5.15 UTILITIES

INTRODUCTION

This section evaluates impacts to public utilities that may occur from implementation of the Project. Information in this section draws upon multiple sources, including:

- Dublin San Ramon Services District, Urban Water Management Plan (2016)
- Alameda Countywide Clean Water Program
- Dublin General Plan (2016)
- Eastern Dublin Specific Plan (2016)
- Alameda County General Plan, East County Area Plan (2002)
- Livermore General Plan (2014)

These documents are available on file with the City of Dublin at 100 Civic Plaza, Dublin, California.

Scoping Issues Addressed

Public comments related to public utilities were received during the public scoping period for this Draft environmental impact report (EIR). Comments from individuals and the Dublin/San Ramon Services District (DSRSD) included:

- Statement on the need for close coordination between DSRSD and Dublin when developing final utility plans
- The opportunity and necessity to include utility lines as a part of the Project
- The opportunity for a connection between DSRSD's water lines and Livermore's water lines to improve emergency service of potable water and improve the reliability of DSRSD's potable water service
- A recommendation to use a joint trench approach for the placement of utilities within the Project site

As discussed below, the Project would include underground extension of existing utilities within the Project site. Utility lines would include potable water, recycled water, stormwater, sewer, electric, and communications. Specific locations of each utility within the Project site, the possibility

of joint trench, and consideration of a connection between DSRSD and Livermore Water Division water lines will be determined during the final design for the Project. DSRSD has discussed the proposed extension of the existing potable water and recycled waterlines with Livermore Municipal Water and the Livermore water retailer has expressed that they are amenable to the connection.[1]

REGULATORY SETTING

Federal

The section below provides a summary of regulations discussed elsewhere in this EIR; please refer to **Section 5.8, Hydrology and Water Quality**, and **Section 5.3, Biological Resources**, for additional discussion of these regulations.

Clean Water Act

In 1972, Congress amended the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, making the addition of pollutants to the waters of the US from any point source unlawful unless the discharge is in compliance with a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit.[2] Known today as the Clean Water Act (CWA), Congress has amended it several times. In the 1987 amendments, Congress directed dischargers of stormwater from municipal, industrial, and construction point sources to comply with the NPDES permit program.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

The NPDES permit program addresses water pollution by regulating point sources that discharge pollutants to waters of the US. The NPDES was created in 1972 by the Clean Water Act and is authorized to state governments by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to perform permitting, administrative, and enforcement aspects of the program.

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4)

Section 402(p) of the CWA requires the issuance of NPDES permits for MS4 discharge.[3] The Project site is within the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) jurisdiction and is under an existing MS4, and is subject to the Municipal Regional Stormwater NPDES Permit (MRP).[4] This permit includes provisions for permanent post-construction stormwater requirements related to development and roadway projects outside the Caltrans right-of-way. The MRP in Alameda County is administered by the Alameda Countywide Clean Water Program (ACCWP), and requires post-construction stormwater treatment and hydromodification

[1] Personal communication between Dublin and Livermore, November 21, 2017
[2] A point source is any discrete conveyance such as a pipe or a man-made ditch.
[3] The US Environmental Protection Agency defines an MS4 as "any conveyance or system of conveyances (roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, human-made channels, and storm drains) owned or operated by a state, city, town, county, or other public body having jurisdiction over stormwater, that is designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater."
[4] NPDES Permit No. CAS612008, SWRCB Order R2-2015-0049

management for all new impervious components of roadway projects.[5] The ACCWP developed the *C.3 Stormwater Technical Guidance* manual[6] to assist designers and reviewers in complying with post-construction stormwater treatment requirements.

State

California Urban Water Management Planning Act

California Water Code Section10610-10610.4,[7] known at the California Urban Water Management Planning (UWMP) Act, requires urban water suppliers that either provide over 3,000 acre-feet of water annually, or serve more than 3,000 urban connections to prepare and submit a UWMP to the California Department of Water Resources and update those plans every 5 years.[8] UWMPs help guide and support the supplier's long term resource planning to ensure adequate water supplies are available to meet existing and future water needs. The DSRSD's latest UWMP, the 2015 UWMP, was prepared in June 2016.

San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board

The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) is a State department that consists of nine RWQCBs that are dedicated to the "abundance of clean water for human uses and environmental protection" to sustain the state's future.[9] The SWRCB has regulatory responsibility for protecting the water quality of nearly 1.6 million acres of lakes, 1.3 million acres of bays and estuaries, 211,000 miles of rivers and streams, and about 1,100 miles of exquisite California coastline under the CWA and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. The San Francisco Bay Water Board is the local division of the SWRCB that has oversight authority over the Project.[10]

California Integrated Waste Management Act

California's Integrated Waste Management Act (IWMA) of 1989 (AB 939) requires that cities and counties divert 50 percent of all solid waste from landfills as of January 1, 2000, through source reduction, recycling, and composting. AB 939 also establishes a goal for all California counties to provide at least 15 years of ongoing landfill capacity.

[5] ACCWP, 2017. About the Clean Water Program. Available: https://www.cleanwaterprogram.org/index.php/about-us.html. Accessed: November 13, 2018.
[6] ACCWP, 2018. C.3 Stormwater Technical Guidance. Available: https://www.cleanwaterprogram.org/images/uploads/C3_Technical_Guidance_v6_Oct_2017_FINAL_Errata_updated_04.20.18.pdf. Accessed: November 13, 2018.
[7] California Department of Water Resources. California Water Code Division 6 Part 2.5 Urban Water Management Planning. Available: https://water.ca.gov/LegacyFiles/urbanwatermanagement/docs/water_code-10610-10656.pdf. Accessed: November 19, 2018.
[8] California Department of Water Resources. Urban Water Management Plan. Available: https://water.ca.gov/Programs/Water-Use-And-Efficiency/Urban-Water-Use-Efficiency/Urban-Water-Management-Plans. Accessed: November 19, 2018.
[9] State Water Resources Control Board. About the Water Board. Available: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/about_us/. Accessed: November 19, 2018.
[10] San Francisco State Regional Water Quality Control Board. Regional Map. Available: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sanfranciscobay/about_us/boundary.html. Accessed: November 19, 2018.

To help achieve this goal, the IWMA requires that each city and county prepare a Source Reduction and Recycling Element to be submitted to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle), a department within the California Natural Resources Agency, which administers programs formerly managed by the State's Integrated Waste Management Board and Division of Recycling.

As part of CalRecycle's Zero Waste Campaign, regulations affect what common household items can be placed in the trash. Household materials-including fluorescent lamps and tubes, batteries, electronic devices and thermostats-that contain mercury are no longer permitted in the trash and must be disposed separately.

In 2007, Senate Bill 1016 amended Assembly Bill 939 to establish a per capita disposal measurement system. The per capita disposal measurement system is based on a jurisdiction's reported total disposal of solid waste divided by a jurisdiction's population. CalRecycle sets a target per capita disposal rate for each jurisdiction. Each jurisdiction must submit an annual report to CalRecycle with an update of its progress in implementing diversion programs and its current per capita disposal rate.

Local

Zone 7 Water Agency

Alameda County Flood Control and Water Conservation District – Zone 7 (Zone 7) is responsible for providing flood protection and water resources within the utility study area.[11] The Zone 7 Water Agency was created in 1947 and is currently the Tri-Valley's water wholesaler, providing treated water to the California Water Service Company, the cities of Livermore and Pleasanton, and the DSRSD. Drainage plans for development projects must be reviewed by Zone 7 to ensure that the Project would not propose impacts to downstream facilities. Activities within stormwater conveyances and flood channels, including discharges of stormwater, require an encroachment permit.

City of Dublin

City of Dublin General Plan

Public Utilities are addressed in the Schools, Public Lands, and Utilities Element of Dublin's General Plan. The following policies are relevant to the Project:

Guiding Policy 4.5.1.A.1	Expand sewage treatment and disposal capacity to avoid constraining development consistent with the Dublin General Plan.

[11] Alameda County, 2018. Zone 7 Water Agency. Available: http://www.co.alameda.ca.us/zone7/. Accessed: November 27, 2018.

Guiding Policy 4.6.1.A.1	Base General Plan proposals on the assumption that water supplies will be sufficient and that local wells could be used to supplement imported water if necessary.
Implementing Policy 7.3.1.B.1	Enforce the requirements of the Municipal Regional Permit for stormwater issued by the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board or any subsequent permit as well as Chapter 7 (Public Works) and Chapter 9 (Subdivisions) of the Dublin Municipal Code for maintenance of water quality and protection of stream courses.
Implementing Policy 7.3.1.B.2	Review development proposals to ensure site design that minimizes soil erosion and volume and velocity of surface runoff.
Guiding Policy 12.3.1.A.1	Work with Zone 7 and DSRSD to secure an adequate water supply for, and provide water delivery to, existing and future customers in Dublin.
Implementing Policy 12.3.1.B.1	In anticipation of planned future growth, continue working with DSRSD and Zone 7 to plan and provide for sufficient future water supplies.
Implementing Policy 12.3.3.B.2	Support DSRSD's ongoing efforts to extend recycled water infrastructure ("purple pipe") to new locations.
Guiding Policy 12.3.5.A.1	Protect the quality and quantity of surface water and groundwater resources that serve the community.
Guiding Policy 12.3.5.A.2	Protect water quality by minimizing stormwater runoff and providing adequate stormwater facilities.
Guiding Policy 12.3.5.A.3	To minimize flooding in existing and future development, design stormwater facilities to handle design-year flows based on buildout of the General Plan.
Implementing Policy 12.3.5.B.1	Support Zone 7's efforts to complete planned regional storm drainage improvements.
Implementing Policy 12.3.5.B.2	With the goal of minimizing impervious surface area, encourage design and construction of new streets to have the minimum vehicular travel lane width possible while still meeting circulation, flow, and safety requirements for all modes of transportation.
Implementing Policy 12.3.5.B.6	Maximize the runoff directed to permeable areas or to stormwater storage by appropriate site design and grading,

using appropriate detention and/or retention structures, and orienting runoff toward permeable surfaces designed to manage water flow.

Implementing Policy 12.3.5.B.7 Review development plans to minimize impervious surfaces and generally maximize infiltration of rainwater in soils, where appropriate. Strive to maximize permeable areas to allow more percolation of runoff into the ground through such means as bioretention areas, green strips, planter strips, decomposed granite, porous pavers, swales, and other water-permeable surfaces. Require planter strips between the street and the sidewalk within the community, wherever practical and feasible.

Implementing Policy 12.3.5.B.8 Continue conducting construction site field inspections to ensure proper erosion control and materials/waste management implementation to effectively prohibit non-stormwater discharges

Eastern Dublin Specific Plan

Public utilities are addressed in Chapter 8, Community Services and Facilities, and Chapter 9, Water, Wastewater, and Storm Drainage, of the Eastern Dublin Specific Plan (EDSP). The following goals and policies apply to the Project:

Policy 8-9 Coordinate with Pacific Gas and Electric and Pacific Bell in planning and scheduling future facilities which will serve eastern Dublin.

Program 8L Require project applicants to provide documentation that electric, gas, and telephone service can be provided to all new development.

Goal 9.1: To provide an adequate water system for the Eastern Dublin Specific Plan area.

Policy 9-1 Provide an adequate water supply system and related improvements and storage facilities for all new development in the Eastern Dublin Specific Plan area.

Policy 9-2 Coordinate with DSRSD to expand its service boundaries to encompass the entire Eastern Dublin Specific Plan area. Expansion of the DSRSD water system into eastern Dublin should be coordinated with the Zone 7 wholesale water delivery system. The City should support DSRSD's and Zone 7's policies, capital improvement programs and water management plans as they relate to the Eastern Dublin Specific Plan area.

Goal 9.2: To provide adequate wastewater collection, treatment and disposal for the Eastern Dublin Specific Plan area.

Policy 9-3 Provide for public wastewater collection, treatment and disposal for all new development in the Eastern Dublin Specific Plan area.

Policy 9-5 Coordinate with DSRSD to expand its recycled water service boundary to encompass the entire Eastern Dublin Specific Plan area. Require recycled water use or landscape irrigation in accordance with DSRSD's Recycled Water Policy.

Goal 9.3: To provide adequate storm drainage facilities for the Eastern Dublin Specific Plan area.

Policy 9-7 Require drainage facilities that will minimize any increased potential for erosion or flooding.

Policy 9-9 Plan facilities and select management practices in the Eastern Dublin Specific Plan area that protect and enhance water quality

Alameda County

Alameda County General Plan, East County Area Plan

Public utilities are addressed in under Goals, Policies, and Programs for General Services and Facilities. The following goals and policies apply to the Project:

Policy 218 The County shall allow development and expansion of public facilities (e.g., parks and recreational facilities; schools; child care facilities; police, fire, and emergency medical facilities; solid waste, water, storm drainage, flood control, subregional facilities; utilities etc.) in appropriate locations inside and outside the Urban Growth Boundary consistent with the policies and Land Use Diagram of the East County Area Plan.

Policy 221 Basic rural services should normally be provided by Alameda County and other existing service districts.

Goal: To provide an adequate, reliable, efficient, safe, and cost-effective water supply to the residents, businesses, institutions, and agricultural uses in East County.

Policy 252 The County shall encourage Zone 7 to pursue new water supply sources and storage facilities only to the extent necessary to serve the rates and levels of growth established by the Initiative and by the general plans of the cities within its service area.

Goal: To provide efficient, cost-effective, and environmentally sound storm drainage and flood control facilities.

Policy 277 The County shall work with the Alameda County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (Zone 7) to provide for development of adequate storm drainage and flood control systems to serve existing and future development.

Policy 280 The County shall regulate new development on a case-by-case basis to ensure that, when appropriate, project storm drainage facilities shall be designed so that peak rate flow of storm water from new development will not exceed the rate of runoff from the site in its undeveloped state.

Policy 282 The County shall encourage use of natural or nonstructural storm water drainage systems to preserve and enhance the natural features of a site.

Goal: To provide efficient and cost-effective utilities.

Policy 287 The County shall require new developments to locate utility lines underground, whenever feasible.

City of Livermore

City of Livermore General Plan

The Livermore General Plan, Chapter 8, Open Space and Conservation Element ensures the comprehensive and long-range preservation and management of open space land for the protection of natural resources, economic uses, outdoor recreation, and as a scenic resource. The following goals and objectives apply to the Project:

Goal INF-1: Provide sufficient water supplies and facilities to serve the City in the most efficient and financially sound manner, while maintaining the highest standards required to enhance the quality of life for existing and future residents.

Goal INF-4: Provide utilities in ways that are safe, environmentally acceptable and financially sound.

Objective INF-1.1 Plan, manage and develop the public water treatment, storage and distribution systems in a logical, timely and appropriate manner.

Objective INF-4.2 Provide reliable utility service in a way that balances the public's need and Livermore's natural environment.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

The utility study area encompasses parcels traversed by the Project, as well as the service areas of local utility providers. The study area is serviced by a variety of utility providers such as DSRSD, Livermore Municipal Water, Amador Valley Industries, and Livermore Sanitation. The Project would include new service extensions from DSRSD, Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E), and communication services. The Project would include new connections to existing infrastructure in Livermore (see **Table 5.15-1**).

Table 5.15-1 Public Utility Providers

Utility Type	Provider	Description
Water Wastewater Recycled Water	Dublin San Ramon Services District (DSRSD) Livermore Water Resources Division	DSRSD would provide domestic water, recycled water, and wastewater lines to the Project, and would intertie with an existing Livermore Water Resources Division domestic water line.
Stormwater	Dublin Livermore Water Resources	Provides stormwater infrastructure within Dublin Provides stormwater infrastructure within Livermore
Solid Waste	Amador Valley Industries Livermore Sanitation	Amador Valley Industries would provide solid waste and recycling services within Dublin. Livermore Sanitation currently serves Livermore and some unincorporated areas of the County.
Electricity and Gas	Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E)	Provides electricity service and natural gas in the study area
Communication Services	American Telephone and Telegraph (AT&T), Verizon, and Comcast	Provides high-speed internet and phone services

Source: BKF, 2018

City of Dublin

According to the 2015 UWMP, the DSRSD was formed in 1953 and entered into an agreement with Zone 7 in 1963 to acquire additional treated water supplies. Commercial and residential growth in the region has since triggered increases in the capacity of Zone 7's treatment, pumping, storage, and distribution facilities, along with the expansion of DSRSD's water service area and water distribution system. In response to projected growth of the region, additional water supplies have been acquired to satisfy projected growth in the region. The contract between DSRSD and Zone 7 is in effect until the year 2024.

Stormwater Drainage

Dublin's municipal stormwater system consists of ditches, inlets, and basins. Dublin's Public Works Department is responsible for maintaining storm drains and drainage ditches within public areas and along city streets before they drain into Zone 7 maintained facilities. Dublin's Stormwater Program is administered by the Dublin's Public Works Department and is designed to eliminate pollutants such as motor oil, dirt, pesticides, and other contaminants from entering the storm drain

system as mandated under the CWA. Such pollutants flow from landscaped areas and roadways in contaminated water, also referred to as urban runoff.[12] The stormwater discussion in this section focuses on the need to construction off-site stormwater treatment facilities. Stormwater treatment and hydromodification is discussed in **Section 5.8, Hydrology and Water Quality**. Dublin is a co-permittee under the Municipal Regional Stormwater NPDES Permit.

Electricity

PG&E was incorporated in 1905 and is one of the largest combined natural gas and electric energy companies in the United States. PG&E provides electric services to approximately 5.4 million customer accounts statewide, including those located in Dublin. PG&E's electricity system consists of 106,681 circuit miles[13] of electric distribution lines and 18,466 circuit miles of interconnected transmission lines.[14]

Natural Gas

PG&E provides natural gas services to approximately 4.3 million customer accounts statewide, including those located within Dublin. PG&E's natural gas system consists of 42,141 miles of distribution pipeline and 6,438 miles of transmission pipelines. [15]

Communication Services

Residents and businesses located within Dublin are serviced by a variety of telephone and internet service providers such as AT&T, Verizon, and Comcast. Existing underground and overhead infrastructure within the study area includes AT&T and Verizon telecommunication connections between Fallon Road and Doolan Road.

Solid Waste

Solid Waste and recycling services in Dublin are provided by Amador Valley Industries on a contractual basis for residential and commercial uses. .

Alameda County

Unincorporated portions of the County within the study area consist of large parcels of agriculture and resource management land uses. Existing development includes scattered agricultural operations and sparse residences. As unincorporated portions of the study area are largely undeveloped, existing utilities within these areas feature very limited utility infrastructure. Water, recycled water, and wastewater services are provided by Zone 7 within the study area. The unincorporated portions of the County along Collier Canyon Road and Doolan Road are serviced by

[12] *Ibid.*
[13] The total length, in miles, of separate circuits regardless of the number of conductors used per circuit.
[14] Pacific Gas and Electric, 2018. Company Profile. Available: https://www.pge.com/en_US/about-pge/company-information/profile/profile.page. Accessed: November 27, 2018.
[15] *Ibid.*

Livermore Sanitation, Inc. Livermore Sanitation, Inc, provides collection of solid waste, compostables, and recyclables to customers in these areas.[16]

City of Livermore

Potable Water and Wastewater

According to the Livermore General Plan, potable and non-potable water is provided by California Water Service Company (Cal Water) and the Livermore Water Resources Division sourced from Zone 7. Cal Water supplies the downtown area and southern portion of Livermore, while Livermore Municipal Water serves the northwest, northeast, and eastern portions of Livermore, including the easternmost portion which is adjacent to the Project site.

Stormwater Drainage

Livermore Water Resources Division is responsible for maintaining storm drains and drainage ditches within public areas and along city streets.[17] Livermore's municipal storm drainage system consists of inlets or catch basins, open channels and ditches, underground pipelines, and detention ponds. Livermore's Public Works Department is responsible for maintaining storm drains and drainage ditches within public areas and along city streets before they drain into facilities maintained by Zone 7. Livermore's Stormwater Management Program is designed to eliminate pollutants such as motor oil, dirt, pesticides, and other contaminants from entering the storm drain system as mandated under the CWA. Stormwater runoff within the study area flows southerly (downslope) towards flatter terrain near Interstate 580 (I-580). The stormwater discussion in this section focuses on the need to construction off-site stormwater treatment facilities. Stormwater treatment and hydromodification are discussed in **Section 5.8, Hydrology and Water Quality**.

Solid Waste

Collection of solid waste, recycling, and compostables in Livermore is provided by Livermore Sanitation, Inc. for residential and commercial uses.

Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Significance Criteria

The following significance criteria for utilities were derived from the Environmental Checklist in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Appendix G. The significance criteria have been amended or supplemented, as appropriate, to address lead agency requirements and the full range of impacts of the Project.

[16] Livermore Sanitation, Inc., 2019. Unincorporated Service Areas. Available: https://www.livermoresanitation.com/unincorporated/. Accessed: January 25, 2019.
[17] City of Livermore, 2018. Stormwater Management FAQS. Available: http://www.cityoflivermore.net/citygov/pw/public_works_divisions/wrd/faqs/stormwater.htm. Accessed: November 27, 2018.

An impact of the Project would be considered significant and would require mitigation if it would meet one of the following criteria:

A. Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board

B. Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects

C. Require or result in the construction of a new storm drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant effects

D. Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed

E. Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments

F. Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs

G. Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste

Methodology

To determine potential impacts, the impact significance criteria identified above were applied to construction and operation of the Project. Additionally, a review of agencies websites and relevant planning documents, and consultation with services providers, was conducted to ensure impacts were identified accurately.

Impact Analysis

No Impact Summary

There are no "no impact" determinations for this topic.

Impacts of the Project

A. Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board

And

B. Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects

The Project would entail the construction and operation of a 1.5 mile roadway extension of Dublin Boulevard through eastern Dublin and the County to North Canyons Parkway in Livermore. The Project would include installation of new potable water, recycled water, and wastewater lines within the construction and operational footprints to support planned development in Dublin and avoid or minimize additional, future utility trenching within the operational footprint. Water, recycled water, and wastewater utilities would be extended from existing DSRSD lines at Fallon Road. The water line would be extended from the Dublin Boulevard/Fallon Road intersection eastward to the future Doolan Road/North Canyons Parkway intersection. Wastewater and recycled water lines however, would be extended only from the Dublin Boulevard/Fallon Road intersection to the eastern edge of Dublin. Aside from landscape irrigation, the Project would not include connections to new water lines or utility lines. As discussed in **Chapter 7.0, Other CEQA Considerations**, planned growth and utility service to support planned growth within the region is accounted for in Dublin, the County, and Livermore's General Plans.

Construction

Construction of the project would not entail the regular use of water. Similarly, construction activities would not regularly generate wastewater. Given the above, wastewater treatment requirements are not applicable to the Project, and given that construction of the Project would not require the regular use of water or generation of wastewater, expansion of water or wastewater treatment facilities would not occur. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant**.

Operation

As a roadway project, Project operation would not include the regular use of water or recycled water services. Water may be used intermittently at the Project site for maintenance purposes such as street sweeping and landscape irrigation. This would not require water or water services to the extent that new or expanded treatment facilities would be required. Similarly, operation of the Project would not generate wastewater, as no habitable structures or other facilities such as restrooms are proposed.

Given the above, wastewater treatment requirements are not applicable to the Project. Given that operation of the Project would not require the use of domestic water, recycled water, or generation of wastewater, or the expansion of water, recycled water, or wastewater treatment facilities, this impact would be **less than significant**.

C. Require or result in the construction of a new storm drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant effects

Construction

Construction of the Project would involve ground disturbing activities such as excavation, trenching, grading, demolition, vegetation removal, and installation of new stormwater infrastructure. Construction of new stormwater infrastructure as a part of the Project is taken into account in the analysis of each resource topic in this Draft EIR. **Section 5.3, Biological Resources** and **Section 5.4, Cultural and Tribal Cultural Resources,** examine the potential for construction to impact these resources. As discussed in **Section 5.8, Hydrology and Water Quality**, and in the *Hydrology Report* prepared for the Project, adherence to the NPDES General Construction Permit, preparation of a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP), and application of best management practices (BMPs) would minimize impacts to open channels or surface water receiving bodies (i.e., Cottonwood Creek). Such requirements include the implementation of a SWPPP, which would identify potential pollutant sources and prescribe BMPs to avoid impacts to surface water during construction. BMPS include but are not limited to the following:

- Provide for waste management
- Establish proper building material staging areas
- Designate paint and concrete washout areas
- Establish proper equipment/vehicle fueling and maintenance practices
- Control equipment/vehicle washing and allowable non-stormwater discharges
- Develop a spill prevention and response plan

Based on the forgoing, construction impacts associated with construction of new and expanded stormwater infrastructure such as grading, earthmoving, equipment access and staging would be **less than significant**.

Operation

Operational impacts related to stormwater are discussed at length in **Section 5.8, Hydrology and Water Quality**.

D. Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed

And

E. Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments

As a result of the Project type, Project construction and operation would not significantly alter water and recycled water use or wastewater generation compared to existing conditions. Project operation would not require the regular use of potable or non-potable water, and thus would not increase water demand or generate wastewater at levels that would exceed the capacity of the DSRSD. As described above, the Project would include extension of existing utilities in Dublin eastward, to support future development of planned land uses, as outlined in Dublin's General Plan. Future development along the roadway would be responsible for conducting capacity analysis, ensuring consistency with the UWMP, and any other applicable requirements. Given the above, this impact would be **less than significant**.

F. Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs

And

G. Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste

Project Construction would not require a substantial use of a landfill for solid waste disposal, and any need for these services would be temporary. As discussed in **Section 5.7, Hazards and Hazardous Materials**, a limited soil investigation would precede the excavation and removal of soil from the construction footprint. If no residual contamination is identified, excavated soil would be reused on-site for grading to the extent feasible. Soil removed from the site would be transported via Project haul routes identified in **Chapter 3.0, Project Description**, and would be disposed of at an appropriate facility for construction cut/fill material. Typically, projects that require landfill capacity consideration and solid waste disposal include development of new uses such as residences, retail, office, and commercial uses. As a roadway extension project, the Project would not require considerable landfill capacity or solid waste disposal. Operation of the Project would not generate solid waste; as a local arterial roadway through an undeveloped area, municipal waste collection would not be needed. Based on the forgoing, this impact would be **less than significant**.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Cumulative impacts arise due to the linking of impacts from past, present, and foreseeable future projects in the region. Other projects in the area include past and present planned residential; commercial, and infrastructure development projects that could adversely affect existing utility facilities**.** As discussed in **Chapter 4.0, Introduction to Environmental Analysis**, the cumulative analysis considers future land use changes within the region and future roadway improvements expected to occur by the year 2040. These projections are based on Plan Bay Area, General Plans, and individual projects which are considered reasonably foreseeable by the agency with jurisdiction. Future development activities in Dublin, Livermore, and elsewhere around the study area would impact the same utility systems and service providers that would be affected by the Project. Development in unincorporated areas of the County near the Project is generally prohibited, based on the land use designations, and is further restricted by the County's urban growth boundary.

Cumulative Scope

The geographic scope of the cumulative analysis varies by utility, and takes into consideration the overall utility system or district, the land use element of each jurisdiction's General Plan, and reasonably foreseeable projects.

Water

Operation of the Project would not require regular use of potable water. Thus, the Project would have limited potential to contribute to a substantial increase in water demands within the region. The DSRSD has analyzed water demand through 2040-inclusive of past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects, and finds that available supplies are adequate to meet projected demands, regardless of Normal Year, Single Dry Year, or Multiple Dry Year conditions.[18,19] Similarly, Zone 7 and Livermore Municipal Water have analyzed water supply and demand through 2035 and do not anticipate any difficulty in meeting Project water demands.[20,21]As water providers within the study area have adequate supply to meet projected demands inclusive of past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects, implementation of the past, present and future projects in combination with the Project would not result in a significant cumulative impact associated with water demand.

The Project would include construction of a new waterline to provide utility access for future development within eastern Dublin. Dublin's General Plan and the EDSP allow for future development of residential, office, commercial, and industrial land uses in eastern Dublin. DSRSD takes planned land uses into account when conducting water supply reliability analysis. Future projects would be required to adhere to applicable regulations and would be subject to mitigation from prior EIRs such as the Dublin General Plan EIR, EDSP EIR, and the Fallon Village SEIR. In addition, future projects would be required to prepare an independent evaluation of potable and non-potable water utility impacts. Therefore, no cumulative impact would occur. The Project would not result in a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact.

Wastewater

Construction and operation of the Project would not generate wastewater. Although the Project would include construction of a new wastewater line to provide utility access for planned development, future projects adjacent to the roadway in Dublin would be responsible for compliance with applicable wastewater treatment standards. Future projects in Dublin along the roadway would be subject to mitigation from prior EIRs such as the Dublin General Plan EIR, EDSP

[18] A normal water year is characterized by average runoff or water allocation levels and patterns. In contrast, a single-dry year is defined as the year with the lowest annual runoff or allocation assessed. Lastly, a multiple-dry year is representative of the lowest average runoff or allocation for a consecutive 5-year period.
[19] Dublin San Ramon Services District, 2016. 2015 Urban Water Management Plan. Available: http://www.dsrsd.com/about-us/library/plans-studies. Accessed: November 27, 2018.
[20] Zone 7, 2016. 2015 Draft Urban Water Management Plan. Available: http://www.zone7water.com/images/pdf_docs/water_supply/2-4-16_draft-uwmp-w-appdcs.pdf. Accessed: November 28, 2018.
[21] Livermore Municipal Water, 2016. 2015 Urban Water Management Plan. Available: http://www.cityoflivermore.net//civicax/filebank/documents/14536. Accessed: November 28, 2018.

EIR, and the Fallon Village SEIR. These planning documents anticipate development of the Project and future uses in eastern Dublin. As described above, no future development is planned on unincorporated County land adjacent to the roadway. The Project would not directly or indirectly influence or effect wastewater in Livermore. Moreover, the Project does not propose a new wastewater line east of Dublin. Therefore, no cumulative impact would occur. The Project would not result in a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact.

Recycled Water

Construction and operation of the Project would not require regular use of recycled water. The Project would include construction of a new recycled water line to provide utility access for planned development in Dublin, as anticipated in Dublin's General Plan and the EDSP. Future projects adjacent to the roadway in Dublin would be responsible for completing project-specific environmental review under CEQA and obtaining the necessary permits to tie into recycled water lines. Future projects in Dublin along the roadway would also be subject to mitigation from prior EIRs such as the Dublin General Plan EIR, EDSP EIR, and the Fallon Village SEIR. As described above, no future development is planned on unincorporated County land adjacent to the roadway, and recycled water lines would only be extended within Dublin. The Project would not directly or indirectly effect recycled water in Livermore. Therefore, no cumulative impact would occur. The Project would not result in a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact.

Storm Drainage

The Project would include new stormwater infrastructure to collect stormwater and direct it to a storm drain main located beneath the new roadway. The Project would include stormwater biofiltration facilities within the median, parkway strips, and at the base of embankments and generally inside the operational footprint of the Project in order to collect and treat surface runoff from impervious surfaces prior to discharging to the proposed storm drain line. In doing so, the Project would ensure that no net increase in stormwater would leave the Project site including during a peak storm event, and would avoid cumulative stormwater impacts to downstream waterways at times when capacity is most constrained. The Project would implement standard pollution prevention measures during construction to avoid impacts to sensitive environmental resources. Stormwater facilities would have capacity to service both the Project and past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects within the study area.

Future development projects in each jurisdiction (as identified in **Chapter 4.0, Introduction to Environmental Analysis**) would be required to complete project-specific environmental review under CEQA and adhere to the NPDES General Construction Permit, would require preparation of a SWPPP and application of BMPS, and projects in Dublin would be subject to mitigation from prior EIRs such as the Dublin General Plan EIR, EDSP EIR, and the Fallon Village SEIR. Projects in Livermore would be subject to Livermore's General Plan EIR. Therefore, no cumulative impact would occur. The Project would not result in a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact.

Electricity and Natural Gas

Cumulative impacts associated with electricity and gas is discussed in **Chapter, 5.16, Energy**.

Solid Waste

Construction and operation of the Project would not generate solid waste. Accordingly, the Project would not increase solid waste projections. Solid waste utilities such as the Amador Valley Industries and Livermore Sanitation take planned land uses into account when conducting capacity and demand analysis. This includes the General Plan of each jurisdiction. Future projects in Dublin would be subject to mitigation from prior EIRs such as the Dublin General Plan EIR, EDSP EIR, and the Fallon Village SEIR, and future projects in Livermore would be similarly subject to Livermore's General Plan EIR. Therefore, no cumulative impact would occur. The Project would not result in a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact.

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