceptable limits as long as the inter- and intra-Dublin transportation system can satisfactorily serve the anticipated level of growth.

- 39-10 Comment: The DEIR states: "Stationary source emissions may create a potentially significant impact etc...This impact will remain a significant cumulative impact of the Project."

This impact is unavoidable and unmitigated. It is but another example of an environmental impact that will make life for the people in the Livermore Valley miserable. 30,000 more people will burn a lot of wood during the cold season. That combined with heat from homes and other sources of pollution will make for many cold brown days in the Livermore Valley.

We here again choose to quote the striking statement on page SM-6 of the project: "Often, the Mitigation Measures are policies included in the Eastern Dublin General Plan Amendment or Eastern Dublin Specific Plan. In this case, the Project is considered 'self-mitigating.'"

Response to Comment 39-10: Smoke from wood combustion is not a common problem in suburban Bay Area communities. Few homes use wood for warming purposes during the early morning hours when smoke is a problem in rural communities with more available wood supplies. Fireplaces are used mainly in evenings in suburban environments, and even then only by a small percentage of homes. Gas heat used in most homes creates very few particulate emissions. Natural gas combustion is shown in Table 3.11-4 to generate 346.0 pounds of NO_x per day. Because freshly generated NO_x is comprised mainly of NO which does have a brown tinge, it will add to already existing degraded visibility. The impact from stationary source emissions is identified as a significant air quality impact.

- 39-11 Comment: The DEIR states: "Mobile source emission may result in regional impact through emissions of ozone emissions of ozone precursor pollutants. This impact is, therefore, a potentially significant cumulative impact.

The Sierra Club is not in the habit of being repetitious, but we cannot help noticing that this project has an awful lot of significant impacts that are unmitigated, unavoidable, irreversible, adverse or cumulative. Perhaps it would be a good idea to rethink this entire project.

The proposed mitigation for mobile source emissions is as follows:

"Near-term programs to reduce cumulative impacts of growth that are expected to be developed include a mandatory TSM program for major employers and a vehicular emissions reduction program from all major traffic generators (called "indirect sources".) Because of the degree of possible controversy over many candidate emission reduction measures that affect mobility, lifestyle and/or cost, adoption of the more controversial measures is expected to be gradual after much additional analysis and evaluation.

"Implementation of all these mitigation measures, however, will not reduce this impact to a level of insignificance. This will remain a potentially significant cumulative impact."

Is the City of Dublin prepared to pursue "legislative authority needed for market-based measures, such as "smog-based" vehicle registration fees, gas taxes, and parking fees?"

The Sierra Club would like to see the City of Dublin implement some of these programs before approval of this EIR - not after. We only fear that after the City of Dublin approves this EIR they will simply forget this language.

In fact we are asking who is being kidded here? By proposing this project to be built at the confluence of two major freeways to use of more automobiles, the increase of smog, the increase of trash, sewage, pollution, and all the urban problems that come with great increases in population is guaranteed.

Response to Comment 39-11: There are two aspects to the mobile source emissions reduction program proposed in conjunction with approval of the East Dublin Specific Plan. The DEIR outlines the framework of the plan to achieve this reduction. The second aspect, noted in this comment, is that an implementation program is needed to carry out this plan. An implementation program would detail specific transportation demand management (TDM) and transportation system management (TSM) actions to be taken in conjunction with individual developments within the Specific Plan area. It is premature to identify such specific actions because the potential effectiveness of their implementation will depend on the precise mix and intensity of land uses. Such actions also can not be taken in a vacuum because programs in Dublin such as gas taxes or freeway tolls during rush hour will affect economic and driving patterns in surrounding communities. Growth could even be shifted to the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin into the Tracy area with longer commuting distances and thus defeat TDM/TSM programs - certainly within Dublin and even within the entire Bay Area Air Basin. Adoption of a precise implementation program to accompany the mobile source emissions reduction plan is therefore not feasible at this point in time.

39-12 **Comment:** The Del Valle Reservoir is practically empty. Morgan Territory, Pleasanton Ridgelands, and Shadow Cliffs parks are over utilized and understaffed. What is the environmental impact of an additional population of 30,000 people on these resources. Where is this addressed in the DEIR?

The answer is that it is not addressed. No mention is made of the impacts of an additional 30,000 population of fragile park systems. This is but another example of where the DEIR ignores an important environmental impact.

Response to Comment 39-12: See Response to Comment 14-2 regarding potential impacts on regional parklands. See Response to Comment 14-5 regarding water levels in Lake Del Valle.

- 39-13 **Comment:** The draft EIR states that alteration of existing land use from rural to urban is an insignificant impact and that no mitigation is required (p. SM-7, para IM 3.1/A). We disagree. Whenever there is a major land use change as proposed by this project the impacts on the local agriculture, population, traffic, community services, sewer, water, storm drainage, soils, biological resources, visual resources, cultural resources, noise, and air quality are great. Mitigation must be proposed to make up for the significant damage to the environment that this project will cause.

Response to Comment 39-13: See Response to Comment 1-2.

- 39-14 **Comment:** The draft EIR states that land use plans for both the SP and the GPA areas avoid abrupt transitions between potentially incompatible land uses and provide adequate buffer and open space areas. It further states that this is an insignificant impact and that no mitigation is required (p. SM-7, para IM 3.1/B). We disagree. We feel that the proposed land uses create abrupt boundaries between primarily incompatible rural and urban uses.

An easy example is to see the abrupt land use changes between the existing rolling hills and horse pastures and the heavily populated urban area beyond I-580. This type of land use boundary is abrupt, ugly, and inelegant. It shows a lack of long-term planning; no transition exists. The proposed project will have just such a boundary between the GPA and the Contra Costa County line.

Response to Comment 39-14: See response to Comments 22-10, 34-4, and 34-5.

- 39-15 **Comment:** The draft EIR states that discontinuation of agricultural uses is an insignificant impact and that no mitigation is required (p. SM-7, para IM 3.1/C). We disagree. Discontinuation of agricultural use affects large populations of animals, people, and plants by creating such impacts as new roads, homes, schools, traffic, police, fire, electricity, natural gas, and telephone service, sewage, storm drainage, water usage, etc.

Response to Comment 39-15: See responses to Comments 24-3, 34-2, and 37-5.

- 39-16 **Comment:** The draft EIR states that "loss of farmlands on the project...is judged to be insignificant." (p. SM-7, para IM 3.1/D) For the reasons stated in the previous paragraph we feel that the change of land use and loss of farmlands is a significant impact and that mitigation is required.

Response to Comment 39-16: See responses to Comments 24-3, 34-2, and 37-5.

- 39-17 **Comment:** The draft EIR states that "Project site land uses are compatible with existing and projected land uses to the south and east." (p. SM-8, paras IM 3.1/H & I) We feel that land uses are incompatible with existing and projected land uses to the south and east. The south is heavily urbanized and filled with more development than the Livermore Valley basin can handle. The large influx of population has increased air pollution to the point where one can now see the air one breaths, increased water usage, strained existing fire and police services, and increased traffic put a severe strain on schools and local government. The land to the east has many of the same problems. These existing environmental problems must be dealt with and solved before a project of this size and impact is allowed to develop.

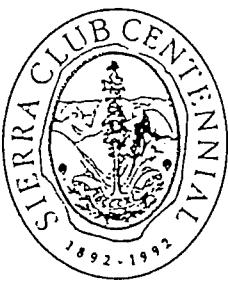
Response to Comment 39-17: See Response to Comment 1-5.

- 39-18 **Comment:** The draft EIR states that "the exposure of people or structures to hazards from fault ground rapture is insignificant" requiring no mitigation. (IM 3.6/A-pg. SM-21) Inadequate information is available to make such a blanket assumption.

Response to Comment 39-18: Seismic conditions with respect to the Project site are thoroughly discussed in the EIR (pages 3.6-1 to 3.6-3), and Appendix C (page APP-C/4). The inferred "Parks" fault is shown along the east-northeast trending hill front in the southern portion of the Project site, on a recent CDMG (1991) map (Plate C1C2). This map is a compilation of previous work by others, and does not provide any new information. In our judgement, the available data indicates that "No known active or potentially active faults traverse the Project site..." (page 3.6-2). A finding of "insignificant impact" is, in our judgement, justified and appropriate. Detailed site- and project-specific design-level geotechnical investigations will provide a further opportunity to investigate inferred faults on the Project site in light of any new data available at the time.

- 39-19 **Comment:** Much more study of the potential environmental impacts of this project are necessary before it can proceed. The existing environmental impact report is replete with "no mitigation required" statements and explanations that impacts are insignificant. We believe that each and every time these statements are made they need to be further reviewed.

Response to Comment 39-19: See Response to Comment 1-7.



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OCT 29 1992

DUBLIN PLANNING

October 29, 1992

Dublin City Council
100 Civic Plaza
P. O. Box 2340
Dublin, California 94568

RE: PA 87-031 Eastern Dublin General Plan Amendment (GPA), Specific Plan (SP), Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) and related project implementation including Amendment to the Sphere of Influence, and Annexation to the City of Dublin and the Dublin San Ramon Services District (DSRSD)..

Dear Dublin City Council:

There are so many areas where the DEIR fails to present adequate mitigation of well documented impacts that the report as whole is fatally Flawed.

We hereby call for a rewrite. The issues presented below must be addressed, 39-1 but even these represent only a partial list. We were not given enough time to present a full analysis. If the council will permit us we will submit a more complete list of concerns within another month. Less than 30 days time was given to respond to this huge proposal, and we feel that at least another 30 days is necessary.

A short summary of our exceptions is identified below. Please accept this as a partial list only, with the full list to follow should the council permit a more detailed response.

The DEIR states: "In developed portions of the Project site, direct habitat loss (IM 3.7/A) will be total and permanent. This represents a significant irreversible change to those portions of the General Plan Amendment area. This loss of habitat would also cause the reduction or elimination of dependent wildlife, including some special status species. (5.0-18)

GOLDEN EAGLE: ELIMINATION OF FORAGING HABITAT

There were once two nesting pairs of Golden Eagles. Now there is one. Soon there will be none. The best way to evict Golden Eagles is to cut their trees. This is exactly what was done. There will be no Golden Eagles in this area if this project is built. Already one tree containing a nesting pair has been destroyed without permission. The other could be mysteriously removed and there will then be no "Golden Eagle Problem" to deal with in a DEIR.

With no Golden Eagles to protect what is the purpose of an Eagle Protection Zone? Golden Eagles do not return to areas after they have been evicted. When they are gone they are gone, and the words in this DEIR will be long forgotten! It is precisely this sort of wildlife management that the DEIR promotes. What findings can the council make to justify this SIGNIFICANT IRREVERSIBLE CHANGE to use the language of the DEIR?

39-2

HABITAT LOSS AND SPECIES OF SPECIAL CONCERN

Protection for the Red-Legged Frogs, the Western Pond Turtles, the California Tiger Salamanders, the Golden Eagles, the San Joaquin Kit Fox, etc., does not exists in this DEIR. If this project is built their habitat is gone. These fragile creatures do not just wait for construction to finish and then come back to an area after habitat has been disturbed. When they are gone they are gone: in the words of the 39-3 DEIR there is no mitigation. What findings can the council make to justify this SIGNIFICANT IRREVERSIBLE CHANGE?

There is no mitigation of habitat loss. Again, to use the words of the DEIR, there will only be SIGNIFICANT IRREVERSIBLE CHANGE.

The San Joaquin Kit Fox has been sighted near Doughtery Road. Other sightings in Southern Contra Costa County and San Joaquin County indicate a northern expansion of Fox range. The DEIR must address the presence of this species.

A plan for mitigation of lost habitat should be a part of the DEIR. The City of Dublin has a unique opportunity to work jointly with Livermore, San Ramon, Contra Costa County, and the Contra Costa County Water District to provide habitat for the Fox and other rare or endangered species and to provide open space for its residents. This possibility needs exploring as part of the DEIR. 39-4

We have seen the Tiger Salamander in the area and will be happy to point it out to The City of Dublin. This Species of Special Concern could be an endangered species after this project is built. The DEIR does not provide a plan for preserving 39-5 the estivation and migration routes to wetland areas needed for breeding. The DEIR must provide a mitigation plan for this impact. The DEIR drafters have not done their job with regard to the Tiger Salamander.

GEOLOGIC HAZARDS

Nowhere does the DEIR address the geologic hazards published in 1991 by the California Department of Mines and Geology. The DEIR must analyze for the City of Dublin the geologic hazards addressed in this report. The DEIR does not even mention the report. If the City of Dublin ignores this report it leaves itself open for 39-6 liability for damages should any occur after development. Is the City of Dublin ready to undertake this liability? It would be better to address these hazards and to mitigate their impact. Where is this done?

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Another development in Alameda County, the area above Fairview Avenue in the Hayward Hills, was contoured for development, only to currently stand scarred and idle with no building plans for the immediate future.

We strongly urge the City of Dublin to refrain from any approval of any part of this EIR until full funding for the entire project is secure. Full funding is not secure at present, and if the developers jump the gun there will be rolling hills in Dublin filled with empty lots waiting for homes with no homes in sight.

SEWER, WATER AND STORM DRAINAGE

The DEIR states: "Development of the Project will increase demand for non-renewable fuel sources, including fossil fuels for electricity. More specifically, waste water treatment including 1) pumping of raw waste water to the Contra Costa County Sanitary District for treatment under the TWA-proposed project; and/or 2) operation of an advanced treatment and distribution system for recycled water will require increased energy use. This is a potentially significant irreversible change caused by the Project.

There currently exists no infrastructure for handling water distribution to 30,000 new residents. Nor is there any guarantee that an adequate sewage system will materialize. We hear about theories of future action, but proposals to develop new water supply and sewage infrastructure are mired in controversy and court action. If this project is approved without prior approval of sewer, water and storm drainage infrastructure the City of Dublin leaves itself open to an unmitigated financial disaster. Does the City of Dublin have the capacity to absorb a problem of this magnitude?

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Time and time again we see a pattern where city councils approve projects for which inadequate infrastructure exists. Then after the project is built a scramble must be made which inevitably ends up costing the taxpayers many extra dollars which they do not have. Schools suffer, park suffer, libraries suffer, the whole community suffers.

The Dublin City Council can show forward thinking by delaying this project until they are sure adequate infrastructure will exist to take care of the huge population increase.

AIR QUALITY

A recent study indicated that of all the areas of the San Francisco Bay Area the one with the worst air pollution problem is the Livermore Valley area.

The DEIR states: Motor vehicles associated with the Project would contribute to regional ozone emissions. given the region's existing non-compliance with air quality standard, and regulatory requirements to reduce ozone emissions, this would be a significant unavoidable adverse impact. Mitigation measure in the EIR would not reduce this impact to an insignificant level. 39-9

There now exists in the Livermore Valley area where this project is to be built an unacceptable air pollution problem. This problem is well documented by anyone who has the misfortune to have to breath the air in that area. The under-signed can frequently get a good visual fix on the air he breathes. This EIR states glumly that this is a SIGNIFICANT UNAVOIDABLE ADVERSE IMPACT and dismisses it with a double negative.

This project should be put on hold until we can be assured that air pollution will be at an acceptable level. The emissions from automobiles associated with an extra 30,000 population, probably around 10,000 cars, will cause terrible brown air to be added to the already unacceptable levels. This issue is inadequately addressed in the DEIR.

We feel that the quality of life and the quality of air are too closely linked for this issue to be overlooked. It is unfair to the citizens of Dublin to ignore this issue and to even consider adding so much air pollution to an already saturated inversion layer.

The Dublin City Council needs to take a long hard look at the air this winter and ask themselves whether or not another 10,000 cars is a good idea. It is the position of the Sierra Club that it is not.

STATIONARY SOURCE EMISSIONS

The DEIR states: "Stationary source emissions may create a potentially significant impact etc...This impact will remain a significant cumulative impact of the Project.

This impact is unavoidable and unmitigated. It is but another example of an environmental impact that will make life for the people in the Livermore Valley miserable. 30,000 more people will burn a lot of wood during the cold season. That combined with heat from homes and other sources of pollution will make for many cold brown days in the Livermore Valley.

We here again choose to quote the striking statement on page SM-6 of the project:

"Often, the Mitigation Measures are policies included in the Eastern Dublin General Plan Amendment or Eastern Dublin Specific Plan. In this case, the Project is considered 'self-mitigating.'"

MOBILE SOURCE EMISSIONS: ROG AND NOX

The DEIR states: "Mobile source emission may result in regional impact through emissions of ozone precursor pollutants. This impact is, therefore, a potentially significant cumulative impact.

The Sierra Club is not in the habit of being repetitious, but we cannot help noticing that this project has an awful lot of significant impacts that are unmitigated, unavoidable, irreversible, adverse, and cumulative. Perhaps it would be a good idea to rethink this entire project.

39-9
contd.

39-10

39-11

The proposed mitigation for mobile source emissions is as follows:

"Near-term programs to reduce cumulative impacts of growth that are expected to be developed include a mandatory TSM program for major employers and a vehicular emissions reduction program from all major traffic generators (called "indirect sources".) Because of the degree of possible controversy over many candidate emissions reduction measures that affect mobility, lifestyle and/or cost, adoption of the more controversial measures is expected to be gradual after much additional analysis and evaluation.

"Implementation of all these mitigation measures, however, will not reduce this impact to a level of insignificance. This will remain a potentially significant cumulative impact."

39-11
contd.

Is the city of Dublin prepared to pursue "legislative authority needed for market-based measures, such as "smog-based" vehicle registration fees, gas taxes, and parking fees?"

The Sierra Club would like to see the City of Dublin implement some of these programs before approval of this EIR - not after. We only fear that after the City of Dublin approves this EIR they will simply forget this language.

In fact we are asking who is being kidded here? By proposing this project to be built at the confluence of two major freeways the use of more automobiles, the increase of smog, the increase of trash, sewage, pollution, and all the urban problems that come with great increases in population is guaranteed.

IMPACTS ON OPEN SPACE RESOURCES

The Del Valle Reservoir is practically empty. Morgan Territory, Pleasanton Ridgelands, and Shadow Cliffs parks are over utilized and understaffed. What is the environmental impact of an additional population of 30,000 people on these resources. Where is this addressed in the DEIR?

39-12

The answer is that it is not addressed. No mention is made of the impacts of an additional 30,000 population on fragile park systems. This is but another example of where the DEIR ignores an important environmental impact.

The draft EIR states that alteration of existing land use from rural to urban is an insignificant impact and that no mitigation is required (p. SM-7, para IM 3.1/A). We disagree. Whenever there is a major land use change as proposed by this project the impacts on the local agriculture, population, traffic, community services, sewer, water, storm drainage, soils, biological resources, visual resources, cultural resources, noise, and air quality are great. Mitigation must be proposed to make up for the significant damage to the environment that this project will cause.

The draft EIR states that land use plans for both the SP and the GPA areas avoid abrupt transitions between potentially incompatible land uses and provide adequate buffer and open space areas. It further states that this is an insignificant impact and that no mitigation is required (p. SM-7, para IM 3.1/B). We disagree. We feel that the proposed land uses create abrupt boundaries between primarily incompatible rural and urban uses.

39-14

An easy example is to see the abrupt land use changes between the existing rolling hills and horse pastures and the heavily populated urban area beyond I-580. This type of land use boundary is abrupt, ugly, in inelegant. It shows a lack of long term planning; no transition exists. The proposed project will have just such a boundary between the GPA and the Contra Costa County line.

39-14
contd.

The draft EIR states that discontinuation of agricultural uses is an insignificant impact and that no mitigation is required (p. SM-7, para IM 3.1/C). We disagree. Discontinuation of agricultural use affects large populations of animals, people, and plants by creating such impacts as new roads, homes, schools, traffic, police, fire, 39-15 electricity, natural gas, and telephone service, sewage, storm drainage, water usage, etc.

The draft EIR states that "loss of farmlands on the project...is judged to be insignificant." (p. SM-7, para IM 3.1/D.) For the reasons stated in the previous paragraph we feel that the change of land use and loss of farmlands is a significant impact and that mitigation is required.

The draft EIR states that "Project site land uses are compatible with existing and projected land uses to the south and east." (p. SM-8, paras. IM 3.1/H & I.) We feel that land uses are incompatible with existing and projected land uses to the south and east. The south is heavily urbanized and filled with more development than the Livermore Valley basin can handle. The large influx of population has increased 39-17 air pollution to the point where one can now see the air one breaths, increased water usage, strained existing fire and police services, and increased traffic put a severe strain on schools and local government. The land to the east has many of the same problems. These existing environmental problems must be dealt with and solved before a project of this size and impact is allowed to develop.

The draft EIR states that "the exposure of people or structures to hazards from fault ground rupture is insignificant" requiring no mitigation. (IM 3.6/A - pg. SM-21.) Inadequate information is available to make such a blanket assumption.

Much more study of the potential environmental impacts of this project are necessary before it can proceed. The existing environmental impact report is replete with "no mitigation required" statements and explanations that impacts are insignificant. We believe that each and every time these statements are made they need to be further reviewed.

We repeat that the DEIR is fatally flawed and needs to be entirely rewritten.

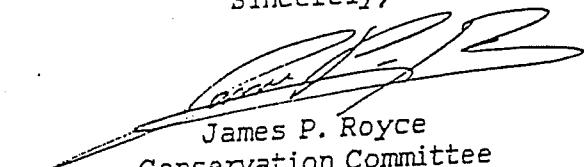
We urge the City of Dublin to reject this document and we further urge the City of Dublin to urge the writers to work with interested parties to develop a plan that takes into consideration the various overall planning documents that cover the Livermore Valley such as the South Livermore Plan.

The Sierra Club stands ready and willing to assist the City of Dublin in preparing an alternative plan and we look forward to hearing from you in this regard.

The Sierra Club further hereby reserves the right to make further objections as they may arise. In no way can this letter be made to assume that the Sierra Club endorses any part of this project for which a specific objection has not been made.

Thank you for your consideration of our above stated objections. We request that we please be kept informed all future activity.

Sincerely,



James P. Royce
Conservation Committee
Sierra Club, San Francisco Bay Chapter

Response to Letter 40, H. Lawrence McKague

- 40-1 **Comment:** The draft EIR noted the earthquake swarms that occurred in the Alamo and Danville regions (p. 36-2), however, the earthquake swarm that occurred north of Livermore in the summer of 1991 was not included. These earthquakes, not associated with the trace of a known fault, may be indicative of a blind fault such as the one responsible for the Coalinga earthquake ($M=6.7$, May 2, 1983, Clark et al., 1984). Because California has entered a period of increased earthquake activity in the last 8-10 years all evidence of faulting must be examined and assessed.

Response to Comment 40-1: The referenced earthquake swarm is the one that occurred on March 10, 1991, and was located on the Greenville fault zone. Eleven earthquakes occurred on that date with a magnitude greater than M1. The largest magnitude earthquake in the swarm was a M3.8, which was the largest earthquake on the Greenville fault zone in 1991. We know of no references or on-going research that indicates that there are "blind" faults (seismogenic sources without surface fault expression) in the Project site area, and the EIR process is not the appropriate place for basic research in microseismicity. With respect to site seismicity, the controlling and significant seismogenic sources are those which are capable of generating large magnitude earthquakes that will result in the strongest ground motions at the Project site. These sources are those that are discussed in the EIR (Page 3.6-2, and Table 3.6-1, Earthquake Parameters).

- 40-2 **Comment:** The scale of this figure is too small to determine the distribution of earthquakes in and around the proposed project. In addition the low magnitude earthquakes, i.e. magnitude <4, which can be indicative of the distribution of active faults, are not shown on Fig. 3.6-B.

Response to Comment 40-2: A new Figure 3.6-B has been prepared which shows the distribution of earthquakes greater than M3.0 from 1808 through 1987 (Goter, 1988; updated to show the 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake). Including earthquakes less than M3.0 would render the figure unusable, and such plots are not generally available. See response to Comment 40-1. The Goter publication should be added to the Bibliography on page 3.6-9.

Goter, 1988, Seismicity of California, 1908-1987: U.S. Geological Survey, National Earthquake Information Center, Open-File Report 88-286.

- 40-3 **Comment:** The draft EIR neglects to mention the active Las Positas Fault located approximately five miles southeast of the project (DMG, 1991). In addition the Mocho Fault that is immediately NE of the project area and runs along the break in slope between the Livermore Valley and the Tassajara Hills is not adequately considered. The draft EIR (p. 3.6-2, ¶ 1) states "These faults are not shown on a more recent CDWR map (CDMG, 1979 {sic})", however, the fault is shown on Plate 21C2 (DMG, 1991) issued 12 years later.

Response to Comment 40-3: The Los Positas fault is shown, but not labeled, on Figure 3.6-A. It is one of the many named, potentially active faults in the Project site area. It is not considered a significant seismogenic source with respect to site seismicity. The fault shown on the referenced CDMG (1991) map is the inferred "Parks" fault, not the "Mocho" fault. See response to Comment 39-18.

- 40-4 **Comment:** The draft EIR indicates the majority of landslides are dormant, however, DMG, 1991, plate 21 A2-text) indicates that much of this area is "most susceptible" to landslides. In addition "landslides that are currently stable can become mobilized by human activity"

(DMG, 1991). USGS Professional Paper 944 (Nilsen et al., 1979), Plate 3 rates the slope stability of most of the area within the Tassajara Hills as Category 5. Category 5 areas "...have undergone landsliding in the past and are generally very susceptible to future landsliding, especially if the slopes are cut and filled." Considering the region has been in drought conditions for the last 6 years and landslide activity is in part climate dependent, assessment of landslide activity should consider the potential effects of wetter years on the slope stability.

Response to Comment 40-4: The EIR (page 3.6-5, paragraph on "Landslides [Qls]") states that the "...majority of the large debris slides and mud flows are dormant." It does not indicate that "...the majority of landslides are dormant", which is clear from the remainder of the paragraph. The EIR authors are thoroughly familiar with the referenced Nilsen and others (1979), USGS Professional Paper, the EIR geotechnical consultant is a co-author of the paper. The paper was for regional planning, and was meant to be superseded by subsequent, more detailed studies such as was done for this EIR. The critical role of water with respect to slope stability is an inherent assumption in the EIR, and is reflected in several impacts (IM 3.6-C, 3.6-F, 3.6-H, and 3.6-I), and mitigation measures (MM 3.6/2.0, MM 3.6/4.0, MM 3.6/7.0, MM 3.6/11.0, MM 3.6/12.0, MM 3.6/15.0, and MM 3.6/19.0). The EIR does not assume drought conditions as baseline condition for slope stability and related impacts and mitigations. See responses to Comments 17-18 and 38-9). The *Nilsen et al.* publication should be added to the Bibliography on page 3.6-9.

Nilsen, T. H., R. H. Wright, T.C. Vlasic, and W. E. Spangle, 1979, Relative Slope Stability and Land-use Planning in the San Francisco Bay Region, California: U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 944, 96 p.

- 40-5 **Comment:** Landslides indicated as inactive could become active in wetter years. Draft EIR may underestimate the potential activity of the slide areas.

Response to Comment 40-5: See response to Comment 40-4.

- 40-6 **Comment:** The call for minimal grading plans is in conflict with MM3.6/3.0 that states hillside development may require substantial development.

Response to Comment 40-6: We disagree that MM 3.6/3.0 and MM 3.6/9.0 are in conflict.

- 40-7 **Comment:** MM3.6/11.0 Installation of piezometers for one year during a draught cycle would be inadequate to characterize groundwater levels and variations during cycles of high rainfall, when the effects of shallow groundwater problems could be more serious.

Response to Comment: See response to Comment 15-41.

- 40-8 **Comment:** MM3.6/9.0 calls for minimal grading plans, but IM 3.6-J, Cut and Fill Slope Stability, calls for unretained slopes not to exceed 3:1 (18.4%) (MM 3.6-22.0). In the Livermore draft EIR (ESA, 1992) Fig. 22 shows most of the Tassajara Hills area has 15% or greater slopes. A 3:1 cut would have a large effect on the topography in these areas, especially those slopes more than 30%. On pages APP-C/1 and APP-C/2 it is indicated, in categories 3,4 and 5, that slopes up to and steeper than 50% could be developed on natural slopes that are 2 to 1 or steeper could result in extensive modifications of the natural topography.

Response to Comment 40-8: As stated in Appendix C, page APP-C/5, under Cut and Fill Stability/Foundations, "Shallower cut slopes do result in a larger area of ground disturbance which may not be desirable from a visual and vegetation standpoint..." The EIR addresses the potentially significant alteration of Project site landforms due to grading (IM 3.6/D), and

provides a number of mitigation measures to reduce required grading (MM 3.6/9.0, 3.6/10.0, MM 3.6/19, MM 3.6/20.00, MM 3.6/22.0, and MM 3.6/24.0). The cross referenced "(see MM 3.6/12)" in MM 3.6/9.0, should be (MM 3.6/20.0).

- 40-9 **Comment:** There is no Table 3.6-2 in Appendix B. A referenced table of soil properties is missing (See comment APP-C/2 ¶ 3).

Response to Comment 40-9: Table 3.6-2, Soil Classification and Estimated Pertinent Physical Properties, was included (unlabeled) in the Administrative Draft as the last page of Appendix B. It was incorrectly referenced as Table 3.6-3 in both the Administrative Draft (page B-2), and Draft (page APP-C/2), and was inadvertently omitted from the Draft. It has been included in the Errata section of this response document.

- 40-10 **Comment:** Table 3.6-3 does not exist. Without this table, or Table 3.6-2, the impact of the physical properties of the soils can not be assessed. Much of the proposed project is underlain by expansive soils (ESA, 1992, Fig. 25). Proper assessment of the physical properties of these soils is important to determining the impact of the proposed project.

Response to Comment 40-10: See response to Comment 40-9. The referenced Earth Sciences Associates EIR, prepared after the subject EIR, uses the same source for soils data (USDA, 1966). Soils in the Project site are thoroughly discussed in the EIR (pages 3.6-11 and 3.6-12), and Appendix C (pages APP-C/2 and APP-C/3).

- 40-11 **Comment:** Consideration of the cumulative effects of geology, soils, and slope conditions could result in more constraining conditions in some areas.

Response to Comment 40-11: Sentence six of the first paragraph of Appendix C (page APP-C/1), has been revised as follows for clarification:

The zoning reflects the highest constraining condition in an area ~~and does not~~ to account for the possible cumulative effects of two or more coinciding constraining conditions.

- 40-12 **Comment:** There is a complex relationship between climate, expansive soils , topography and slope stability. The relationship between expansive soils and slope stability is covered in IM 3.6-J and IM 3.6-H, while the relationships between topography and the slope stability are handled separately in IM 3.6-I, but the interrelationship of all factors is not considered. This raises several questions: Are all landslide areas underlain by expansive soils? If so are landslide areas underlain by expansive soils? What evidence exists that proposed engineering fixes will be adequate in periods of higher rainfall?

In a letter report (McClure, 1957) it is noted that "Bentonite material causes a serious sloughing and breakdown of sandstone when saturated by water. Although the amount of bentonite mineral present has not been determined, the material actively disintegrates in water." This suggests the normal stability of the bedrock can not be depended on in cycles of higher rainfall, if excessive water reaches the bentonite bearing bedrock. The deeper penetrating landslides (Map 3.6-C) suggest the involvement of bedrock in the landsliding process.

In summary the draft EIR does not address the critical problem of increased instability of areas underlain by both active and passive landslides and expansive soils and/or bentonite-bearing sandstones the in periods (years) of significantly increased rainfall.

Response to Comment 40-12: The EIR authors disagree with the entire comment. The first paragraph of the comment seems to reflect a lack of knowledge of pedologic (soil) processes. Soil formation is a process of weathering of parent materials at the surface. A landslide deposit will have whatever soils were present on the parent materials prior to movement, but is unlikely to be "underlain" by soils except where the landslide deposit has moved out and over preexisting soils, thus burying them. The question of drought vs. normal or above normal rainfall is answered in response to Comment 40-4. The EIR does not propose specific "engineering fixes"; this is properly done as part of a site- and project-specific design-level geotechnical investigation. The general mitigation measures in the EIR include those that, where appropriately designed, implemented (constructed), and maintained, have performed adequately during past periods of normal and above normal rainfall.

Potentially expansive claystone units locally occur in both the Tassajara Formation (Qtt), and, particularly, the Orinda Formation (Tps), in the Project site, and are addressed in impact IM 3.6/H and mitigation measures MM 3.6-14 through 3.6-19 (pages 3.6-11 and 3.6-12). Bedrock landslides occur on the Project, as noted in the EIR under "Slope Stability" (page 3.6-6).

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To: Carolyn Morgan
From: H. Lawrence McKague
Subject: Review of the Eastern Dublin Draft EIR

A review of the Eastern Dublin Environmental Impact Statement Section 3.6 (Soils, Geology, and Seismicity) and Appendix C (Soils, Geology, and Seismicity: Summary of Opportunities and Constraints) raises the following questions and issues.

SECTION 3.6

Page 3.6-1

The draft EIR noted the earthquake swarms that occurred in the Alamo and Danville regions (p. 36-2), however, the earthquake swarm that occurred north of Livermore in the summer of 1991 was not included. These earthquakes, not associated with the trace of a known fault, may be indicative of a blind fault such as the one responsible for the Coalinga earthquake ($M=6.7$, May 2, 1983, Clark et al., 1984). Because California has entered a period of increased earthquake activity in the last 8-10 years all evidence of faulting must be examined and assessed.

40-1

Figure 3.6-B

The scale of this figure is too small to determine the distribution of earthquakes in and around the proposed project. In addition the low magnitude earthquakes, i. e., magnitude <4 , which can be indicative of the distribution of active faults, are not shown on Fig. 3.6-B.

40-2

Page 3.6-2

The draft EIR neglects to mention the active Las Positas Fault located approximately five miles southeast of the project (DMG, 1991). In addition the Mocho Fault that is immediately NE of the project area and runs along the break in slope between the Livermore Valley and the Tassajara Hills is not adequately considered. The draft EIR (p. 3.6-2, ¶ 1) states "These faults are not shown on a more recent CDWR map (CDMG, 1979 {sic})", however, the fault is shown on Plate 21C2 (DMG; 1991) issued 12 years later.

40-3

Page 3.6-5, ¶ 3.

The draft EIR indicates the majority on landslides are dormant, however, DMG, 1991, (plate 21A2-text) indicates that much of the this area is "most susceptible" to landslides. In addition "landslides that are currently stable can become mobilized by human activity" (DMG, 1991). USGS Professional Paper 944 (Nilsen et al., 1979), Plate 3 rates the

40-4

slope stability of most of the area within the Tassajara Hills as Category 5. Category 5 areas "... have undergone landsliding in the past and are generally very susceptible to future landsliding especially if the slopes are cut and filled." Considering the region has been in drought conditions for the last 6 years and landslide activity is in part climate dependent, assessment of landslide activity should consider the potential effects of wetter years on the slope stability.

40-4 contd

Map 3-6-C

Landslides indicated as inactive could become active in wetter years. Draft EIR may under estimate the potential activity of the slide areas.

40-5

Page 3.6-9

MM3.6/9.0 The call for minimal grading plans is in conflict with MM3.6/3.0 that states hillside development may require substantial development.

40-6

Page 3.6-10

MM3.6/11.0 Installation of piezometers for one year during a draught cycle would be inadequate to characterize groundwater levels and variations during cycles of high rainfall, when the effects of shallow groundwater problems could be more serious.

40-7

Page 3.6-9

MM3.6/9.0 calls for minimal grading plans, but IM 3.6-J, Cut and Fill Slope Stability, calls for unretained slopes not to exceed 3:1 (18.4%) (MM 3.6-22.0). In the Livermore draft EIR (ESA, 1992) Fig. 22 shows most of the Tassajara Hills area has 15% or greater slopes. A 3:1 cut would have a large effect on the topography in these areas, especially those slopes more than 30%. On pages APP-C/1 and APP-C/2 it is indicated, in categories 3, 4, and 5, that slopes up to and steeper than 50% could be developed. Man-made slopes with 3 to 1 slopes may be necessary to achieve long-term stability according to the first paragraph under Cut and Fill Slope Stability/Foundations (AAP-C/5, ¶ 5). Depending upon their size such man-made slopes developed on natural slopes that are 2 to 1 or steeper could result in extensive modifications of the natural topography.

40-8

Map 3.6-D

There is no Table 3.6-2 in Appendix B. A referenced table of soil properties is missing
(See comment APP-C/2 ¶ 3).

40-9

Appendix

APP-C/2, ¶ 3

Table 36-3 does not exist. Without this table, or Table 3.6-2, the impact of the physical properties of the soils can not be assessed. Much of the proposed project is underlain by expansive soils (ESA, 1992, Fig. 25). Proper assessment of the physical properties of these soils is important to determining the impact of the proposed project.

40-10

APP-C/1, ¶ 1, line 8

Consideration the cumulative effects of geology, soils, and slope conditions could result in more constraining conditions in some areas.

40-11

Summary

There is a complex relationship between climate, expansive soils, topography and slope stability. The relationship between expansive soils and slope stability is covered in IM 3.6-j and IM 3.6-H, while the relationships between topography and the slope stability are handled separately in IM 3.6-I, but the interrelationship of all factors is not considered. This raises several questions: Are all landslide areas underlain by expansive soils? If so are landslide areas underlain by expansive soils suitable for any kind of development? How stable would such areas be after two or three years of above normal rainfall? How stable are man made slopes with any suggested horizontal to vertical ratio in landslide areas underlain by expansive soils? What evidence exists that proposed engineering fixes will be adequate in periods of higher rainfall?

40-12

In a letter report (McClure, 1957) it is noted that "Bentonite material causes a serious sloughing and breakdown of sandstone when saturated by water. Although the amount of bentonite mineral present has not been determined, the material actively disintegrates in water." This suggests the normal stability of the bedrock can not be depended on in cycles of higher rainfall, if excessive water reaches the bentonite bearing bedrock. The deeper penetrating landslides (Map 3.6-C) suggest the involvement of bedrock in the landsliding process.

In summary the draft EIR does not address the critical problem of increased instability of areas underlain by both active and passive landslides and expansive soils and/or bentonite-bearing sandstones the in periods (years) of significantly increased rainfall.

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Clark, M. M., Harms, K. K., Lienkaemper, J. J., Perkins, J. A., Rymer, M. J., and Sharp, R. V., (1984) The Search for Surface Faulting after the May 2, in Coalinga, California, Earthquake of May 2, 1983; eds. R. E. and J. L. Stratta, Earthquake Engineering Research Institute Report No. 84-03, p.54-56.

DMG, (1991) Landslide hazards in the Livermore and Contra Costa Counties, California, Landslide Hazard Identification Map no 21; California. Dept. of Conservation, Div. of Mines and Geology, Open File Report 91-2.

ESA, (1992) North Livermore General Plan Amendment Environmental Impact Report; Environmental Science Associates.

McClure, C. N., (1957) Letter report to H. Greydanus regarding Doolan Canyon Dam Site Investigation, July 22, 1957, CDWR.

Nilsen, T. H., Wright, R. H., Vlasic, T. C., and Spangle, W. E., (1979) Relative Slope Stability and Land-use Planning in the San Francisco Bay Region, California; U. S. Geol. Surv. Prof. Paper 944, pp 96.

Response to Letter 41: Carolyn Morgan, Doolan Canyon Residents

- 41-1 Comment: 2.3 Project Implementation. Sphere-of-influence boundary change is inconsistent with the Cortese Knox Reorganization Act, section 56377
Response to Comment 41-1: See Response to Comments 24-1, -2, and -3.
- 41-2 Comment: Table 2.0-3 Since permits may be required from the: US Dept. of Army, Corps of Engineers - US Environmental Protection Agency - US Dept. of the Interior, Advisory Council of Historic Preservation, why were these agencies not sent Notices of Preparation (appendix A) in 1988 or 1991?
Response to Comment 41-2: The Corps of Engineers and EPA were sent the Notice of Preparation. The US Dept. of the Interior, Advisory Council of Historic Preservation was not included because it seemed unlikely that there would be any resources in the area of national significance.
- 41-3 Comment: Figure 2-D Parcel 26 is listed as 14 acres while parcel 24, which is much smaller, is listed as 39.8 acres. Parcel 12 is listed at 1 acre while 18, which is about the same size, is 80.14 acres. Errors? Ownership on some parcels are listed under the wrong names.
Response to Comment 41-3: The errors in the table have been corrected. See Response to Comment 3-3.
- 41-4 Comment: Page 3.1-2 Even if no land in the Project Area is considered "prime farm land" it is considered "prime agricultural land" by definition of the Cortese Knox Reorganization Act, section 56064 (F).
Response to Comment 41-4: See Response to Comment 24-3.
- 41-5 Comment: Table 3.1-1 The table has the number of acres for Doolan Ranch (East) property inconsistent with amounts listed on Figure 3.1-C (31 & 44). There is a 66.86 acre difference. Explain?
Response to Comment 41-5: The map in Figure 3.1-C is in error in showing all of Parcel 31 as being under Williamson Act contract. The 75.24 acres in the southwest corner of that parcel (APN 99B-3286-4) was never under contract. The map has been revised to show this correction. The acreages shown in Table 3.1-1 are correct as shown in the DEIR. The acreage shown in the legend in Figure 3.1-C for Doolan Ranch East is also correct. It should be noted however, that the legend shows total acreages, not just acreages under Williamson Act contract. As with the legend in Figure 2-D, there are other acreage errors that have been corrected. See Response to Comment 3-3.
- 41-6 Comment: Page 3.1-5 Previous Development and Improvement Proposal For The Project Site: Stated "a number of proposals and plans for projects within the GPA were submitted to the City of Dublin".
1) How many proposals and plans?
2) When were they submitted?
3) Where are they located within the GPA area?
4) Do the size and location of these projects warrant the enormous size of the GPA area?

- Response to Comment 41-6:** See page 3.1-6 of the DEIR for a listing of development proposals that were submitted to the City. The fact that these, and other less advanced development plans (e.g., Doolan Ranch properties), were large and dispersed over much of the planning area suggested the need to consider the current Project area as a whole.
- 41-7 **Comment:** IM 3.1/A Why is Rural Residential not considered urban use? Why is there only 158.7 (approx. 4 1/2%) out of 3592 acres designated as open space in the GPA increment area? Slopes over 30% have not been designated as open space. The SP does allow some development in areas of 30% slopes and the rest of the area is rural residential. (See Table 3.1-4 items GP 3.2.A, IP 7.7.B, IP 7.2.F)
- Response to Comment 41-7:** The Rural Residential designation is simply a different name for the County's current Agricultural designation. It allows the same uses as are currently permitted, which is rural, not urban, in character. The 158.7 acres of designated Open Space is therefore augmented by 2,262.9 acres of Rural Residential land. Together the Rural Residential and Open Space areas comprise 67% of the GPA Increment Area. With the exception of a couple of pockets (less than 3 acres in size), areas with slopes over 30% have been included in the Rural Residential areas.
- 41-8 **Comment:** IM 3.1/B Land use incompatibility has not been avoided and potential land use conflicts will occur. Wouldn't putting medium-high density (14-25 du/ac) and medium density (6-14 du/ac) abutting land designated as open space or rural residential be a potential land use conflict? (See Figure 2-E)
- Response to Comment 41-8:** Land use conflict is usually interpreted to mean that the activities characteristic of one use somehow impinge upon and limit the activities of an adjoining use. The density of residential uses does not make them any more incompatible with adjacent open space than current residential uses in the area are incompatible with surrounding open space.
- 41-9 **Comment:** IM 3.1/C Why is it assumed the agriculture will disappear due to urban pressures and higher property taxes?
 Who is causing the urban pressure? How many existing houses are on the market in the Valley?
 What is the average cost and length of time a house is on the market in the Valley?
 Would taxes on agricultural land be higher if the land remained under Williamson Act contracts?
 Is it not reasonable to assume that if "no project" occurred that property owners would continue to use their land for agricultural activities?
 Loss of agricultural and open space land is a significant impact.
- Response to Comment 41-9:** See responses to Comments 35-7 and 37-5 regarding conversion of agricultural lands and Williamson Act contracts. See responses to Comment 24-3 and 34-2 regarding loss of agricultural land. The questions regarding market and growth pressures are beyond the scope of the EIR.
- 41-10 **Comment:** IM 3.1/D See definition of "prime" in the Cortese Knox Reorganization Act, section 56064 (F). Mitigation is needed.
- Response to Comment 41-10:** See Response to Comment 24-3.
- 41-11 **Comment:** Page 3.1-12 Agricultural/Rural Residential: The statement that a "majority of the owners in the Collier Canyon Road vicinity have filed for non-renewal" is incorrect.

(See Figure 3.1-E) Only parcels 48, 44, 43, and 31 have filed for non-renewal. Parcels 39, 40, and 41 are listed in error.(See Table 3.1-1)

Response to Comment 41-11: Comments acknowledged. Figure 3.1-E has been revised to omit parcels 39, 40, and 41 from non-renewal status. The first paragraph on page 3.1-12 has been revised as follows:

Agricultural/Rural Residential. East of the Project site, most of the lands are used for grazing. Much of this land is in Williamson Act contract. (see Figure 3.1-C), with the exception of those fronting on I-580 and smaller lots along lower Collier Canyon Road. ~~A majority of the owners in the Collier Canyon Road vicinity have filed for non-renewal.~~ These lands are included in the North Livermore General Plan Amendment Area....

- 41-12 **Comment:** IM 3.1/H Since development in part of East Dublin will be in conflict with the proposed Airport Protection Area, isn't mitigation required?

Response to Comment 41-12: See responses to Letter 2 from Pilots to Protect the Livermore Airport and Letter 28 from the County ALUC.

- 41-13 **Comment:** Page 3.2-15 Sphere of Influence: Isn't a request to enlarge Dublin's sphere of influence inconsistent with the Cortese Knox Reorganization Act, section 56377?

Response to Comment 41-13: No. See Response to Comment 24-3.

- 41-14 **Comment:** Page 3.2-5 Is the County's 600 acres at Santa Rita still to be designated business park?

Response to Comment 41-14: No, the County's Santa Rita property will be redesignated as shown in the GPA and Specific Plan land use maps.

- 41-15 **Comment:** Page 3.3-2 Doolan Road: There are 16 existing residences on Doolan Road. In order for there to be 600 vehicles a day on the road each house would have to generate 37 1/2 trips. Error?

Response to Comment 41-15: The daily traffic volume reported for Doolan Road was based on direct turn movement counts conducted from 7:00 to 9:00 A.M. and from 4:00 to 6:00 P.M. The daily volume was estimated from these peak period counts using standard factors derived from other count locations (daily traffic is generally about 10 times the peak hour volume). Approximately 50 vehicles were observed entering or exiting Doolan Canyon Road during the P.M. peak hour, resulting in an estimate of about 500 daily vehicles. It is quite possible that standard peaking factors are not appropriate for Doolan Canyon Road. This estimate of existing volume was not used in the analysis of future traffic impacts on Doolan Canyon Road. The future traffic projections were based on the projected number of housing units on Doolan Canyon Road and the standard trip generation rates, consistent with the analysis of all other development in the area.

- 41-16 **Comment:** Table 3.3-4 There must be an error in the LOS for Airway Blvd and I 580 off ramps both WB and EB. Before the start of classes at Las Positas College both the EB and WB off ramps can be backed-up onto I-580 and long delays occur. When classes are released the traffic is not as bad but long delays still occur when exiting I-580.

Response to Comment 41-16: Comment noted. These conditions were observed during field studies and described on page 113 of the East Dublin Environmental Setting report (November 29, 1988). This text was omitted from the DEIR. The level of service analysis is based on standard procedures for evaluating conditions throughout the full peak hour. It is possible to have an acceptable LOS for the full peak hour and still have congestion during portions of the peak hour.

- 41-17 **Comment: MM 3.3/1.0** Does Caltrans have plans to build auxiliary lanes on I-580? What local jurisdictions does the mitigation refer to? If cooperation between local jurisdictions does not occur how will auxiliary lanes be funded?

Response to Comment 41-17: Caltrans has not programmed the construction of auxiliary lanes east of Tassajara Road. However, the proposed 10 lane section on I-580 is consistent with the ultimate configuration designated in the Caltrans Route Concept Report for I-580. The construction of auxiliary lanes will require funding from development in all the various jurisdictions which are projected to add traffic to I-580 and require adequate traffic operations on I-580 in order to provide access to their developments.

- 41-18 **Comment: IM 3.3/B** Could this "unavoidable adverse impact" be mitigated by simply not building the Project or building it smaller?

Response to Comment 41-18: Chapter 4 of the DEIR, Alternatives, discusses impacts which would be reduced by each of the Project alternatives.

- 41-19 **Comment: MM 3.3/3.0** Who will pay the difference between the actual cost of constructing auxiliary lanes and the amount the project contributes?

Response to Comment 41-19: See response to Comment 34-11.

- 41-20 **Comment: MM 3.3/4.0** What is the Projects proportionate share and who pays the rest? If no other contributions are found how will this significant impact be mitigated?

Response to Comment 41-20: The Project's proportionate share of improvement costs will be determined through a regional study such as the current study by the Tri-Valley Transportation Council. If development in other jurisdictions does not occur, funding may not be available, but many of the impacts identified as significant will be reduced and may not require mitigation.

- 41-21 **Comment: IM 3.3/E** Same question as for IM 3.3/B.
Response to Comment 41-21: Chapter 4 of the DEIR, Alternatives, discusses impacts which would be reduced by each of the Project alternatives.

- 41-22 **Comment: IM 3.3/A to 3.3/E** If these impacts "exceed" level of service E at what level of service are they?
Is level of service E acceptable in Dublin's General Plan?
What level of service is acceptable to other cities in the area, the County and State agencies?

Response to Comment 41-22: Road sections which exceed level of service E would be at level of service F. The City of Dublin considers LOS D to be acceptable for intersections. The cities of Pleasanton, Livermore and San Ramon have also identified LOS D as the

acceptable threshold for intersection operations, although each city uses slightly different calculation procedures and numerical cutoffs to define LOS D. The Alameda County Congestion Management Plan has designated LOS E as the maximum acceptable level of service on the CMP designated road system, including the I-580 and I-680 freeways.

- 41-23 Comment: MM 3.3/6.0 Same question as for MM 3.3/4.0.

Response to Comment 41-23: See Response to Comment 41-20.

- 41-24 Comment: MM 3.3/7.0 What would be the impact on Pleasanton to have one of their right-turn lanes removed?
If Pleasanton does not agree to this mitigation how will this "significant impact" be mitigated?

Response to Comment 41-24: The mitigation measure has been revised based on comments by the City of Pleasanton. See response to Comment 7-11.

- 41-25 Comment: MM 3.3/8.0 Same question as for MM 3.3/4.0.

Response to Comment 41-25: See Response to Comment 41-20.

- 41-26 Comment: MM 3.3/9.0 Why is it assumed that Pleasanton would cooperate to mitigate impacts created by the Project?
How will businesses on Pimlico Drive be compensated for lost revenues caused by this mitigation?
Wouldn't prohibiting left turns onto Pimlico Drive create a significant impact on Pleasanton and its residents?

Response to Comment 41-26: Pleasanton has contributed significantly to regional traffic mitigation programs and will continue to be involved through its participation in the Tri-Valley Transportation Council. The City of Pleasanton has an interest in providing adequate traffic operations within its jurisdiction. In their comments on the Eastern Dublin DEIR, the City of Pleasanton indicated that a peak period left-turn prohibition for southbound left turns to Pimlico Drive would not be acceptable. Mitigation measure MM 3.3/9.0 has been revised to exclude a left-turn prohibition, as shown in the revised transportation text included as an attachment to this Final EIR.

- 41-27 Comment: MM 3.3/12.0 Same question as for MM 3.3/4.0.

Response to Comment 41-27: See Response to Comment 41-20.

- 41-28 Comment: MM 3.3/14.0 Is accepting level of service F compatible with Dublin's General Plan?
Why is the widening of Tassajara Road not compatible with the Project?
Will accepting level of service F impede emergency services (police, fire and ambulance) on Tassajara Road? If so, at what cost?

Response to Comment 41-28: The City of Dublin policy is that level of service D should be the maximum acceptable level of service at intersections. A four-lane Tassajara Road within the Town Center would provide improved pedestrian and vehicle access to commercial properties fronting on Tassajara Road compared to a six-lane section. A street operating at a level of service F would impede emergency services. Mitigation measure MM 3.3/14.0 has been revised to allow for the possibility of widening Tassajara Road if

- needed, as shown in the revised transportation text included in the Errata section of this response document.
- 41-29 **Comment: MM 3.3/15.2** Same question as for 3.3/4.0. There is no mention of impacts caused by the Project on existing roads in Dublin except Dougherty Road. Why not, what are they and who pays to mitigate them?
- Response to Comment 41-29:** See Response to Comment 41-20. The DEIR includes analysis of all intersections and road segments which were identified, by the City of Dublin, as locations where the Eastern Dublin project may create significant traffic impacts beyond traffic impacts created by other future development projects. The City of Dublin is responsible for ensuring acceptable traffic operations on city streets through city actions or through developer requirements.
- 41-30 **Comment: Figure 3.3-E** Buildout with Project: 52,000 cars disappear off Santa Rita Road between I-580 and Gleason Road. They are not shown as turning onto Dublin Blvd. So what happened to them?
- Response to Comment 41-30:** As shown in Table 3.3-7 on page 3.3-14, nearly half of the daily traffic generation in the General Plan Amendment area would be attributable to retail development, and about two-thirds of daily traffic generation would be attributable to all types of non-residential development. As shown in figures 2-E and 2-F, nearly all of the commercial development would be located south of Gleason road, with the majority of the highest generating uses located between Dublin Boulevard and the I-580 freeway. Therefore, significant traffic volumes are projected to travel between the I-580 freeway and commercial access via Dublin Boulevard. Very high turn volumes are projected between Dublin Boulevard and the sections of Hacienda Drive, Tassajara Road and Fallon Road south of Dublin Boulevard. Much smaller quantities of traffic would continue north of Dublin Boulevard to reach the lower-generating residential land uses.
- 41-31 **Comment: IM 3.4/A** If Dublin continues to staff their police department below State standards would this have significant impacts on the Project upon buildout?
- Response to Comment 41-31:** See responses to Comments 3-11 and 34-17.
- 41-32 **Comment: IM 3.4/D** What will be the standard response area for DRFA? How will firefighting service be provided to areas outside the Districts standard response area? What will be the response time?
- Response to Comment 41-32:** The EIR has assumed that the current 1.5 mile/5 minute response time would be in effect. DRFA will need to determine if additional stations are needed or different station locations are needed as the project builds out (MM 3.4/6.0, 8.0, and 13.0). DRFA must maintain the current standard if it wants to maintain its current ISO insurance rating.
- 41-33 **Comment: Table 3.4-5** Park facilities in the GPA Increment area are totally inadequate and needs mitigation. The Specific Plan area has approximately 115 people per acre of parks/community centers versus approximately 325 people per acre in the GPA Increment area. The Specific Plan area has approximately 67 people per acre of open space versus approximately 93 people per acre in the GPA Increment area. Why the difference? With the number of people (14,895) proposed for this area is this not a potentially significant impact?

Response to Comment 41-33: While it is true that the major community and city parks have been located central to the largest concentration of population, the GPA Increment Area is provided with four neighborhood parks connected by the Cottonwood Creek open space corridor. The park locations for the plan have been developed in consultation with the development of the draft Parks Master Plan for Dublin, and are considered more than adequate to address the needs of the proposed development.

- 41-34 **Comment: MM 3.4/36.0** There are no mechanisms in the General Plan Amendment that require developers to dedicate trail easements or open space along ridges. Mitigation is inadequate.

Response to Comment 41-34: As stated on page 3.4-19, MM 3.4/32-3.4/36.0 are applicable to the entire Project area. The requirement in MM 3.4/36.0 that developers dedicate public access easements along ridgetops and stream corridors will therefore also apply to the GPA Increment area.

- 41-35 **Comment: Page 3.5-3** Why was Doolan Canyon not included in DSRSD's wastewater planning?

Response to Comment 41-35: In the March 1991 water and wastewater collection system analysis, DSRSD included the upper part of Doolan Canyon (which had previously been within the Dublin sphere of influence) and not the lower portion of Doolan Canyon (which is outside the sphere). This was done at DSRSD's request in order to avoid oversizing of facilities should development not proceed there. This does not alter the fact that TWA has included Doolan Canyon in its projections, so the base capacity will be there if/when the TWA project is constructed.

- 41-36 **MM 3.5/D** Why would the DSRSD treatment plant need to be expanded if TWA, as proposed, is transporting untreated wastewater?

Response to Comment 41-36: The DSRSD treatment will need to be expanded as water recycling programs are put in place. DSRSD has stated that significant portions of Eastern Dublin will use recycled water. Recycled water is a part of an overall solution to wastewater disposal which will include the existing LAVWMA export pipeline. LAVWMA will continue to export treated wastewater. TWA, as currently proposed, will export untreated wastewater. Expansion at the DSRSD treatment plant would include some level of the staged expansion shown in MM 3.5/9.0, plus required advanced treatment facilities for recycled water.

- 41-37 **Comment: MM 3.5/9.0** Same question as for IM 3.5/3.0.

Response to Comment 41-37: See Comment #41-36.

- 41-38 **Comment: MM 3.5/11.0** There are "significant impacts" and "significant cumulative impacts" that need to be addressed in this section.
1) Would TWA be growth inducing?
2) What is the total cost of TWA?
3) What level of treatment will sewage be given in Martinez?
4) Cost of treating TWA's sewage in Martinez?
5) Cost of buying capacity in the Central Contra Costa Sanitary District (CCCSD) sewer line?
6) Capacity remaining in the CCCSD sewer line?
7) When capacity in CCCSD sewer line is used up how will the problem be mitigated? Who

pays? How much?

8) When capacity in the Martinez treatment is used up how will the problem be mitigated?
Who pays? How much?

Response to Comment 41-38: For these comments, refer to TWA Subsequent EIR.

41-39

Comment: MM 3.5/2.0 To what level will recycled water be treated?

Response to Comment 41-39: The recycled water will be treated to meet the requirements of Title 22, Division 4, of the California Administrative Code for landscape irrigation with reclaimed water. Under these requirements, the recycled water will be oxidized, coagulated, clarified, filtered and disinfected to meet the following standards:

	<u>Average</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
Coliform levels (MPN/100 ml)	2.2	23
Turbidity (NTU)	2	5

Note: MPN/100 ml: Most Probable Number per 100 milliliters
NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

There have been concerns over the need for demineralization of recycled water due to potential salt buildups in the groundwater basin. However, DSRSD has noted in its 15 October 1992 review of the DEIR and GPA that a recent Zone 7 study on recycled water has identified Eastern Dublin as being a fringe basin not requiring demineralized water for irrigation.

41-40

Comment: IM 3.5/L Is reverse osmosis being considered?

Could reverse osmosis eliminate the need for TWA?

What is the cost comparison between reverse osmosis and the final cost of TWA?

Response to Comment 41-40: Reverse osmosis was considered in the Specific Plan and DEIR. However, DSRSD has noted in its 15 October 1992 review of the Specific Plan and GPA that a recent Zone 7 study on recycled water has identified Eastern Dublin as being a fringe basin not requiring demineralized water for irrigation.

The question was asked whether reverse osmosis could eliminate the need for TWA. As noted in Comment #41-40 above, it now appears that reverse osmosis will not be required for recycled water in Eastern Dublin. As far as recycled water eliminating the need for TWA, there is not enough of a recycled water demand to offset all the wastewater flows projected for Eastern Dublin. Recycled water demands have been estimated at an average of 2.5 MGD, while wastewater flows have been estimated at 4.4 MGD average dry weather flows. This would leave about 1.9 MGD of wastewater on the average for disposal. DSRSD has noted that it is unlikely that any LAVWMA capacity will be committed to the Plan Area. Therefore, some form of a TWA project will be required to dispose of the portion of the wastewater flows that cannot be recycled.

An estimated cost of wastewater service with maximum export through a proposed TWA system is presented in Table A-9 of the Specific Plan. An estimated cost of wastewater service with maximum reclamation and reuse, including a reduced share of TWA, is presented in Table A-10 of the Specific Plan.

41-41 **Comment: Page 3.5-16** Why was Doolan Canyon not included in DSRSD's water system master plan?

Response to Comment 41-41: See Comment #41-35.

41-42 **Comment IM 3.5/P** Mitigations in this section fail to prevent the overdrafting of the groundwater basin. Overdrafting of the groundwater basin will have a significant impact on East Dublin and a cumulative impact on the existing residents of the Valley. Mitigation measures such as mandatory water rationing, new water sources, banning new developments and mandatory recharge to the groundwater basin needs to be addressed. Costs for finding and securing new water sources needs to be addressed also.

Response to Comment 41-42: The mitigation measures presented under IM 3.5/P are intended to only mitigate the overdrafting of the local "fringe basin" that underlies Eastern Dublin. Measures to prevent overdrafting of the larger Central Basin are dealt with under mitigation measures for IM 3.5/Q, Increase in Demand for Water.

41-43 **Comment: IM 3.5/Q** Mitigations in this section fail to address the issue. Where is a long term sustainable water source going to come from?

Response to Comment 41-43: If the mitigation measures are implemented, the impact will be reduced to a level of insignificance. DSRSD has recognized that unlimited supplies of water may not be available from Zone 7 in the future. Accordingly, DSRSD passed Resolution 5-92 in February 1992 that established the District's policy on securing additional water supplies for existing and future customers. The Resolution states that it is the District's policy to:

- First and foremost secure water to meet the needs of existing customers.
- Pursue acquisition of additional water supplies to meet the needs of new developments being planned by the land use planning agencies.
- Cooperate with Zone 7 to obtain new water but to take the necessary steps to acquire this water from sources other than Zone 7, if that is what is required.
- That ultimate beneficiaries of the new water equitably participate in funding of the planning, engineering, acquisition, and delivery of that water, to our service area.

41-44 **Comment: MM 3.5/31.0** Won't this mitigation promote overdrafting of the groundwater basin?

Response to Comment 41-44: Under MM 3.5/31.0, the new well that DSRSD and Pleasanton are constructing will not pump any additional water beyond the current DSRSD Independent Quota of 640 acre-feet per year. The new well will basically improve DSRSD's system reliability to meet current and future demands.

41-45 **Comment: IM 3.5/S** The statement "there is no water service to the Project Area" is incorrect. Livermore does provide water to a part of the Project Area.

Response to Comment 41-45: The comment is acknowledged.

41-46 **Comment: IM 3.5/T** How much water will be provided to the Dougherty Valley development? Is DSRSD considering supplying water to developments in the southern Tassajara Valley in Contra Costa County? If so, how much? Is DSRSD planning to provide wastewater service to these areas?

Section 3.5 is completely lacking any discussion on who pays, how much and how financed. Why?

Response to Comment 41-46: The amount of water required for the Dougherty Valley development is still under consideration.

At this time, DSRSD has only considered supplying water to Dougherty Valley.

DSRSD is considering providing wastewater service to the Dougherty Valley.

Cost estimates for water, wastewater and storm drain infrastructure are presented in Appendix 6 of the Specific Plan. A financing analysis is presented in Chapter 10 of the Specific Plan. A section of fiscal considerations is presented in Section 31.12 of the DEIR.

- 41-47 **Comment: Page 3.6-2** Why is there no mention of the strong earthquakes to hit this area in 1980 and the damage they caused?

Response to Comment 41-47: The Greenville fault zone is noted in the EIR (page 3.6-2) as source of earthquakes, and is listed in Table 3.6-1, Earthquake Parameters (page 3.6-3), as one of the significant seismogenic sources with respect to site seismicity. The earthquake referenced was a M5.8 that occurred on January 27, 1980.

- 41-48 **Comment: Page 3.6-4** Why is Cottonwood creek considered intermittent when it has water in it year round even after 6 years of drought?

Response to Comment 41-48: Intermittent refers to the designation shown on the USGS Livermore 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle.

- 41-49 **Comment: IM 3.6/A** Have the most recent maps from the California Department of Mines and Geology (1991) been examined for possible faults in the Project Area?

Response to Comment 41-49: Yes. See response to Comment 39-18.

- 41-50 **Comment: 3.6/2.0** Is it possible to place development off (setback from) unstable and potentially unstable landforms in the Cottonwood Creek area considering Doolan Canyon is narrow and steep sided?

Response to Comment 41-50: Yes. As stated in the EIR, "...it is generally preferable to avoid potentially adverse effects of impacts where possible by proper structure siting during the planning process" (page 3.6-8), and a number of mitigation measures include setbacks (e.g. MM 3.6/2.0 along Cottonwood Creek).

- 41-51 **Comment: MM 3.6/3.0** To completely remove unstable and potentially unstable materials to allow development in parts of the Project area would removing entire hills and ridges be considered?

It is stated that implementation of MM's 3.6/2.0 to 8.0 "should" reduce secondary effects. Does this mean that there is a probability of a potentially significant impact remaining? Is this acceptable?

Response to Comment 41-51: If a project was allowed in a hillside area where complete removal of unstable and potentially unstable materials was the only viable mitigation measure, the removal of a hill/ridge may or may not be necessary, depending on site and

project specific conditions/considerations. Whether such a project is allowed is a planning decision.

Significance criteria are discussed on page 3.6-6 and 3.6-7.

- 41-52 **Comment: MM 3.6/9.0** Are permanent landform changes in hill areas unavoidable 3.6/9.0 if development is restricted to the south-western portion of the Project area? MM 3.6/9.0 uses the word "minimal grading" and MM 3.6/30 uses the words "substantial grading" Aren't these two mitigation measures inconsistent with each other? MM 3.6/9.0 says to see MM 3.6/12 but we fail to see how the two have anything in common.

Response to Comment 41-52: If development is restricted to the broad plain in the southwestern portion of the Project site, permanent landform changes should not occur in the hillside areas of the Project site.

No, there is no inconsistency between MM 3.6/9.0 and MM 3.6/3.0. MM 3.6/9.0 addresses the normal level of grading that should be planned for, while MM 3.6/3.0 addresses situations in which unstable areas need to be stabilized.

See response to Comment 40-8.

- 41-53 **Comment: MM 3.6/10.0** Says to see MM 3.6/10.0. Error?

Response to Comment 41-53: Yes. The cross referenced "(see MM 3.6/10)" in MM 3.6/10.0, should be (MM 3.6/18.0).

- 41-54 **Comment: MM 3.6/11.0** Would locating and characterizing groundwater conditions during a drought be reliable information?

Response to Comment 41-54: See responses to Comments 15-41 and 40-4.

- 41-55 **Comment: MM 3.6/11.0** Is "should reduce" considered a sufficient mitigation?

Response to Comment 41-55: Yes.

- 41-56 **Comment: MM 3.6/17.0 - 19.0** States "should reduce natural slope instability impacts to a level of insignificance". What level of insignificance is acceptable?

Response to Comment 41-56: See response (3) to Comment 41-51.

- 41-57 **Comment: MM 3.6/20.0** Same question as for MM 3.6/11.0-13.0.

Response to Comment 41-57: Yes.

- 41-58 **Comment:** Section 3.6 indicates that the hills in the Project area very unstable and should not be considered for development. Two questions have not been addressed. Who will take responsibility for loss of life, property and infrastructure when mitigation measures fail? Who will pay to have property and infrastructure replaced? There should also be a mitigation measure that states that the City shall hire their own geotechnical consultant to review plans and not depend on geotechnical consultants hired by developers.

Response to Comment 41-58: The comment mischaracterizes Section 3.6. It does not indicate "...that the hills in the Project area are very unstable and should not be considered for development".

Generally, the owner/developer and/or the design professionals, are responsible for the design and construction of a project to the standards applicable at the time of construction.

Independent review is provided for in the Mitigation Monitoring Plan of the EIR.

- 41-59 **Comment: APP C/1** Why isn't there a map showing the location of the 6 zones in the Project area? Zone 0 is the only zone that doesn't use the words "possible costly" or "costly" engineering designs. Zones 0 and 1 do not use the words "residual risk". Where are these two zones located in the Project area?

Response to Comment 41-59: See response to Comment 17-18.

- 41-60 **Comment: MM 3.7/1.0 - 4.0** How will implementation of these mitigation measures reduce impacts to a level of insignificance? The only way to mitigate the loss of 3700 acres of habitat is to replace it with 3700 acres in the same area or by not building the Project at all.

Response to Comment 41-60: Please refer page 3.7-8, DEIR for CEQA Guideline definitions of significant effects. Mitigation is defined according to the Council of Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations published in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). This definition distinguishes five stages of mitigation: 1) avoidance; 2) minimization of effects during construction; 3) minimization of effects during operation; 4) restoration of the affected environment; and 5) compensation. Proposed mitigation measures operate at all these levels except for compensation. Please recognize that implementation of even the best mitigation measures results in a net loss of options available to species and thus represents a compromise.

- 41-61 **Comment: APP E/1** How could wildlife biologists have followed kit fox survey methods suggested by Orloff (1992) when Bio Systems conducted their surveys in 1989?

Is the biological assessment that was done for the GPA area considered adequate? The assessment was done during the second year of the drought. Changes in ranching technics in the area have become apparent. Up until a few years ago, cattle were removed from pastures in June and not returned until October or November. Now cattle remain in pasture year around. Also the ground squirrel population has been diligently eradicated. Combining these three elements (6 years of drought, year-round grazing, and rodent eradication) was wildlife habitat meant to survive? There has also been numerous sightings of the Kit Fox and Tiger Salamander in Doolan Canyon.

Response to Comment 41-61: The date on Orloff (1992) refers to the publication date, not the survey techniques. The Eastern Dublin survey predated California Department of Fish and Game Region 4 protocol (CDFG 1990). However, CDFG survey guidelines were essentially adopted from the procedures established by Orloff (1992).

Surveys for the biological assessment of the Eastern Dublin Project area were conducted in 1988 and 1989. Factors including the amount of rainfall, land use practices, rodent control, and many unknown or poorly understood relationships will affect the outcome of all surveys and the resulting assessment. We recognize these environmental uncertainties and their potential significance on any short term sampling scheme. Keep in mind that

the exact location and relative abundance of specific resources are expected to change in response to many "natural" and human-induced factors. For CEQA applications we believe that the Eastern Dublin Project environmental assessment is adequate.

We are not aware of major changes in livestock management practices or new efforts to exterminate ground squirrels that are mentioned in the comment. Interviews with local residents, including those in Doolan Canyon, were conducted and their observations were incorporated into the biological assessment (see Appendix D, response to comment 38-11 and 38-12).

- 41-62 **Comment: IM 3.8/F** How is this impact a "trade-off"? Slopes, hillsides and ridgelines are NOT being preserved. See MM 3.8/5.0, MM 3.8/4.4, MM 3.8/4.3, MM 3.8/4.2. Aren't all the above mitigation measures designed to permit building on slopes, hillsides and ridgelines and not preserving them?

Response to Comment 41-62: The plan has set aside 3,243.4 acres of open space and Rural Residential land for little or no development. The majority of this area was set aside because of visual or geotechnical sensitivity.

- 41-63 **Comment: MM 3.9/7.0** Isn't it impossible to do an in-depth archival research on historic resources when they are already being destroyed?

Response to Comment 41-63: As the policy states, this research should be conducted "prior to any alteration."

- 41-64 **Comment: IM 3.10/C** The expansion of East Dublin to include 43,000 people and 10+ million sq.ft. of commercial/industrial space will generate more flights at the regional airport. Businesses located at Hacienda Business Park have used the airport for corporate flights. There is no reason to assume businesses locating in East Dublin will not do the same thing considering the close proximity of the airport to East Dublin. Residents living under airport flight paths have historically complained about noise. The proposed Airport Protection Area was designed to help eliminate the impact of airport noise on proposed new residential development. See "Supporting Documentation and Background Information For Airport Protection Area" prepared by McClintock, Becker and Associates, June 22, 1992. Placing residential development near the airport will have a significant impact and needs mitigation.

Response to Comment 41-64: See response to Comment 2-6.

- 41-64 **Comment: 3.12/D** Hasn't the State just taken some of the property tax revenues that normally would go to cities? How much? Is it wise to assume the City will receive a 25% share of property taxes? Who pays for service to the Project area during the early years of shortfalls? If the City does not receive a 25% share of the property tax revenues would there still be sufficient funds to cover Project-generated costs? If not who pays? If enough development is not applied for to cover the up front cost to city streets and infrastructure how will they be paid for?

Response to Comment 41-64: Yes, Senate Bill 846 and 617 will shift some of the City's property tax revenues to school districts. According to the County Auditors Office, 9 percent of the City's property tax revenues (based on prior year assessed valuation) will be affected. However, this reduction in Dublin's property tax revenues will not affect the project's ability to generate sufficient revenues to cover costs over time. Please see answer to question 34-42 on how to deal with early shortfalls. The 1992 City of Dublin/County

of Alameda Annexation Agreement allocates 25.4 percent of total property tax revenues to the City.

- 41-65 Comment: Page 4-4 Population, Housing and Employment: Would the "No Project" alternative produce 8995 new jobs considering the County is not going to use all their property for business park?

Response to Comment 41-65: The assumption under the No Project alternative is that the County property would develop as designated for business park. The projection os 8,995 new jobs is based on this assumption.

- 41-66 Comment: Page 4-5 & 4-6 Sewer, Water and Storm Drainage: Would a new wastewater collection system be required under the "No Project" alternative? Hasn't the County already purchased sewer capacity from DSRSD which has not been used? If so, how much? Wouldn't it be prudent to construct a recycled water distribution system to accommodate existing uses in the DSRSD area especially if the drought continues?

Response to Comment 41-66: Yes, a new wastewater collection system would be required under the "No Project" Alternative. Refer to Figure 4-A in the DEIR for land use under the "No Project" Alternative. As can be seen from Figure 4, the "No Project" Alternative still allows for a certain level of business parks/industrial development in accordance with the 1985 Dublin General Plan and the Alameda County General Plan (in revision of May 1992). This level of development would require the construction of a wastewater collection system.

DSRSD has reserved 100,000 gpd of wastewater treatment plant capacity for Alameda County for industrial and non-retail commercial uses to be used at the discretion of Alameda County on Alameda County owned properties within DSRSD annexed territories and within Alameda County. This reserved capacity still must be purchased in the form of sewer permits at the time of development. This 100,000 gpd capacity was reserved under an agreement with DSRSD wherein Alameda County contributed funds to free up bottlenecks at the DSRSD wastewater treatment plant. It was not a purchase of capacity, but rather a reservation of capacity for future purchase.

DSRSD is currently planning for recycled water to serve significant portions of Eastern Dublin.

- 41-67 Comment: Page 4-10 Williamson Act Lands: Why would agricultural activities on the Moller, Fallon and Croak properties come under development pressure with Alternative 2? Wouldn't the same or greater pressure be there under Alternative 3 and the Project itself?

Response to Comment 41-67: It is true that each of the alternatives could result in development pressures on those lands designated with urban uses. The intent of the discussion on page 4-10 was to distinguish between those lands that would be susceptible to development pressures and those that would not, given the reduction in the size of the project area.

- 41-68 Comment: Relevant Plans and Policies: With the exception of Alternatives 1 and 4 are any of the alternatives (including the Project) consistent with the Alameda County General Plan?

- Response to Comment 41-68:** Alternative 2 would also be consistent. See Response to Comment 35-18 for discussion of consistency with County General Plan.
- 41-69 **Comment:** Has the Draft EIR addressed any constraints in conjunction with the Airport Protection Area? What alternatives are being considered to land uses after the APA is in place?
- Response to Comment 41-69:** See responses to Letter 2 from Pilots to Protect the Livermore Airport and Letter 28 from the County ALUC.
- 41-70 **Comment:** Population, Housing and Employment: Couldn't a more favorable jobs/housing balance be achieved in the RPA alternative by using the option of housing in the Campus Office area?
- Response to Comment 41-70:** Yes, but then it would be a different alternative.
- 41-71 **Comment: Page 4-11** Community Services and Facilities: Under the RPA alternative open space in Dublin would decrease by 128 acres but wouldn't open space in the valley increase by 2743.9 acres?
- Response to Comment 41-71:** Yes, relative to the Project.
- 41-72 **Comment:** A few people have asked for another alternative to be considered. East Dublin could be developed on the flatter portion of the area east to Fallon Road. The properties include Alameda County (16), USA (17), Dublin Land Company (18), Pao-Lin (19), the south half of Chang Su-O-Lin (1), Casterson (15), and part or all of Kollers (14). Fallon Road could be brought north and west to connect in the area of the Koller (14) property. This would encompass about 1800 acres. There are many benefits to building a Project of this size. A jobs/housing balance could be achieved easily. Traffic and circulation impacts could be mitigated. Community services and facilities would be less. Sewer, water and storm drainage would be less costly and easier to finance. Sewage could possibly be treated by reverse osmosis and TWA would not be needed. Along with reverse osmosis existing water sources might be adequate. Without development in the hillside areas the significant impacts encountered in these areas would not need to be mitigated. Impacts to wildlife and vegetation would not be greatly impacted. Views of the hillsides and ridges would be left undisturbed. Noise from the airport would be avoided. A project this size would be easier to finance. This alternative would fulfill Dublin's desire to grow and would probably not be as likely to be challenged by other jurisdictions, agencies and citizens. See attached map.
- Response to Comment 41-72:** Comment acknowledged. An EIR must consider a reasonable range of alternatives, but not all possible alternatives.
- 41-73 **Comment: Page 5.0-2** Traffic and Circulation: There isn't any discussion on cumulative impacts caused by the Projects traffic to existing city streets in Dublin, Livermore, Pleasanton or Contra Costa County. This needs to be done for:
Dublin Blvd between San Ramon Rd. & Dougherty Rd.
Amador Valley Blvd between San Ramon Rd & Dougherty Rd.
Alcosta Blvd between San Ramon Rd & Village Pkwy.
Village Pkwy between Alcosta Blvd & Dublin Blvd.
Dougherty Rd between I-580 & Camino Tassajara Rd.
Tassajara Rd between I-580 & Danville
Santa Rita Rd between Dublin Blvd & Down Town Pleasanton.

Hacienda Dr between Dublin Blvd & Las Positas Blvd.
Airway Blvd between Dublin Blvd & Portola Ave.

Response to Comment 41-73: See Response to comment 31-11.

41-74 **Comment: Page 5.0-4 IM 3.3/N** Why wasn't changing the proposed land use of the Project discussed as a mitigation to this impact?

Response to Comment 41-74: Chapter 4 of the DEIR, Alternatives, discusses impacts which would be reduced by each of the Project alternatives.

41-75 **Comment: Page 5.0-6 IM 3.5/G** Why wasn't reverse osmosis fully discussed as a way to mitigate the lack of wastewater disposal?

Response to Comment 41-75: A reverse osmosis demineralization system was discussed in the Specific Plan. Cost estimates for a reverse osmosis demineralization system were also presented in the Specific Plan. However, DSRSD has noted in its 15 October 1992 letter reviewing the Specific Plan and GPA that a recent Zone 7 study on recycled water has identified Eastern Dublin as being a fringe basin not requiring demineralized water for reuse. Thus, reuse of recycled water for landscape irrigation may be possible in Eastern Dublin without demineralization by reverse osmosis, or some other demineralization technology.

41-76 **Comment: Page 5.0-7 IM 3.5/Q** Mitigation measures are insufficient. Only water conservation and ways to further deplete the groundwater basin are mentioned here. There aren't any mitigation measures to assure a sustainable source of water for existing or future residents.

Response to Comment 41-76: The mitigation measures proposed in the Specific Plan and DEIR, if properly implemented, will provide proper mitigation. Mitigation measures such as water conservation and water recycling are now the standard goals of waterworks industries throughout California. Both Zone 7 and DSRSD have had a historic commitment to responsible groundwater management and providing a reliable delivery of supply to their customers.

Recently, DSRSD passed Resolution 5-92 in February 1992 which states that it is the District's policy to:

- First and foremost secure water to meet the needs of existing customers.
- Pursue acquisition of additional water supplies to meet the needs of new developments being planned by the land use planning agencies.
- Cooperate with Zone 7 to obtain new water but to take the necessary steps to acquire this water from sources other than Zone 7, if that is what is required.
- That ultimate beneficiaries of the new water equitably participate in funding of the planning, engineering, acquisition, and delivery of that water, to our service area.

In a 15 October 1992 letter reviewing the Eastern Dublin Specific Plan and GPA, DSRSD stated:

"DSRSD is now undertaking a Water Resources Acquisition Study, the goal of which is to acquire or develop new water resources to both stabilize the existing water supply and to provide long term firm deliveries to new areas. To date, this work is being funded in its entirety by development interests in Western Dublin and Dougherty Valley. District staff

has had preliminary discussions with development interests in Eastern Dublin to ensure equitable funding for the search for water for Eastern Dublin. To date, DSRSD has tentatively examined a number of potential water suppliers and has targeted three potential search supplies for consideration.

"In order to meet future demand, DSRSD is also pursuing other sources of water that will include the use of recycled water from its treatment plant as well as water conservation through the implementation of 'Best Management Practices' for Urban Water conservation."

- 41-77 **Comment: Page 5.0-10 IM 3.7/A** Mitigation measures insufficient. Why wasn't Transfer of Development Credits (TDC) considered as a way to prevent landform alterations to hillsides and ridgeland?

Response to Comment 41-77: Hillsides and ridgeland that have been designated for development are suitable for development. With the implementation of the proposed mitigation measures, the alteration of existing landforms will not result in a significant impact.

- 41-78 **Comment: Page 5.0-11 IM 3.7/A** Mitigation measures insufficient. Why wasn't the use of TDC's considered as a way to mitigate habitat loss?

Response to Comment 41-78: The plan generally directs development away from the highest value habitat, but any development will result in the loss of some habitat. TDC (or TDR's) are still an option open to the City, but there are no immediately apparent receptor sites in the city to which to transfer development credits from the Project area. See Response to Comment 38-11 for additional discussion of transferring development rights.

- 41-79 **Comment: Page 5.0-15 IM 3.5/C** Mitigation measure insufficient. Wouldn't additional capacity to serve the Project also allow for capacity to later urbanize the proposed rural residential areas?

Response to Comment 41-79: The infrastructure system has been sized to accommodate the level of growth projected by the plan. It does not include extra capacity for future development. In addition, the stated policy in the plan is clearly to protect the Rural Residential areas as an open space resource, and not permit its future development.

- 41-80 **Comment: Page 5.0-15 IM 3.5/T** If DSRSD has sized the water distribution infrastructure system to serve anticipated growth beyond the Project site then why not sewage infrastructure? Is DSRSD's service area for water the same as their service area for sewage? Will DSRSD serve the Dougherty Valley with sewage service?

Response to Comment 41-80: The water system was modeled under the assumption that a portion of the demand in Dougherty Valley will be provided through Eastern Dublin. According to DSRSD, the fact that the system was modeled that way does not constitute a commitment to serve the Dougherty Valley. It was simply prudent planning for DSRSD to do so in the event that DSRSD is called upon to be service provider in the Dougherty Valley and water is acquired to provide it. DSRSD attempted to identify the size of the lines needed. If those two events do not occur, the pipes in Eastern Dublin will be sized so as to only serve development in Eastern Dublin. If the above two items occur after Eastern Dublin development has started, parallel facilities would have to be installed. Any such paralleling of facilities would be subject to a new environmental review process.

Thus, the water distribution system pipes for Eastern Dublin will be ultimately sized only for Eastern Dublin. If Dougherty Valley was to be served, parallel lines would be constructed.

The sewage collection system has been sized only to serve Eastern Dublin.

The DSRSD sewer service area is larger than the water service area, since the sewer service area includes roughly the southern half of the City of San Ramon. The Eastern Dublin Project would receive both sewer and water service from DSRSD.

DSRSD is considering providing wastewater service to the Dougherty Valley.

RECEIVED

October 29, 1992

OCT 29 1992

DUBLIN PLANNING

From: Doolan Canyon Residents
5184 Doolan Road
Livermore, Ca.
94550

To: City of Dublin Planning Commission
City of Dublin
100 Civic Plaza
Dublin, Ca.
94568

Re: Draft Environmental Impact Report
Eastern Dublin General Plan Amendment
and Specific Plan

- 2.3 Project Implementation; Sphere-of-influence boundary change
is inconsistent with the Cortese Knox Reorganization Act,
section 56377 4
- Table 2.0-3 Since permits may be required from the: US Dept. of Army,
Corps of Engineers - US Environmental Protection Agency - US
Dept. of the Interior, Advisory Council of Historic
Preservation, why were these agencies not sent Notices of
Preparation (appendix A) in 1988 or 1991? 41-2
- Figure 2-D Parcel 26 is listed as 14 acres while parcel 24, which is
much smaller, is listed as 39.8 acres. Parcel 12 is listed
at 1 acre while 18, which is about the same size, is 80.14
acres. Errors? Ownership on some parcels are listed under
the wrong names. 41-3
- Page 3.1-2 Even if none of the land in the Project Area is considered
"prime farm land" it is considered "prime agricultural land"
by definition of the Cortese Knox Reorganization Act,
section 56064 (F). 41-4
- Table 3.1-1 The table has the number of acres for Doolan Ranch (East)
property inconsistent with amounts listed on Figure 3.1-C
(31 & 44). There is a 66.86 acre difference. Explain? 41-5
- Page 3.1-5 Previous Development and Improvement Proposal For The
Project Site: Stated "a number of proposals and plans for
projects within the GPA were submitted to the City of
Dublin".
1) How many proposals and plans?
2) When were they submitted?
3) Where are they located within the GPA area?
4) Do the size and location of these projects warrant the
enormous size of the GPA area? 41-6
- IM 3.1/A Why is Rural Residential not considered urban use?
Why is there only 158.7 (approx. 4 1/2%) out of 3592 acres
designated as open space in the GPA increment area?
Slopes over 30% have not been designated as open space. The
SP does allow some development in areas of 30% slopes and
the rest of the area is rural residential. (See Table 3.1-4
items GP 3.2.A, IP 7.7.B, IP 7.2.F) 41-7

- IM
3.1/B Land use incompatibility has not been avoided and potential land use conflicts will occur. Wouldn't putting medium-high density (14-25 du/ac) and medium density (6-14 du/ac) abutting land designated as open space or rural residential be a potential land use conflict? (See Figure 2-E) 41-8
- IM
3.1/C Why is it assumed the agriculture will disappear due to urban pressures and higher property taxes?
Who is causing the urban pressure?
How many existing houses are on the market in the Valley?
What is the average cost and length of time a house is on the market in the Valley?
Would taxes on agricultural land be higher if the land remained under Williamson Act contracts?
Is it not reasonable to assume that if "no project" occurred that property owners would continue to use their land for agricultural activities?
Loss of agricultural and open space land is a significant impact. 41-9
- IM
3.1/D See definition of "prime" in the Cortese Knox Reorganization Act, section 56064 (F). Mitigation is needed. 41-10
- Page
3.1-12 Agricultural/Rural Residential: The statement that a "majority of the owners in the Collier Canyon Road vicinity have filed for non-renewal" is incorrect. (See Figure 3.1-E) Only parcels 48, 44, 43, and 31 have filed for non-renewal. Parcels 39, 40, and 41 are listed in error. (See Table 3.1-1) 41-11
- IM
3.1/H Since development in part of East Dublin will be in conflict with the proposed Airport Protection Area, isn't mitigation required? 41-12
- Page
3.2-15 Sphere of Influence: Isn't a request to enlarge Dublin's sphere of influence inconsistent with the Cotesé Knox Reorganization Act, section 56377? 41-13
- Page
3.2-5 Is the County's 600 acres at Santa Rita still to be designated business park? 41-14
- Page
3.3-2 Doolan Road: There are 16 existing residences on Doolan Road. In order for there to be 600 vehicles a day on the road each house would have to generate 37 1/2 trips.
Error? 41-15

Table 3.3-4	There must be an error in the LOS for Airway Blvd and I 580 off ramps both WB and EB. Before the start of classes at Las Positas College both the EB and WB off ramps can be backed-up onto I-580 and long delays occur. When classes are released the traffic is not as bad but long delays still occur when exiting I-580.	41-1
MM 3.3/1.0	Does Caltrans have plans to build auxiliary lanes on I-580? What local jurisdictions does the mitigation refer to? If cooperation between local jurisdictions does not occur how will auxiliary lanes be funded?	41-1
IM 3.3/B	Could this "unavoidable adverse impact" be mitigated by simply not building the Project or building it smaller?	41-18
MM 3.3/3.0	Who will pay the difference between the actual cost of constructing auxiliary lanes and the amount the project contributes?	41-19
MM 3.3/4.0	What is the Project's proportionate share and who pays the rest? If no other contributions are found how will this significant impact be mitigated?	41-20
IM 3.3/E	Same question as for IM 3.3/B.	41-21
IM 3.3/A to 3.3/E	If these impacts "exceed" level of service E at what level of service are they? Is level of service E acceptable in Dublin's General Plan? What level of service is acceptable to other cities in the area, the County and State agencies?	41-22
MM 3.3/6.0	Same question as for MM 3.3/4.0.	41-23
MM 3.3/7.0	What would be the impact on Pleasanton to have one of their right-turn lanes removed? If Pleasanton does not agree to this mitigation how will this "significant impact" be mitigated?	41-24
MM 3.3/8.0	Same question as for MM 3.3/4.0.	41-25

MM 3.3/9.0	Why is it assumed that Pleasanton would cooperate to mitigate impacts created by the Project? How will businesses on Pimlico Drive be compensated for lost revenues caused by this mitigation? Wouldn't prohibiting left turns onto Pimlico Drive create a significant impact on Pleasanton and its residents?	41-1
MM 3.3/12.0	Same question as for MM 3.3/4.0.	41-2
MM 3.3/14.0	Is accepting level of service F compatible with Dublin's General Plan? Why is the widening of Tassajara Road not compatible with the Project? Will accepting level of service F impede emergency services (police, fire and ambulance) on Tassajara Road? If so, at what cost?	41-2
MM 3.3/15.2	Same question as for 3.3/4.0.	41-2
Figure 3.3-E	There is no mention of impacts caused by the Project on existing roads in Dublin except Dougherty Road. Why not, what are they and who pays to mitigate them?	41-2
IM 3.4/A	Buildout with Project: 52,000 cars disappear off Santa Rita Road between I-580 and Gleason Road. They are not shown as turning onto Dublin Blvd. so what happened to them?	41-3
IM 3.4/D	If Dublin continues to staff their police department below State standards would this have significant impacts on the Project upon buildout?	41-3
Table 3.4-5	What will be the standard response area for DRFA? How will firefighting service be provided to areas outside the Districts standard response area? What will be the response time?	41-32
	Park facilities in the GPA Increment area are totally inadequate and needs mitigation. The Specific Plan area has approximately 115 people per acre of parks/community centers versus approximately 325 people per acre in the GPA Increment area. The Specific Plan area has approximately 67 people per acre of open space versus approximately 93 people per acre in the GPA Increment area. Why the difference? With the number of people (14,895) proposed for this area is this not a potentially significant impact?	41-33

MM	There are no mechanisms in the General Plan Amendment that require developers to dedicate trail easements or open space along ridges. Mitigation is inadequate.	41-34
Page 3.5-3	Why was Doolan Canyon not included in DSRSD's wastewater planning?	41-35
MM 3.5/D	Why would the DSRSD treatment plant need to be expanded if TWA, as proposed, is transporting untreated wastewater?	41-36
MM 3.5/9.0	Same question as for IM 3.5/3.0.	41-37
MM 3.5/11.0	<p>There are "significant impacts" and "significant cumulative impacts" that need to be addressed in this section.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Would TWA be growth inducing? 2) What is the total cost of TWA? 3) What level of treatment will sewage be given in Martinez? 4) Cost of treating TWA's sewage in Martinez? 5) Cost of buying capacity in the Central Contra Costa Sanitary District (CCCSD) sewer line? 6) Capacity remaining in the CCCSD sewer line? 7) When capacity in CCCSD sewer line is used up how will the problem be mitigated? Who pays? How much? 8) When capacity in the Martinez treatment is used up how will the problem be mitigated? Who pays? How much? 	41-38
MM 3.5/2.0	To what level will recycled water be treated?	41-39
IM 3.5/L	<p>Is reverse osmosis being considered?</p> <p>Could reverse osmosis eliminate the need for TWA?</p> <p>What is the cost comparison between reverse osmosis and the final cost of TWA?</p>	41-40
Page 3.5-16	Why was Doolan Canyon not included in DSRSD's water system master plan?	41-41
IM 3.5/P	<p>Mitigations in this section fail to prevent the overdrafting of the groundwater basin. Overdrafting of the groundwater basin will have a significant impact on East Dublin and a cumulative impact on the existing residents of the Valley.</p> <p>Mitigation measures such as mandatory water rationing, new water sources, banning new developments and mandatory recharge to the groundwater basin needs to be addressed.</p> <p>Costs for finding and securing new water sources needs to be addressed also.</p>	41-42

- IM Mitigations in this section fail to address the issue.
3.5/Q Where is a long term sustainable water source going to come from? 41-43
- MM Won't this mitigation promote overdrafting of the groundwater basin? 41-44
- IM The statement "there is no water service to the Project Area" is incorrect. Livermore does provide water to a part of the Project Area. 41-45
- IM How much water will be provided to the Dougherty Valley development?
3.5/T Is DSRSD considering supplying water to developments in the southern Tassajara Valley in Contra Costa County? If so, how much?
Is DSRSD planning to provide wastewater service to these areas? 41-46
- Section 3.5 is completely lacking any discussion on who pays, how much and how financed. Why? 41-47
- Page Why is there no mention of the strong earthquakes to hit this area in 1980 and the damage they caused? 41-47
- Page Why is Cottonwood creek considered intermittent when it has water in it year round even after 6 years of drought? 41-48
- IM Have the most recent maps from the California Department of Mines and Geology (1991) been examined for possible faults in the Project Area? 41-49
- MM Is it possible to place development off (setback from) unstable and potentially unstable landforms in the Cottonwood Creek area considering Doolan Canyon is narrow and steep sided? 41-50
- MM To completely remove unstable and potentially unstable materials to allow development in parts of the Project area would removing entire hills and ridges be considered? 41-51
- It is stated that implementation of MM's 3.6/2.0 to 8.0 "should" reduce secondary effects. Does this mean that there is a probability of a potentially significant impact remaining? Is this acceptable? 41-52

- MM
3.6/9.0 Are permanent landform changes in hill areas unavoidable if development is restricted to the south-western portion of the Project area? MM 3.6/9.0 uses the word "minimal grading" and MM 3.6/10.0 uses the words "substantial grading". Aren't these two mitigation measures inconsistent with each other? MM 3.6/9.0 says to see MM 3.6/12 but we fail to see how they have anything in common.
- MM
3.6/10.0 Says to see MM 3.6/10.0. Error?
- MM
3.6/11.0 Would locating and characterizing groundwater conditions during a drought be reliable information?
- MM
3.6/11.0-13.0 Is "should reduce" considered a sufficient mitigation?
- MM
3.6/17.0-19.0 States "should reduce natural slope instability impacts to a level of insignificance". What level of insignificance is acceptable?
- MM
3.6/20.0-28.0 Same question as for MM 3.6/11.0-13.0.
- Section 3.6 indicates that the hills in the Project area are very unstable and should not be considered for development. Two questions have not been addressed. Who will take responsibility for loss of life, property and infrastructure when mitigation measures fail? Who will pay to have property and infrastructure replaced? There should also be a mitigation measure that states that the City shall hire their own geotechnical consultant to review plans and not depend on geotechnical consultants hired by developers.
- APP
C/1 Why isn't there a map showing the location of the 6 zones in the Project area? Zone 0 is the only zone that doesn't use the words "possible costly" or "costly" engineering designs. Zones 0 and 1 do not use the words "residual risk". Where are these two zones located in the Project area?
- MM
3.7/1.0-4.0 How will implementation of these mitigation measures reduce impacts to a level of insignificance? The only way to mitigate the loss of 3700 acres of habitat is to replace it with 3700 acres in the same area or by not building the Project at all.

APP
E/1

How could wildlife biologists have followed kit fox survey methods suggested by Orloff (1992) when Bio Systems conducted their surveys in 1989?

Is the biological assessment that was done for the GPA area considered adequate? The assessment was done during the second year of the drought.

Changes in ranching techniques in the area have become apparent. Up until a few years ago, cattle were removed from pastures in June and not returned until October or November. Now cattle remain in pasture year around. Also the ground squirrel population has been diligently eradicated. Combining these three elements (6 years of drought, year-round grazing, and rodent eradication) was wildlife habitat meant to survive? There has also been numerous sightings of the Kit Fox and Tiger Salamander in Doolan Canyon.

IM
3.8/F

How is this impact a "trade-off"? Slopes, hillsides and ridelines are NOT being preserved. See MM 3.8/5.0, MM 3.8/4.4, MM 3.8/4.3, MM 3.8/4.2. Aren't all the above mitigation measures designed to premit building on slopes, hillsides and ridgelines and not preserving them?

MM
3.9/7.0

Isn't it impossible to do an in-depth archival reserch on historic resources when they are already being destroyed?

IM
3.10/C

The expansion of East Dublin to include 43,000 people and 10+ million sq.ft. of commercial/industrial space will generate more flights at the regional airport. Businesses located at Hacienda Business Park have used the airport for corporate flights. There is no reason to assume businesses locating in East Dublin will not do the same thing considering the close proximity of the airport to East Dublin. Residents living under airport flight paths have historically complained about noise. The proposed Airport Protection Area was designed to help elimate the impact of airport noise on proposed new residential development. See "Supporting Documentation and Background Information For Airport Protection Area" prepared by McCintock, Becker and Associates, June 22, 1992. Placing residential development near the airport will have a significant impact and needs mitigation.

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Community Services and Facilities: Under the RPA alternative open space in Dublin would decrease by 128 acres 41-
but wouldn't open space in the valley increase by 2743.9 acres?

An alternative proposal has been made to the Planning Commission. East Dublin could be developed on the flatter portion of the area east to Fallon Road. The properties include Alameda County (16), USA (17), Dublin Land Company (18), Pao-Lin (19), the south half of Chang Su-O-Lin (1), Casterson (15), and part or all of Kollers (14). Fallon Road could be brought north and west to connect in the area of the Koller (14) property. This would encompass about 1800 acres. There are many benefits to building a Project of this size. A jobs/housing balance could be achieved easily. Traffic and circulation impacts could be mitigated. Community services and facilities would be less. Sewer, water and storm drainage would be less costly and easier to finance. Sewage could possibly be treated by reverse osmosis and TWA would not be needed. Along with reverse osmosis existing water sources might be adequate. Without development in the hillside areas the significant impacts encountered in these areas would not need to be mitigated. Impacts to wildlife and vegetation would not be greatly impacted. Views of the hillsides and ridges would be left undisturbed. Noise from the airport would be avoided. A project this size would be easier to finance. This alternative would fulfill Dublins desire to grow and would probably not be as likely to be challenged by other jurisdictions, agencies and citizens. See attached map.

DISCUSSION ON CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Traffic and Circulation: There isn't any discussion on cumulative impacts caused by the Projects traffic to existing city streets in Dublin, Livermore, Pleasanton or Contra Costa County. This needs to be done for:

Dublin Blvd between San Ramon Rd. & Dougherty Rd.
Amador Valley Blvd between San Ramon Rd & Dougherty Rd.
Alcosta Blvd between San Ramon Rd & Village Pkwy.
Village Pkwy between Alcosta Blvd & Dublin Blvd.
Dougherty Rd between I-580 & Camino Tassajara Rd.
Tassajara Rd between I-580 & Danville
Santa Rita Rd between Dublin Blvd & Down Town Pleasanton.
Hacienda Dr between Dublin Blvd & Las Positas Blvd.
Airway Blvd between Dublin Blvd & Portola Ave.

Page 5.0-4	Why wasn't changing the proposed land use of the Project discussed as a mitigation to this impact?	41-76
IM 3.3/N		
Page 5.0-6	Why wasn't reverse osmosis fully discussed as a way to mitigate the lack of wastewater disposal?	41-7
IM 3.5/G		
Page 5.0-7	Mitigation measures are insufficient. Only water conservation and ways to further deplete the groundwater basin are mentioned here. There aren't any mitigation measures to assure a sustainable source of water for existing or future residents.	41-78
IM 3.5/Q		
Page 5.0-10	Mitigation measures insufficient. Why wasn't Transfer of Development Credits (TDC) considered as a way to prevent landform alterations to hillsides and ridgelands?	41-79
IM 3.6/D		
Page 5.0-11	Mitigation measures insufficient. Why wasn't the use of TDC's considered as a way to mitigate habitat loss?	41-8"
IM 3.7/A		
Page 5.0-15	Mitigation measure insufficient. Wouldn't additional capacity to serve the Project also allow for capacity to later urbanize the proposed rural residential areas?	41-8-
IM 3.5/C		
Page 5.0-15	If DSRSD has sized the water distribution infrastructure system to serve anticipated growth beyond the Project site then why not sewage infrastructure? Is DSRSD's service area for water the same as their service area for sewage? Will DSRSD serve the Dougherty Valley with sewage service?	41-8
IM 3.5/T		

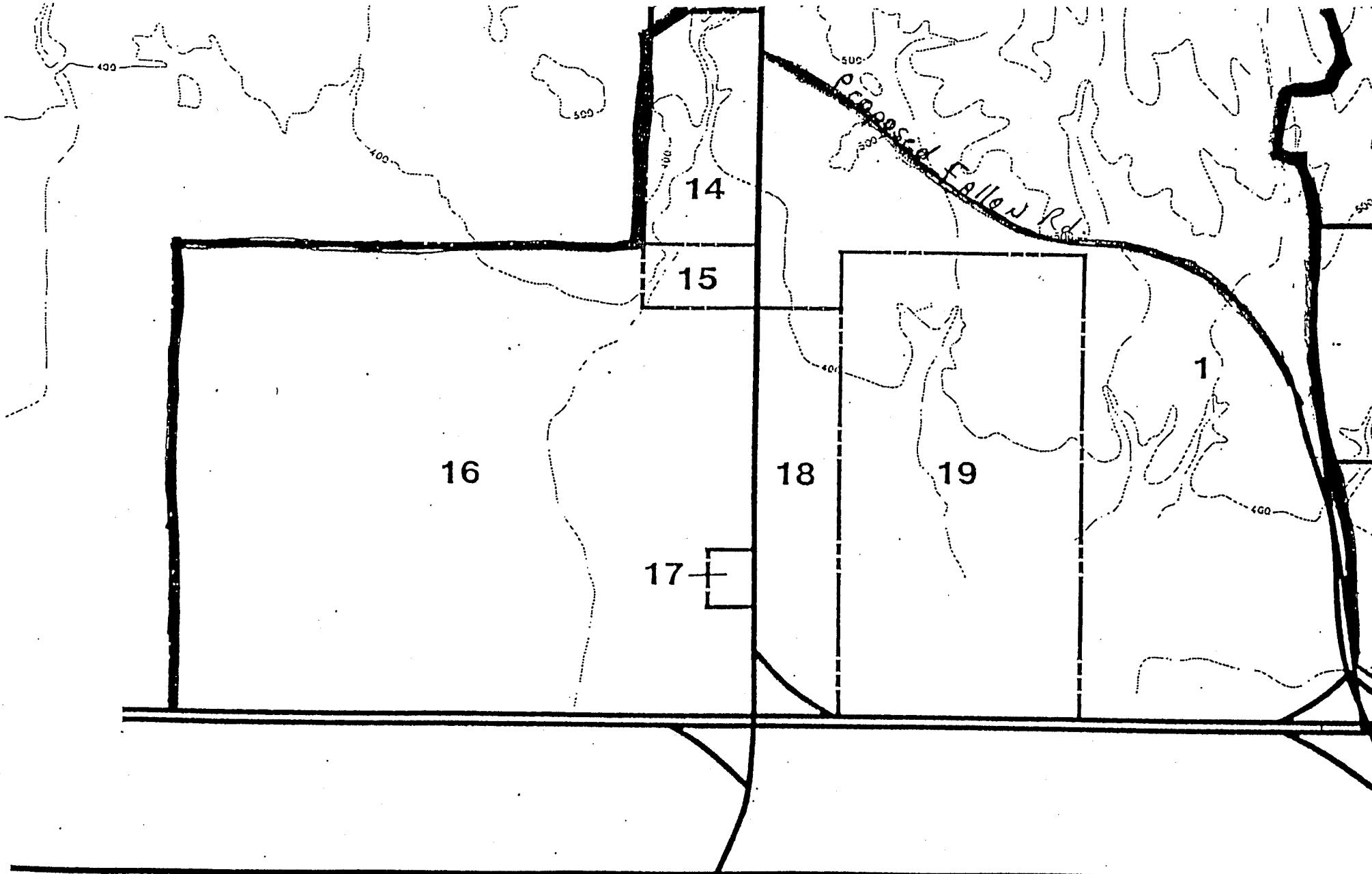
We have found this Draft EIR to be totally insufficient. Some impacts are merely brushed over and many are not even addressed. Mitigation measures are completely inadequate. Alternatives to this Project were not seriously considered.

Given the fact that the Project is one of the least environmentally desireable alternatives and this Draft EIR is inadequate, we believe that the document should be redone and circulated for comments again in a draft form. We would like to see more alternatives considered so that the Dublin City Council and citizens will have more desirable alternatives to choose from.

Thank you for giving us this chance to comment.

Doolan Canyon Residents

Trevor Patterson
Cassie Patterson
Mark & Joanne
Doolan Canyon
Mike O'Brien
1/14/95
Don D. Hoy
Robert S. Egbeui
Donna J. Gilmer
Carolyn Morgan
Helen Morgan
Mr. & Mrs. James Postana



Response to Letter 42: Lowell Tunison, Senior Civil Engineer, Public Works Department, Contra Costa County.

- 42-1 **Comment: Cumulative Impacts on Contra Costa Roadways.** In general, the DEIR has only considered impacts and mitigations for freeways and local roads in the vicinity of the proposed project, while neglecting the cumulative impacts on affected roadways in Contra Costa County.

Response to Comment 42-1: See Response to Comment 31-11.

- 42-2 **Comment: Project Trip Distribution.** The project trip distribution Table 3.3-8 on page 3.3-16 focuses only on the employment/residential trip attractions for potential East Dublin residents/employees to and from Contra Costa County. We feel that with the completion of the planned local road network in this region, trip attraction factors other than the above factors, could significantly increase the cumulative impacts from the East Dublin project on roadways in Contra Costa County. For example, the DEIR has not considered the potential usage of an improved Dougherty Road as a viable alternative route to freeway travel. An improved Tassajara Road would also provide similar attractions for project traffic.

Response to Comment 42-2: As described on pages 3.3-17 to 3.3-18, improvements to Dougherty Road and Tassajara Road were considered in the traffic analysis, consistent with the pending General Plan amendments for each development area.

- 42-3 **Comment: Contributions toward Future Improvements.** The potential impacts would extend beyond the local roadways and intersections to include the freeway interchanges. The DEIR should recommend mitigations in the form of contributions toward planned local roadways and freeway structures improvements.

Response to Comment 42-3: Mitigation measures MM 3.3/2.1, 3.0, 4.0, 7.0, 8.0, 9.0, 11.0, and 12.0 specify that the Project shall contribute to the costs of improvements on the freeway and at freeway interchanges.

- 42-4 **Comment: Jobs/Housing Balance Effect on Traffic.** We realize that the project concept visualizes a balance between project housing and employment. However, the possibility exists that market forces may force the buildup of one component well in advance of the other component. The County is particularly concerned as the occurrence of such an initial imbalance between housing and employment may well have a direct adverse impact on the local roadway network. This possibility should be considered in the DEIR and provision made for mitigation of impacts resulting from such an imbalance in the project.

Response to Comment 42-4: The City of Dublin will implement a mitigation monitoring program which will be used to review individual development projects within the Specific Plan and General Plan Amendment areas, and to ensure that level of service standards are not exceeded during interim development phases.

- 42-5 **Comment: Regional Transit System Coordination.** We are in agreement that there is a need for substantial expansion of existing transit systems. Planned developments in the Dougherty Valley and Tassajara Valley areas are considering the formation of transit systems/districts, and we would suggest that the DEIR discuss the possibilities for transit system coordination between the various planned developments in the region.

Response to Comment 42-5: The DEIR specifies that the Project should coordinate transit service through LAVTA, which is the current transit service provider for the City of Dublin. If the City of Dublin and/or LAVTA participate in the formation of a multi-county transit system or district, the Project would participate to the extent required to provide transit service within Eastern Dublin to meet service standards.

- 42-6 **Comment: Light Rail as Viable Transit Alternative.** As indicated in the DEIR, a number of studies have been completed on the feasibility of light rail transit in the Tri-Valley area. We feel that light rail is a truly viable alternative mode of travel, and we would suggest that the DEIR discuss and recommend some form of active concurrence by new developments on the need for light rail transit as an alternative transportation mode.

Response to Comment 42-6: Mitigation measures MM 3.3/15.0-15.3 require Project contributions to the costs of transit service, and do not specify whether this service shall be provided by bus or rail systems. If light rail transit is determined to be an efficient and cost-effective mode of transit service within the Tri-Valley, the mitigation measures in the DEIR allow for funding participation by developments within the Eastern Dublin Specific Plan and GPA areas.

Contra
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County

Public Works Department

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October 29, 1992

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DUBLIN PLANNING

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Public Works Director

Milton F. Kubicek
Deputy - Engineering

Maurice E. Mitchell
Deputy - Operations

Maurice M. Shiu
Deputy - Transportation

S. Clifford Hansen
Deputy - Administration

Ms. Brenda A. Gillarde
City of Dublin Planning Commission
c/o City of Dublin Planning Department
100 Civic Plaza
Dublin, CA 94568

MP: Review:Dublin

Dear Ms. Gillarde:

We have reviewed the East Dublin General Plan Amendment and Specific Plan Draft Environmental Report (DEIR), and have the following comments:

1. In general, the DEIR has only considered impacts and mitigations for freeways and local roads in the vicinity of the proposed project, while neglecting the cumulative impacts on affected roadways in Contra Costa County.

The project trip distribution Table 3.3-8 on page 3.3-16 focuses only on the employment/residential trip attractions for potential East Dublin residents/employees to and from Contra Costa County. We feel that with the completion of the planned local road network in this region, trip attraction factors other than the above factors, could significantly increase the cumulative impacts from the East Dublin project on roadways in Contra Costa County. For example, the DEIR has not considered the potential usage of an improved Dougherty Road as a viable alternative route to freeway travel. An improved Tassajara Road would also provide similar attractions for project traffic.

The potential impacts would extend beyond the local roadways and intersections to include the freeway interchanges. The DEIR should recommend mitigations in the form of contributions toward planned local roadways and freeway structures improvements.

We realize that the project concept visualizes a balance between project housing and employment. However, the possibility exists that market forces may force the buildup of one component well in advance of the other component. The County is particularly concerned as the occurrence of such an initial imbalance between housing and employment may well have a direct adverse impact on the local roadway network. This possibility should be considered in the DEIR and provision made for mitigation of impacts resulting from such an imbalance in the project.

42-1

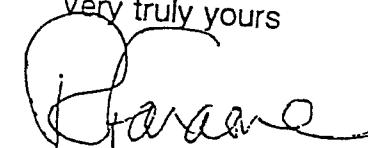
42-2

42-3

42-4

Ms. Brenda Gillarde
October 29, 1992
Page 2

2. We are in agreement that there is a need for substantial expansion of existing transit systems. Planned developments in the Dougherty Valley and Tassajara Valley areas are considering the formation of transit systems/districts, and we would suggest that the DEIR discuss the possibilities for transit system coordination between the various planned developments in the region.
3. As indicated in the DEIR, a number of studies have been completed on the feasibility of light rail transit in the Tri-Valley area. We feel that light rail is a truly viable alternative mode of travel, and we would suggest that the DEIR discuss and recommend some form of active concurrence by new developments on the need for light rail transit as an alternative transportation mode.

Very truly yours

Lowell Tunison
Senior Civil Engineer
Major Projects Division

LT:fl:pe
c:EastDubl.t10

cc: M. Shiu, Deputy PW Director
F. Lee, Major Projects

Response to Letter 43, Daniel J. Pulon, Transportation Planner, Community Development Department, Martinez, California

- 43-1 **Comment:** I-580 (pg. 3.3-1) The Draft EIR does not indicate that Caltrans has designated I-580 as a future ten lane facility between I-680 and Route 84 or Vasco Road according to their Route Concept Report. Cumulative traffic will necessitate the future widening of I-580 with or without the Project.

Response to Comment 43-1: Comment noted. The revised text included as an attachment to this Final EIR indicates that recommended widenings of I-580 to ten lanes are consistent with the Route Concept Report.

- 43-2 **Comment:** Road Segment (p. 3.3-3) The assumed hourly capacity of the auxiliary lanes is stated as 1,500 vehicles per hour per lane. This is higher than the 1,000 v/h/l capacity used in the Dougherty Valley study and the I-680 Corridor Study.

Response to Comment 43-2: Comment noted. A complete analysis of capacity for auxiliary lanes and weaving sections would require evaluation of individual hourly ramp flows and weaving distances for each freeway segment. An average value of 1,500 vehicles per lane was assumed based on information on freeway and weaving segments presented in the Highway Capacity Manual and the long minimum weaving distance of 2000 feet between on and off ramps at I-580 interchanges. If a value of 1,000 vehicles per hour on auxiliary lanes was assumed, it would indicate level of service F conditions on some freeway segments which are projected to operate at LOS E in the DEIR.

- 43-3 **Comment:** I-580/I-680 (p. 3.3-6) the new freeway connector at this interchange is planned to start in 1996 with completion in 1998. Unresolved design and funding issues with the City of Dublin regarding hook ramps to and from I-680 may cause further delays.

Response to Comment 43-3: Comment noted. It is reasonable to anticipate that the freeway connector will be completed by the 2010 analysis year.

- 43-4 **Comment:** State Route 84 (p. 3.3-6) The Measure B contribution to the improvement of Route 84 is not current. The previous Measure B project is for a 2 lane facility connecting Vallecitos Road with I-580. The current project now planned will connect with neither Vallecitos nor I-580. The traffic forecasts on I-580 near the Project may be too low if this facility was assumed to be improved to 4 lanes as stated. Please reconcile the EIR assumption for Route 84 with the Measure B project and verify the travel forecast for this facility.

Response to Comment 43-4: See response to Comment 15-14. The assumption of eventual completion of State Route 84 as a four-lane facility is consistent with the Caltrans Route Concept Report for SR 84 and the Livermore General Plan.

- 43-5 **Comment: Year 2010 Land Use (p. 3.3-11).** The Tri-Valley land use projections from ABAG Projections '90 were reviewed and adopted for use by the local agencies and the Contra Costa Transportation Authority on June 5, 1992. For consistency between the various transportation evaluations, this information should be used in the impact study.

Response to Comment 43-5: ABAG Projections '90 were used for the Year 2010 forecasts presented in the Eastern Dublin DEIR.

- 43-6 **Comment:** Trip Distribution Assumptions (p. 3.3-15) The work trip distribution for East Dublin residents in Table 3.3-8 shows 77 percent finding employment in the Tri-Valley in 2010 scenario. In contrast, the Dougherty Valley Specific Plan Traffic Study (TJKM, 1992) showed 55 percent for the same trips for Dougherty Valley residents. Documentation is needed to explain why these findings should differ so greatly for 2010.

Documentation of the Dougherty Valley EIR methodology for trip distribution is in the EIR's appendix. Please provide a comparative description of the distribution methodology for the Eastern Dublin EIR and explain differences between the two.

Response to Comment 43-6: The Eastern Dublin DEIR assumes full buildout of the Project in the Year 2010 for traffic analysis purposes. This buildout includes 28,288 employees in Eastern Dublin (Table 3.2-5, page 3.2-7, in the Traffic and Circulation Section presents a slightly different employment number based on more specific assumptions of employment densities for certain land uses. The transportation analysis was based directly on land use quantities, and did not use these employment estimates). The Dougherty Valley EIR assumes 11,406 employees in Eastern Dublin in 2010. The Eastern Dublin DEIR projects that more residents will work within the Tri-Valley area because more nearby employment opportunities are assumed to be available.

The trip distribution methodology used in the two studies is very similar in terms of process (gravity model) and factors (friction factors based on MTC travel surveys). The Dougherty Valley EIR trip distribution analysis considered congested travel times when forecasting trip distribution, which implies that people will avoid congested routes (such as the I-580 and I-680 freeways) when selecting their destinations for work and other travel. The Eastern Dublin DEIR estimates trip distribution demand based on uncongested travel times, to indicate where the demand for travel would be if congestion were to be mitigated. The methodology used in the Eastern Dublin DEIR is intended to provide a more conservative evaluation of traffic impacts on congested routes.

- 43-7 **Comment:** Trip Distribution Assumptions (p. 3.3-15) According to Table 3.3-8, 17 percent of the East Dublin work trips would travel to and from the north with many on I-680. The limits of the I-680 study area should be extended north to at least the Crow Canyon Road interchange since this would include Bishop Ranch, the major employment center north of the project.

Response to Comment 43-7: The study area for the travel forecasting used in the DEIR incorporated all of the Tri-Valley area, including Danville and San Ramon. Traffic studies for Bishop Ranch and other developments in Contra Costa County have always considered the impacts of traffic with origins and destinations in Eastern Dublin and other areas in Alameda County. See response to Comment 31-11.

- 43-8 **Comment:** I-580 Overcrossings (p. 3.3-18) Two new overcrossings of I-580 are described, one west of Tassajara Road and one east of Tassajara Road. Both would require connections to major facilities in Pleasanton, neither of which are planned or are likely to be buildable due to existing development.

Response to Comment 43-8: See response to Comment 7-6.

- 43-9 **Comment:** I-580 Freeway, I-680 Hacienda (p. 3.3-21) The unmitigable impact calls for TSM improvements and participation in the regional programs currently under development by the Tri-Valley Transportation Council. In addition, a Deficiency Plan will need to be developed and adopted with the Alameda Congestion Management Agency as the lead agency in order

to maintain compliance with the Congestion Management Program and ensure receipt of gas tax subvention funds.

Response to Comment 43-9: Comment noted. The decision to prepare a deficiency plan for I-580 under the Alameda Congestion Management Plan can consider the provisions in the state law which allow exclusion of interregional travel, trips generated by low income housing, and trips originating in counties other than Alameda County.

- 43-10 **Comment:** I-680/I-580 Freeway mitigations (p. 3.3-22) The DEIR suggests project contributions to the planned improvements at this interchange. These improvements are required based on existing problems and have been so designated in Measure B. It would be more appropriate for the Project to contribute to any regional mitigation fees that are adopted by the Tri-Valley Transportation Council to pay the pro-rata share of unfunded system improvements. In this case that would be the local match share for the I-580/I-680 interchange.

Response to Comment 43-10: The DEIR recommends Project contributions towards the costs of the planned ultimate improvements at the I-580/I-680 interchange, not towards the current Measure B direct connector project.

- 43-11 **Comment:** Dougherty Road, general. The DEIR discloses no information about project impacts on Dougherty Road, other than motorist delay information at three intersections. The reader of the DEIR has no information as to the impact that the project will have on Dougherty Road, and other key existing roads such as Dublin Boulevard between the Project and San Ramon Road.

Response to Comment 43-11: See response to Comment 31-11.

- 43-12 **Comment:** Mitigation Measures, general. There is no corresponding table or calculation work sheets for Table 3.3-10 that shows the intersection LOS results after mitigation measures are implemented.

Response to Comment 43-12: The LOS results for each intersection after mitigation are described within the text for each mitigation measure.

- 43-13 **Comment:** Transit Spine. What is the level of transit service assumed for the transit spine, and what effect, if any, would there be in project impacts if the transit spine is not built?

Response to Comment 43-13: A level of transit service would be provided on the Transit Spine consistent with LAVTA service standards and the transit service standards in the Alameda County Congestion Management Plan. If the Transit Spine were not built, principal east-west transit service would instead be provided on Dublin Boulevard and/or Gleason Road. However, the Transit Spine would also be an important part of the vehicle circulation system. Without the Transit Spine to provide vehicular access to properties between Dublin Boulevard and Gleason Road, there would be poor access to these properties and increased congestion on Dublin Boulevard and Gleason Road.

- 43-14 **Comment:** Future Daily Traffic Volumes (Figure 3.3-E) All major arterials leading to I-580 are forecasted to be at or above daily capacities for a six-lane arterial. There is no statement as to the capacity of the recommended eight-lane arterial. At buildout, Tassajara Road and Hacienda Drive will have extremely high volumes, 89,700 and 87,400 respectively. Can these volumes be served by an eight-lane roadway? If these are so high, what is the forecasted ADT on Dougherty Road?

Response to Comment 43-14: The City of Dublin does not have a standard capacity for eight-lane arterials. From the information provided, it can be inferred that the capacity for an eight-lane arterial roadway would be about 72,000 daily vehicles. The capacities of these particular segments of Hacienda Drive and Tassajara Road would be higher than average due to the additional turn lanes and free-moving right-turn movements which would be provided on the approaches to the freeway interchanges and Dublin Boulevard. The projected daily traffic volumes for the Year 2010 With Project scenario would be approximately at the capacity of these segments. The peak hour intersection analysis for this scenario indicates that level of service D operations could be provided with mitigation. Additional development outside of Eastern Dublin (the Cumulative Buildout scenario) would generate higher traffic volumes, which would exceed the normal capacities of an eight-lane roadway, but could be within the capacities of these segments between Dublin Boulevard and I-580 due to the additional turn lanes.

The EIR for the Dougherty Valley Specific Plan (Contra Costa County, June 1992) reports a projected volume of 44,800 daily vehicles on Dougherty Road north of I-580 for the "Build-out With Project" scenario.

43-15 Comment: Study Area, general. A project that is to generate approximately 482,000 daily trips with over 270,000 trips off-site (per Table 3.3-8) should not stop the study intersections and roadways at the north Alameda County Line. The magnitude of the East Dublin project trips is 3 to 4 times greater than the proposed Dougherty Valley Specific Plan, and the study area should be expanded further north to assess the project's impacts on Contra Cost County roadways and freeways. Tassajara Road and Camino Tassajara, among many others, have been adopted as Routes of Regional Significance by the Tri-Valley Transportation Council, and the impacts to these Regional Routes should be evaluated throughout their length. This is the prime objective of cooperative sub-regional transportation planning and the clear directive of the Contra Costa Growth Management Program.

Response to Comment 43-15: See response to Comment 31-11.

**Community
Development
Department**

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Phone: 646-2131

**Contra
Costa
County**

**Harvey E. Bragdon
Director of Community Development**

October 29, 1992

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OCT 30 1992

DUBLIN PLANNING

City of Dublin Planning Commission
c/o City of Dublin Planning Department
100 Civic Plaza
Dublin, CA 94568

Gentlemen,

The Contra Costa County Transportation Planning Division has reviewed the Eastern Dublin General Plan Amendment and Specific Plan, and is forwarding the following additional County Comments for your consideration:

1. I-580 (pg. 3.3-1) The Draft EIR does not indicate that Caltrans has designated I-580 as a future ten lane facility between I-680 and Route 84 or Vasco Road according to their Route Concept Report,. Cumulative traffic will necessitate the future widening of I-580 with or without the Project. 43-1
2. Road Segment (p.3.3-3) The assumed hourly capacity of the auxiliary lanes is stated as 1,500 vehicles per hour per lane. This is higher than the 1,000 v/h/l capacity used in the Dougherty Valley study and the I-680 Corridor Study. 43-2
3. I-580/I-680 (p.3.3-6) The new freeway connector at this interchange is planned to start in 1996 with completion in 1998. Unresolved design and funding issues with the City of Dublin regarding hook ramps to and from I-680 may cause further delays. 43-3
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5. Year 2010 Land Use (p. 3.3-11) The Tri-Valley land use projections from ABAG Projections '90 were reviewed and adopted for use by the local agencies and the Contra Costa Transportation Authority on June 5, 1992. For consistency between the various transportation evaluations, this information should be used int he impact study. 43-5
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8. I-580 Overcrossings (p. 3.3-18) Two new overcrossings of I-580 are described, one west of Tassajara Road and one east of Tassajara Road. Both would require connections to major facilities in Pleasanton, neither of which are planned or are likely to be buildable due to existing development. 43-8
9. I-580 Freeway, I-680 Hacienda (p.3.3-21) The unmitigatable impact calls for TSM improvements and participation in the regional programs currently under development by the Tri-Valley Transportation Council. In addition, a Deficiency Plan will need to be developed and adopted with the Alameda Congestion Management Agency as the lead agency in order to maintain compliance with the Congestion Management Program and ensure receipt of gas tax subvention funds. 43-9

10. I-680/I-580 Freeway mitigations (p.3.3-22) The DEIR suggests project contributions to the planned improvements at this interchange. These improvements are required based on existing problems and have been so designated in Measure B. It would be more appropriate for the Project to contribute to any regional mitigation fees that are adopted by the Tri-Valley Transportation Council to pay the pro-rata share of unfunded system improvements. In this case that would be the local match share for the I-580/I-680 interchange. 43-10
11. Dougherty Road, general. The DEIR discloses no information about project impacts on Dougherty Road, other than motorist delay information at three intersections. The reader of the DEIR has no information as to the impact that the project will have on Dougherty Road, and other key existing roads such as Dublin Boulevard between the Project and San Ramon Road. 43-11
12. Mitigation Measures, general. There is no corresponding table or calculation work sheets for Table 3.3-10 that shows the intersection LOS results after mitigation measures are implemented. 43-12
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15. Study Area, general. A project that is to generate approximately 482,000 daily trips with over 270,000 trips off-site (per Table 3.3-8) should not stop the study intersections and roadways at the north Alameda County line. The magnitude of the East Dublin project trips is 3 to 4 times greater than the proposed Dougherty Valley Specific Plan, and the study area should be expanded further north to assess the project's impacts on Contra Costa County roadways and freeways. Tassajara Road and Camino Tassajara, among many others, have been 43-15

Page Four
October 29, 1992

adopted as Routes of Regional Significance by the Tri-Valley Transportation Council, and the impacts to these Regional Routes should be evaluated throughout their length. This is the prime objective of co-operative sub-regional transportation planning and the clear directive of the Contra Costa Growth Management Program.

43-15 contd

I look foward to seeing the final document.

Sincerely yours,



Daniel J. Pulon
Transportation Planner

DP:kdd
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