3 CHANGES TO THE DRAFT EIR

Changes to the Draft EIR are shown on the following pages in the order that they appear in the EIR. New text is shown in underline, and removed text is shown in ~~strikethrough~~. These text changes do not constitute substantial new information and do not result in a new significant new impact or increase the severity of an impact already disclosed in the Draft EIR.

SECTION 5.3, BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The following text is amended on page 5.3-31 of the Draft EIR to more accurately reflect the level of precision intended related to indirect impacts:

> **Operation: Permanent Indirect Impacts**
>
> Up to approximately 133.~~47~~ acres of potential California red-legged frog foraging, dispersal, and upland refugial habitat south of the Project may be indirectly but permanently impacted as a result of being disconnected from existing breeding sites north of the Project. Although the habitat in these areas would continue to be ostensibly suitable for use by California red-legged frogs following Project implementation, individual frogs associated with breeding habitat north of the Project site would no longer be able to use the habitat between the Project site and I-580. This represents an effective loss of habitat. In the unincorporated County portion of the Project, the use of a free-span bridge over Cottonwood Creek would allow California red-legged frogs to continue to move back and forth under the new road from their aquatic habitat to the north.

The following text is amended on page 5.4-44 of the Draft EIR:

> **Impact BIO-2:** The Project may adversely affect riparian habitat and other sensitive natural communities within the construction footprint, through temporary disturbance during construction and permanent loss of natural areas through conversion to a multi-modal roadway. **(Less than Significant with Mitigation)**
>
> The Project would permanently impact to 0.70 acres of riparian grassland through culverting of streams, construction of the Cottonwood Creek bridge abutments and piers, and grading associated with bridge supports.[16]
>
> Footnote text: [16] Riparian areas within the BSA are considered to be important buffers to waters of the State, pursuant to the State Wetlands definition adopted in April 2019.

Mitigation Measure BIO-16 on the top of page 5.3-45 of the Draft EIR is amended as follows:

> **Mitigation Measure BIO-16:** The permanent loss of riparian habitat types shall be mitigated ~~as described in~~consistent with requirements for species mitigation set by the EACCS. Mitigation will be provided via permanent preservation, enhancement or creation, and management as per EACCS guidelines, or through purchase of credits in an approved riparian mitigation bank. Because all riparian habitats in the construction footprint provide

habitat for focal species, the mitigation ratio for the impacts will be at least 2.5:1 (acreage of new or enhanced habitat: acreage of impacted habitat). Because the wetland and stream habitats all provide dispersal and foraging habitat for California red-legged frog and California tiger salamander, the final mitigation ratio must be as high as the determined EACCS requirements for focal species. Mitigation ratios will vary based on the location and quality of the mitigation lands, which have not been selected yet. Mitigation must be in-kind for mixed riparian woodland impacts, but riparian grassland impacts may be mitigated with either grassy or wooded riparian habitat. Prior to impacting these habitats, the Project will prepare a Riparian Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (RMMP) that will describe the mitigation site, enhancement or creation actions that will be enacted, prescribe planting palettes using native species, and provide a monitoring and reporting program and schedule for implementation. The RMMP must also identify success criteria, including less than 5 percent cover of California Invasive Plant Council (Cal-IPC)-rated high impact weeds by year 5, and at least 50 percent canopy cover of native woody riparian species in areas providing compensation for mixed riparian woodland impacts by year 10.

Temporary impacts to riparian habitat shall be restored in place at a 1:1 ratio through re-establishment of original contours along banks, decompaction of compacted soils where necessary, and seeding with a native seed mix developed by a qualified restoration ecologist and containing species such as alkali barley (*Hordeum depressum*), meadow barley (*Hordeum brachyantherum),* purple needlegrass (*Stipa purpurea*), and/or other native grass and forb species that occur in the Project vicinity. Temporary impact areas will be monitored for 2 years and the criteria for success will be 75 percent vegetation cover or more compared to pre-Project conditions and no more than 5 percent cover of Cal-IPC-rated moderate and high impact weed species (excluding Cal-IPC-rated annual grasses).

Mitigation Measure BIO-18 on the top of page 5.3-50 of the Draft EIR is amended as follows:

Mitigation Measure BIO-18: The permanent loss of waters and wetlands shall be mitigated ~~per~~ consistent with requirements for species mitigation from the EACCS. Mitigation will be provided via preservation, enhancement, and management as per EACCS guidelines. This may be purchased as bank credits or managed as a Project-specific mitigation site. Because all wetland and stream habitats in the Project site provide habitat for focal species, the mitigation ratio for the impacts will be at least 2.5:1 (acreage of new or enhanced habitat: acreage of impacted habitat). Because the wetland and stream habitats all provide dispersal and foraging habitat for California red-legged frog and California tiger salamander, the final mitigation ratio must be as high as the determined EACCS requirements for focal species. The required mitigation ratio will vary based on the location and quality of the mitigation lands, which have not been selected yet. Additionally, compensatory mitigation for wetlands and waters must be provided in-kind (wetlands for wetlands and streams for streams). Prior to impacting these habitats, if bank credits will not be used to compensate for wetland impacts, the Project will prepare a Wetland Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (WMMP, which may be a combined document with the RMMP referenced in Mitigation Measure BIO-16) that will describe the mitigation site, enhancement or creation actions that will be enacted,

prescribe planting palettes using native species, and provide a monitoring and reporting program and schedule for implementation. The WMMP must also identify success criteria, including less than 5 percent cover of Cal-IPC-rated high impact weeds in created or enhanced wetlands by year 5, and indicators of hydrophytic vegetation, and indicators and/or direct observation of hydric soil development and wetland hydrology in created wetlands by year 5.

Temporary impacts to these waters and wetlands will be restored in place at a 1:1 ratio through re-establishment of original contours in stream channels and wetlands, decompaction of compacted soils where necessary, and seeding with a native wetland seed mix developed by a qualified restoration ecologist containing species such as alkali barley and Mexican rush. Temporary impact areas will be monitored for 2 years and the criteria for success will be 75 percent vegetation cover or more compared to pre-Project conditions and no more than 5 percent cover of Cal-IPC-rated moderate and high impact weed species (excluding Cal-IPC-rated annual grasses).

Impact mapping for indirect habitat impacts has been provided and is added to Draft EIR Section 5.3 as Figure 5.3-2. The supplemental figure is shown on the following page.

SECTION 5.4, CULTURAL AND TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

The following text is amended on page 5.4-25 of the Draft EIR:

If the remains are found to be Native American, the County Coroner is required to notify the NAHC within ~~24~~ 48 hours. The most likely descendant of the deceased Native American is notified by the Commission and given the chance to make recommendations for the remains. If the Commission is unable to identify the most likely descendent, or if no recommendations are made within 24 hours, remains may be reinterred with appropriate dignity elsewhere on the property in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance. If recommendations are made and not accepted, the NAHC will mediate the problem. With implementation of existing regulations, the impact would be less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

Figure 5.3-2

Biological Resource Impact Mapping

Source: HT Harvey, 2019

SECTION 5.8, HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

The following text is amended on page 5.8-4 of the Draft EIR, subsection "Alameda County Watercourse Protection Ordinance":

Alameda County Watercourse Protection Ordinance

For unincorporated areas within Alameda County (County), the Watercourse Protection Ordinance restricts the discharge of pollutants to watercourses and the encroachment of new development into watercourses without first obtaining a permit from the County.[1] This includes setback limits near watercourses. Implementation of this ordinance serves to protect surface water and groundwater recharge areas from erosion, sedimentation, and sources of pollution.

The following text is amended on page 5.8-5 of the Draft EIR, subsection "Surface Hydrology":

Surface Hydrology

Regionally, the Project site is within the San Francisco Bay RWQCB jurisdiction, within the South Bay Hydrologic Unit.[2,3] Locally, the Project site is within the Arroyo Mocho and the Arroyo las Positas watersheds, and Lower Arroyo Mocho sub-watershed. Arroyo las Positas merges with Arroyo Mocho, which then flows into Arroyo de la Laguna prior to emptying into Alameda Creek.

No man-made drainage improvements exist within the undeveloped Project site, although there are several planned or existing systems at the Dublin Boulevard/Fallon Road and North Canyons Parkway/Doolan Road intersections. Local drainage from the study area flows north-to-south as sheet flow or concentrated flow through intermittent or ephemeral drainage areas following the natural topography before entering one of the three drainage systems that cross I-580:

- An east-west culvert within the Caltrans I-580 right-of-way that enters a stormwater collection system beneath Fallon Road before crossing under I-580 to the west
- A north-south culvert crossing under Collier Canyon Road that extends to the south under I-580
- Cottonwood Creek, which flows into Arroyo Las Positas south of I-580 before entering Arroyo Mocho

After crossing I-580, all runoff from the Project site discharges into Arroyo ~~Mocho~~de la Laguna, then flows into Alameda Creek and ultimately empties into the San Francisco Bay.

[1] Alameda County, 2018. *Alameda County, California - Municipal Code, Ch 13.12 Water Course Protection.* Available: https://library.municode.com/ca/alameda_county/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=TIT13PUSE_CH13.12WAPR. Accessed: June 6, 2018.
[2] Alameda Creek hydrologic area, hydrologic sub-area 204.30
[3] United States Geological Survey, 2018. Hydrologic Unit Maps. Available: https://water.usgs.gov/GIS/huc.html. Accessed: June 26, 2018.

The following text is amended on page 5.8-14 of the Draft EIR, under significance criteria "C" and "D":

> *Erosion from Scour*
> A detailed hydraulic analysis of the Cotton Creek will be performed in the design phase. Depending on findings from the hydraulic analysis, slope protection/scour protection may be required to protect the bridge support foundations. Common ways of mitigation include installation of rock slope protection in front of abutments and/or around pier foundations, and lowering the foundation elevation to account for the anticipated scour. This impact would be **less than significant**.

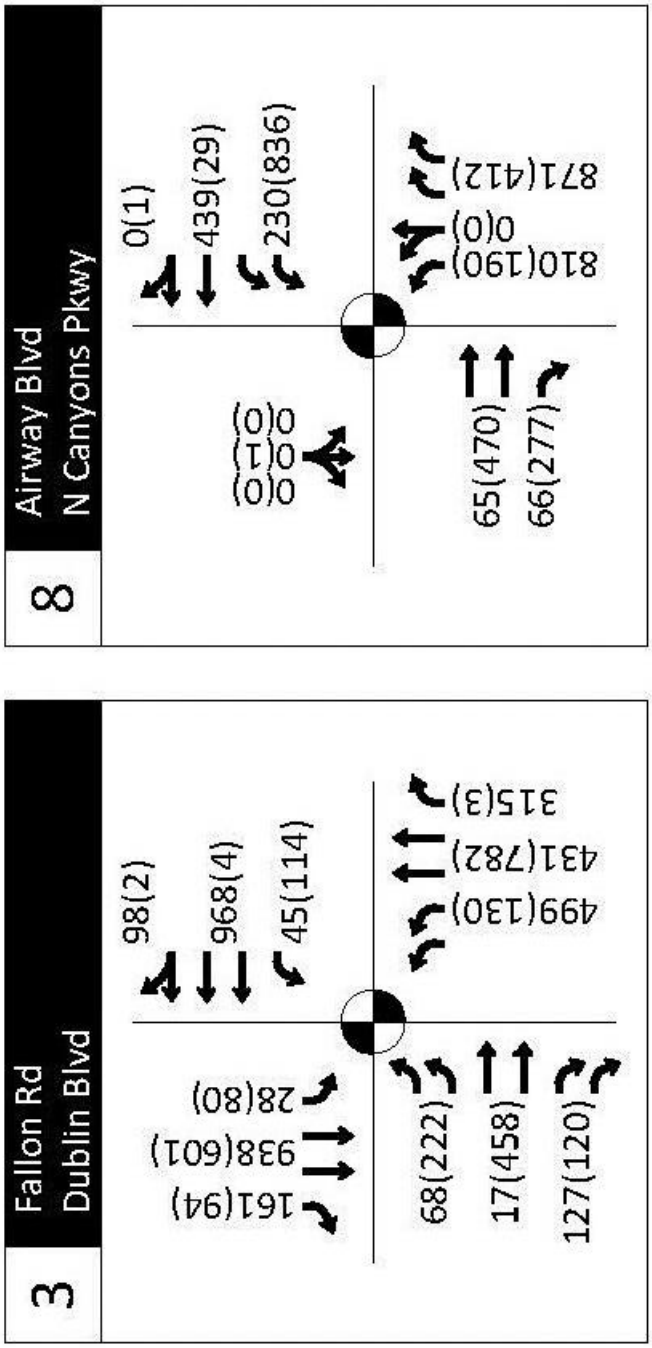
SECTION 5.14, TRANSPORTATION AND TRAFFIC

Figures showing intersection configurations under Existing Plus Project *Plus Mitigation* conditions have been prepared and are added to Section 5.14, Transportation and Traffic, as Figure 5.14-8. The new figure is shown on the following page.

APPENDIX E, BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES REPORT

The Biological Resources Report circulated as Appendix E of the Draft EIR contained a typographical error relating to indirect impacts on page 55. This error is corrected below. The correct impact area is stated in the Draft EIR and was used in the analysis provided in the Biological Resources Report and Draft EIR. The new figure reference shown below ("Figure 6") refers to the indirect impact mapping described above under "Section 5.3, Biological Resources" and named "Figure 5.3-2".

> **Permanent Indirect Impacts.** Approximately ~~112.69~~133 ac of potential California red-legged frog and California tiger salamander foraging, dispersal, and upland refugial habitat south of the new road, in areas that would not be directly impacted by construction related activities for the Project, may be indirectly but permanently impacted as a result of being disconnected from breeding sites north of the new road (Figure 6). Although the habitat in these areas would continue to be ostensibly suitable for use by California red-legged frogs and California tiger salamanders following road construction (at least unless and until this habitat is developed in the future), individual frogs and salamanders associated with breeding habitat north of the road would no longer be able to use the habitat between the new road and I-580, therefore representing an effective loss of habitat. In the unincorporated Alameda County portion of the Project, no future development is currently envisioned for the lands between the new road and I-580, and the use of a free-span bridge over Cottonwood Creek would allow California red-legged frogs and California tiger salamanders to continue to move back and forth under the new road between aquatic habitat to the north and the Alameda County portion of the Study Area (Parcels H and I, Figure 2).



Source: Kittelson, 2019

Mitigated Intersection Conditions: Existing Plus Project Mitigated Figure **5.14-8**

On page 69, the following edits have been made for clarity:

> Permanent and temporary impacts to the above-mentioned habitats are summarized in Table 2 and discussed in sections 6.2.1, 6.2.2., and 6.3 below. Direct P~~p~~roject impacts on biotic habitats in the 81.3-ac Project footprint are also illustrated on Figure 3. Permanent indirect impacts discussed above in Section 6.1.2 only apply to habitat value for California red-legged frog and California tiger salamander and not to general habitat value for other species or the values of sensitive habitats and are depicted on Figure 6. Of the approximately 133~~.47~~ ac of permanent indirect impact acreage for California red-legged frogs and California tiger salamanders, approximately 17.13 ac of areas south of the proposed road would be considered to comprise only temporary direct impacts for other resources (Figure 3).

Additionally, as described above under "Section 5.3, Biological Resources", edits to mitigation measures have been provided for clarity regarding wetlands and waters of the state, and riparian areas. These edits are also reflected in the revised Biological Resources Report, beginning on page 70:

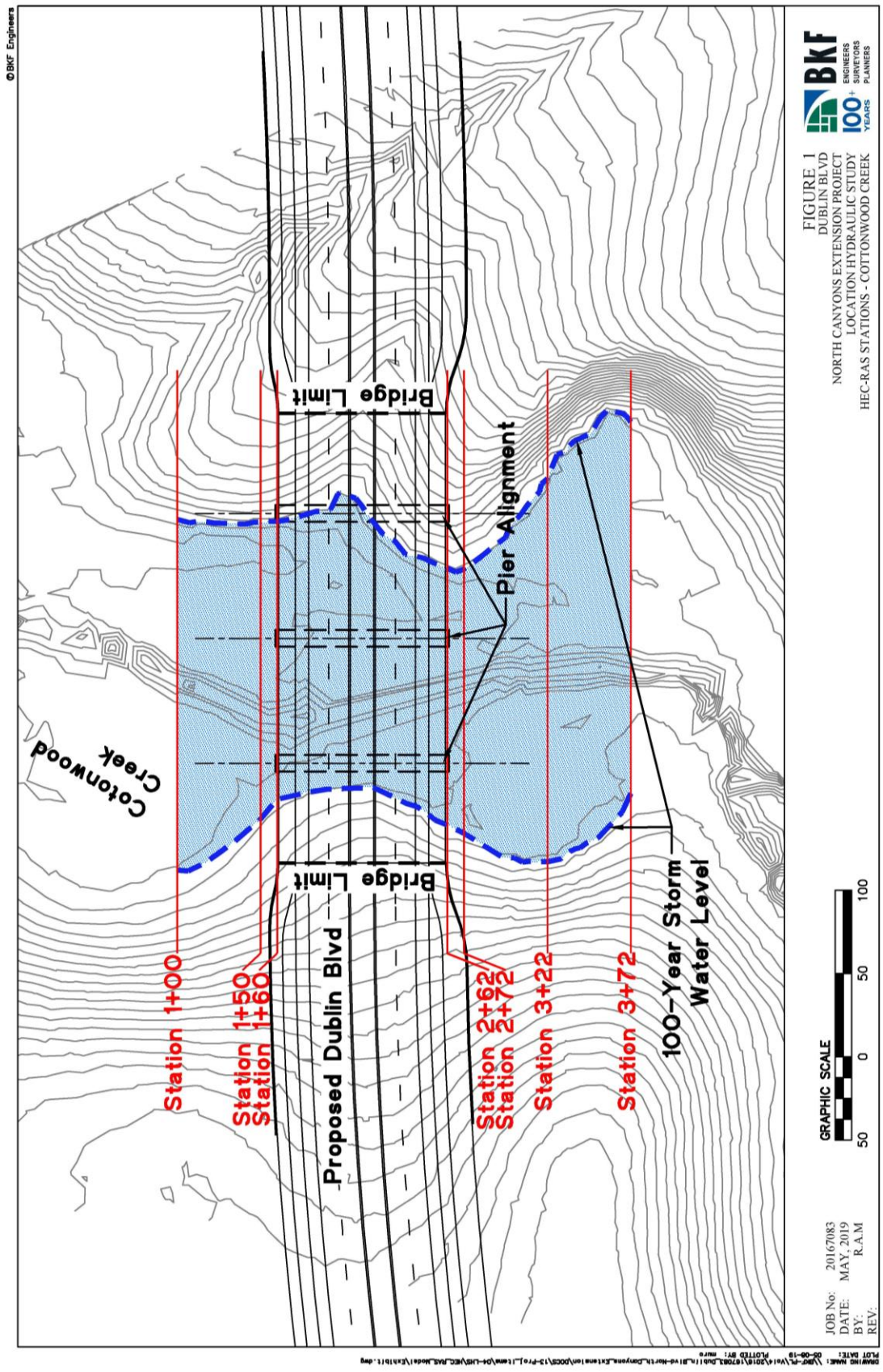
> **Mitigation Measure 17. Compensatory Mitigation for Loss of Riparian Habitat.** The Project shall mitigate permanent loss of riparian habitat types consistent with requirements for species mitigation set by ~~as per~~ the EACCS. Mitigation will be provided via permanent preservation, enhancement, and management as per EACCS guidelines, or through purchase of credits in an approved riparian mitigation bank. Because all riparian habitats in the Project footprint provide habitat for focal species, the mitigation ratio for the impacts will be at least 2.5:1 (acreage of new or enhanced habitat: acreage of impacted habitat) and because these wetland and stream habitats all provide dispersal and foraging habitat for California red-legged frog and California tiger salamander, the final mitigation ratio must be as high as the determined EACCS requirements for focal species (ICF International 2010, see also Mitigation Measures 1 – 5 for California red-legged frogs and California tiger salamanders, above). Mitigation ratios will vary based on the location and quality of the mitigation lands, which have not been selected yet. Mitigation must be in-kind for mixed riparian woodland impacts, but riparian grassland impacts may be mitigated with either grassy or wooded riparian habitat. Prior to impacting these habitats, the Project will prepare a Riparian Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (RMMP) that will describe the mitigation site, enhancement or creation actions that will be enacted, prescribe planting palettes using native species, and provide a monitoring and reporting program and schedule for implementation. The RMMP must also identify success criteria, including less than 5 percent cover of Cal-IPC-rated high impact weeds by year 5, and at least 50 percent canopy cover of native woody riparian species in areas providing compensation for mixed riparian woodland impacts by year 10.
>
> Temporary impacts to these habitats shall be restored in place at a 1:1 ratio through re-establishment of original contours along banks, decompaction of compacted soils where necessary, and seeding with a native seed mix developed by a qualified restoration ecologist and containing species such as alkali barley, meadow barley, purple needlegrass (*Stipa purpurea*), and/or other native grass and forb species that occur in the Project vicinity. Temporary impact areas will be monitored for 2 years and the criteria for success will be 75% vegetation cover or more compared to pre-Project conditions and no more than 5% cover of Cal-IPC-rated moderate and high impact weed species (excluding Cal-IPC-rated annual grasses).

Mitigation Measure 19. Compensatory Mitigation for Loss of Waters and Wetlands. The Project will mitigate permanent loss of waters and wetlands consistent with requirements for species mitigation from ~~as per~~ the EACCS. Mitigation will be provided via preservation, enhancement, and management as per EACCS guidelines, with ratios set on ln ft of permanent impacts to streams and on area of permanent impacts for wetlands. This may be purchased as bank credits or managed as a project-specific mitigation site. Because all wetland and stream habitats in the Project footprint provide habitat for focal species, the mitigation ratio for the impacts will be at least 2.5:1 (acreage of new or enhanced habitat: acreage of impacted habitat) and because these wetland and stream habitats all provide dispersal and foraging habitat for California red-legged frog and California tiger salamander, the final mitigation ratio must be as high as the determined EACCS requirements for focal species (ICF International 2010, see also California red-legged frogs and California tiger salamanders, below). The required mitigation ratio will vary based on the location and quality of the mitigation lands, which have not been selected yet. Additionally, compensatory mitigation for wetlands and waters must be provided in-kind (wetlands for wetlands and streams for streams). Prior to impacting these habitats, if bank credits will not be used to compensate for wetland impacts, the Project will prepare a Wetland Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (WMMP, which may be a combined document with the RMMP referenced in Mitigation Measure 17, above) that will describe the mitigation site, enhancement or creation actions that will be enacted, prescribe planting palettes using native species, and provide a monitoring and reporting program and schedule for implementation. The WMMP must also identify success criteria, including less than 5 percent cover of Cal-IPC-rated high impact weeds in created or enhanced wetlands by year 5, and indicators of hydrophytic vegetation, and indicators and/or direct observation of hydric soil development and wetland hydrology in created wetlands by year 5.

Temporary impacts to these habitats will be restored in place at a 1:1 ratio through re-establishment of original contours in stream channels and wetlands, decompaction of compacted soils where necessary, and seeding with a native wetland seed mix developed by a qualified restoration ecologist containing species such as alkali barley and Mexican rush. Temporary impact areas will be monitored for 2 years and the criteria for success will be 75% vegetation cover or more compared to pre-Project conditions and no more than 5% cover of Cal-IPC-rated moderate and high impact weed species (excluding Cal-IPC-rated annual grasses.

APPENDIX H, HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

The Hydrology Report contained in Draft EIR Appendix H contains two sub-appendices: Appendix A of the Hydrology Report and Appendix B of the Hydrology Report. Appendix B of the Hydrology Report contains a Location Hydraulic Study. Figure 1 of the Location Hydraulic Study has been amended to add the limits of storm waters during a 100-year flood event. The revised figure is shown on the following page.


©BKF Engineers
Bridge Limit
Pier Alignment
Cottonwood Creek
Bridge Limit
Proposed Dublin Blvd
Station 1+00
Station 1+50
Station 1+60
Station 2+62
Station 2+72
Station 3+22
Station 3+72
100-Year Storm Water Level
GRAPHIC SCALE
50 0 50 100
FIGURE 1
DUBLIN BLVD
NORTH CANYONS EXTENSION PROJECT
LOCATION HYDRAULIC STUDY
HEC-RAS STATIONS - COTTONWOOD CREEK
BKF ENGINEERS SURVEYORS PLANNERS
100+ YEARS
JOB No: 20167083
DATE: MAY, 2019
BY: R.A.M
REV:

CITY-INITIATED CHANGES

This section notes one general correction to the Draft EIR; a correction to Section 5.11, Population and Housing; and one update to the Project Description regarding bike lanes.

Chapter 3, Project Description

The following correction is made to page 3-1 of the Project Description and applies globally throughout the EIR:

> The Project site consists of primarily undeveloped grazing ranchland and open space, with intermittent agricultural structures and outbuildings. Improvements to the agricultural lands generally consist of private paved and unpaved roads used to access private property, fences, barns, corrals, wells, water tanks, and various outbuildings. Developed residential areas are north and northwest of the Project site within Dublin, and there is one commercial property – a landscaping business – ~~on unincorporated County land~~ within Dublin south of the Project site.

The following update is made to the Project Description and applies throughout the EIR:

Where feasible, new bike lanes installed as a part of the Project will be protected bike lanes.

Section 5.11, Population and Housing

On page 5.11-4, the following sentence is removed:

As of 2017, Dublin has a population of approximately 57,022 persons. Development in the Eastern Extended Planning Area (as identified in Dublin's General Plan) is anticipated to generate the largest percentage of Dublin's future growth, with a maximum buildout of 5,421 residential units and 19,277 persons by 2040. As shown in Table 5.11-1, the population in Dublin grew by approximately 34 percent from 2010 to 2017. As shown in Table 5.11-2, Dublin's population is projected to grow 29 percent from 2017 to 2040. The Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) estimates that the population of Dublin will increase to approximately 73,800 by 2040. As Dublin's population grows, its housing stock will need to grow as well. As shown in in Table 5.11-3, Dublin had approximately 15,782 residential units in 2010, and has an estimated 18,804 housing units as of 2017. This represents a 19 percent increase between 2010 and 2017. ~~The City Development Plan Core Strategy has a target to provide 4,200 new housing units per annum up to 2022, and up to 3,000 rental units.~~

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